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CompTIA PT0-002

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QUESTION NO: 1

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

A. Remove the logs from the server.

B. Restore the server backup.

C. Disable the running services.

D. Remove any tools or scripts that were installed.

E. Delete any created credentials.

F. Reboot the target server.

ANSWER: D E

QUESTION NO: 2

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: C D

QUESTION NO: 3

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()/dotlq(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

QUESTION NO: 4

Given the following code:

Which of the following are the BEST methods to prevent against this type of attack? (Choose two.)

A. Web-application firewall

B. Parameterized queries

C. Output encoding

D. Session tokens

E. Input validation

F. Base64 encoding

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Encoding (commonly called “Output Encoding”) involves translating special characters into some different but equivalent form that is no longer dangerous in the target interpreter, for example translating the < character into the < string when writing to an HTML page.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

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

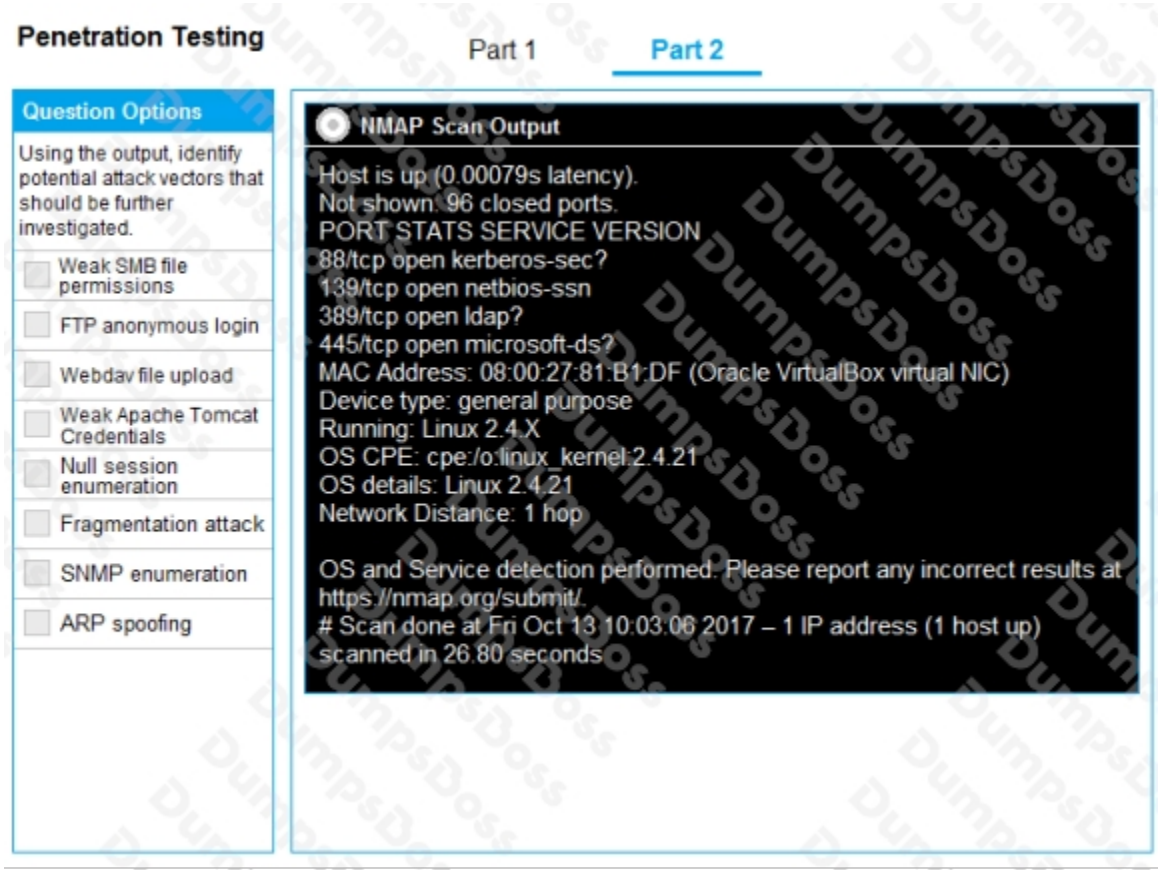
NMAP Scan Output

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

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

Command

?



ANSWER: Seeexplanationbelow.

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/ch01lvl1sec13/fingerprinting-os-and-services-running-on-a-target-host

QUESTION NO: 6 - (DRAG DROP)

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.


Drag and Drop Options


terminables

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO: 7

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

A. /var/log/messages

B. /var/log/last_user

C. /var/log/user_log

D. /var/log/lastlog

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 8

A penetration tester ran a ping –A command during an unknown environment test, and it returned a 128 TTL packet. Which of the following OSs would MOST likely return a packet of this type?

A. Windows

B. Apple

C. Linux

D. Android

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-identify-basic-internet-problems-with-ping/

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following types of information would MOST likely be included in an application security assessment report addressed to developers? (Choose two.)

A. Use of non-optimized sort functions

B. Poor input sanitization

C. Null pointer dereferences

D. Non-compliance with code style guide

E. Use of deprecated Javadoc tags

F. A cydomatic complexity score of 3

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 10

A penetration tester utilized Nmap to scan host 64.13.134.52 and received the following results:

```
# nmap -T4 -v -oG - scanme.nmap.org
# Nmap 5.35DC18 scan initiated [time] as: nmap -T4 -A -v -cG -
scanme.nmap.org
# Ports scanned: TCP(1000;1, 3-4, 6-7, …,,65389) UDP (0;) PROTOCOLS(0;)
Host: 64.13.134.52 (scanme.nmap.org)   Status: Up
Host: 64.13.134.52 (scanme.nmap.org)
Ports:
22/open/tcp
25/closed/tcp
53/open/tcp
70/closed/tcp
80/open/tcp
113/closed/tcp
31337/closed/tcp
Ignored State: filtered (993) OS: Linux 2.6.13 - 2.6.31 Seq Index: 204 IP ID
Seq: All zeros
# Nmap done at [time] -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 21.90 seconds
```

Based on the output, which of the following services are MOST likely to be exploited? (Choose two.)

A. Telnet

B. HTTP

C. SMTP

D. DNS

E. NTP

F. SNMP

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 11

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: A B

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.

QUESTION NO: 12

A penetration tester was conducting a penetration test and discovered the network traffic was no longer reaching the client's IP address. The tester later discovered the SOC had used sinkholing on the penetration tester's IP address. Which of the following BEST describes what happened?

A. The penetration tester was testing the wrong assets

B. The planning process failed to ensure all teams were notified

C. The client was not ready for the assessment to start

D. The penetration tester had incorrect contact information

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 13

A company requires that all hypervisors have the latest available patches installed. Which of the following would BEST explain the reason why this policy is in place?

A. To provide protection against host OS vulnerabilities

B. To reduce the probability of a VM escape attack

C. To fix any misconfigurations of the hypervisor

D. To enable all features of the hypervisor

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A hypervisor is a type of virtualization software that allows multiple virtual machines (VMs) to run on a single physical host machine. If the hypervisor is compromised, an attacker could potentially gain access to all of the VMs running on that host, which could lead to a significant data breach or other security issues.

One common type of attack against hypervisors is known as a VM escape attack. In this type of attack, an attacker exploits a vulnerability in the hypervisor to break out of the VM and gain access to the host machine. From there, the attacker can potentially gain access to other VMs running on the same host.

By ensuring that all hypervisors have the latest available patches installed, the company can reduce the likelihood that a VM escape attack will be successful. Patches often include security updates and vulnerability fixes that address known issues and can help prevent attacks.

QUESTION NO: 14

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

A. Cross-site request forgery

B. Server-side request forgery

C. Remote file inclusion

D. Local file inclusion

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Server_Side_Request_Forgery

QUESTION NO: 15

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.