

# CompTIA PenTest+ (PT0-002) Cheat Sheet

One-page cram sheet for scoping, recon, vulnerability analysis, exploitation, and reporting. Legacy PT0-002 set.

<b>Best for</b>	<b>Focus</b>	<b>Use with</b>
Last review for legacy notes or comparisons	Pentest workflow + validation + reporting logic	Use with ports sheet and commands sheet

## 1. Engagement and scoping

<b>Rules of engagement</b>	Define scope, targets, windows, communication paths, and what is explicitly off-limits.
<b>Authorization</b>	A pentest without clear written authorization is not a valid engagement plan.
<b>Risk-aware scoping</b>	Production sensitivity, data exposure, and test impact affect method choice.
<b>Reporting expectations</b>	Executive summary, technical findings, proof, and remediation must be planned early.

## 2. Reconnaissance and enumeration

<b>Passive vs active recon</b>	Passive reduces visibility to defenders; active usually yields richer technical detail.
<b>DNS / service enumeration</b>	Names, records, banners, and exposed services often shape the first attack path.
<b>OSINT</b>	People, domains, leaks, metadata, and public infrastructure can all feed initial hypotheses.
<b>Validation mindset</b>	Enumerate with a purpose: identify attack surface, trust paths, and likely weak controls.

## 3. Vulnerability analysis

<b>Scan vs exploit</b>	A finding is not proof until validated with context and safe testing.
<b>False positives</b>	Good testers verify before escalating or reporting.
<b>Prioritization</b>	Exploitability, business impact, exposure, and chain potential matter more than raw score alone.
<b>Web and cloud awareness</b>	PT0-002 still expects broad awareness across apps, auth, and misconfigurations.

## 4. Attacks and post-exploitation

<b>Credential attacks</b>	Password spraying, brute force, reuse, and weak auth workflows remain high-yield.
<b>Web attacks</b>	Injection, XSS, auth flaws, insecure direct object reference, and logic issues matter.

<b>Privilege escalation</b>	Local weaknesses often matter as much as initial access.
<b>Lateral movement</b>	The real finding is often how far one foothold can spread.
<b>5. Reporting and remediation</b>	
<b>Proof of impact</b>	Show enough evidence to support the finding without causing unnecessary damage.
<b>Actionable remediation</b>	The best pentest report explains what to fix and why it matters.
<b>Audience split</b>	Executives need impact; engineers need reproducible detail.
<b>Cleanup</b>	Remove artifacts, restore changes, and document residual risk clearly.