



Rich's lesson module checklist

Last updated 9/4/2017

- 24 hours before first class
 - Login credentials document updated and secured
 - Send out welcome email
 - Publish updated Canvas course with links and announcement
 - Forum created with welcome post

- Opus accounts made (with TBDs for walk-ins) and populated
- Netlab+ PE and NetLab+ VE accounts created
- VLab accounts created

- CIS 76 VLAB Pods and VMs created
- Pod assignments published
- Lab 1, Pod Setup Guide, CVE-2008-4250 exploit tested and published
- Survey posted

- Rosters printed
- Add codes printed
- Email heads-up to CCC Confer on incoming recordings

- Slides and lab posted
- WB converted from PowerPoint
- Print out agenda slide and annotate page numbers

- Flash cards
- Properties
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands

- Backup slides, whiteboard slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive
- Spare 9v battery for mic
- Key card for classroom door



Student checklist for attending class

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL simms-teach.com/cis90calendar.php. The page title is "Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes CIS 90 Calendar". There are navigation tabs for "Calendar" (highlighted), "Course Dates", and "Seminars". On the left sidebar, "CIS 76" is highlighted. The main content area shows a table with columns for "Lesson", "Date", "Topics", and "Link".

Lesson	Date	Topics	Link
	9/2	<p>Class and Linux Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the course will work High-level overview of computers, operating systems and virtual machines Overview of LINUX/Linux market and architecture Using SSH for remote network logs Using terminals and the command line <p>Methods</p> <p>Presentation slides (download)</p> <p>Supplemental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howto #148: Logging into Opus (command) <p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student Survey Lab 1 <p>CCS Center</p> <p>Enter virtual classroom</p>	
		<p>Quiz 1</p> <p>Commands</p>	

1. Browse to:
<http://simms-teach.com>
2. Click the **CIS 76** link.
3. Click the **Calendar** link.
4. Locate today's lesson.
5. Find the **Presentation slides** for the lesson and **download** for easier viewing.
6. Click the **Enter virtual classroom** link to join CCC Confer.
7. Log into Opus with Putty or ssh command.

Note: Blackboard Collaborate Launcher only needs to be installed once. It has already been downloaded and installed on the classroom PC's.



Student checklist for suggested screen layout

Google

CCC Confer

Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides

The screenshot shows a virtual classroom interface. On the left is a Blackboard course page for 'Rich's Cabrillo College CIS 90 Classes'. In the center is a CCC Confer window showing a video of 'Rich Simms' and a list of participants including 'Benji Simms' and 'Rich Simms'. The main window displays 'CIS 90 - Lesson 1' with a slide titled 'Class Activity - Where are you now?' featuring a Google map of San Jose, CA. On the right, there is a PDF viewer showing 'The CIS 90 System Playground' slide, and a terminal window displaying a password prompt and system information.

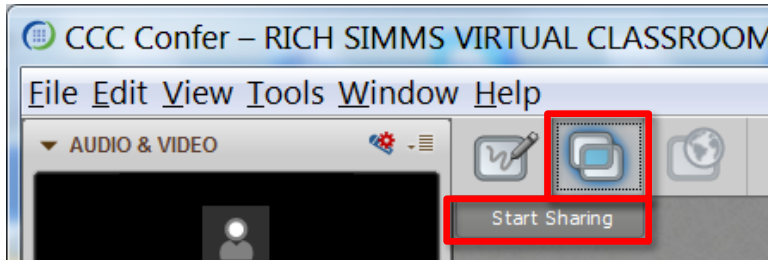
CIS 76 website Calendar page

One or more login sessions to Opus

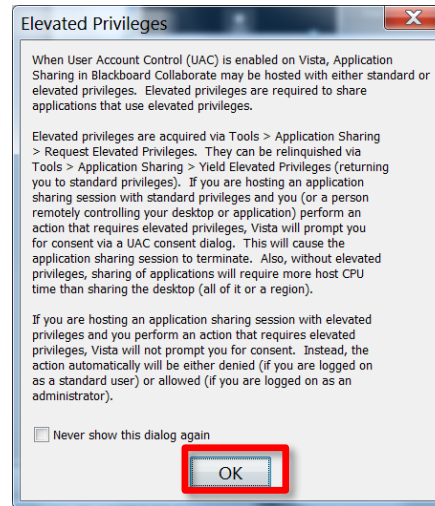


Student checklist for sharing desktop with classmates

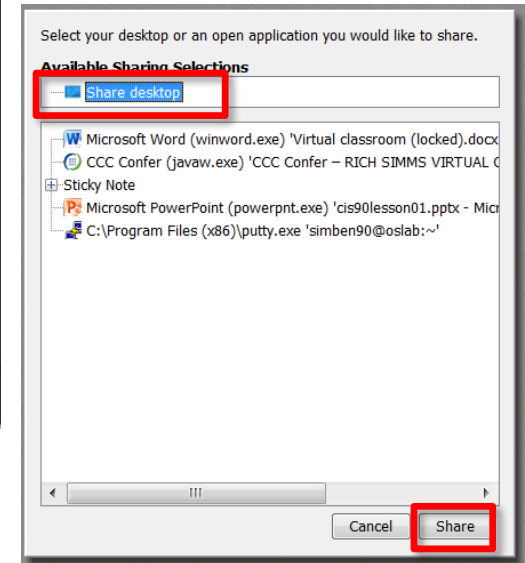
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges.



2) Click overlapping rectangles icon. If white "Start Sharing" text is present then click it as well.



3) Click OK button.



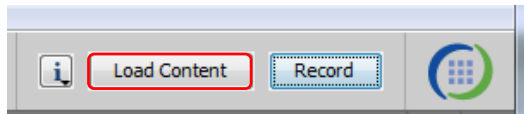
4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

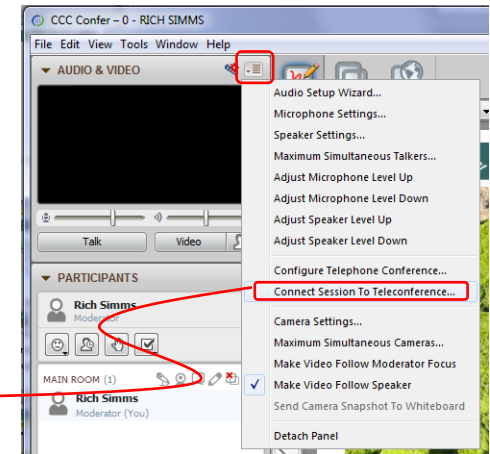
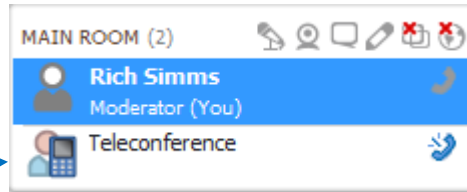


[] Preload White Board

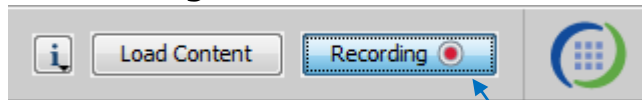


[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



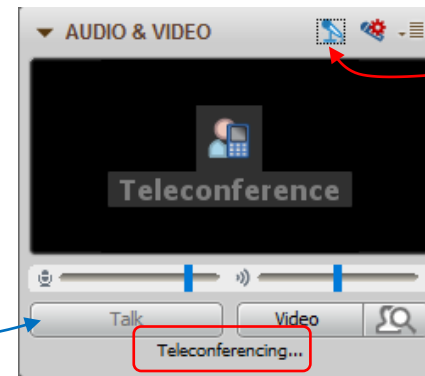
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be grayed out



Should change from phone handset icon to little Microphone icon and the Teleconferencing ... message displayed



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - screen layout



The screenshot displays a Windows desktop with several applications open:

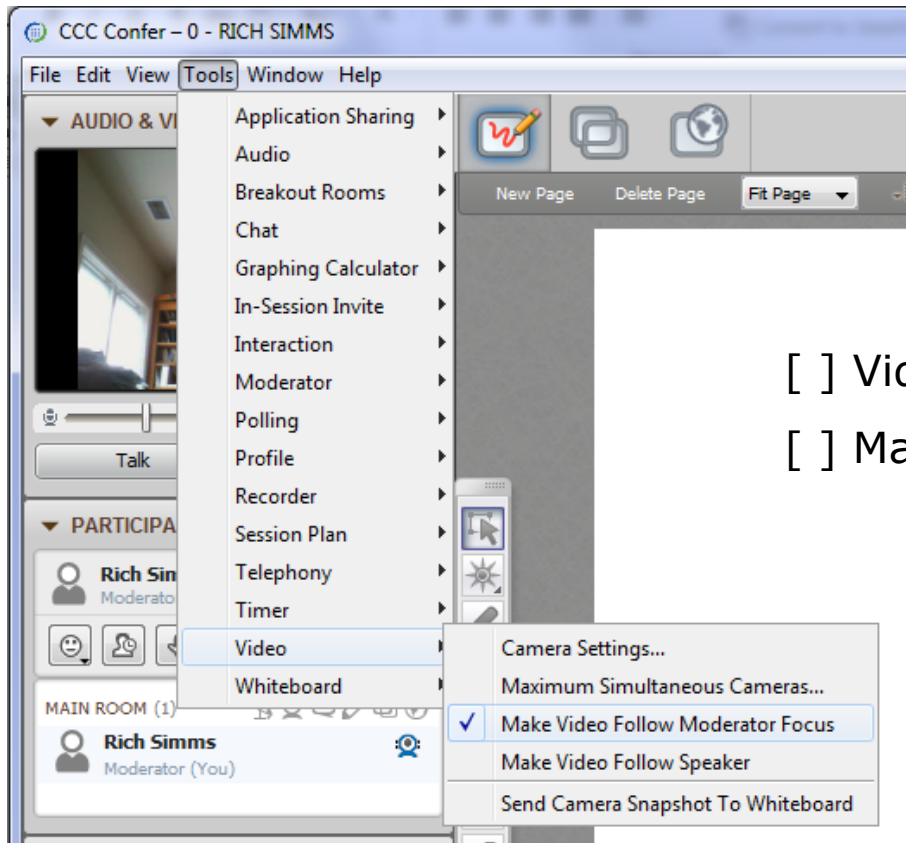
- CCC Confer - 0 - RIC...:** A video conferencing window showing a participant named Rich Simms. It includes controls for audio and video, a list of participants, and a chat window.
- foxit for slides:** A Foxit Reader window displaying a PDF document titled 'cis90lesson07.pdf'. A red callout box points to the document.
- chrome:** A Google Chrome browser window displaying a PDF document from 'simms-teach.com/docs/cis90/cis-90-TEST-1-Fall-12.pdf'. A red callout box points to the browser.
- putty:** A PuTTY terminal window showing a shell session for 'simben90@oslab:~'. It displays a file tree with directories like 'boot', 'bin', 'etc', and 'sbin', and a prompt 'What command copies th...'. A red callout box points to the terminal.
- vSphere Client:** A vSphere Client window showing the management interface for a vCenter server, including a tree view of virtual machines and a 'Recent Tasks' table.

[] layout and share apps





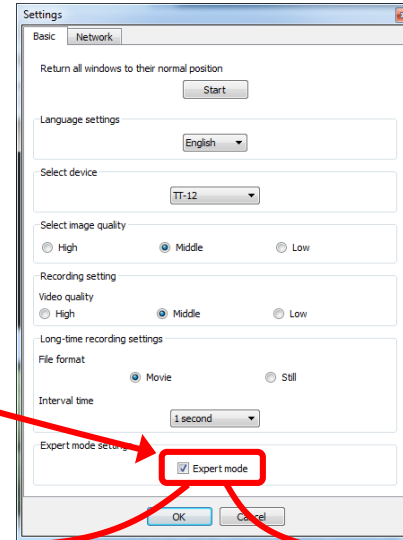
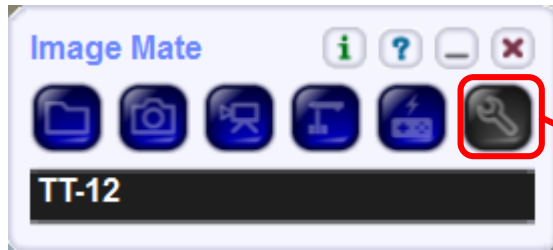
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - webcam setup



- [] Video (webcam)
- [] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo



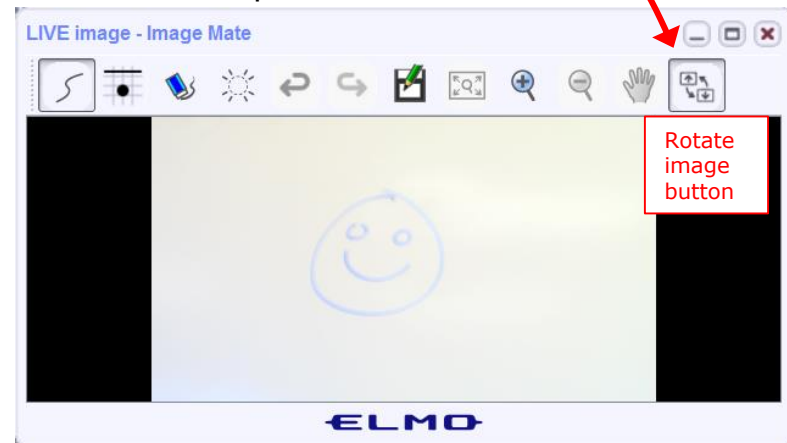
The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated down to view side table



Elmo rotated up to view white board



Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer

Rich's CCC Confer checklist - universal fixes

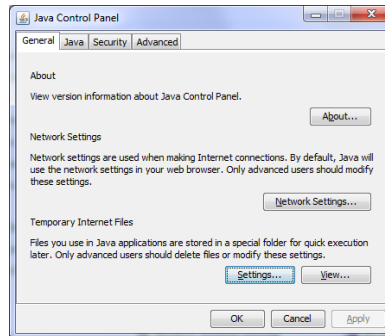
Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime
- 3) <http://www.cccconfer.org/support/technicalSupport.aspx>

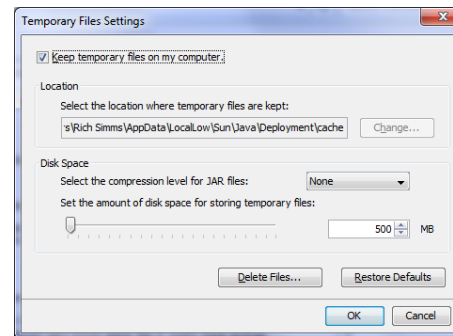
Control Panel (small icons)



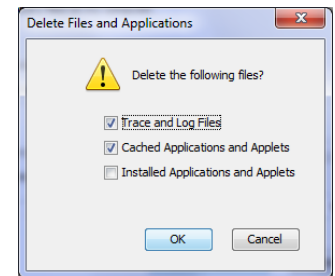
General Tab > Settings...



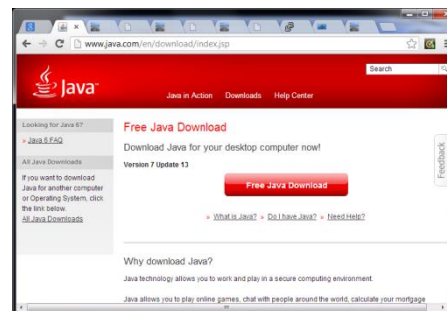
500MB cache size



Delete these

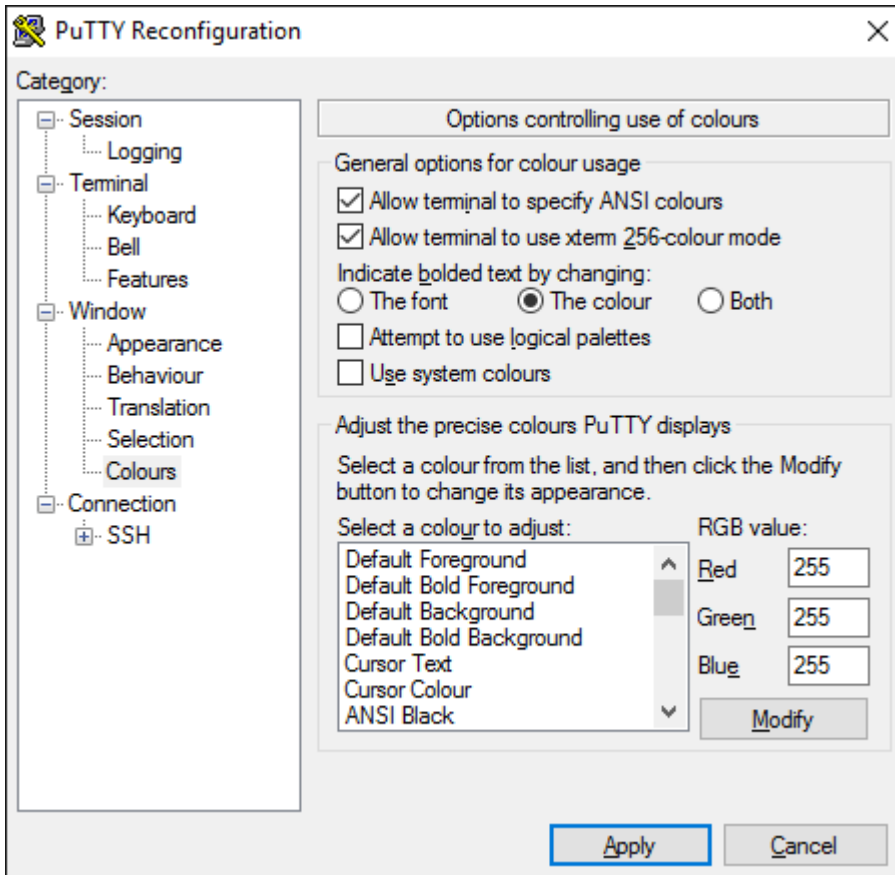


Google Java download





Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Putty Colors



Putty Colors

Default Foreground 255 255 255
 Default Bold Foreground 255 255 255
 Default Background 51 51 51
 Default Bold Background 255 2 85
 Cursor Text 0 0 0
 Cursor Color 0 255 0
 ANSI Black 77 77 77
 ANSI Black Bold 85 85 85
 ANSI Red 187 0 0
 ANSI Red Bold 255 85 85
 ANSI Green 152 251 152
 ANSI Green Bold 85 255 85
 ANSI Yellow 240 230 140
 ANSI Yellow Bold 255 255 85
 ANSI Blue 205 133 63
 ANSI Blue Bold 135 206 235
 ANSI Magenta 255 222 173
 ANSI Magenta Bold 255 85 255
 ANSI Cyan 255 160 160
 ANSI Cyan Bold 255 215 0
 ANSI White 245 222 179
 ANSI White Bold 255 255 255

<http://looselytyped.blogspot.com/2013/02/zenburn-pleasant-color-scheme-for-putty.html>

Start

Sound Check

*Students that dial-in should mute their line using *6 to prevent unintended noises distracting the web conference.*

*Instructor can use *96 to mute all student lines.*

Volume

**4 - increase conference volume.*

**7 - decrease conference volume.*

**5 - increase your voice volume.*

**8 - decrease your voice volume.*



Ethical Hacking Overview

Objectives

- Describe the roles of security and penetration testers.
- Describe what ethical hackers can and cannot legally do.

Agenda

- Introductions
- Admonition
- How this class works
- Lab resources
- Housekeeping
- Ethical hacking overview
- Laws
- Certifications
- Vocabulary
- Conferences
- Newsletters and Blogs
- MS08-067 (CVE-2008-4250) hack
- VLab pod setup
- Assignment
- Wrap up



Introductions

Introductions and Credits



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus.
- Started teaching in 2008 when Jim Griffin went on sabbatical.
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- Steven Bolt at for his WASTC EH training.
- Kevin Vaccaro for his CSSIA EH training and Netlab+ pods.
- EC-Council for their online self-paced CEH v9 course.
- Sam Bowne for his WASTC seminars, textbook recommendation and fantastic EH website (<https://samsclass.info/>).
- Lisa Bock for her great lynda.com EH course.
- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>).
- Google for everything else!



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-886-3951**

Passcode: **136690**



Philip



Bruce



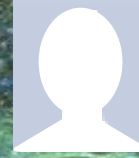
James



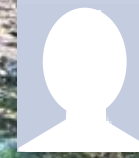
Sam B.



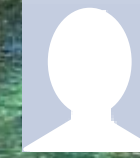
Sam R.



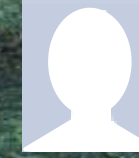
Miguel



Bobby



Garrett



Ryan A.



Agnieszka



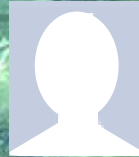
Efrain A.



Christopher



Adam



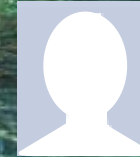
Efrain O.



Xu



Mariano



Nicholas



Ryan M.



Cameron



Corbin



Tre



May



Karl-Heinz



Remy



Tanner



Helen



Tyler



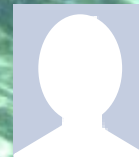
TBD



TBD



TBD



TBD



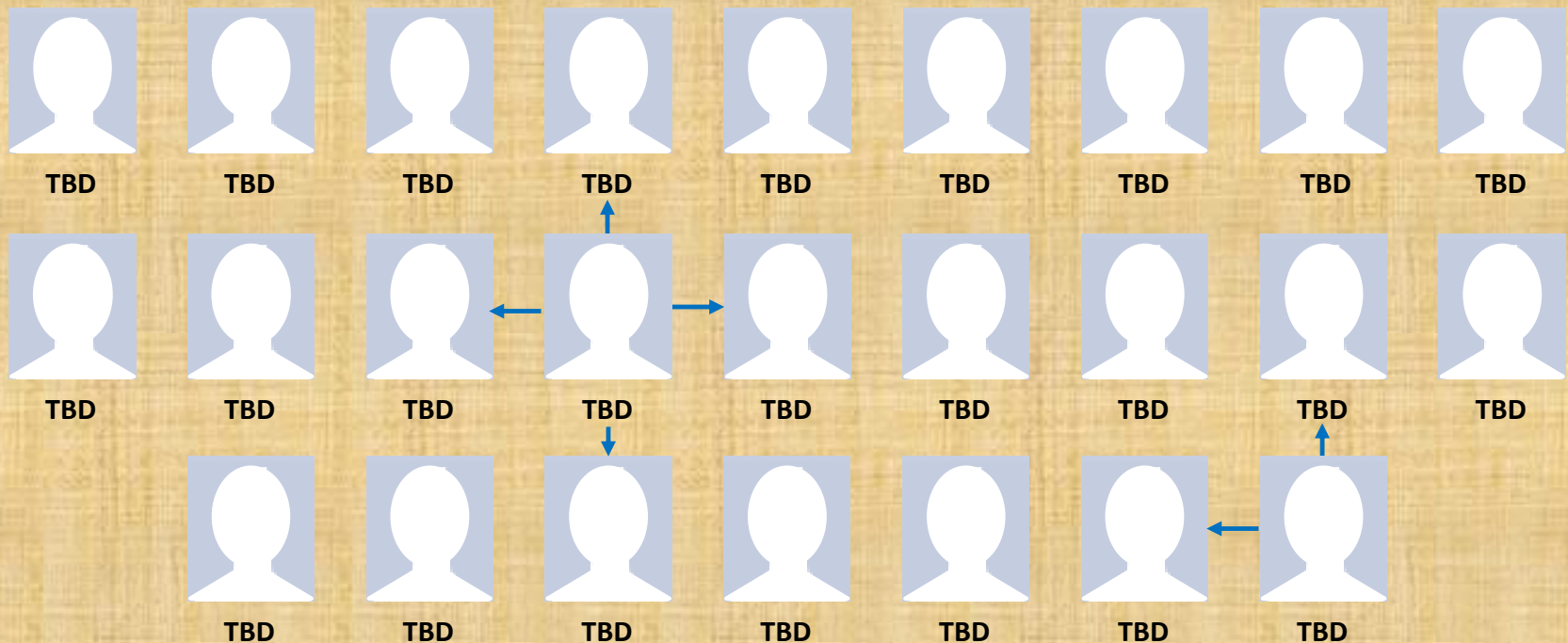
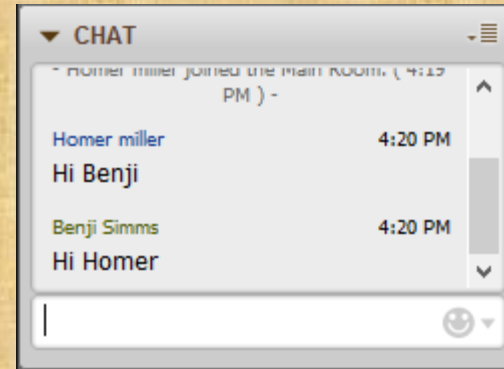
TBD



TBD

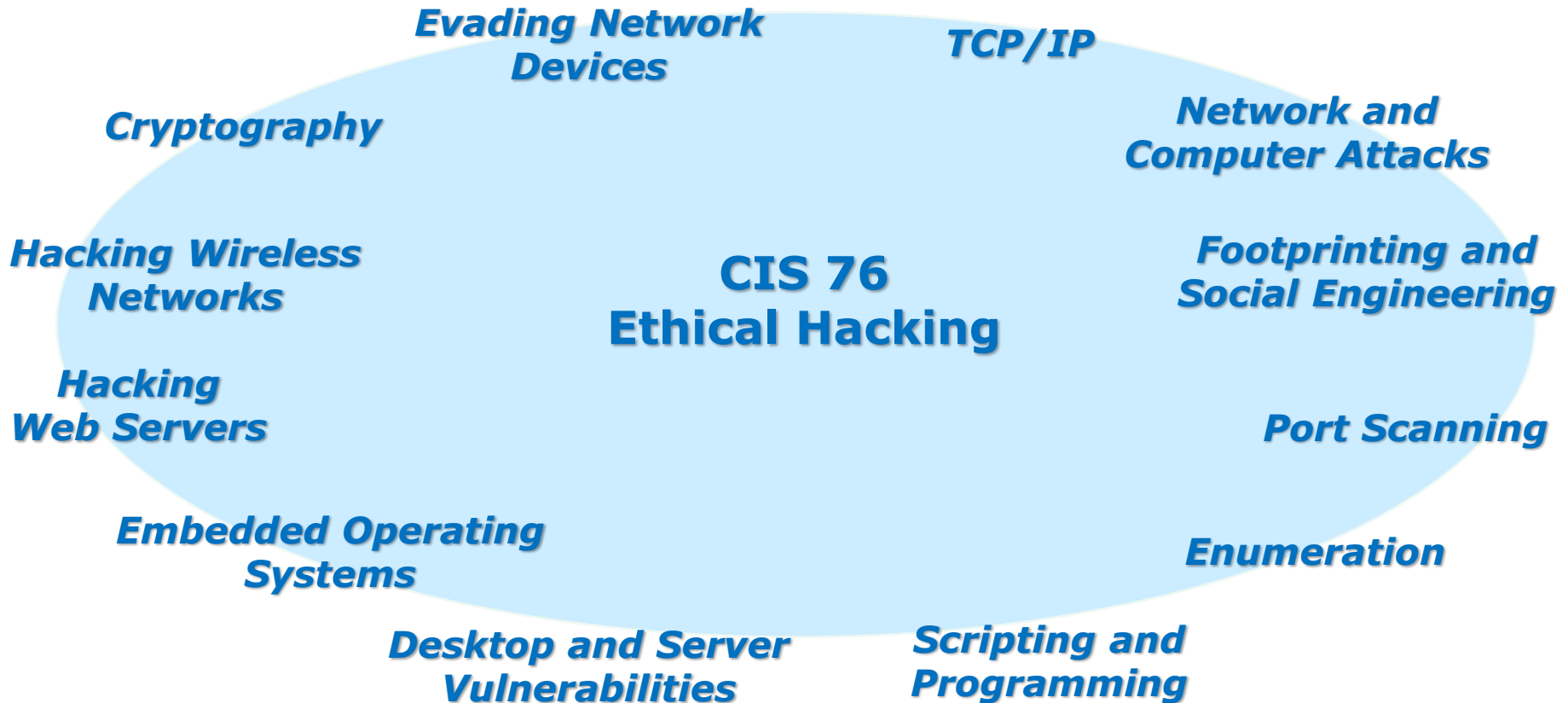
First Activity

Use the chat window in CCC Confer to say Hi to your adjacent "virtual classmates"



If your name is not listed above you can chat Hi to anyone you want!

What is this
class about?



Student Learner Outcomes

1. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.
2. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.



Admonition

Unauthorized hacking is a crime.

The hacking methods and activities learned in this course can result in prison terms, large fines and lawsuits if used in an unethical manner. They may only be used in a lawful manner on equipment you own or where you have explicit permission from the owner.

Students that engage in any unethical, unauthorized or illegal hacking may be dropped from the course and will receive no legal protection or help from the instructor or the college.



How this class works

Attending class

How to attend class each week

Tuesdays - 5:30PM to 8:35PM

- Section 98163 meets online in [this virtual classroom](#)
- Section 98164 meets simultaneously in room 828 on the Aptos Main Campus

Option 1: **Online “synchronous”** - from anywhere connect online to the "live" virtual classroom using CCC Confer. Use the “Enter virtual classroom” link on: <https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

Option 2: **Traditional** - drive to campus, find parking, walk to the 800 building and take a seat in the classroom.

Option 3: **Online archives “asynchronous”** - watch the archived class recording online using CCC Confer at a time that works for you. Use the “Class archives” link on: <https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

*It doesn't matter which section you enrolled in. You can use **any** method of attending for **any** of the classes.*



Attending Class

(supplemental)

Option 1: **Online (synchronous)** - from anywhere connect online to the "live" virtual classroom using CCC Confer.

1 simms-teach.com/cis90calendar.php

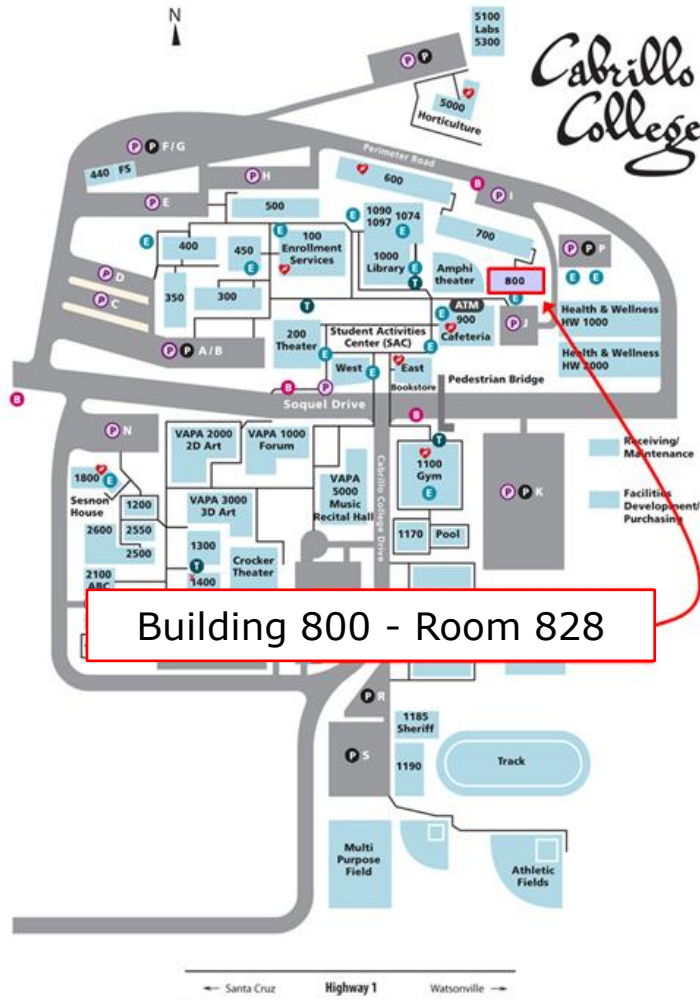
2 [CIS 76](#)

3 [Calendar](#)

4 [Enter virtual classroom](#)

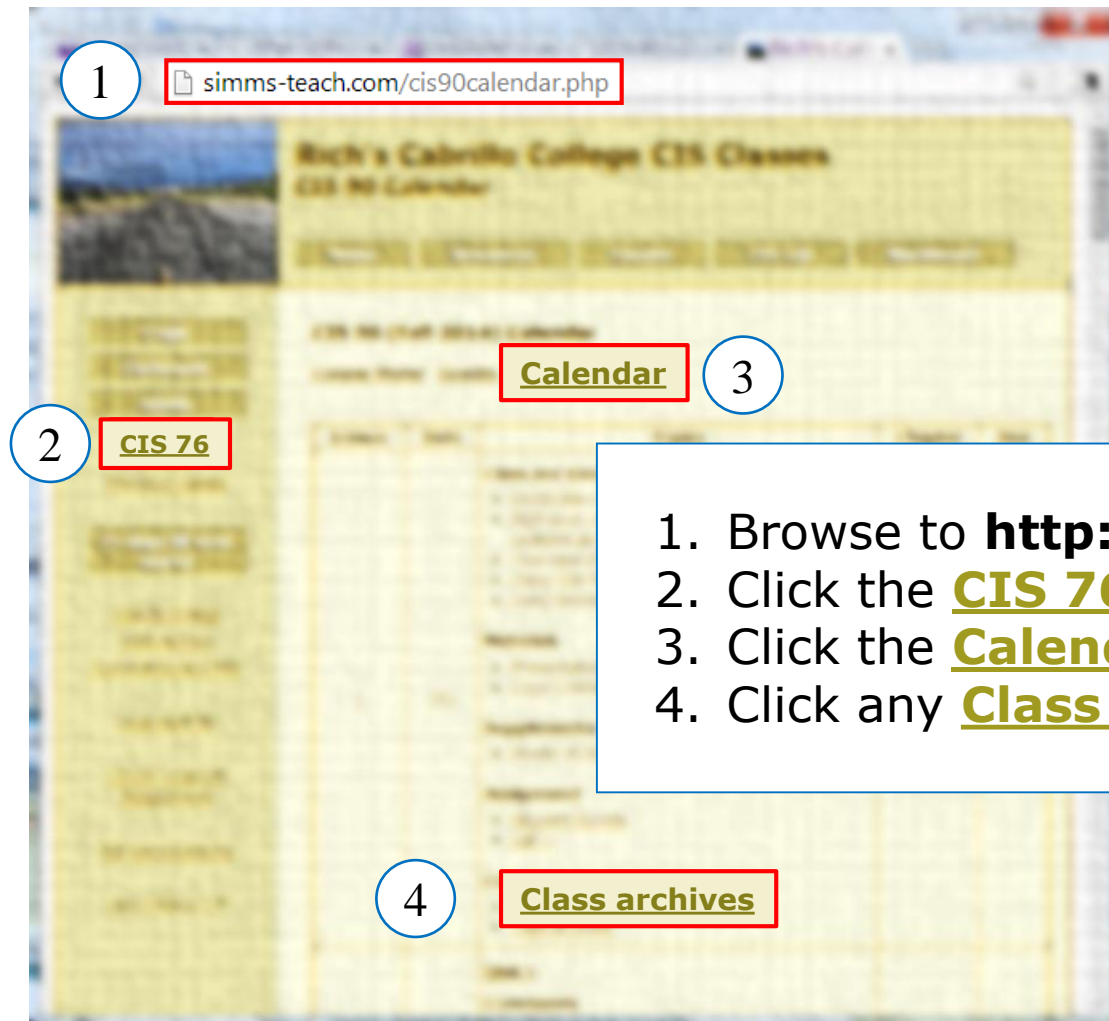
1. Browse to **http://simms-teach.com**
2. Click the **CIS 76** link
3. Click the **Calendar** link
4. Click any **Enter virtual classroom** link

Option 2: **Traditional** - drive to campus, find parking, walk to the 800 building and take a seat in the classroom.



Enjoy the ocean view from the classroom windows!

Option 3: **Online archives (asynchronous)** - watch the archived class recording online using CCC Confer at a time that works for you.



1. Browse to **http://simms-teach.com**
2. Click the **CIS 76** link
3. Click the **Calendar** link
4. Click any **Class archives** link

CCC Confer

CCC Confer - Attending class online

The screenshot displays the CCC Confer application window titled "CCC Confer - 0 - RICH SIMMS". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar with icons for audio, video, and chat. The main area shows a meeting grid with a background image of a stream. A call information box at the top center displays the instructor's name, dial-in number, and passcode. A grid of 27 participant icons is shown, with most labeled "TBD".

Rich Simms
Instructor: **Rich Simms**
Dial-in: **888-886-3951**
Passcode: **136690**

Show your state of mind, let others know you stepped away, raise your hand, and indicate responses using these controls

Ask and answer questions using the chat area

Participants listed in the interface:
- Benji
- Rich Simms (Moderator)
- Benji (You)

Chat history:
- You joined the Main Room. (2:23 PM) -
- Rich Simms joined the Main Room. (2:24 PM) -

CCC Confer - Attending class online

When dialed in by phone you can use:

- *0 Contact the operator for assistance.
- *6 Mute/unmute your individual line with a private announcement.

This only applies if you dialed in using a phone

Help the Instructor with CCC Confer

Students who attend class on the Aptos campus should still use CCC Confer.

- If you notice **an online student with their electronic hand up that the instructor missed** please let the instructor know.
- If you notice the instructor **forgot to Share the presentation** material please let the instructor know.
- If you notice the instructor **forgot to turn on recording** please jump up and down and wave your arms to let the instructor know!

CCC Confer (supplemental)

simms-teach.com

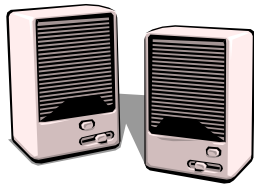
Find the CCC Confer virtual room

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://simms-teach.com>. The page title is "Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes CIS 90 Calendar". The page content includes a navigation menu with links for "Course Home", "Grades", and "Calendar". The "Calendar" link is highlighted with a red box and a blue circle labeled "3". Below the navigation menu, there is a section for "CIS 90 (Fall 2014) Calendar" with a table of dates and topics. The "CIS 76" link in the left sidebar is highlighted with a red box and a blue circle labeled "2". At the bottom of the page, the "Enter virtual classroom" link is highlighted with a red box and a blue circle labeled "4".

1. Browse to **<http://simms-teach.com>**
2. Click the **[CIS 76](#)** link
3. Click the **[Calendar](#)** link
4. Click any **[Enter virtual classroom](#)** link



- Listen using your computer's speakers/headset or with your phone using the dial-in number



- Ask questions using the chat window or just speak if dialed in with your phone (or Skype)

Dialing in by phone (or Skype) is best because you can ask and answer questions by speaking rather than use the chat window

CCC Confer - Is your computer ready?

<http://www.cccconfer.org/support/Readiness>

CCC CONFER

MyConfer

Home Meetings Training Support MyConfer MyMeetings Request Meeting More Log out

Support

Support Features

Readiness

Is Your Computer Ready?

1. Run the **Wizard** to download the **Blackboard Launcher** on Windows and Mac Computers (10.8.4+).
2. Follow the prompts from Blackboard Collaborate to download the file and run the launcher.
3. Once the launcher is downloaded you can advance to opening the **meeting.collab** (file type for live sessions) and **nativeplayback.collab** (for recorded archives).

For assistance contact CCC Confer Client Services
Telephone: 760-744-1150 ext 1537, 1554 or 1542
Email: clientservices@cccconfer.org.

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Find us on [Facebook](#) [YouTube](#)

This site is provided as a service to the administrators, staff and faculty of the California Community Colleges system.
CCC Confer is funded by an e-conferencing grant from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office.

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Browse to the link above anytime before the first class. The first time setup for CCC Confer can take several minutes!

CCC Confer - Java may be downloaded
the first time you use CCC Confer



*CCC Confer uses Java which requires a download
and installation of the Java Runtime Environment
from java.com (Oracle)*

Syllabus, Calendar and Grades

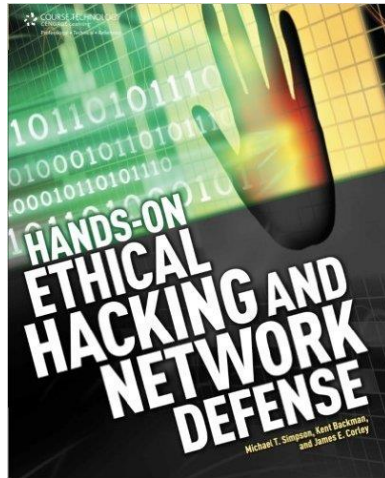
simms-teach.com Find the syllabus

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://simms-teach.com>. The page title is "Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes CIS 90 Home". A navigation menu includes links for Home, Lessons, Assignments, CIS 90, and Rich's Home. On the left sidebar, there are links for Search, Contents, Admin, CIS 76, CIS 90, and CIS 90 VLAB VM Assignments. The main content area displays "CIS 90 (Fall 2014) Syllabus" with sub-links for Course Home, Grades, and Calendar. Below this, it lists "Introduction to UNIX/Linux" with details about meeting times and sections. A list of authors is provided: Harry Holt (by Harry McGraw) and Linux User's (by Carol Franklin). A "Course Description" section begins with "Provides a technical overview of the UNIX/Linux operating system..."

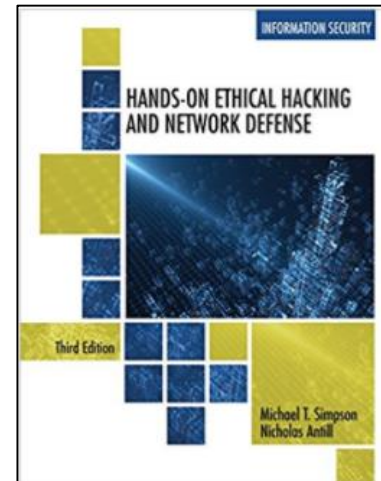
1. Secure | <https://simms-teach.com>
2. CIS 76
3. Course Home

1. Browse to <http://simms-teach.com>
2. Click the [CIS 76](#) link
3. Click the [Course Home](#) link

CIS 76 Textbook



OR



Textbook:

Hands-On Ethical Hacking and Network Defense 1st Edition

by Michael T. Simpson (Author), Kent Backman (Author), James Corley (Author)

[ISBN-13: 978-1133935612](https://www.amazon.com/dp/1133935612)

Hands-On Ethical Hacking and Network Defense 3rd Edition

by Michael T. Simpson (Author), Nicholas Antill (Author)

[ISBN-13: 978-1285454610](https://www.amazon.com/dp/1285454610)

Fall 2017 Final Exam Schedule

STARTING CLASS TIME / DAY(S)	EXAM HOUR	EXAM DATE
Classes starting between:		
6:30 am and 8:55 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Monday, December 11
9:00 am and 10:15 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Wednesday, December 13
10:20 am and 11:35 am, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Monday, December 11
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Wednesday, December 13
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Monday, December 11
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Wednesday, December 13
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, MW/Daily	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Monday, December 11
6:30 am and 8:55 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	Tuesday, December 12
9:00 am and 10:15 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	Thursday, December 14
10:20 am and 11:35 am, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Thursday, December 14
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Thursday, December 14
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, TTh	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
Friday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Friday, December 15
Friday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Friday, December 15
Saturday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Saturday, December 16
Saturday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Saturday, December 16

The typical week

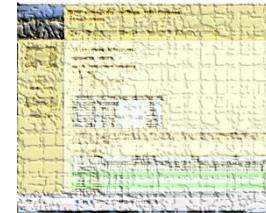
<http://simms-teach.com>

Tuesday

"First minute" quiz
Lecture on new lesson material
Class activities
Previous week lab assignments
due 11:59PM (Opus time)



Thursday
is grading day



Check the **Grades**
page to see grades
on labs, quizzes
and tests

Calendar
All due dates are
found here



Peek at the **Extra Credit**
page if you need more
points



Use the
Forum
to collaborate
with classmates
at any time



Work on labs or practice tests
during the week.
All assignments and due dates
are on the **Calendar** page

Contacting the instructor

- Use the forum for the fastest response on technical or class related questions.
- Use email for personal matters. If it's not personal I will probably encourage you to post your question on the forum so I can answer it there. This is preferable because your other classmates can benefit from the answer.
- Weekly office hours:
<http://babyface.cabrillo.edu/salsa/listing.jsp?staffId=1426>
- Avoid leaving a message on voice mail. Checked rarely so don't expect a fast response (if any)!



simms-teach.com

Find the Calendar page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://simms-teach.com>. The page title is "Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes CIS 90 Calendar". The page content includes a navigation menu with links for "Course Home", "Grades", and "Calendar". A sidebar on the left contains a list of course links, with "CIS 76" highlighted. A table of course topics is visible, with the first row containing "Class and Linux Overview" and "Midterm".

1. <https://simms-teach.com>

2. [CIS 76](#)

3. [Calendar](#)

Lesson	Date	Topics	Chapter	Exam
		Class and Linux Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand how this course will workHigh-level overview of computers, operating systems and virtual machinesOverview of UNIX/Linux market and architectureUsing SSH for remote network loginsUsing terminals and the command line		
		Midterm	1-15	

1. Browse to <http://simms-teach.com>
2. Click the [CIS 76](#) link
3. Click the [Calendar](#) link

Course Calendar

Lesson	Date	Topics	Chapter	Due*
5	9/27	Quiz 4 Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD TBD TBD Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation slides (download) Supplemental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD (download) Assignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice Test 1 (canvas) CCC Confer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Class archives 		Lab 4
6	10/4	Test #1 Port Scanning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD TBD Test during last hour Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation slides (download) Test 1 (canvas) Supplemental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD (download) Assignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lab 5 CCC Confer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Class archives 	5	

Lesson # and Date

Lesson slides, feel free to download during class for local viewing

Lab assignment

CCC Confer links to join class online or review archives

First minute quiz

What is due by 11:59PM (Opus time) on that date (LATE WORK IS NOT ACCEPTED)

Links to virtual classroom and archived recordings

References to material in the textbook

Test

Course Grading

Monitor this page to track your progress in the course.

Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes
CIS 90 Grades

CIS 90 (Spring 2014) Grades
Course Home | Calendar

Points can be earned from the following activities:

- First minute quizzes - 30 points (5%)
- Tests - 90 points (16%)
- Forum posts - 80 points (14%)
- Lab assignments - 300 points (54%)
- Project - 60 points (11%)

How your grade is determined:
A student can earn up to 560 total points doing the activities listed above. The course grade is based on the number of points earned.

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

For some flexibility, personal preferences or family emergencies there is an additional 90 points available of **extra credit** activities.

Choice of Grade or Pass/No Pass
You indicate your grading choice on the Student Survey Form passed out during the first class. You can verify your grading choice selection on the table below. Contact the instructor by email with any questions or to request a change in grading choice.

Recommendations
The instructor may provide letters of recommendation upon request. When writing a recommendation the instructor will include both graded and non-graded areas of performance. Non-graded performance areas may include teamwork, helping others, quality, planning & organization skills, communication, documentation, motivation, and the desire to go above and beyond expectations. The forum is an excellent way to demonstrate teamwork and communication skills.

Current Progress

Code	Grading	Quizzes & Tests										Forum				Labs										Extra	Total	Grade				
Name	Choice	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	T1	T2	T3	F1	F2	F3	F4	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10	Project	Credit	Total	Grade
Max Points		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	60	90	560	
adaldnda	grade																															

Your grade is based solely on the number of points you earn. It offers flexibility and gives you control.

Use extra credit to earn up to 90 additional points

Your default grading choice will be a letter grade. This can be changed to Pass/No Pass by emailing a request to the instructor.

Each student is assigned a secret LOR code name

More on Grading

[Course Home](#) [Calendar](#)

Points can be earned from the following activities:

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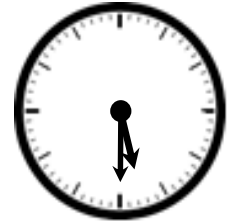
You control your grade. The more points you earn the higher your grade will be.

Grading - Lab Assignments

- 10 labs, 30 points each
- Due at **11:59PM** (Opus time) on the date shown on the course Calendar.
- **Late work is not accepted.** There is no credit for any work turned in after the deadline. If you don't complete a lab assignment, please turn in what you have, by the due date, for partial credit.
- Students may work together and collaborate on labs but they must submit their own work to get credit.
- Lab resources, instructors, and assistants are available in the CIS lab. In addition the Linux Opus server and the CIS VLab may be accessed from anywhere over the Internet.

*A lab assignment due at 11:59PM will get **no credit** if turned in **one minute late** at 12:00AM which is midnight the next day!*

Grading - First Minute Quizzes



- 10 quizzes, 3 points each
- The quiz questions are shown on CCC Confer at **5:30PM** sharp. Answers are emailed to the instructor. The order of the questions will not be known until the quiz is given! Emailed answers that are **not in order will be marked as incorrect.**
- The quiz questions are given out in advance and students can use the forum to collaborate on answers prior to class.
- Quizzes are open book/notes. Students may not give or ask others for assistance while taking a quiz.
- There are **NO makeup's** for these quizzes and they must be taken and turned in within the first few minutes of class. Answers emailed **after** the first few minutes of class **will not get credit.**
- Students that attend by watching the archives can do some extra credit work instead. In the past many working students have joined the class briefly at the start just to take the quiz and then return to work.

An incentive to start class on time

Grading - Tests



- 3 tests, 30 points each
- Tests are timed. 😞
- A practice test will be made available a week before the actual test. 😊
- Tests 1 and 2 will be held during the last hour of class on the days shown on the Calendar.
- Working students have the option to take tests 1 and 2 later in the day but they must be completed no later than 11:59PM (Opus time) on the day of the test.
- Test 3 is the final exam and is mandatory. The time of the final exam is shown on the Calendar.
- Tests are open notes, open book, and open computer.
- **Students may not give or ask others for assistance while taking a test.**
- Tests may be taken remotely online.

Timed tests are more difficult due to the time pressure! They do help me understand what you have learned so I can adjust the course as needed.

Grading - Forum Posts

- 4 points per post, up to 20 points maximum per "posting quarter".
- The end date for each posting quarter is shown on the course calendar.
- The posts for the quarter will be due at **11:59PM** (Opus time) on the date shown on the course Calendar.
- **Extra posts in one quarter do not carry over to the next quarter.**
- **Only posts in the CIS 76 class forum will be counted.**

As far as earning points, forum posts are "low hanging fruit" !!

Grading - Extra Credit

- Up to 90 points
- You need to attend to a family emergency and can't turn in a lab assignment on time ... don't worry!
- Your schedule/commute doesn't allow you to take any of the "first minute" quizzes don't worry!
- You get anxious, panic and forget everything you know on a test ... don't worry!
- You just don't like making forum posts ... don't worry!

There are ample extra credit opportunities which provide you with the flexibility to get the grade you want.

There is a cap on extra credit points so plan carefully!

Making the fine print LARGE (and red)

Please remember:

- 1) **No makeup's** for missed quizzes.
- 2) Quiz answers in the **wrong order** or not emailed **in the first few minutes will not be accepted.**
- 3) **Late work will not be accepted.** For example, a lab assignment due at 11:59PM will get no credit if turned in **one minute late** at 12:00AM (midnight) the next day.

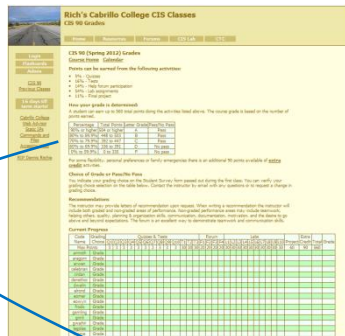
Tip: if you have not completed a lab assignment, **please turn in what you have done for partial credit.**

Don't panic though -- there are ample extra credit opportunities for students wanting or needing any extra points.

Final word on Grading

- You control your grade for this course!
- Use the **Grades** web page to plan for the grade you wish to receive and track your progress.
- Use the **Calendar** web page to see due dates for ALL lab assignments, extra credit labs and forum posts. See when EVERY quiz and test is scheduled.

Grades



Calendar



Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

At the end of the course the instructor will count the number of points you have earned and use this table on the Grades web page to determine your grade.

HELEN'S
RESTAURANT

WHERE GOOD
FRIENDS
MEET TO EAT

Help
Forum

Online Help Forum

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the phpBB forum for Cabrillo College. The forum is titled "Cabrillo College: Computer and Information Systems" and is intended for students in Computer Networking and System Administration. The main content area is a "Board index" with several categories:

FORUM	TOPICS	POSTS	LAST POST
Practice Use this forum to practice using a bulletin board. Postings made to this forum will be deleted regularly.	3	3	by Rich Simms Sat Jan 16, 2010 6:14 pm
CABRILLO COLLEGE - SPRING 2010 COURSES			
CIS 90 Introduction to UNIX/Linux - Jim Griffin	0	0	No posts
CIS 192AB UNIX/Linux Network Administration - Rich Simms	0	0	No posts
CIS 193AB UNIX/Linux Security Administration - Jim Griffin	0	0	No posts
CIS/A PROGRAM			
Alumni Stay in touch with former students!	0	0	No posts
ARCHIVES			
CIS 90 - Spring 2009 Introduction to UNIX/Linux - Rich Simms	Total redirects: 1		
CIS 192 - Spring 2009 UNIX/Linux Network Administration - Rich Simms	Total redirects: 1		

- Ask and answer questions.
- Get clarifications on assignments.
- Collaborate with classmates on assignments, quizzes and practice tests.
- Share ethical hacking news and ideas.
- **Never post passwords!**



As an incentive to use the forum - students can earn 4 points per CIS 76 forum post (capped at 20 points for each posting period)

Class Forum

Textbook

POSTREPLY ↩

Search this topic...

Search

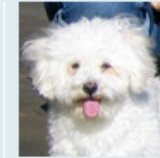
3 posts • Page 1 of 1

Textbook

by Benji Simms on Thu May 15, 2008 2:57 pm

What is the textbook for this course? I want to get it ahead of time and start reading through it.

- Usernames cannot be anonymous and must be:
 - Your real **first** and **last name** separated by a **space** e.g. Rich Simms
 - During activation if your username matches a name on the roster, but is not your full first and last name **it will be modified** to be so.
 - During activation if your username does not match a name on roster **it gets deleted**.
- Uploading an avatar is optional. Identifying photos are preferred so students can get to know each other.



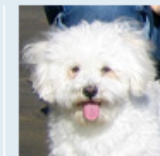
Benji Simms

Posts: 5
Joined: Thu May 15, 2008 2:40 pm



Rich Simms
Site Admin

Posts: 340
Joined: Thu May 15, 2008 1:44 pm

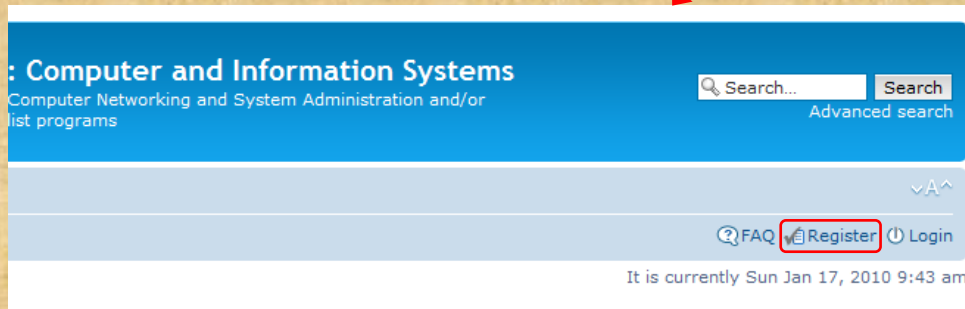


Benji Simms


Posts: 5
Joined: Thu May 15, 2008 2:40 pm

Class Activity Forum Registration

Click the Forums link on
<http://simms-teach.com>



To Register:

1. Browse to the forum
2. Click on  Register
3. Review and agree to terms
4. Your **Username** must:
 - be your **first** and **last name** separated by a space
 - e.g. Benji Simms
 - match a name on the class roster

Note: All registrations are manually approved by the instructor. If your username is incomplete or does not match a name of the class roster it will be modified or deleted.

Class Forum

Subscribe to the forum to get email notifications of new posts

After logging in:

1. Go to the CIS 76 class forum.
2. Click the "Subscribe forum" box at the lower left. When subscribed you get email notifications when new posts are made.
3. To unsubscribe, click it again.

[Home](#) < [Board index](#) [Subscribe forum](#)

*Unsubscribed
looks like this.*

[Home](#) < [Board index](#) [Unsubscribe forum](#)

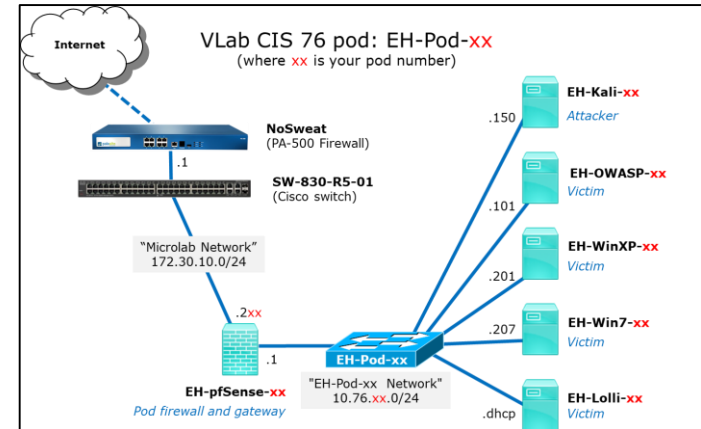
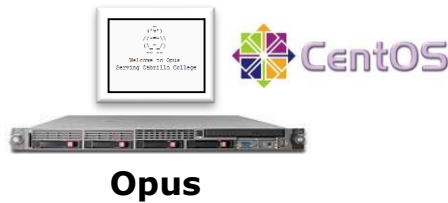
*Subscribed
looks like this.*



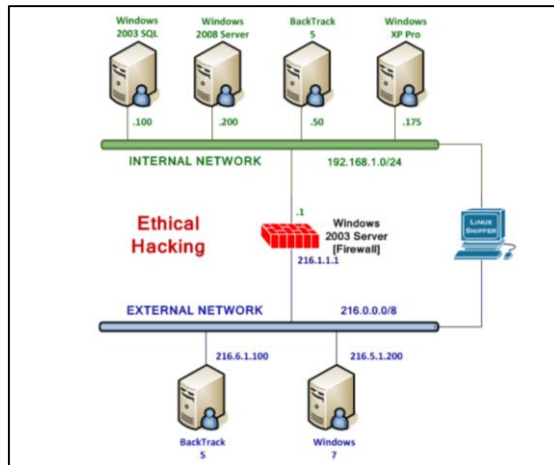
Lab Resources

CIS 76 Resources

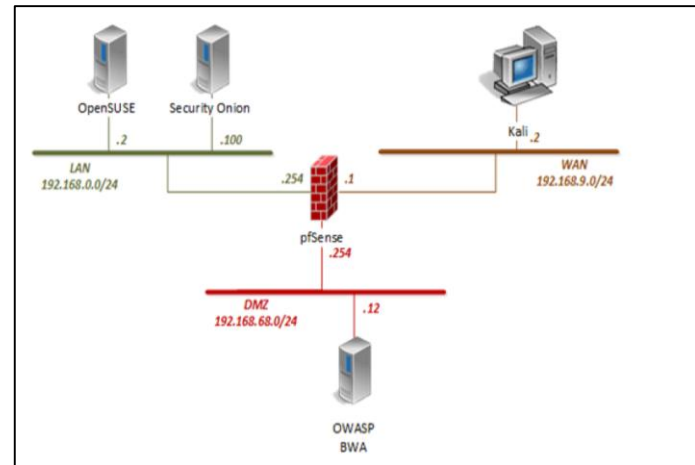
VLab CIS 76 Pod



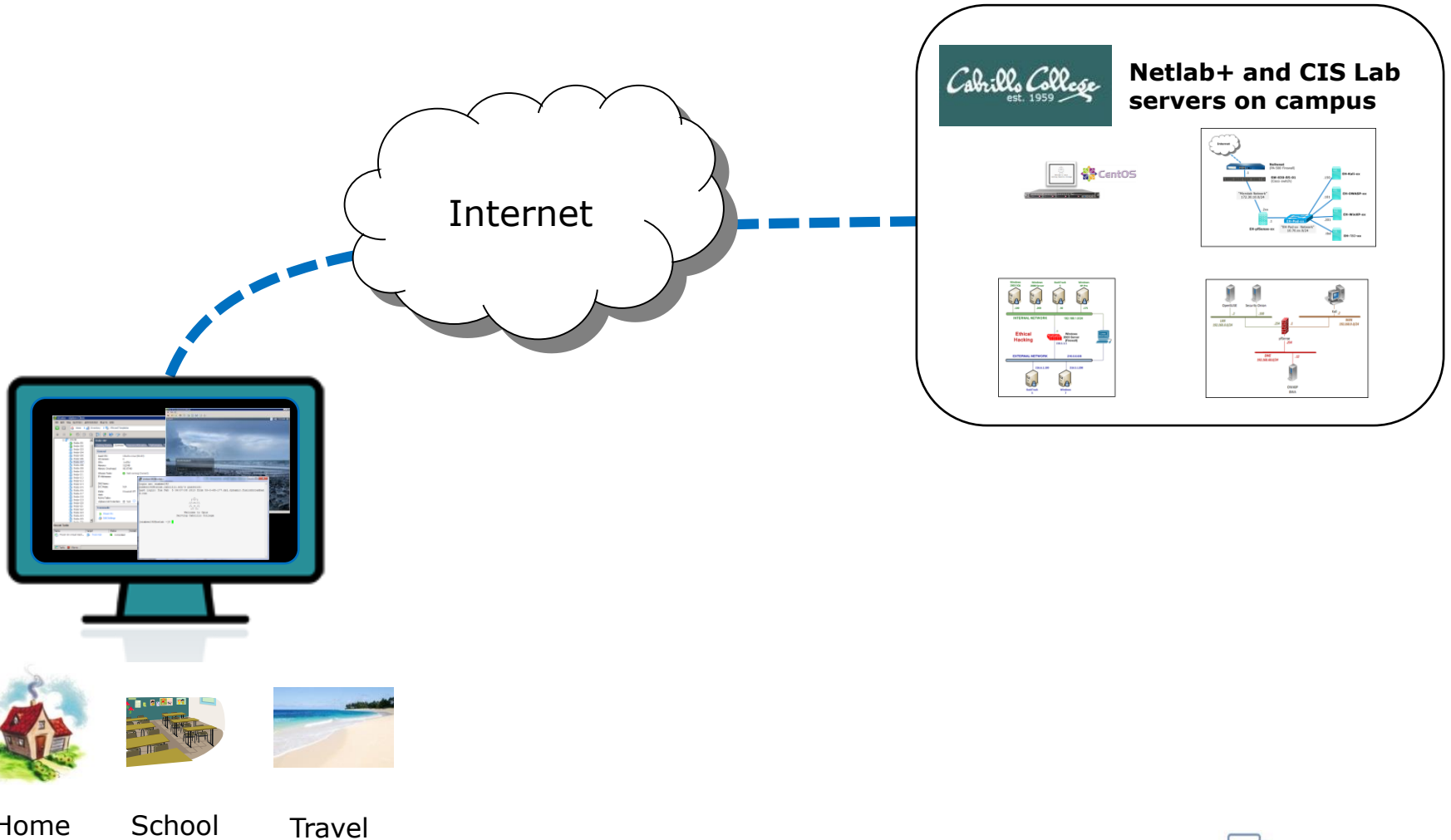
Netlab+ NISGTC Ethical Hacking Pod (2015)



Netlab+ NDG Ethical Hacking Pod (2016)



Option 1: Work on assignments online from anywhere



Home



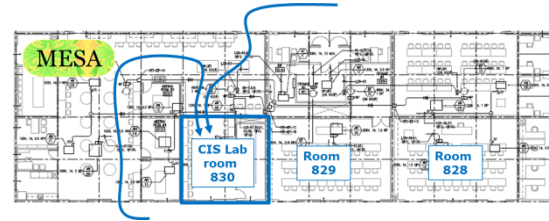
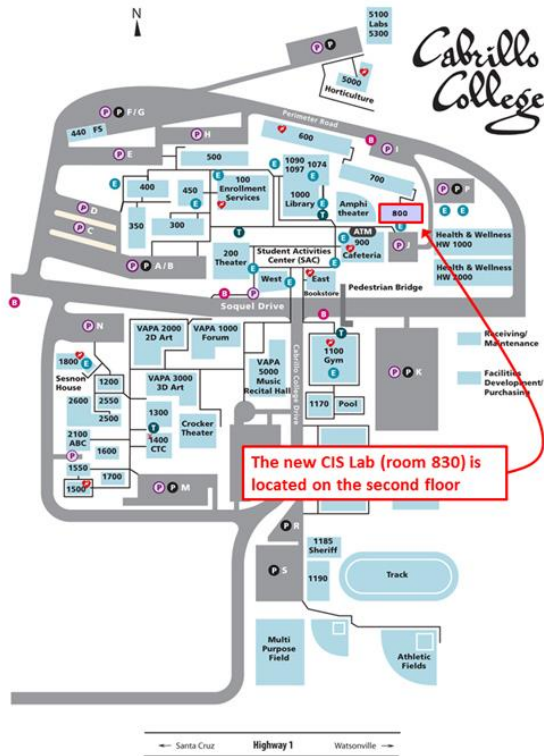
School



Travel

Option 2: Work on assignments in the CIS Lab

Building 800 - Room 830 (in the STEM Center)



Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes
CIS 90 Grades

Home

Resources

Forums

CIS Lab

Blackboard

Instructors, lab assistants and equipment are available CIS students.

Great place to collaborate with classmates and a place for study groups to meet.

Use this link to see the schedule and location

Housekeeping





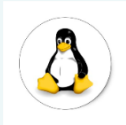
Instructor Note:

*Switch to
preloaded
whiteboard*

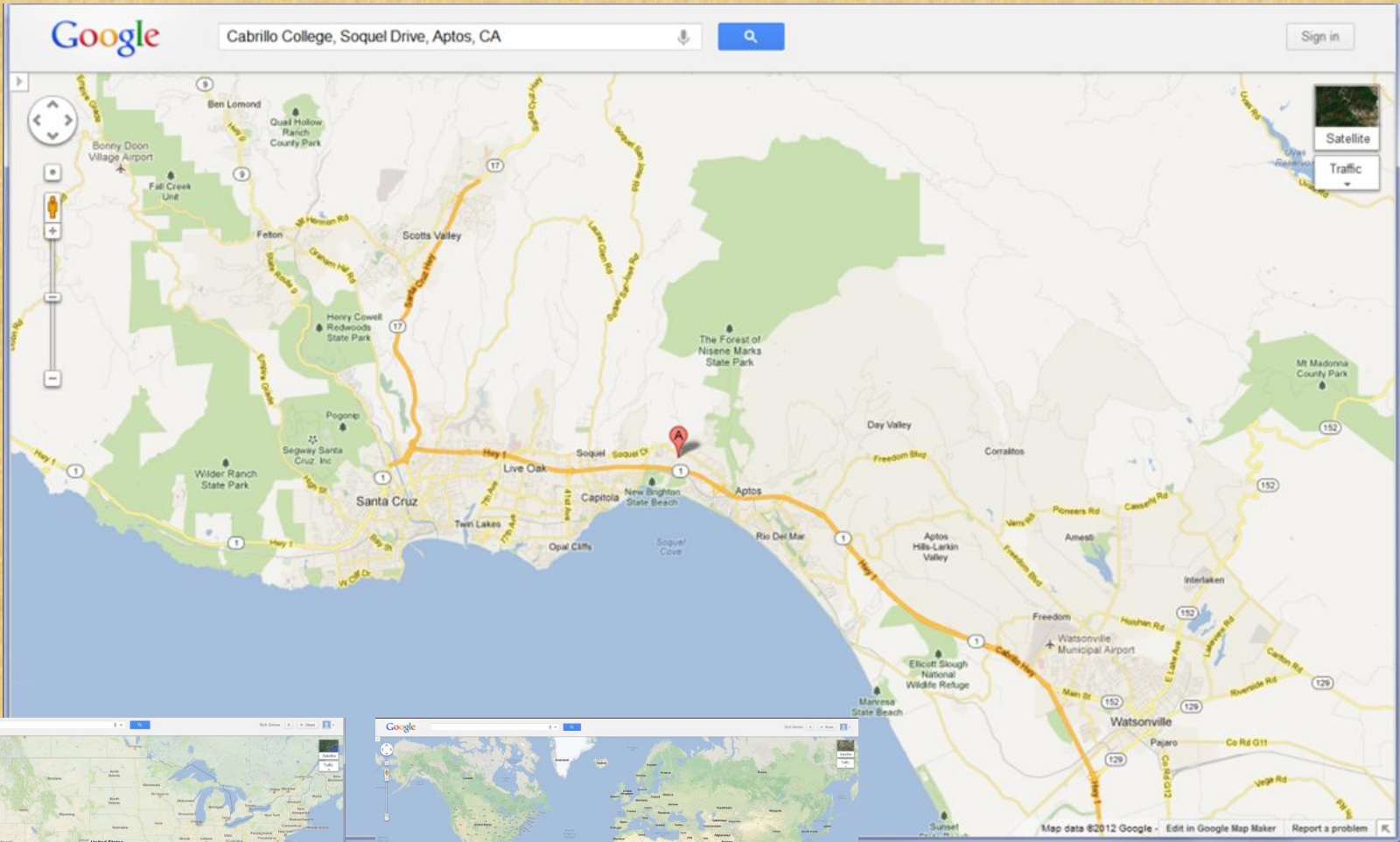
Class Activity

What kind of computer did you use to join CCC Confer?



			Other

Class Activity – Where are you now?



Roll Call

If you are attending class by watching the recordings in the archives, email the instructor at: risimms@cabrillo.edu to provide roll call attendance.

Login Credentials

Username and passwords

The Login Credentials are not included in these lesson slides.

To locate a copy, login into Canvas (<https://cabrillo.instructure.com>) and read the Welcome announcement.

Instructor Note:

*Turn Recording On,
Switch back to
shared slides*



Ethical Hacking Overview

WARNING

Cognitive

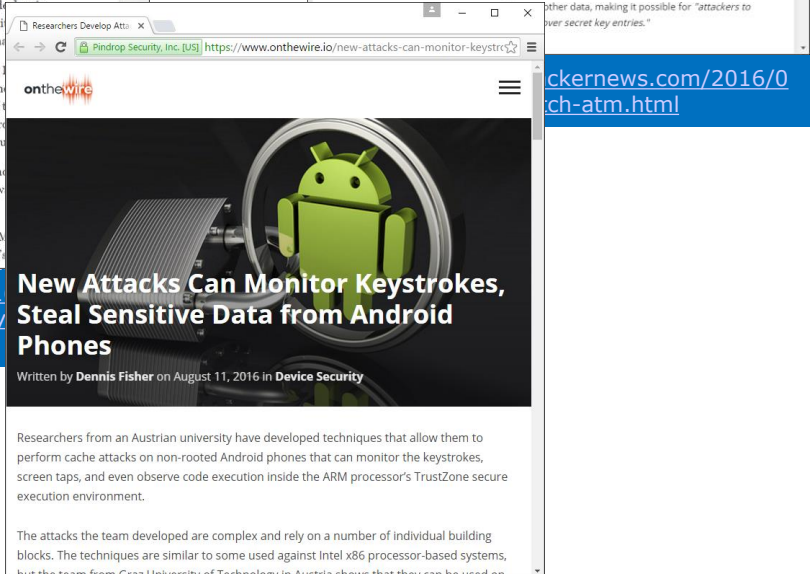
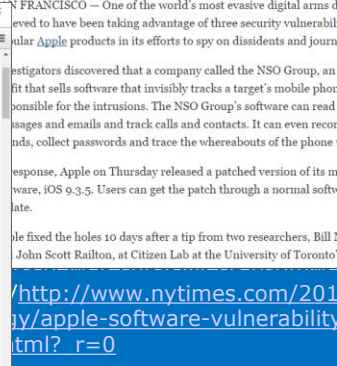
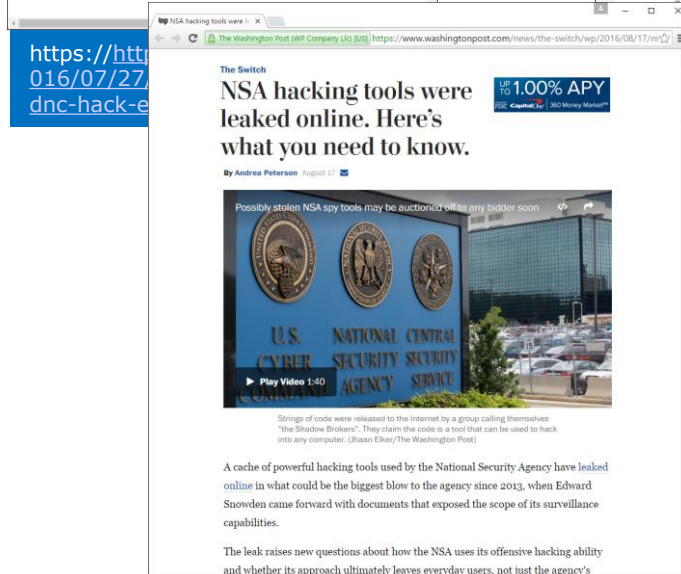
Overload

Ahead

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Harry Potter Wiki page for "Defence Against the Dark Arts". The page title is "Defence Against the Dark Arts" with 14,799 pages on this wiki. A warning box states: "Warning! Some content in this article is derived from information featured in Harry Potter and the Cursed Child, and, as such, spoilers will be present. Keep calm and keep the secrets!". The main text describes the subject as taught at Hogwarts and Ilvermorny, mentioning that Professor Snape was once rumored to be jinxed from the position. A list of professors includes Galatea Merrythought, Quirinus Quirrell, Gilderoy Lockhart, Remus Lupin, Bartemius Crouch Jr, Dolores Umbridge, and Severus Snape. A sidebar on the right includes a "Help us grow Harry Potter Wiki" button and "Trending Fandom Articles".

"Your defences must therefore be as flexible and inventive as the arts you seek to undo"
—Professor Snape discussing defence during a 1996 lesson

In the News



<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/27/world/europe/russia-dnc-hack-emails.html>

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-switch/wp/2016/08/17/nsa-hacking-tools-were-leaked-online-heres-what-you-need-to-know/>

<https://www.onthewire.io/new-attacks-can-monitor-keystrokes-steal-sensitive-data-from-android-phones/>

In the News



A look at the second half, so far, of President Trump's first year in office

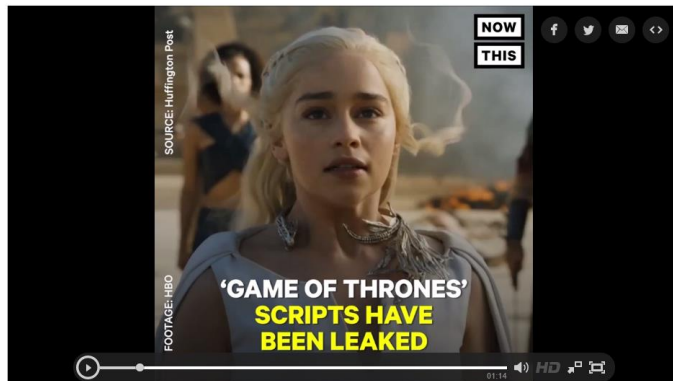


<https://https://the-curious-fan-who-may-be-a-bot/2017/08/04a0a64977c9cf649>

Report: Hackers Leak More 'Game Of Thrones' Plot Details

Along with an HBO executive's emails.

By Sara Boboltz



https://http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/hackers-leak-more-game-of-thrones-plot-details_us_5988e1b3e4b0a66b8bae06da?g1q



12 U.K. Hospitals Hit in Widespread Ransomware Attack

MAY 17

At least 16 hospitals in the United Kingdom are being forced to divert emergency patients today after computer systems there were infected with ransomware, a type of malicious software that encrypts a victim's documents, images, music and other files unless the victim pays for a key to unlock them.

It remains unclear exactly how this ransomware strain is being disseminated and why it appears to have spread so quickly, but there are indications the malware may be spreading to vulnerable systems through a security hole in Windows that was recently patched by Microsoft.

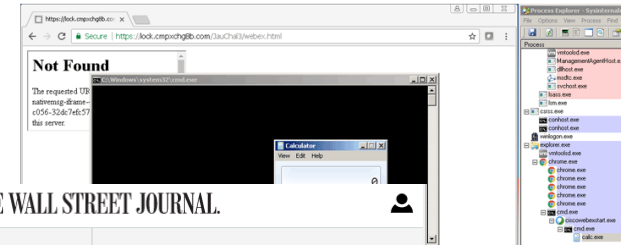
<https://krebsonsecurity.com/hospitals-hit-in-widespread-ransom>



Critical RCE Vulnerability Found in Cisco WebEx Extensions, Again – Patch Now!

Monday, July 17, 2017 Swati Khandelwal

Tweet Share 48 Share 40 in Share 668 f Share 1.39k Share



WORLD | ASIA

North Korea's Army of Hackers Has a New Target: Bank Accounts

Emphasis on finances represents a significant shift from Pyongyang's prior patterns of attack

By Timothy W. Martin

Updated July 27, 2017 2:34 p.m. ET



SEOUL—North Korea's cyberarmy has splintered into multiple groups and is unleashing orchestrated attacks increasingly focused on funneling stolen

<https://https://www.wsj.com/articles/north-korean-hackers-hunt-for-cash-1501128326>

ns' WebEx browser extension for
ow attackers to remotely execute

017/07/cisco-

Recent Conferences

Black Hat July 2017

TECH JUL 28 2017, 11:03 AM ET

Black Hat 2017: A Wi-Fi Hopping Worm Targeting Smartphones

by ALYSSA NEWCOMB

SHARE



LAS VEGAS - If you haven't updated your smartphone with the latest operating system or security fix, you're probably going to want to do it now.

Broadpwn, a vulnerability in a Wi-Fi chip found in more than a billion phones, could allow a hacker within Wi-Fi range to take over your smartphone, according to research presented on Thursday at the Black Hat security conference in Las Vegas.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/security/black-hat-2017-wi-fi-hopping-worm-targeting-smartphones-n787301>

Def Con July 2017

Newsweek

U.S.

HACKERS BREACH U.S. VOTING MACHINES IN 90 MINUTES IN DEF CON COMPETITION

BY TOM PORTER ON 7/30/17 AT 7:47 AM



<https://www.newsweek.com/hackers-breach-usvoting-machines-90-minutes-def-con-competition-643858>



White Hats

What is an Ethical Hacker?

1. An authorized security professional who uses the same tools as unethical "black hat" hackers to test and evaluate an organization's security infrastructure for vulnerabilities.
2. Also known as a "security tester", "penetration tester" or "white hat" hacker who may also be a member of a "red team".
3. An ethical hacker:
 - Only hacks with "end-to-end" authorization.
 - Abides by all state and federal laws.
 - Respects the privacy and protects any information discovered.
 - Discloses unknown hardware or software product vulnerabilities to the appropriate vendors or authorities.
 - When finished leaves nothing open for themselves or others to exploit in the future.
 - Provides a confidential report to the client on all vulnerabilities found.

References:

<http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/e/ethihack.htm>

<http://panmore.com/ethical-hacking-code-of-ethics-security-risk-issues>

<https://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/auditing/red-teaming-art-ethical-hacking-1272>

EC-Council Code of Ethics

1. Keep private and confidential information gained in your professional work, (in particular as it pertains to client lists and client personal information). Not collect, give, sell, or transfer any personal information (such as name, e-mail address, Social Security number, or other unique identifier) to a third party without client prior consent.
2. Protect the intellectual property of others by relying on your own innovation and efforts, thus ensuring that all benefits vest with its originator.
3. Disclose to appropriate persons or authorities potential dangers to any ecommerce clients, the Internet community, or the public, that you reasonably believe to be associated with a particular set or type of electronic transactions or related software or hardware.
4. Provide service in your areas of competence, being honest and forthright about any limitations of your experience and education. Ensure that you are qualified for any project on which you work or propose to work by an appropriate combination of education, training, and experience.
5. Never knowingly use software or process that is obtained or retained either illegally or unethically.
6. Not to engage in deceptive financial practices such as bribery, double billing, or other improper financial practices.
7. Use the property of a client or employer only in ways properly authorized, and with the owner's knowledge and consent.
8. Disclose to all concerned parties those conflicts of interest that cannot reasonably be avoided or escaped.
9. Ensure good management for any project you lead, including effective procedures for promotion of quality and full disclosure of risk.
10. Add to the knowledge of the e-commerce profession by constant study, share the lessons of your experience with fellow EC-Council members, and promote public awareness of benefits of electronic commerce.
11. Conduct oneself in the most ethical and competent manner when soliciting professional service or seeking employment, thus meriting confidence in your knowledge and integrity.
12. Ensure ethical conduct and professional care at all times on all professional assignments without prejudice.
13. Not to neither associate with malicious hackers nor engage in any malicious activities.
14. Not to purposefully compromise or allow the client organization's systems to be compromised in the course of your professional dealings.
15. Ensure all penetration testing activities are authorized and within legal limits.
16. Not to take part in any black hat activity or be associated with any black hat community that serves to endanger networks.
17. Not to be part of any underground hacking community for purposes of preaching and expanding black hat activities.
18. Not to make inappropriate reference to the certification or misleading use of certificates, marks or logos in publications, catalogues, documents or speeches.
19. Not convicted in any felony, or violated any law of the land.

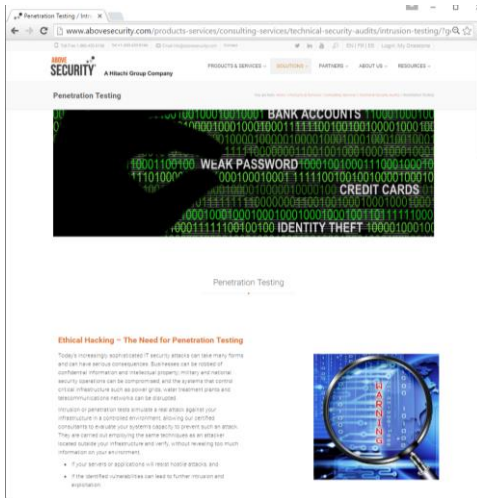
An ethical penetration test involves:

- Written agreements
 - Scope
 - Rules of engagement
 - Testing process
 - Protecting data
 - Attackers knowledge of target: Black/Gray/White box
 - Target's knowledge of attack
 - Liability
 - Report
 - Payment terms
 - And more ...
- Non-disclosure agreements
- Legal review of all agreements

*What happens if a critical business server crashes as the result of a penetration test?
How far will social engineering be used and on who?
How will exfiltrated evidence and reports be protected?
Who will be aware of the test?
And so on ...*

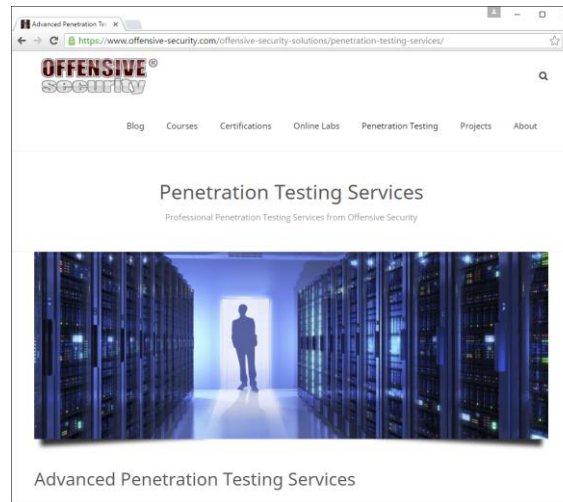
Example Penetration Testing Services

Above Security



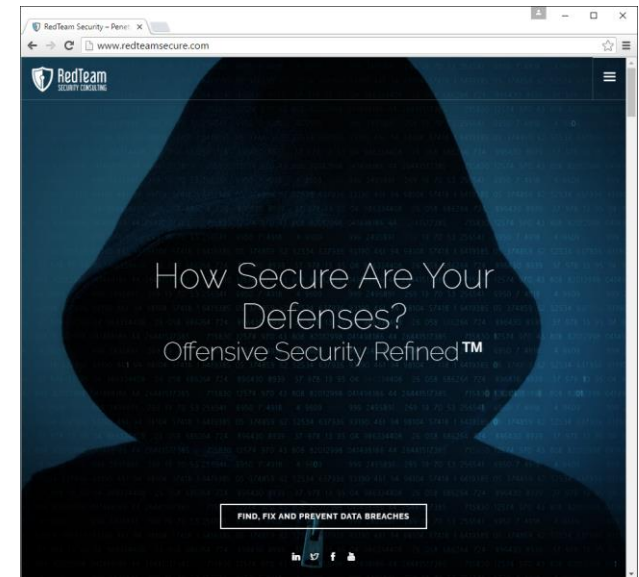
<http://www.abovesecurity.com/products-services/consulting-services/technical-security-audits/intrusion-testing>

Offensive Security



<https://www.offensive-security.com/offensive-security-solutions/penetration-testing-services/>

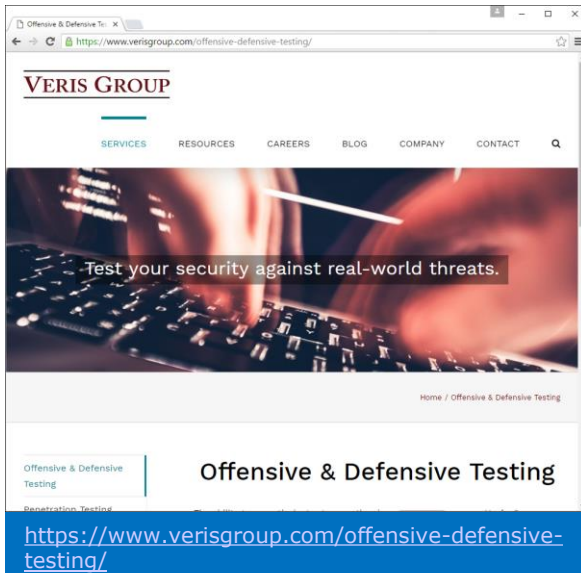
RedTeam Security



<http://www.redteamsecure.com/>

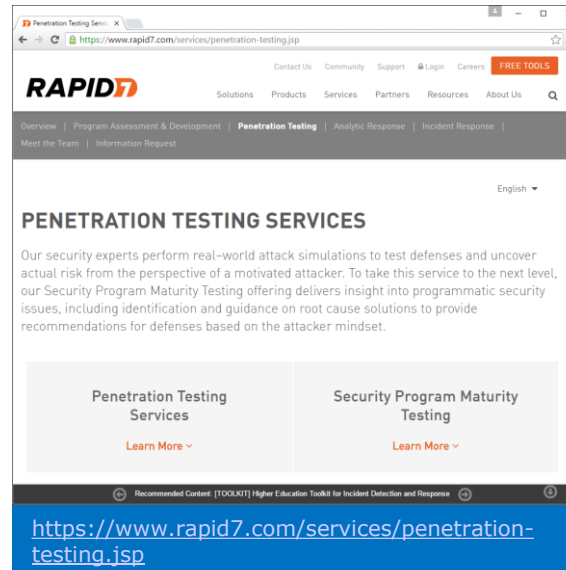
Example Penetration Testing Services

Veris Group



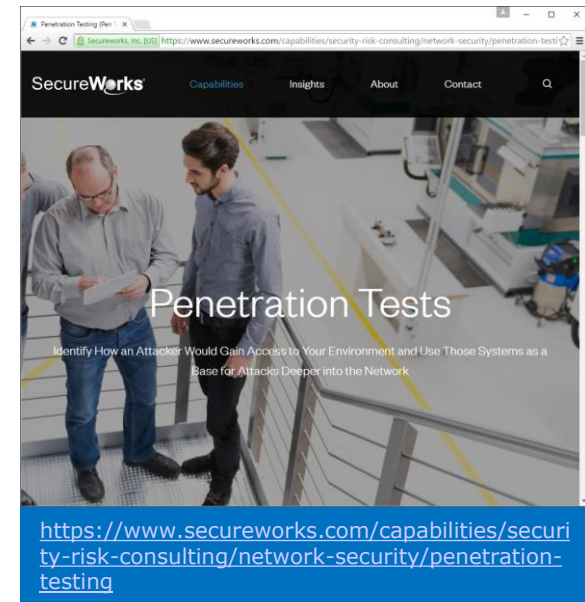
The screenshot shows the Veris Group website. The header includes the company name and navigation links for SERVICES, RESOURCES, CAREERS, BLOG, COMPANY, and CONTACT. A large banner image features a keyboard and a glowing red light with the text "Test your security against real-world threats." Below the banner, the page title is "Offensive & Defensive Testing". A blue link at the bottom of the screenshot reads: <https://www.verisgroup.com/offensive-defensive-testing/>

Rapid7



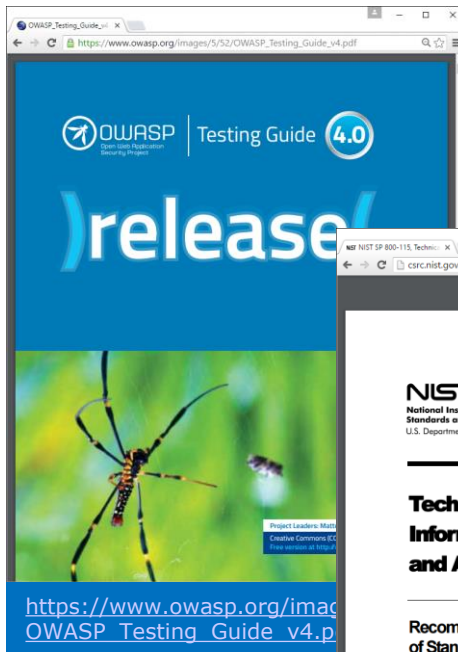
The screenshot shows the Rapid7 website. The header includes the company name and navigation links for Solutions, Products, Services, Partners, Resources, and About Us. A large banner image shows two men in a server room with the text "Penetration Tests" and "Identify How an Attacker Would Gain Access to Your Environment and Use Those Systems as a Base for Attacks Deeper into the Network." Below the banner, the page title is "PENETRATION TESTING SERVICES". The main content area describes the service: "Our security experts perform real-world attack simulations to test defenses and uncover actual risk from the perspective of a motivated attacker. To take this service to the next level, our Security Program Maturity Testing offering delivers insight into programmatic security issues, including identification and guidance on root cause solutions to provide recommendations for defenses based on the attacker mindset." Two service cards are shown: "Penetration Testing Services" and "Security Program Maturity Testing", each with a "Learn More" link. A blue link at the bottom of the screenshot reads: <https://www.rapid7.com/services/penetration-testing.jsp>

SecureWorks



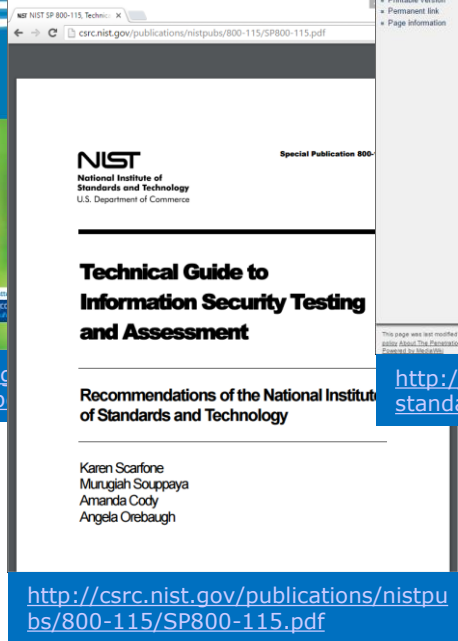
The screenshot shows the SecureWorks website. The header includes the company name and navigation links for Capabilities, Insights, About, and Contact. A large banner image shows two men in a server room with the text "Penetration Tests" and "Identify How an Attacker Would Gain Access to Your Environment and Use Those Systems as a Base for Attacks Deeper into the Network." Below the banner, the page title is "Penetration Tests". A blue link at the bottom of the screenshot reads: <https://www.secureworks.com/capabilities/security-risk-consulting/network-security/penetration-testing>

Testing Methodologies



OWASP Testing Guide 4.0
release

https://www.owasp.org/images/5/52/OWASP_Testing_Guide_v4.pdf



NIST
National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

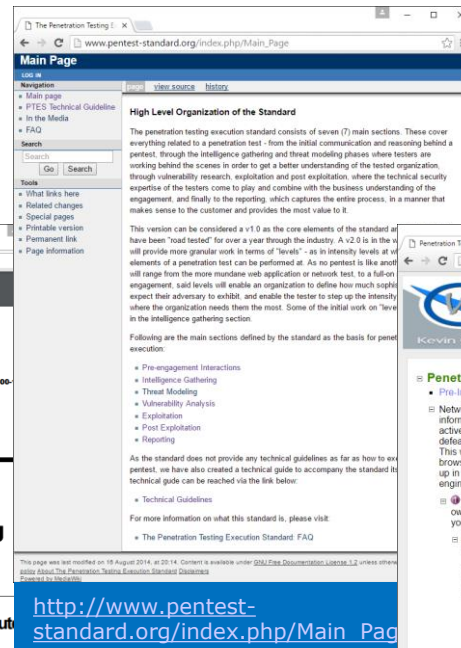
Special Publication 800-115

Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment

Recommendations of the National Institute of Standards and Technology

Karen Scarfone
Murugh Souppaya
Amanda Cody
Angela Orebough

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-115/SP800-115.pdf>



The Penetration Testing Execution Standard (PTES)

Main Page

High Level Organization of the Standard

The penetration testing execution standard consists of seven (7) main sections. These cover everything related to a penetration test - from the initial communication and reasoning behind a pentest, through the intelligence gathering and threat modeling phases where testers are working behind the scenes in order to get a better understanding of the tested organization, through vulnerability research, exploitation and post exploitation, where the technical security expertise of the testers come to play and combine with the business understanding of the engagement, and finally to the reporting, which captures the entire process, in a manner that makes sense to the customer and provides the most value to it.

This version can be considered a v1.0 as the core elements of the standard of have been "road tested" for over a year through the industry. A v2.0 is in the works and will provide more granular work in terms of "levels" - as in intensity levels at which elements of a penetration test can be performed at. As no pentest is like another, the range from the more mundane web application or network test, to a full-on, engagement, said levels will enable an organization to define how much sophistication they expect their adversary to exhibit, and enable the tester to step up the intensity where the organization needs them the most. Some of the initial work on "levels" in the intelligence gathering section.

Following are the main sections defined by the standard as the basis for penetration testing execution:

- Pre-engagement Interactions
- Intelligence Gathering
- Threat Modeling
- Vulnerability Analysis
- Exploitation
- Post Exploitation
- Reporting

For more information on what this standard is, please visit:

- The Penetration Testing Execution Standard FAQ

http://www.pentest-standard.org/index.php/Main_Page



Vulnerability Assessment

Penetration Testing Framework 0.59

- Pre-Inspection Vail - template
- Network Footprinting (Reconnaissance) The tester would attempt to gather as much information as possible about the selected network. Reconnaissance can take two forms i.e. active and passive. A passive attack is always the best starting point as this would normally defeat intrusion detection systems and other forms of protection etc. afforded to the network. This would usually involve trying to discover publicly available information by utilising a web browser and visiting newsgroups etc. An active form would be more intrusive and may show up in audit logs and may take the form of an attempted DNS zone transfer or a social engineering type of attack.
- Whois is widely used for querying authoritative registries/ databases to discover the owner of a domain name, an IP address, or an autonomous system number of the system you are targeting
- Authoritative Bodies
 - IANA - Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
 - ICANN - Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
 - NRO - Number Resource Organisation
 - RIR - Regional Internet Registry
 - AFRINIC - African Network Information Centre
 - APNIC - Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
 - National Internet Registry
 - APJII
 - CANIC
 - JPNIC
 - KRNIC
 - TWNIC
 - VNNIC
 - ARIN - American Registry for Internet Numbers
 - LACNIC - Latin America & Caribbean Network Information Centre
 - RIPE - Reseaux IP Européens—Network Coordination Centre
- Websites

<http://www.vulnerabilityassessment.co.uk/Penetration%20Test.html>

Example Reports

OFFENSIVE SECURITY
www.offensive-security.com

PENETRATION TEST REPORT - MEGA CORP ONE

Admin Webserver Interface Compromise

The admin.megacorpone.com webserver was found to be running an Apache webserver on port 81. Accessing the root URL of this site resulted in the display of a blank page. We next conducted a quick enumeration scan of the system looking for common directories and files (Figure 4).

OJWASP DirBuster 1.0-RC1 - Web Application Brute Forcing

http://admin.megacorpone.com/81/

Type	Found	Response	Size
Dir	/	200	254
Dir	/admin	200	403
Dir	/admin/	403	489
Dir	/admin/1	200	178
File	/admin/2	200	497
File	/admin/blank	200	434
File	/admin/3	200	486
File	/admin/4	200	482

Figure 4 - Enumeration of the admin.megacorpone.com host partially discloses the webserver's folder structure.

The scan results revealed that along with common Apache default files (Please see Appendix A for more information), we identified an "/admin/" directory that was only accessible after authentication. (Figure 5).

Authentication Required

A username and password are being requested by http://admin.megacorpone.com/81. The site says "Password Protected Area".

User Name: []

PTR-201

<https://www.offensive-security.com/reports/sample-penetration-testing-report.pdf>

CONFIDENTIAL Page | 33

Appendix D - Phishing Email Scripts

1. LinkedIn-Password-Reset

LinkedIn

Hi [redacted]

You've successfully changed your LinkedIn password.

Thanks for using LinkedIn!
The LinkedIn Team

When and where this happened:

Date: October 23, 2015, 8:51 PM
Browser: Firefox
Operating System: Windows
Approximate Location: Hong Kong, China

Didn't do this? Be sure to change your password right away.

This email was intended for [redacted]. Learn why we included this.
If you need assistance on how to proceed, please contact LinkedIn Customer Service.
© 2015 LinkedIn Corporation. 2025 Stern Court, Mountain View, CA 94041. LinkedIn and the LinkedIn logo are registered trademarks of LinkedIn.

The report page shows one of the phishing emails used by the testing company

https://rhinosecuritylabs.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/RSL_Sample_Social_Engineering_Report_2.0.pdf

6.4 Network Infrastructure Assessment

127.127.255.254 (www.eclipsebank.com)

Issue	Overall	Impact	Ease	Fix	Recommendation
According to its banner, the version of PHP installed on the remote host is older than 4.4.5. Such versions may be affected by several issues, including buffer overflows, format string vulnerabilities, arbitrary code execution, 'safe_mode' and 'open_basedir' bypasses, and clobbering of super-globals.	High	Critical	Easy	Involved	Upgrade to PHP version 4.4.5/ 5.1.4 or later.
The remote version of Apache is vulnerable to an off-by-one buffer overflow attack.	High	High	Easy	Involved	Upgrade to version 2.0.59 or later.
The remote DNS resolver does not use random port numbers for queries to third party DNS.	High	High	Moderate	Quick	Contact your DNS server vendor for a patch.
The remote server is using a protocol weaknesses.	Medium	Medium	Challenge	Quick	Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one.
The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired or will expire shortly.	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Quick	Disable these methods.
Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Quick	Restrict recursive queries to the hosts that should use this nameserver

This report page shows vulnerabilities discovered, the risk level, and recommendations

Security Assessment Report for Eclipse Bank PLC Private & Confidential 25

http://www.digitalencode.net/ossar/ossar_v0.5.pdf

Ethical Hacker Job Openings (Indeed)

Ethical Hacker job search

www.indeed.com/jobs?q=ethical+hacker&l=

Find Jobs Find Resumes Employers / Post Job Upload your resume Sign in

indeed what: ethical hacker where:
 job title, keywords or company city, state, or zip

ethical hacker jobs
 Tip: Enter your zip code in the "where" box to show results in your area.

My recent searches
 white hat hacker
 pen tester
 ethical hacking
 ethical hacker jobs
 penetration testing
 ethical hacker \$70,000
 Penetration Tester
 > clear searches

Upload your resume - Let employers find you
 Jobs 1 to 10 of 634

HBSS Specialist
 Strategic Data Systems - ★★★★★ 10 reviews - Quantico, VA
 \$80,000 a year
 Wed/Thur/Fri/Alt Sat (36 one week - 48 the next) CompTIA Security+CE, Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH), Systems Certified Practitioner (SSCP) certification...
 1 day ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

Information Security Engineer
 PETSMArt - ★★★★★ 3,133 reviews - Phoenix, AZ
 O Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) o Systems Security Certification Practitioner (SSCP) o Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) o Certified...
 30+ days ago - email
 Sponsored

Govt IT Security Webapp Analyst / Pen Tester (No c2c or thri...
 JPI Technology - Washington, DC
 Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)/Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH)/GIAC Penetration Tester (GPEN)/OWASP, Nessus, Security, Web inspect...
 21 days ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

Ethical Hacker / Penetration Tester
 TekPartners - A P2P Staffing Company - Miami, FL
 Washington, DC (55)

Sort by: **relevance - date**

Salary Estimate
 \$70,000+ (558)
 \$85,000+ (420)
 \$90,000+ (367)
 \$100,000+ (240)
 \$110,000+ (154)

Job Type
 Full-time (591)
 Contract (34)
 Part-time (7)
 Temporary (7)
 Internship (2)

Location
 Washington, DC (55)

<http://www.indeed.com/jobs?q=ethical+hacker&l=>

Pen Tester job search

www.indeed.com/jobs?q=pen+tester&l=

Find Jobs Find Resumes Employers / Post Job Upload your resume Sign in

indeed what: pen tester where:
 job title, keywords or company city, state, or zip

pen tester jobs
 Upload your resume - Let employers find you
 Jobs 1 to 10 of 94

My recent searches
 ethical hacker
 white hat hacker
 ethical hacking
 ethical hacker jobs
 penetration testing
 ethical hacker \$70,000
 Penetration Tester
 > clear searches

Upload your resume - Let employers find you

Senior Penetration Tester
 PurpleSquirrel / Identify Recruiting - Minneapolis, MN
 Identify Recruiting is a niche ERP/IT consultant delivery firm that works directly with our clients nationwide. One of our direct clients in Minneapolis, MN
 13 days ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

GPen Certified Pen Tester with Windows Server Administration
 The Royak Group Inc. - Norcross, GA
 \$100,000 a year
 Job DescriptionAbility to understand and dissect any system, any port/service running, packet analysis, either internal or external to the company. Experience
 2 days ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

Senior Penetration Test Engineer
 Request Technology, LLC - Northbrook, IL
 \$120,000 - \$130,000 a year
 Job QualificationsDetailed Knowledge of OWASP Top 10 (Mobile and Web) Understanding of iPhone and Android application development Understanding of Agile and/or...
 22 days ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

Scanner Pen Tester SME (Government)
 AT&T - ★★★★★ 13,835 reviews - Washington, DC
 AT&T Government Solutions (AGS) is looking for a senior security vulnerability scanning analyst to provide authoritative advice to the scanning section
 Springfield, VA (5)

Sort by: **relevance - date**

Salary Estimate
 \$75,000+ (81)
 \$85,000+ (70)
 \$95,000+ (50)
 \$100,000+ (39)
 \$120,000+ (17)

Job Type
 Full-time (85)
 Contract (9)
 Temporary (2)
 Internship (1)
 Part-time (1)

Location
 Springfield, VA (5)

<http://www.indeed.com/jobs?q=pen+tester&l=>

White Hat Hacker job search

www.indeed.com/jobs?q=white+hat+hacker&l=

Find Jobs Find Resumes Employers / Post Job Upload your resume Sign in

indeed what: white hat hacker where:
 job title, keywords or company city, state, or zip

white hat hacker jobs
 Upload your resume - Let employers find you
 Jobs 1 to 10 of 10

My recent searches
 pen tester
 ethical hacker
 ethical hacking
 ethical hacker jobs
 penetration testing
 ethical hacker \$70,000
 Penetration Tester
 > clear searches

Upload your resume - Let employers find you

Cyber Security Specialist
 DGBS (DG Business Solutions) - Milpitas, CA
 Actively participates in conferences like blackat/defcon/CCC or other well known white hat hacker conferencesPreferred:....
 22 days ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

Cyber security specialist
 Simplion Technologies Inc - Draper, UT
 Actively participates in conferences like blackat/defcon/CCC or other well-known white hat hacker conferencesPreferred: Cyber security specialistLocation:....
 6 days ago - email
 Sponsored by Dice

Security Engineer / White Hat Hacker
 ZioVault - San Diego, CA
 We are looking for a talented Security Engineer with experience in white hat hacking hacking. Experience and passion for White Hat Hacking (Ethical...
 Easily apply
 \$115,000+ (2)
 7 days ago - save job - email - more...

Penetration Tester
 Fortego, LLC - Fort Meade, MD
 Are you a white hat or grey hat hacker who enjoy's hard challenges and out of the box thinking? Have you used Metasploit or Kali to gather information about a...
 30+ days ago - save job - email - more...

EBS R12.2 Security Consultant
 Boston, MA (1)

Sort by: **relevance - date**

Salary Estimate
 \$85,000+ (9)
 \$95,000+ (7)
 \$105,000+ (6)
 \$110,000+ (3)
 \$115,000+ (2)

Job Type
 Full-time (9)
 Contract (1)

Location
 Alpharetta, GA (2)
 Sunnyvale, CA (1)
 Draper, UT (1)
 Boston, MA (1)

<http://www.indeed.com/jobs?q=white+hat+hacker&l=>

Ethical Hacker Job Openings (Monster)

Ethical Hacker in CA job search

MONSTER

Get up to a \$500 REWARD CARD
Plus a 2-YEAR PRICE GUARANTEE
When you switch to AT&T U-verse® High-Speed Internet Service
Switch now

08/11/2016
Lead Network Information Security Specialist
Verizon
Irvine, CA

08/15/2016
Lead Network Information Security Specialist
Verizon
Irvine, CA

08/15/2016
Security Engineer / White Hat Hacker
ZitoVault
San Diego, CA

08/10/2016
Information Security Operations Engineer - Santa Clara, CA
Central Business Solutions, Inc
Santa Clara, CA

02/22/2016
Director of Cyber Security

<http://www.monster.com/jobs/search/?q=Ethical-Hacker&where=california&kwdv=65>

Job opening in San Diego

MONSTER

Security Engineer / White Hat Hacker
ZitoVault - San Diego, CA 92008
Posted: 8/10/2016

Apply Now

We are looking for a talented Security Engineer with experience in white hat hacking / ethical hacking. The ideal candidate should be passionate about figuring out in-depth how cyber security attacks work, for traditional networks and devices, as well as emerging Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

The Internet of Things represents the next massive technological wave. By 2020 there will be an estimated 50 billion connected devices that are going to revolutionize the way we live. Our mission at ZitoVault is to build effective security solutions that safeguard the Internet of Things.

We expect you to take the initiative in starting projects, identifying new technical opportunities, and executing with little guidance. You will wear many hats, and will have a tremendous opportunity for career growth, and for defining the success of our company.

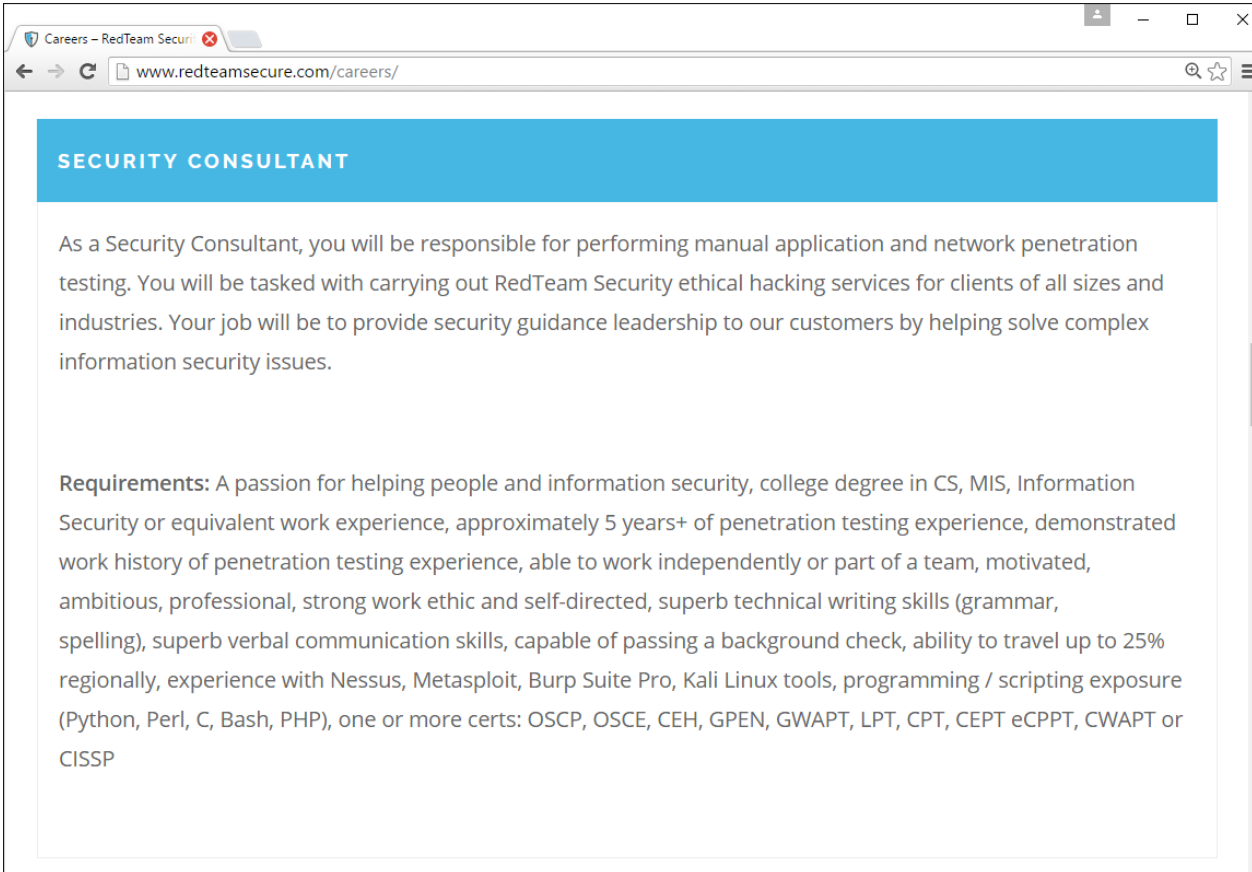
Requirements

Required Skills:

- U.S. citizenship required
- Minimum of 3 years of hands-on work experience in cybersecurity
- Work experience (or equivalent certifications) in a minimum of 2 of the following:
 - Firewalls / Next Generation Firewalls
 - Intrusion Detection/Prevention Systems (IDS/IPS) such as Bro and Snort

<http://job-openings.monster.com/monster/d75bf9f5-3dc9-4832-b42a-fad29b0c3fcf?mescoid=1500125001001&jobPosition=9#>

Ethical Hacker Job Openings (On careers page of testing company)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying www.redteamsecure.com/careers/. The page content is as follows:

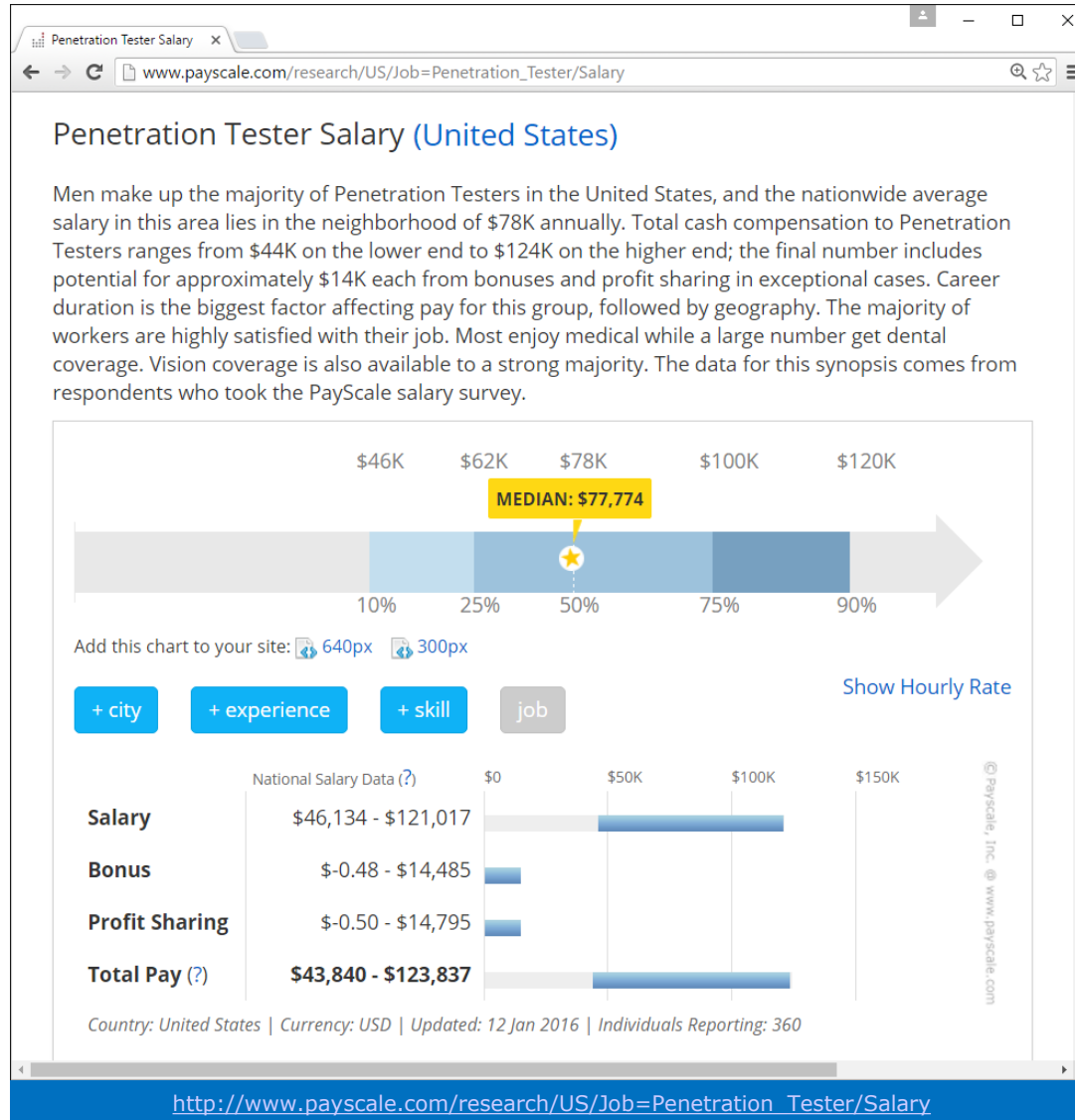
SECURITY CONSULTANT

As a Security Consultant, you will be responsible for performing manual application and network penetration testing. You will be tasked with carrying out RedTeam Security ethical hacking services for clients of all sizes and industries. Your job will be to provide security guidance leadership to our customers by helping solve complex information security issues.

Requirements: A passion for helping people and information security, college degree in CS, MIS, Information Security or equivalent work experience, approximately 5 years+ of penetration testing experience, demonstrated work history of penetration testing experience, able to work independently or part of a team, motivated, ambitious, professional, strong work ethic and self-directed, superb technical writing skills (grammar, spelling), superb verbal communication skills, capable of passing a background check, ability to travel up to 25% regionally, experience with Nessus, Metasploit, Burp Suite Pro, Kali Linux tools, programming / scripting exposure (Python, Perl, C, Bash, PHP), one or more certs: OSCP, OSCE, CEH, GPEN, GWAPT, LPT, CPT, CEPT eCPPT, CWAPT or CISSP

Security testing firms will often post job openings such as this.

Salary survey of 360 Pen Testers



This website shows salary information for pen testers: \$44 to \$124 thousand per year.



Black Hats

Malicious Unethical Hacking

- Malicious hackers (black hats) are the "bad guys". They include criminals, con artists, disgruntled employees, hacktivists, spies and nation states. They range from careless youthful stunts to organized crime and nation states.
- Some will try and get services without paying. See: [captain crunch](#)
- Some will steal PII (Personally Identifiable Information) like financial data, personal data, or credit cards to sell, commit fraud or identity theft. See: [target](#)
- Some will try to make money through extortion of random individuals or companies. See: [ransomware](#)
- Some will attempt to spy on government and corporations to steal technology, manufacturing processes, intellectual property, or top secret information. See: [national security](#)
- Some will expose, vandalize, disrupt or tamper with information or services to harm organizations they oppose. See: [anonymous](#)
- Some will use hacking as a weapon to disrupt or destroy services, industrial machinery, or infrastructure (such as electrical grids, banking and financial systems, communication, transportation). See: [ukraine power grid](#)
- Targets include computers, networks, mobile devices, industrial control systems, point of sale devices, automobiles, ATMs, all kinds of public infrastructure, and now IoT (Internet of Things). See: [smart watch](#)

Hacktivism

Politically motivated attacks against governments, organizations, groups, and people they don't agree with.

- Vandalize websites.
- Break into servers and expose private and confidential information.
- DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service Attacks).

ISIS social media getting "Rick-Rolled" by Anonymous



<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/world/activist-group-anonymous-rickrolling-isis-article-1.2445685>

Anonymous hackers with the "headless figure" emblem and Guy Fawkes mask.



<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/anonymous-hackers-isis-donald-trump-2015/>

Weaponization of Information



Russia and the Menace of Unreality

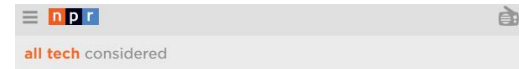
How Vladimir Putin is revolutionizing information warfare



Kara Gordon/The Atlantic

At the NATO summit in Wales last week, General Philip Breedlove, the military alliance's top commander, made a bold declaration. Russia, he said, is waging "the most amazing information warfare blitzkrieg we have ever seen in the history of information warfare."

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2014/09/russia-putin-revolutionizing-information-warfare/379880/>



PRIVACY & SECURITY

How Russian Twitter Bots Pumped Out Fake News During The 2016 Election

Listen - 4:17 + Queue

April 3, 2017 · 4:53 PM ET
Heard on All Things Considered

GABE O'CONNOR AVIE SCHNEIDER



Watts says the effort is being conducted by a "very diffuse network." It involves competing efforts "even amongst hackers between different parts of Russian intelligence and propagandists — all with general guidelines about what to pursue, but doing it at different times and paces and rhythms."

<http://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2017/04/03/522503844/how-russian-twitter-bots-pumped-out-fake-news-during-the-2016-election>

Cyber Criminals

!!! IMPORTANT INFORMATION !!!!

All of your files are encrypted with RSA-2048 and
More information about the RSA and AES can be found at:
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_\(cryptosystem\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_(cryptosystem))
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Encryption_Standard

Decrypting of your files is only possible with the private key and decrypt program, which is
To receive your private key follow one of the links:

1. <http://twbers4hmi6dx65f.tor2web.org/EB85415C60507325>
2. <http://twbers4hmi6dx65f.onion.to/EB85415C60507325>
3. <http://twbers4hmi6dx65f.onion.cab/EB85415C60507325>

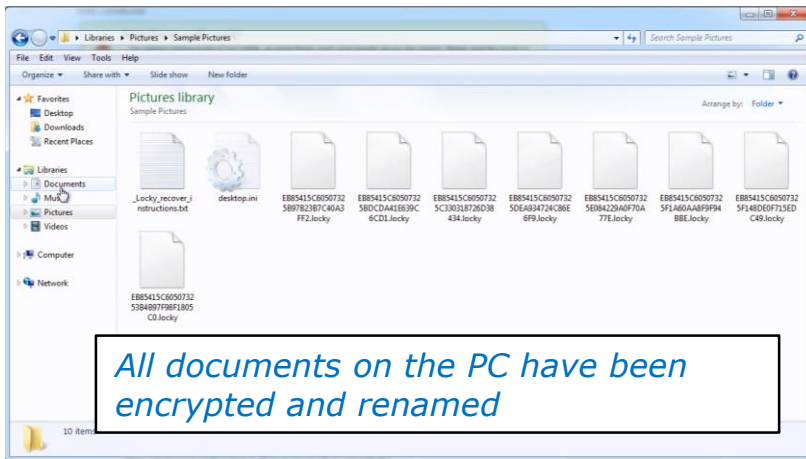
If all of this addresses are not available, follow these steps:

1. Download and install Tor Browser: <https://www.torproject.org/>
2. After a successful installation, run the browser and wait
3. Type in the address bar: twbers4hmi6dx65f.onion/EB85415C60507325
4. Follow the instructions on the site.

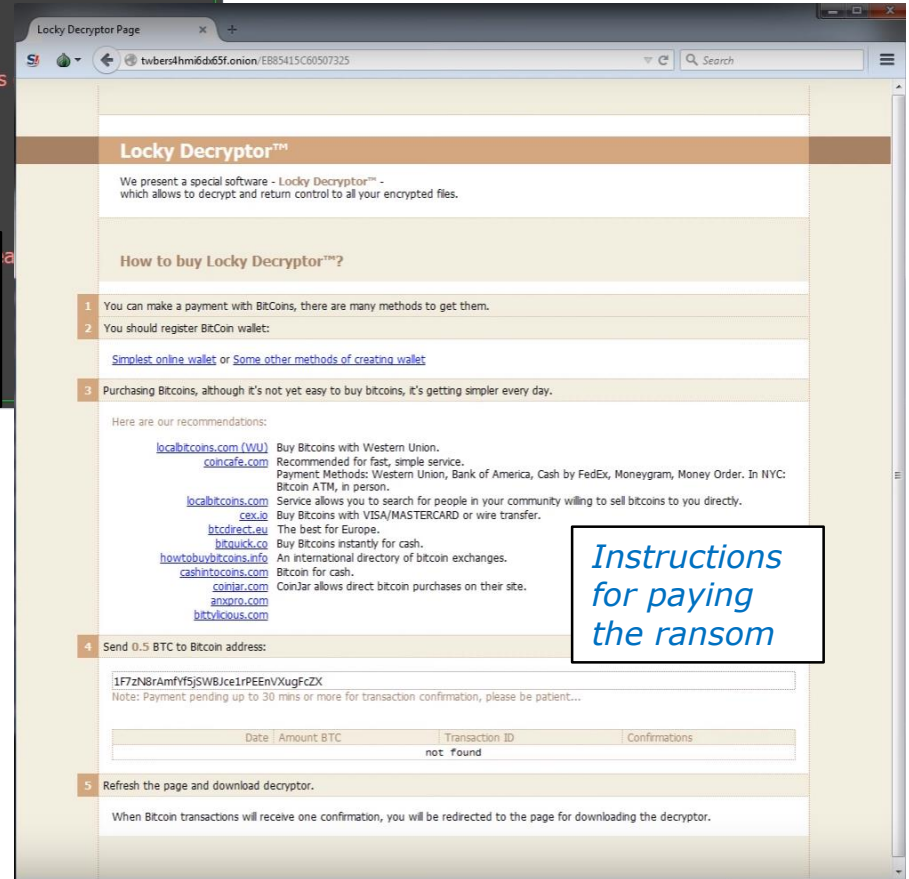
!!! Your personal identification ID: EB85415C60507325 !!!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nlh1PrdpRfI>

You get new wallpaper announcing the bad news



Opening a word doc attachment from an unknown sender can get quite expensive!



A recent survey by Malwarebytes of 500 businesses found 40% had experienced a ransomware attack.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/aug/03/ransomware-threat-on-the-rise-as-40-of-businesses-attacked>

Cyber Criminals



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.alienvault.com/blogs/security-essentials/one-man-cyber-attacked-4000-companies-dont-let-it-happen-to-you>. The page features a dark blue header with the text "SECURITY ESSENTIALS" and the main title "One Man Cyber Attacked 4,000 Companies; Don't Let It Happen to You" by KIM CRAWLEY, dated AUGUST 29, 2017. The article text states: "A cyber-attack over the past four months was discovered which targeted more than 4,000 companies, and successfully penetrated at least 14 of them. The targets were mainly in the oil and gas, mining, transportation, and construction sectors - in locations as diverse as Germany, Kuwait, UAE, Egypt, and Croatia. The malicious party was able to acquire sensitive financial data and remote control of endpoints. Some speculated that a sophisticated criminal organization might be behind the attack. However, it turned out that the attacker was a 20-year-old man from Nigeria, and he was hardly a cyber mastermind." Below the text is a cartoon illustration of a man with a top hat and a red background. At the bottom of the screenshot, a blue banner contains the URL: <https://www.alienvault.com/blogs/security-essentials/one-man-cyber-attacked-4000-companies-dont-let-it-happen-to-you>

"A cyber-attack over the past four months was discovered which targeted more than 4,000 companies, and successfully penetrated at least 14 of them."

"However, it turned out that the attacker was a 20-year-old man from Nigeria, and he was hardly a cyber mastermind."

"HawkEye is another malware which is sold in the Dark Web to be distributed as an email attachment Trojan. Its payload is a DOCX file, which can then acquire email and web browser passwords and engage in keylogger spyware functions."

The Dark Web

A portion of the non-indexed Deep Web



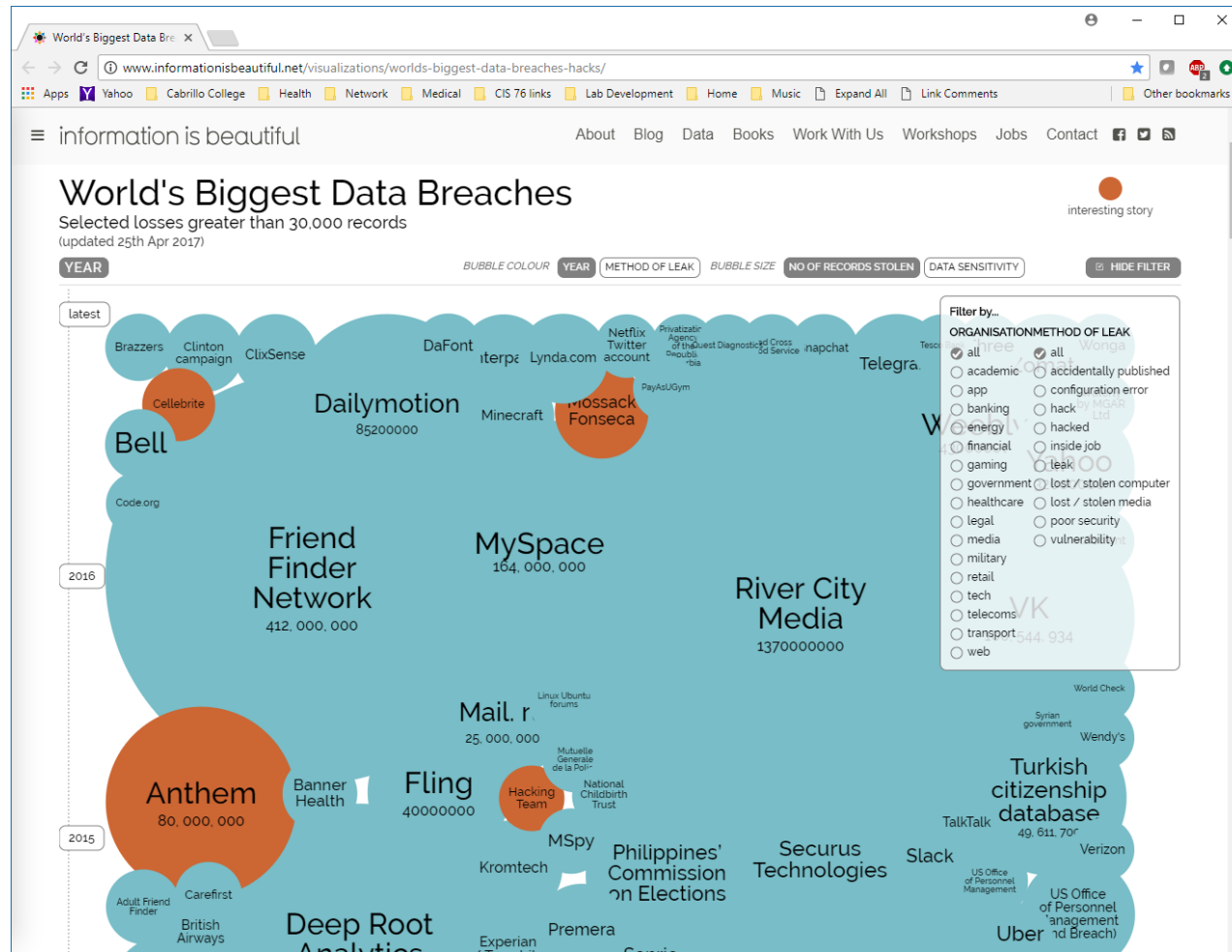
The Dark Web

- 2.5 Million daily visitors.
- 57 percent of the dark web has illegal content (drugs, child porn, terrorist communications, human trafficking, counterfeit currencies, ...)
- 30,00-40,000 estimated number of dark web pages.
- 1.2 billion in total sales by Silk Road site before shutdown by the FBI.
- \$7.00 price of stolen credit card.

From "*The Man Who Lit the Dark Web*" by Charles Graeber
(Popular Science Sept/Oct 2016)

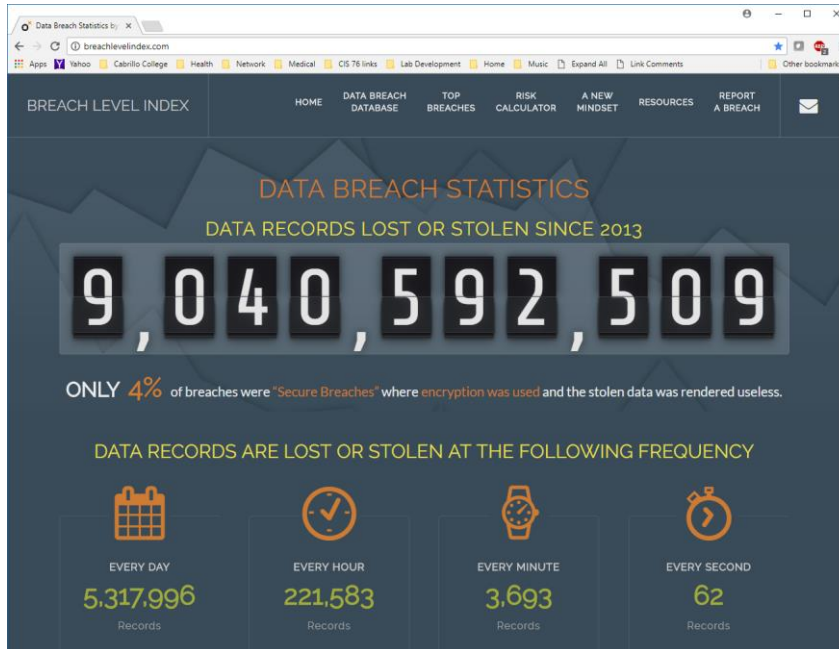
<https://www.quora.com/Is-it-safe-to-browse-the-dark-web>

Timeline of Major Hacks



This website shows a timeline of major data breaches. You can view the data in different ways.

Data Breach Database



<http://breachlevelindex.com/>

BREACH LEVEL INDEX

HOME DATA BREACH DATABASE TOP BREACHES RISK CALCULATOR A NEW MINDSET RESOURCES REPORT A BREACH

Date Range: 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013

SHOW: 10 ENTRIES SEARCH: []

Showing 1 to 10 of 927 entries

Rank	Organization Breached	Records Breached	Date of Breach	Type of Breach	Source of Breach	Location	Industry	Risk Score
1	River City Media	1,340,000,000	03/06/17	Account Access	Accidental Loss	United States	Entertainment	10.0
2	Deep Root Analytics/Republican National Committee	198,000,000	06/13/17	Identity Theft	Accidental Loss	United States	Government	9.6
3	The National Health Service (NHS)	26,000,000	03/17/17	Identity Theft	Malicious Insider	United Kingdom	Healthcare	9.5
4	New Oriental	20,000,000	03/22/17	Identity Theft	Malicious Insider	China	Education	9.4
5	Center for Election Systems at Kennesaw State University	7,500,000	03/03/17	Identity Theft	Malicious Outsider	United States	Education	9.1
6	Zomato	17,000,000	05/04/17	Account Access	Malicious Outsider	Global	Social Media	9.1
7	America Joblink Alliance	4,800,000	03/21/17	Identity Theft	Malicious Outsider	United States	Technology	8.9
8	Election Committee Hong Kong	3,700,000	03/28/17	Identity Theft	Malicious Outsider	Hong Kong	Government	8.8

<http://breachlevelindex.com/data-breach-database>

This website has a database of breaches and link to descriptive articles. The breach data can be sorted multiple ways and searched.

Data Breaches

This website has a database of breaches you can explore.

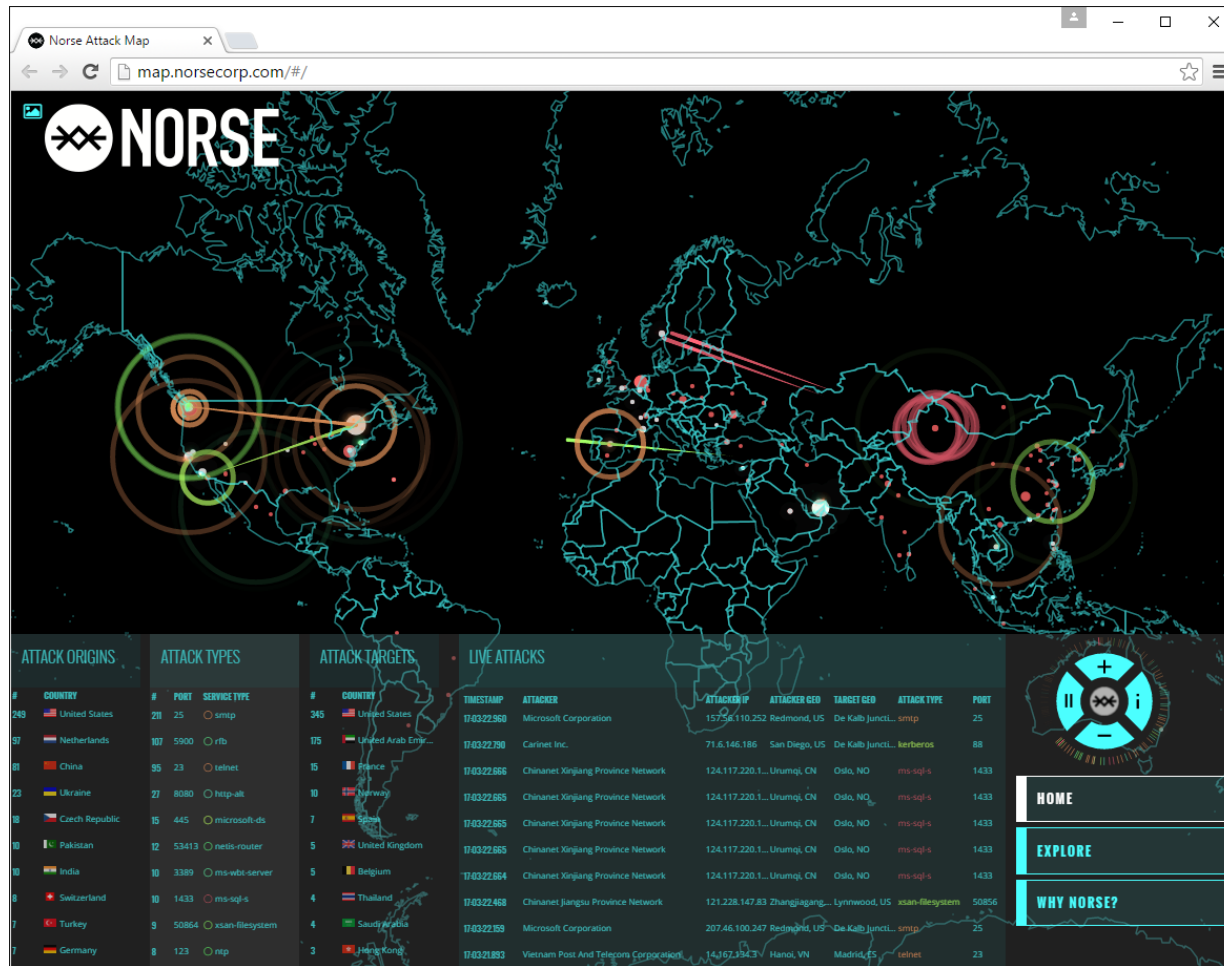
The screenshot shows the Breach Level Index website interface. The page title is "BREACH LEVEL INDEX" and the main heading is "DATA BREACH DATABASE". Below the heading, there is a description: "A centralized, global database of data breaches with calculations of their severity based on multiple factors". The page includes a navigation menu with links for HOME, DATA BREACH DATABASE, TOP BREACHES, RISK CALCULATOR, A NEW MINDSET, RESOURCES, and REPORT A BREACH. There are also social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Google+. The main content area features a "Data Breaches" section with a "Date Range" filter set to 2017. Below the filter, there is a "SHOW 10 ENTRIES" dropdown and a "SEARCH:" input field. The main content is a table of breaches, showing the top 3 results.

Rank	Organization Breached	Records Breached	Date of Breach	Type of Breach	Source of Breach	Location	Industry	Risk Score
1	River City Media	1,340,000,000	03/06/17	Account Access	Accidental Loss	United States	Entertainment	10.0
2	Deep Root Analytics/ Republican National Committee	198,000,000	06/13/17	Identity Theft	Accidental Loss	United States	Government	9.6
3	The National Health Service (NHS)	26,000,000	03/17/17	Identity Theft	Malicious Insider	United Kingdom	Healthcare	9.5

<http://breachlevelindex.com/data-breach-database>

Live Attack Monitor

This live map graphically depicts attacks taking place across the world



<http://map.norsecorp.com/#/>



Nation-State Actors

Nation-State Actors

Government sponsored cyber espionage attacks

- Obtain intelligence on adversaries to know what they have and what they are planning.
- Steal industrial, technical, and military secrets.
- Disrupt or damage infrastructure.
- Obtain PII (Personally Identifiable Information).
- Push propaganda and disinformation via social media.
- Leaking confidential information to influence events.

Ugly Gorilla

Flying Kitten

Berserk Bear

APT 1

Hurricane Panda

Fancy Bear

APT 29

USENIX Enigma 2016 - NSA TAO Chief on Disrupting Nation State Hackers

- Rob Joyce, Chief, Tailored Access Operations, National Security Agency

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDJb8WOJYdA>

APT1 Exposing One of China's Cyber Espionage Units

- Mandiant Report

<https://www.fireeye.com/content/dam/fireeye-www/services/pdfs/mandiant-apt1-report.pdf>

All Signs Point to Russia Being Behind the DNC Hack

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Findings from Analysis of DNC Intrusion Malware

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<https://www.fidelissecurity.com/threatgeek/2016/06/findings-analysis-dnc-intrusion-malware>



NSA Red Team and more ...



USENIX Enigma 2016 - NSA TAO Chief on Disrupting Nation State Hackers

- Rob Joyce, Chief, Tailored Access Operations, National Security Agency

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDJb8WOJYdA>

- Six intrusion phases: Reconnaissance > Initial Exploitation > Establish Persistence > Install Tools > Move Laterally > Collect, Exfil, and Exploit
- Bottom line: A good attacker will know your network better than you do. You know the technologies you intended to use. They know the technologies you ACTUALLY use. They will also know the security functionality, at a very deep level, of your devices better than the people who designed them.
- The NSA runs red team testing against US government agency networks as a information assurance testing service.
- Dropping the firewall temporarily for vendor support? There is a reason nation-state attackers called Advanced Persistent Threats (APT). They will wait and wait and wait until the moment a door is briefly cracked open ...
- Persistence and focus will get you in without the zero-day exploits. There are so many other vectors that are easier, less risky, and more productive.
- The Big 3 intrusions are Email (phishing), (malicious) website, or removable (infected) media. People, even when highly trained, still make mistakes.



USENIX Enigma 2016 - NSA TAO Chief on Disrupting Nation State Hackers

- Rob Joyce, Chief, Tailored Access Operations, National Security Agency
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDJb8WOJYdA>

- "Pass-the-Hash" allows you to grab a credential and pivot like mad laterally across the network.
- Intrusions can go undetected for months, even years.
- With BYOD and Internet of Things it is much easier to go after an employee's laptop rather than a professionally administered corporate PC.



APT1

Ugly Gorilla



APT1 Exposing One of China's Cyber Espionage Units

- Mandiant Report

<https://www.fireeye.com/content/dam/fireeye-www/services/pdfs/mandiant-apt1-report.pdf>

"Our analysis has led us to conclude that APT1 is likely government-sponsored and one of the most persistent of China's cyber threat actors. We believe that APT1 is able to wage such a long-running and extensive cyber espionage campaign in large part because it receives direct government support. In seeking to identify the organization behind this activity, our research found that People's Liberation Army (PLA's) Unit 61398 is similar to APT1 in its mission, capabilities, and resources. PLA Unit 61398 is also located in precisely the same area from which APT1 activity appears to originate."

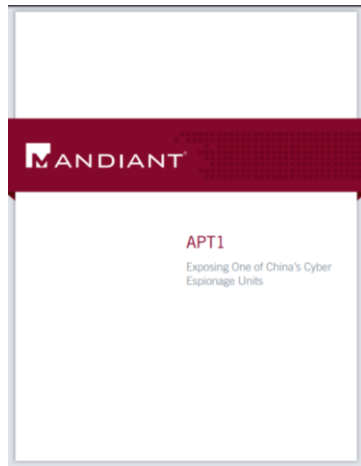


Mandiant

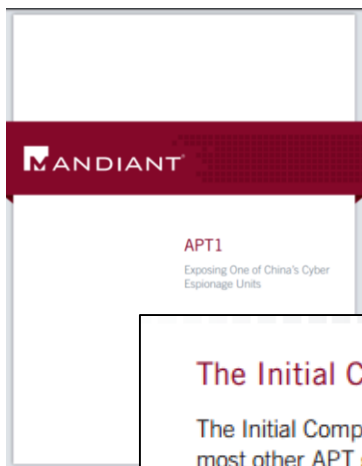
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Mandiant is an American [cybersecurity](#) firm. It rose to prominence in February 2013 when it released a report directly implicating [China](#) in [cyber espionage](#).^[1] On 30 December 2013, Mandiant was acquired by [FireEye](#) in a stock and cash deal worth in excess of \$1 billion.^[2]

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandiant>



"APT1 has systematically stolen hundreds of terabytes of data from at least 141 organizations, and has demonstrated the capability and intent to steal from dozens of organizations simultaneously."



The Initial Compromise

The Initial Compromise represents the methods intruders use to first penetrate a target organization's network. As with most other APT groups, spear phishing is APT1's most commonly used technique. The spear phishing emails contain either a malicious attachment or a hyperlink to a malicious file. The subject line and the text in the email body are usually relevant to the recipient. APT1 also creates webmail accounts using real peoples' names — names that are familiar to the recipient, such as a colleague, a company executive, an IT department employee, or company counsel — and uses these accounts to send the emails. As a real-world example, this is an email that APT1 sent to Mandiant employees:

```
Date: Wed, 18 Apr 2012 06:31:41 -0700
From: Kevin Mandia <kevin.mandia@rocketmail.com>
Subject: Internal Discussion on the Press
Release

Hello,
Shall we schedule a time to meet next week?
We need to finalize the press release.
Details click here.

Kevin Mandia
```

FIGURE 15: APT1 Spear Phishing Email



TABLE 6: Publicly available privilege escalation tools that APT1 has used

Tool	Description	Website
cachedump	This program extracts cached password hashes from a system's registry	Currently packaged with fgdump (below)
fgdump	Windows password hash dumper	http://www.foofus.net/fizzgig/fgdump/
gsecdump	Obtains password hashes from the Windows registry, including the SAM file, cached domain credentials, and LSA secrets	http://www.truesec.se
lsass	Dump active logon session password hashes from the lsass process	http://www.truesec.se
mimikatz	A utility primarily used for dumping password hashes	http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
pass-the-hash toolkit	Allows an intruder to "pass" a password hash (without knowing the original password) to log in to systems	http://oss.coresecurity.com/projects/pshtoolkit.htm
pwdump7	Dumps password hashes from the Windows registry	http://www.tarasco.org/security/pwdump_7/
pwdumpX	Dumps password hashes from the Windows registry	The tool claims its origin as http://reedarvin.thearvins.com/ , but the site is not offering this software as of the date of this report

| 用户ID: | (o)5681 |
性别:	男
所在城市:	
个人主页:	
Email:	uglygorilla@163.com
用户昵称:	绿野
经验值:	44 [新飞行员]
上站次数:	14
上次到站时间:	2004-03-17 21:43:11.0
发表文章篇数:	15
真实姓名:	JackWang
工作单位:	
MSN:	
ICQ/OICQ/QQ:	
联系电话:	

 At the bottom of the profile, there are links for '查看他(她)的所有帖子' and '关闭窗口'. A red text element '没有个人说明' is also visible at the bottom left of the profile area."/>

FIGURE 27: UglyGorilla chinamil profile, source: [http://bbs.chinamil.com.cn/forum/bbsui.jsp?id=\(o\)5681](http://bbs.chinamil.com.cn/forum/bbsui.jsp?id=(o)5681)

Chinese Hacker Slang

Search the Mandiant APT1 Report for "meat chicken".

<https://www.fireeye.com/content/dam/fireeye-www/services/pdfs/mandiant-apt1-report.pdf>

What is a "meat chicken"?

Put your answer in the chat window

肉鸡 "rou ji"

DNC Hack



All Signs Point to Russia Being Behind the DNC Hack

- By Thomas Rid

http://motherboard.vice.com/en_uk/read/all-signs-point-to-russia-being-behind-the-dnc-hack

"It began ominously. Nearly two months earlier, in [April](#), the Democrats had noticed that something was wrong in their networks. Then, in early May, the DNC called in CrowdStrike, a security firm that specializes in countering advanced network threats. After deploying their tools on the DNC's machines, and after about two hours of work, CrowdStrike [found](#) "two sophisticated adversaries" on the Committee's network. The two groups were well-known in the security industry as "APT 28" and "APT 29." APT stands for Advanced Persistent Threat—usually jargon for spies."



All Signs Point to Russia Being Behind the DNC Hack

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"The forensic evidence linking the DNC breach to known Russian operations is very strong. On June 20, two competing cybersecurity companies, Mandiant (part of FireEye) and Fidelis, confirmed CrowdStrike's initial findings that Russian intelligence indeed hacked Clinton's campaign. The forensic evidence that links network breaches to known groups is solid: used and reused tools, methods, infrastructure, even unique encryption keys. For example: in late March the attackers registered a domain with a typo—misdepatrment[.]com—to look suspiciously like the company hired by the DNC to manage its network, MIS Department. They then linked this deceptive domain to a long-known APT 28 so-called X-Tunnel command-and-control IP address, 45.32.129[.]185."



All Signs Point to Russia Being Behind the DNC Hack

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http://motherboard.vice.com/en_uk/read/all-signs-point-to-russia-being-behind-the-dnc-hack

On June 15 a Wordpress blog popped up out of nowhere. And, soon, a Twitter account, @GUCCIFER_2. The first post and tweet were clumsily titled: “DNC’s servers hacked by a lone hacker.” The message: that it was not hacked by Russian intelligence. The mysterious online persona claimed to have given “thousands of files and mails” to Wikileaks, while mocking the firm investigating the case: “I guess CrowdStrike customers should think twice about company’s competence,” the post said, adding “Fleep CrowdStrike!!!!!!!!!!”



All Signs Point to Russia Being Behind the DNC Hack

- By Thomas Rid

http://motherboard.vice.com/en_uk/read/all-signs-point-to-russia-being-behind-the-dnc-hack

The larger operation, with its manipulative traits, fits well into the wider framework of Russia’s evolving military doctrine, known as New Generation Warfare or the “Gerasimov Doctrine,” named after Valery Gerasimov, the current Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. This new mindset drastically expands what qualifies as a military target, and it expands what qualifies as military tactic. Deception and disinformation are part and parcel of this new approach, as are “camouflage and concealment,” as the Israeli analyst Dima Adamsky pointed out in an important study of Russia’s evolving strategic art published in November last year.

“Informational struggle,” Adamsky observes, is at the center of New Generation Warfare. Informational struggle means “technological and psychological components designed to manipulate the adversary’s picture of reality, misinform it, and eventually interfere with the decision-making process of individuals, organizations, governments, and societies.”



Findings from Analysis of DNC Intrusion Malware

- Michael Buratowski, senior vice president, Security Consulting Services

<https://www.fidelissecurity.com/threatgeek/2016/06/findings-analysis-dnc-intrusion-malware>

"So what does this mean? Who is responsible for the DNC hack? Based on our comparative analysis we agree with CrowdStrike and believe that the COZY BEAR and FANCY BEAR APT groups were involved in successful intrusions at the DNC. The malware samples contain data and programming elements that are similar to malware that we have encountered in past incident response investigations and are linked to similar threat actors."



Findings from Analysis of DNC Intrusion Malware

- Michael Buratowski, senior vice president, Security Consulting Services

<https://www.fidelissecurity.com/threatgeek/2016/06/findings-analysis-dnc-intrusion-malware>

<u>CrowdStrike</u>	FireEye	Palo Alto Networks	Kaspersky	Microsoft	Sample Malware Names
COZY BEAR	APT 29	CozyDuke	CozyDuke		AdobeARM, ATI-Agent, Seadaddy, Mimikatz, Seaduke and MiniDionis
FANCY BEAR	APT 28	Sofacy	Sofacy	Strontium	Sofacy, X-Agent, X-Tunnel, WinIDS, Foozer



Laws

- Federal laws
- State laws
- Is port scanning legal?
- Is Wi-Fi monitoring legal?
- Acceptable use policies



Hacking without
permission is a
crime and you could
go to prison.

Important Federal Laws

Computer Fraud and Abuse Act

- Amended several times including by the USA Patriot Act
- Makes it illegal to access a computer without authorization
- <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1030>

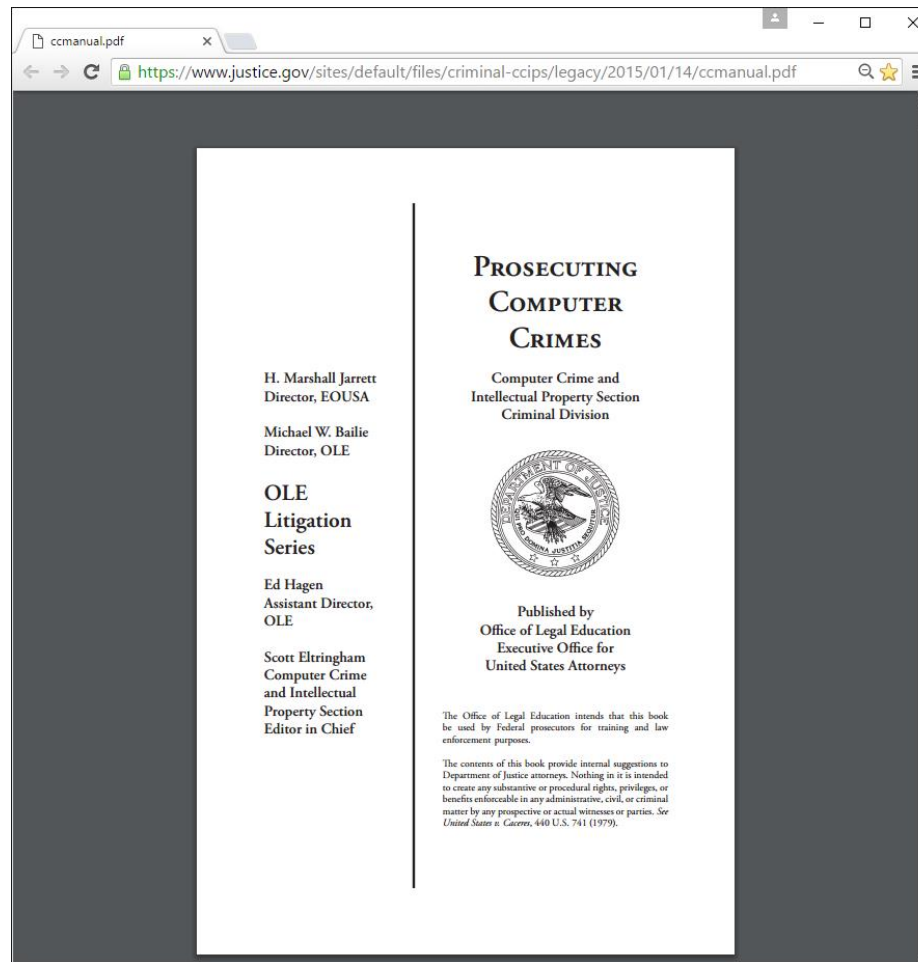
Digital Millennium Copyright Act

- Regulates reverse engineering
- <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/17/1201>

Electronic Communications Privacy Act

- Updated the Wiretap Act of 1968
- Makes it illegal to intercept electronic communications
- <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2511>

Prosecuting Federal Laws



The suggested guidelines for US Attorneys in prosecuting computer crimes

Federal

C. Accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information: 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(2)

The distinct but overlapping crimes established by the three subsections of section 1030(a)(2) punish the unauthorized access of different types of information and computers. Violations of this section are misdemeanors unless aggravating factors exist.

Title 18, United States Code, Section 1030(a)(2) provides:

Whoever—

(2) intentionally accesses a computer without authorization or exceeds authorized access, and thereby obtains—

(A) information contained in a financial record of a financial institution, or of a card issuer as defined in section 1602(n) of title 15, or contained in a file of

1030(a)(2) Summary (Misd.)

1. Intentionally access a computer
2. without or in excess of authorization
3. obtain information
4. from
 - financial records of financial institution or consumer reporting agency
 - OR
 - the U.S. government
 - OR
 - a protected computer



(Felony)

5. committed for commercial advantage or private financial gain
 - OR
 - committed in furtherance of any criminal or tortious act
 - OR
 - the value of the information obtained exceeds \$5,000

The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act

Misdemeanor

Felony

Federal Law

Open the Department of Justice "Prosecuting Computer Crimes" document at:

<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/criminal-ccips/legacy/2015/01/14/ccmanual.pdf>

Search for the "Summary of CFAA Penalties" table. What is the maximum prison sentence for the offense "Accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information"?

Put your answer in the chat window

Now consider all offenses covered by the CFAA, what is the maximum prison sentence for a violation?

Put your answer in the chat window

Federal

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF CFAA PENALTIES

Offense	Section	Sentence*
Obtaining National Security Information	(a)(1)	10 (20) years
Accessing a Computer and Obtaining Information	(a)(2)	1 or 5 (10)
Trespassing in a Government Computer	(a)(3)	1 (10)
Accessing a Computer to Defraud & Obtain Value	(a)(4)	5 (10)
Intentionally Damaging by Knowing Transmission	(a)(5)(A)	1 or 10 (20)
Recklessly Damaging by Intentional Access	(a)(5)(B)	1 or 5 (20)
Negligently Causing Damage & Loss by Intentional Access	(a)(5)(C)	1 (10)
Trafficking in Passwords	(a)(6)	1 (10)
Extortion Involving Computers	(a)(7)	5 (10)

* The maximum prison sentences for second convictions are noted in parentheses.

Prison sentences for violations of the CFAA range from 1 to 20 years.

State

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the NCSL website. The page title is 'Computer Crime Statutes'. The URL is 'www.ncsl.org/research/telecommunications-and-information-technology/computer-hacking-and-unauthorized-access-laws.aspx'. The page features a navigation menu with links for 'ABOUT US', 'LEGISLATORS & STAFF', 'RESEARCH', 'MEETINGS & TRAINING', 'NCSL IN D.C.', 'MAGAZINE', and 'BLOG'. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Computer Crime Statutes' and includes a graphic with binary code and a magnifying glass over the words 'CYBER CRIME'. The text explains that computer crime laws encompass actions that destroy or interfere with normal operation of a computer system, including hacking. It also defines 'Unauthorized access' as approaching, trespassing within, or transmitting data without consent. A 'PLEASE NOTE' section states that the site provides general comparative information and should not be relied upon for legal advice. At the bottom, there is a table listing state-specific statutes.

Computer Crime Statutes

Computer crime laws encompass a variety of actions that destroy or interfere with normal operation of a computer system, including the following types of actions, among others.

Hacking is breaking into computer systems, frequently with intentions to alter or modify existing settings. When malicious in nature, these break-ins may cause damage or disruption to computer systems or networks. People with malevolent intent are referred to as "crackers"--as in "cracking" into computers.

"Unauthorized access" entails approaching, trespassing within, communicating with, storing data in, retrieving data from, or otherwise intercepting and changing computer resources without consent. These laws relate to either or both, or any other actions that interfere with computers, systems, programs or networks.

Viruses or contaminants are a set of computer instructions that are designed to modify, damage, destroy, record, or transmit information within a computer system or network without the permission of the owner. Generally, they are designed to infect other computer programs or computer data, consume resources, modify, destroy, record or transmit data, and disrupt normal operation of a computer system.

PLEASE NOTE: Additional state and federal laws apply to various other types of computer crimes. NCSL serves state legislators and their staff. This site provides general comparative information only and should not be relied upon or construed as legal advice. NCSL cannot provide assistance with individual cases.

As of May 12, 2016

STATE	CITE
Alabama	Ala. Code §§ 13A-8-112, 13A-8-113
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 11.46.740
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-2316, 13-2316.01, 13-2316.02
Arkansas	Ark. Code §§ 5-41-101 to -206
California	Cal. Penal Code § 502
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-5.5-101 to -102
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-250 to 53a-261

NAVIGATE

Home

- About State Legislatures
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- Civil and Criminal Justice
- Education
- Elections and Campaigns
- Energy
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Ethics
- Financial Services and Commerce
- Fiscal Policy
- Health
- Human Services
- Immigration
- International
- Labor and Employment
- Military and Veterans Affairs
- Redistricting
- State-Tribal Institute
- Telecommunications and Information Technology
 - Crime
 - Information Technology and Management
 - Legislative Information Technology
 - Privacy and Security
 - Telecommunications Technology and Regulation

California Penal Code 484-502.9

PENAL CODE
SECTION 484-502.9

Search document for computer

484. (a) Every person who shall feloniously steal, take, carry, lead, or drive away the personal property of another, or who shall fraudulently appropriate property which has been entrusted to him or her, or who shall knowingly and designedly, by any false or fraudulent representation or pretense, defraud any other person of money, labor or real or personal property, or who causes or procures others to report falsely of his or her wealth or mercantile character and by thus imposing upon any person, obtains credit and thereby fraudulently gets or obtains possession of money, or property or obtains the labor or service of another, is guilty of theft. In determining the value of the property obtained, for the purposes of this section, the reasonable and fair market value shall be the test, and in determining the value of services received the contract price shall be the test. If there be no contract price, the reasonable and going wage for the service rendered shall govern. For the purposes of this section, any false or fraudulent representation or pretense made shall be treated as continuing, so as to cover any money, property or service received as a result thereof, and the complaint, information or indictment may charge that the crime was committed on any date during the particular period in question. The hiring of any additional employee or employees without advising each of them of every labor claim due and unpaid and every judgment that the employer has been unable to meet shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 10855 of the Vehicle Code, where a person has leased or rented the personal property of another person pursuant to a written contract, and that property has a value greater than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and is not a commonly used household item, intent to commit theft by fraud shall be rebuttably presumed if the person fails to return the personal property to its owner within 10 days after the owner has made written demand by certified or registered mail following the expiration of the lease or rental agreement for return of the property so leased or rented.

(2) Except as provided in Section 10855 of the Vehicle Code, where a person has leased or rented the personal property of another person pursuant to a written contract, and where the property has a value no greater than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or where the property is a commonly used household item, intent to commit theft by fraud shall be rebuttably presumed if the person fails to return the personal property to its owner within 20 days after the owner has made written demand by certified or registered mail following the expiration of the lease or rental agreement for return of the property so leased or rented.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (b), if one presents with criminal intent identification which bears a false or fictitious name or address for the purpose of obtaining the lease or rental of the personal property of another, the presumption created herein shall apply upon the failure of the lessee to return the rental property at the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, and no written demand for the return of the leased or rented property shall be required.

(d) The presumptions created by subdivisions (b) and (c) are

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a public offense:

(1) Knowingly accesses and without permission alters, damages, deletes, destroys, or otherwise uses any data, **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network in order to either (A) devise or execute any scheme or artifice to defraud, deceive, or extort, or (B) wrongfully control or obtain money, property, or data.

(2) Knowingly accesses and without permission takes, copies, or makes use of any data from a **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network, or takes or copies any supporting documentation, whether existing or residing internal or external to a **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(3) Knowingly and without permission uses or causes to be used **computer** services.

(4) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, **computer** software, or **computer** programs which reside or exist internal or external to a **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(5) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of **computer** services or denies or causes the denial of **computer** services to an authorized user of a **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(6) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network in violation of this section.

(7) Knowingly and without permission accesses or causes to be accessed any **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(8) Knowingly introduces any **computer** contaminant into any **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(9) Knowingly and without permission uses the Internet domain name or profile of another individual, corporation, or entity in connection with the sending of one or more electronic mail messages or posts and thereby damages or causes damage to a **computer**, **computer** data, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(10) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of government **computer** services or denies or causes the denial of government **computer** services to an authorized user of a government **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(11) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, **computer** software, or **computer** programs which reside or exist internal or external to a public safety infrastructure **computer** system **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(12) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of public safety infrastructure **computer** system **computer** services or denies or causes the denial of **computer** services to an authorized user of a public safety infrastructure **computer** system **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(13) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a **computer**, **computer** system, or public safety infrastructure **computer** system **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network in violation of this section.

(14) Knowingly introduces any **computer** contaminant into any public safety infrastructure **computer** system **computer**, **computer** system, or **computer** network.

(d) (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of paragraph (1), (2), (4), (5), (10), (11), or (12) of subdivision (c) is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year

California Penal Code § 502 (c)

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE 502(c)
"COMPREHENSIVE COMPUTER DATA ACCESS AND FRAUD ACT"

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a public offense:

(1) Knowingly accesses and without permission alters, damages, deletes, destroys, or otherwise uses any data, computer, computer system, or computer network in order to either (A) devise or execute any scheme or artifice to defraud, deceive, or extort, or (B) wrongfully control or obtain money, property, or data.

(2) Knowingly accesses and without permission takes, copies, or makes use of any data from a computer, computer system, or computer network, or takes or copies any supporting documentation, whether existing or residing internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network.

(3) Knowingly and without permission uses or causes to be used computer services.

(4) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, computer software, or computer programs which reside or exist internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network.

(5) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of computer services or denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user of a computer, computer system, or computer network.

(6) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a computer, computer system, or computer network in violation of this section.

(7) Knowingly and without permission accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, or computer network.

(8) Knowingly introduces any computer contaminant into any computer, computer system, or computer network.

(9) Knowingly and without permission uses the Internet domain name of another individual, corporation, or entity in connection with the sending of one or more electronic mail messages, and thereby damages or causes damage to a computer, computer system, or computer network.

(10) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of government computer services or denies or causes the denial of government computer services to an authorized user of a government computer, computer system, or computer network.

(11) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, computer software, or computer programs which reside or exist internal or external to a public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network.

(12) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of public safety infrastructure computer system computer services or denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user of a public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network.

(13) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a computer, computer system, or public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network in violation of this section.

(14) Knowingly introduces any computer contaminant into any public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network

California Law Activity

Open the California Penal Code at:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=502.&lawCode=PEN

and locate § 502 (c) (1-14).

Which sub clause, 1-14, may be applicable to unintentionally crashing a target computer system while doing a vulnerability scan.

Put your answer in the chat window

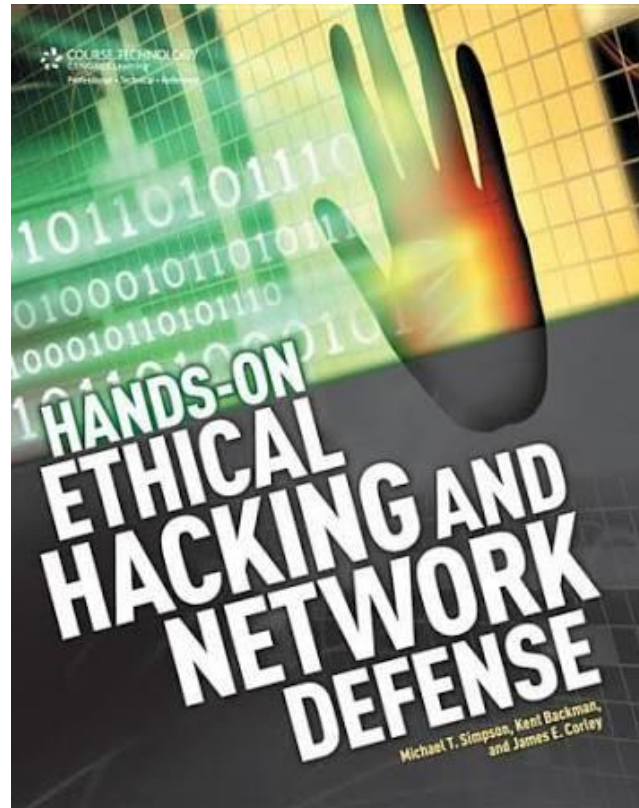
Are port
scans legal?

Is port scanning legal?

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a SANS article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.sans.org/security-resources/idfaq/is-port-scanning-legal/4/4>. The SANS logo is visible in the top left, and navigation links for 'Find Training', 'Live Training', 'Online Training', 'Programs', 'Resources', 'Vendor', and 'About' are in the top right. The article title is 'IDFAQ: Is port scanning legal?'. The main text reads: 'Port scanning is like ringing the doorbell to see whether someone's at home. The police usually can't do anything about it. They have to wait until a crime is committed. For example, in Germany and Singapore, port scanning cannot be prosecuted. However, consult your local lawyer to see if this is true in your country. Sometimes, if a computer system is affected too much by a port scan, one can argue that the port scan was, in fact, a denial-of-service (DoS) attack, which is usually an offense.' Below the text are two navigation arrows: one pointing left to 'How to make the business case for an Intrusion Detection System?' and one pointing right to 'Should we outsource monitoring?'. On the right side of the page, there are sections for 'Security Resources', 'Intrusion Detection FAQ', and a 'Security Awareness Training for:' section with a list of roles: Developers, End Users, Engineer, Healthcare, and Utility, followed by a 'LEARN MORE' button. At the bottom of the browser window, a blue bar contains the URL: <https://www.sans.org/security-resources/idfaq/is-port-scanning-legal/4/4>.

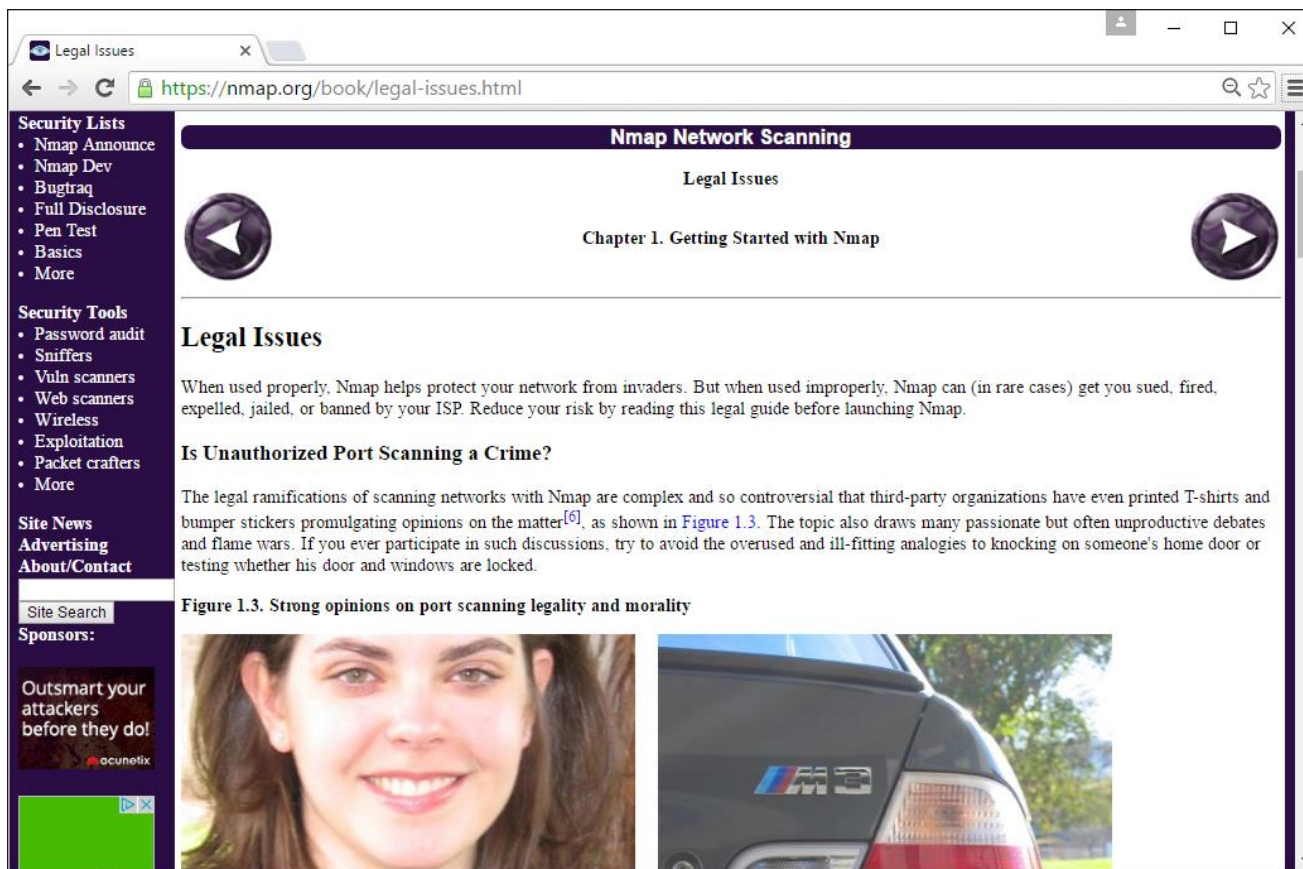
This SANS FAQ says that laws on port scans vary by country. However it could be argued that a port scan caused a DoS which could be prosecuted.

Is port scanning legal?



Our textbook says it is legal in some states but could still result in expensive lawsuits. Each state has different laws.

Is port scanning legal?



<https://www.sans.org/security-resources/faq/is-port-scanning-legal/4/4>

The nmap site urges always getting written permission from the target network and to check your ISP Acceptable Use Policy.

Is port scanning legal?

- Port scanning is often compared to knocking on the doors of all houses in a neighborhood to see if anyone answers.
- A US District Court in Georgia ruled that the port scans conducted by Scott Mouton did not violate the CFAA (18 U.S.C. Section 1030) or the Georgia Computer Systems Protection Act. http://www.internetlibrary.com/cases/lib_case37.cfm
- Your ISP can terminate your service if you violate their Acceptable Use Policies.
- Defending against lawsuits can be expensive and harm your reputation.
- Remember an ethical hacker will not conduct any hacking activities without explicit permission from the owners of the equipment being used (at both ends).

ISP Acceptable Use Policies

Is port scanning legal?

Comcast XFINITY

Acceptable Use Policy for XFINITY® Internet

Why is Comcast providing this Policy to me?

Comcast's goal is to provide its customers with the best residential cable Internet service possible. In order to help accomplish this, Comcast has adopted this Acceptable Use Policy (the "Policy"). This Policy outlines acceptable use of the residential XFINITY Internet service, including Comcast-provided XFINITY Wi-Fi Internet service (collectively, the "Service"). This Policy is in addition to any restrictions or conditions contained in the Comcast Agreement for Residential Service (the "Master Agreement") available at <http://www.comcast.com/customer-service/faq> or <http://www.comcast.com/termsandconditions>. The Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQ") at <http://www.comcast.com/termsandconditions/faq> explains how Comcast implements and applies many of the provisions contained in this Policy. All capitalized terms used in this Policy that are not defined here have the meanings given to them in the Subscriber Agreement.

All residential XFINITY Internet customers (the "customers," "you," "you," or "your") and all others who use the Service must comply with this Policy. Your failure, or others' failure, to comply with this Policy could result in the suspension or termination of your or their Service accounts. Therefore, you should take steps to ensure that others you permit to use your Service are aware of this Policy and agree to abide by it. If you are unwilling to comply with this Policy, you must immediately stop all use of the Service and notify Comcast so that it can close your account.

Does this Policy apply to my use of XFINITY Wi-Fi-identified services inside and outside of my premises and in public places?

This Policy applies to your use of the Service if you are a residential XFINITY Internet customer who accesses Comcast-provided XFINITY Wi-Fi-identified services inside or outside of your premises or in public places using an XFINITY Internet login and password. You can learn more about Comcast-provided XFINITY Wi-Fi services by going to the portal at www.comcast.com/wifi. In the event certain provisions of this Policy may not apply to all uses of XFINITY Wi-Fi-identified services, we explain these exceptions in the FAQ at www.comcast.com/wifi.

How will I know when Comcast changes this Policy and how do I report violations of it?

Comcast may revise this Policy from time to time by posting a new version on the web site at <http://www.comcast.com/aup> or any successor URL(s) (the "XFINITY Web site"). Comcast will use reasonable efforts to make customers aware of any change to this Policy, which may include sending email announcements or posting information on the XFINITY Web site. Revised versions of this Policy are effective immediately upon posting. Accordingly, customers of the Service should read any Comcast announcements they receive and regularly visit the XFINITY Web site and review this Policy to ensure that their actions continue to meet current versions. You can send questions regarding this Policy to, and report violations of it, at comcast.comcast@comcast.com or <http://www.comcast.com/termsandconditions/faq>. To report child exploitation or another child-related incident involving the Internet, go to <http://www.reportchild.comcast.com/childrelatedsupport/submittingreports>.

I. Prohibited Uses and Activities

<http://www.xfinity.com/Corporate/Customers/Policies/HighSpeedInternetAUP.html>

"Unauthorized port scanning is strictly prohibited;"

AT&T

Terms of Service - Legal

www.att.com/legal/terms.aup.html

Shop myAT&T Support

Wireless TV Bundles Internet Home Phone Digital Life Accessories Offers AT&T THANKS

AT&T Acceptable Use Policy

Documents

- Policy Center Home
- General Policies
- Wireless
- AT&T Next
- U-verse®
- Internet & Email
- Home Phone
- Digital Life®
- Business

Print

Introduction

AT&T is at all times committed to complying with the laws and regulations governing use of the Internet, e-mail transmission and text messaging and preserving for all of its Customers the ability to use AT&T's network and the Internet without interference or harassment from other users. The AT&T AUP ("AUP") is designed to help achieve these goals.

By using IP Service(s), as defined below, Customer(s) agrees to comply with this Acceptable Use Policy and to remain responsible for its users. AT&T reserves the right to change or modify the terms of the AUP at any time, effective when posted on AT&T's web site at www.att.com/aup. Customer's use of the IP Service(s) after changes to the AUP are posted shall constitute acceptance of any changed or additional terms.

Scope of the AUP

The AUP applies to the AT&T services that provide (or include) access to the Internet, including hosting services (software applications and hardware), or are provided over the Internet or wireless data networks (collectively "IP Services").

Prohibited Activities

General Prohibitions: AT&T prohibits use of the IP Services in any way that is unlawful, harmful to or interferes with use of AT&T's network or systems, or the network of any other provider, interferes with the use or enjoyment of services received by others, infringes intellectual property rights, results in the publication of threatening or offensive material, or constitutes Spam/E-mail/Usenet abuse, a security risk or a violation of privacy.

Failure to adhere to the rules, guidelines or agreements applicable to search engines, subscription Web services, chat areas, bulletin boards, Web pages, USENET, applications, or other services that are accessed via a link from the AT&T-branded website or from a website that contains AT&T-branded content is a violation of this AUP.

Unlawful Activities: IP Services shall not be used in connection with any criminal, civil or administrative violation of any applicable local, state, provincial, federal, national or international law, treaty, court order, ordinance, regulation or administrative rule.

Violation of Intellectual Property Rights: IP Service(s) shall not be used to publish, submit/receive, upload/download, post, use, copy or otherwise reproduce, transmit, re-transmit, distribute or store any confidential material or to engage in any activity that infringes, misappropriates or otherwise violates the intellectual property rights or privacy or public rights of AT&T or any individual, group or entity, including but not limited to any rights protected by any copyright, patent, trademark laws, trade secret, trade dress, right of privacy, right of publicity, moral rights or other intellectual property right now known or later recognized by statute, judicial decision or

<http://www.att.com/legal/terms.internetAttTermsOfService.html>

"Examples of system or network security violations include but are not limited to unauthorized monitoring, scanning or probing of network or system ..."

Is port scanning legal?

Cruzio

8. Acceptable Use

Network Abuse: any action that interferes with the network or the normal operation of networks and systems within or external to Cruzio Internet is prohibited.

B.1 Use of the Service for orchestration of or participation in any Network Abuse of Cruzio Internet or any other network, system or service is expressly forbidden and is grounds for account termination and possible legal action. Cruzio Internet retains at all times the right to determine what constitutes Network Abuse. Examples include but are not limited to:

- (i) Port scanning.
- (ii) Use of "cracking" software or techniques.
- (iii) Dissemination of viruses or malware.
- (iv) Provocation of attacks on the Cruzio Internet network or any other network.
- (v) Conduct which causes Cruzio Internet to be blocked by another provider or which causes Cruzio Internet to be placed on a "block list".
- (vi) Flooding Cruzio Internet or any other network with traffic for the purpose of disrupting service.
- (vii) Mail bombing.
- (viii) Spamming.

Cruzio Internet Services may only be used for lawful purposes. Transmission or storage of material in violation of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, and regulations is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, material that is copyrighted, judged to be threatening, compromises security or privacy, or is protected by trade secret. Cruzio Internet reserves the right to remove or

<http://cruzio.com/terms-use/>

"... Network Abuse. Examples include but are not limited to: (i) Port scanning ..."

Charter

AT&T Acceptable Use Policy

Documents

- Wireless
- AT&T Next
- U-verse®
- Internet & Email
- Home Phone
- Digital Life®
- Business

Prohibited Activities

General Prohibitions: AT&T prohibits use of the IP Services in any way that is unlawful, harmful to or interferes with use of AT&T's network or systems, or the network of any other provider, interferes with the use or enjoyment of services received by others, infringes intellectual property rights, results in the publication of threatening or offensive material, or constitutes Spam/E-mail/Internet abuse, a security risk or a violation of privacy.

Failure to adhere to the rules, guidelines or agreements applicable to search engines, subscription Web services, chat areas, bulletin boards, Web pages, USENET, applications, or other services that are accessed via a link from the AT&T-branded website or from a website that contains AT&T-branded content is a violation of this AUP.

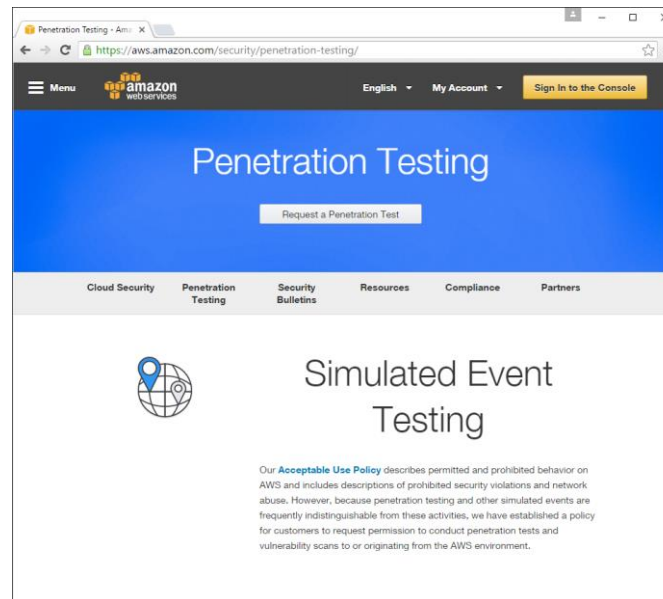
Unlawful Activities: IP Services shall not be used in connection with any criminal, civil or administrative violation of any applicable local, state, provincial, federal, national or international law, treaty, court order, ordinance, regulation or administrative rule.

Violation of Intellectual Property Rights: IP Services shall not be used to publish, submit/receive, upload/download, post, use, copy or otherwise reproduce, transmit, re-transmit, distribute or store any content/material or to engage in any activity that infringes, misappropriates or otherwise violates the intellectual property rights or privacy or public rights of AT&T or any individual, group or entity, including but not limited to any rights protected by any copyright, patent, trademark laws, trade secret, trade dress, right of publicity, right of publicity, moral rights or other intellectual property right now known or later recognized by statute, judicial decision or

<https://www.charter.com/browse/content/policies-comm-acceptable-use>

"PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES ... Unauthorized access to or use of data, systems, or networks, including any attempt to probe, scan, or test the vulnerability of a system or network,"

Is port scanning legal?

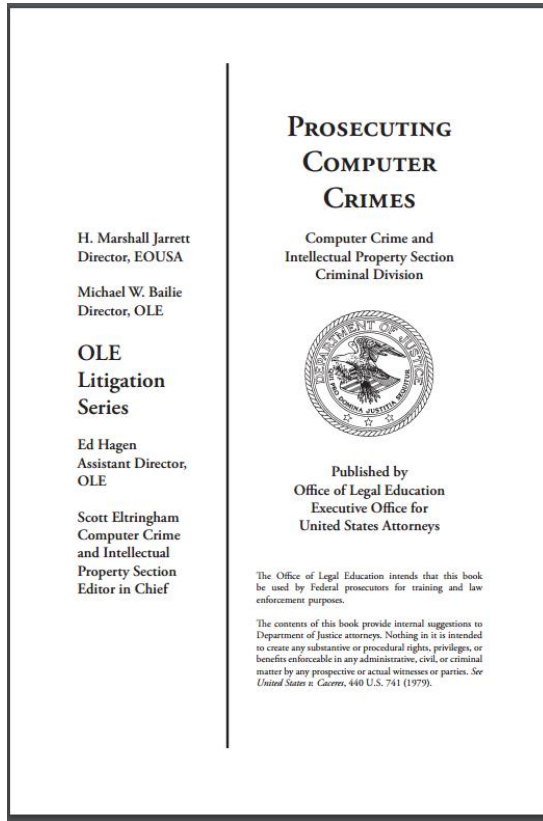


<https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

Note: AWS does allow penetration testing but you must get prior permission!

Is Wi-Fi sniffing legal?

Is Wi-Fi sniffing legal?



"Intercepting a Communication: 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who—(a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication

. . . shall be punished as provided in subsection (4)."

"A Wiretap Act violation is a Class D felony; the maximum authorized penalties for a violation of section 2511(1) of the Wiretap Act are imprisonment of not more than five years and a fine under Title 18."



June 2011 - A Silicon Valley federal judge rules Google can be sued for violating the Wiretap act by sniffing personal WiFi network data by its fleet of Smart Cars mapping the Earth.

<https://www.wired.com/2011/06/google-wiretap-breach/>

April 2012 - Google fined \$25,000 by FCC for impeding FCC probe of WiFi sniffing.

<http://philadelphia.cbslocal.com/2012/04/16/google-fined-25000-for-impeding-fccs-probe-of-wi-fi-sniffing-case/>

September 2012 - An Illinois federal judge rules sniffing open WiFi networks is not wiretapping.

<http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2012/09/sniffing-open-wifi-networks-is-not-wiretapping-judge-says/>

April 2014 - Google asks the Supreme Court to reverse the earlier decision that it could be liable for sniffing unencrypted WiFi network data.

<http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2014/04/google-tells-supreme-court-its-legal-to-packet-sniff-open-wi-fi-networks/>



Certifications

	SB	KV	Simpson Textbook	<u>Concise Cybersecurity</u>
A+ (CompTIA)		1		
Linux Essentials (LPI)		3		
Linux+ (CompTIA)	x			
Network+ (CompTIA)		2	x	
Security+ (CompTIA)	1	4	x	x
CISSP (ISC ²)		6a	x	
CEH (EC-Council)	2	5	x	x
GPEN (SANS/GIAC)	3	6b	x	x
OPST (ISECOM)			x	
OSCP (Offensive Security)	x			x



Vocabulary



Some Terminology

- Hacking
- Cracking
- White hat hacker
- Grey hat hacker
- Black hat hacker
- Nation-state actors
- Cybercriminals
- Adversary
- Hacktivist
- Pen Test
- Security audit
- White box testing
- Grey box testing
- White box testing
- Red Team
- Blue Team
- Vulnerability
- Exploit
- Threat
- Denial of Service attack
- Brute force attack
- Buffer overflow
- Spoofing
- Zero-day
- Botnet
- Ransomware ([link](#))
- Watering hole attack ([link](#))
- Man in the middle attack
- Fuzzing ([link](#))
- Drive-by-download ([link](#))
- Cross-side scripting ([link](#))
- SQL injection ([link](#))
- Malware
- Virus
- Trojan ([link](#))
- Worm ([link](#))
- Spyware
- Rootkit ([link](#))
- Firewall
- Signatures ([link](#))
- Polymorphism
- Exfiltrate
- Social engineering
- Phishing
- Vishing ([listen](#))
- Spear-phishing

Acronyms

- ❑ CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures)
- ❑ DoS (Denial of Service attack)
- ❑ DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service attack)
- ❑ XSS (Cross-Side Scripting)
- ❑ IDS (Intrusion Detection System)
- ❑ IPS (Intrusion Prevention System)
- ❑ C&C (Command and Control)
- ❑ AV (Anti-Virus)
- ❑ APT (Advanced Persistent Threat)
- ❑ RAT (Remote Access Trojan)

Slang

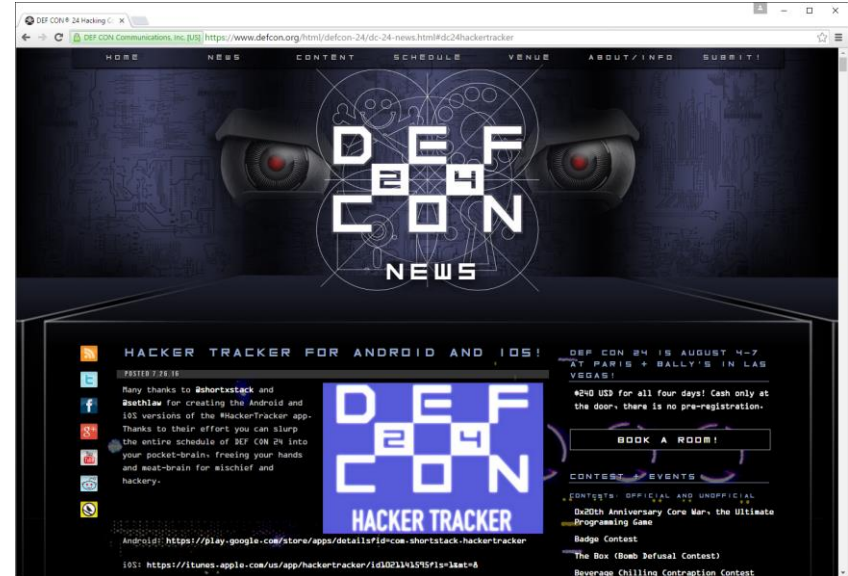
- Owned
- Pwned
- Meat chicken ("rouji" in Chinese)
- Doxing
- Script Kiddie
- Packet Monkey



Conferences



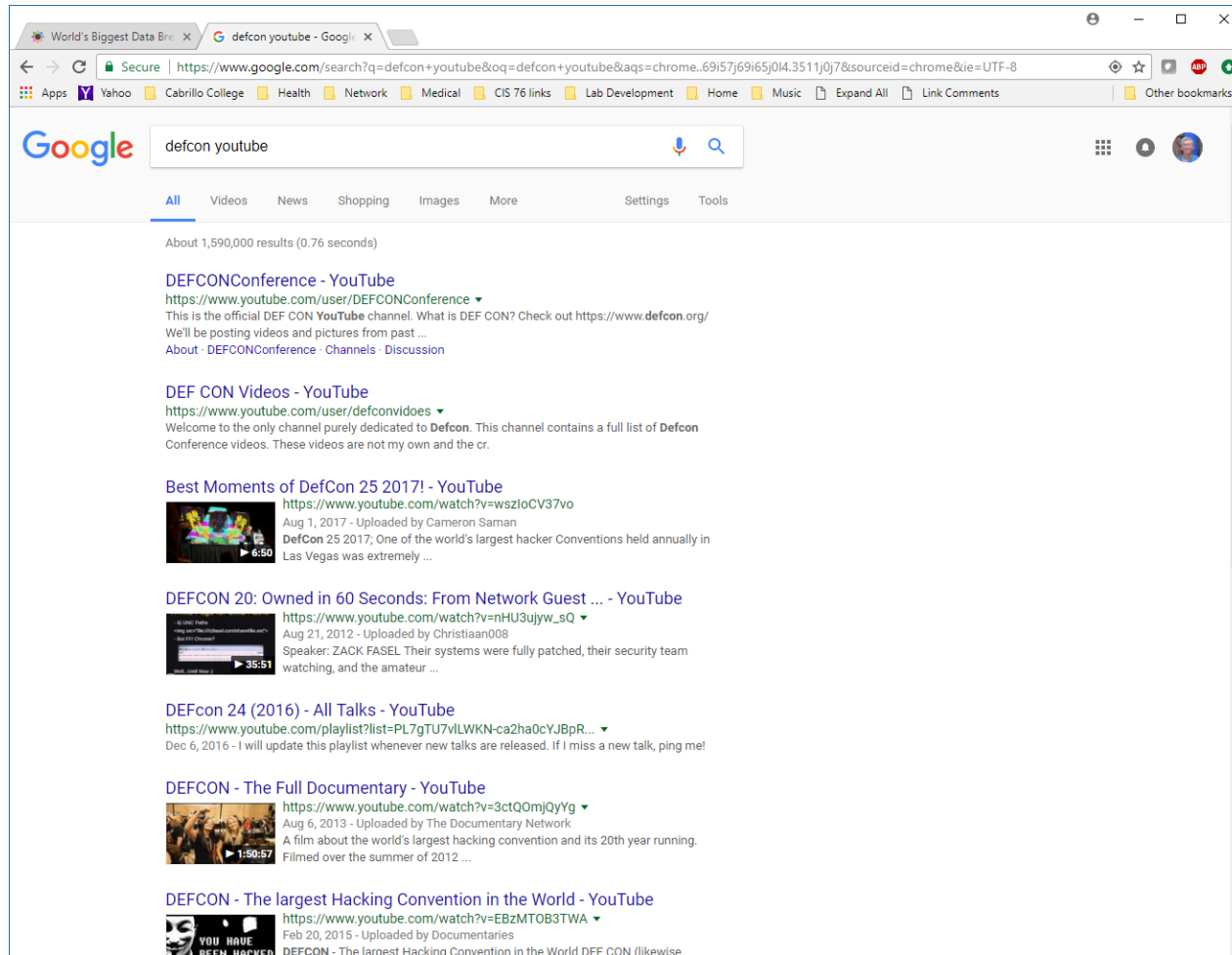
Black Hat



DEF CON

And many more: ToorCon, Hackers Halted, RSA, OWASP events, ShmooCon, DerbyCon, Thotcon, USENIX...

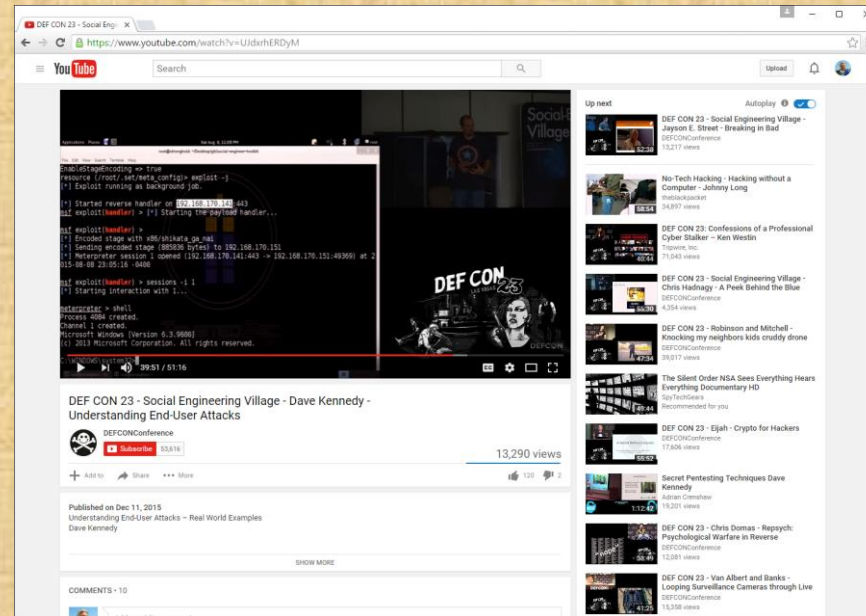
Google: youtube defcon



Conferences like DEFCON publish lots of videos on hacking topics

An Expert at Work Activity

David Kennedy at Def Con 23 hacking a PC with the Social Engineering Toolkit and Metasploit



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJdxrhERDyM>

1. Watch a portion of this video (34:00-39:45). In the HTA attack what did he mean when he said "there we go, we get our shell"?
(put your answer in the chat window)
2. Watch a portion of this video (39:45-44:18). In the web-jacking attack what was he able to accomplish?
(put your answer in the chat window)



Newsletters and Blogs

Subscribe or sign up for cyber security newsletters, alerts, blogs and feeds

- US-CERT
- SANS
- Cybrary
- FireEye
- CrowdStrike
- HackerNews
- Many more ...

Department of Homeland Security - US-CERT

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/alerts/TA17-164A>. The browser's address bar shows the page is secure. The website header includes the US-CERT logo and the text "UNITED STATES COMPUTER EMERGENCY READINESS TEAM". A navigation menu contains links for HOME, ABOUT US, CAREERS, PUBLICATIONS, ALERTS AND TIPS, RELATED RESOURCES, and C' VP. The main content area features an alert titled "Alert (TA17-164A) HIDDEN COBRA – North Korea's DDoS Botnet Infrastructure". Below the title, it states the original release date is June 13, 2017, and the last revised date is August 23, 2017. There are social media sharing buttons for Print, Tweet, Send, and Share. The "Systems Affected" section lists "Networked Systems". The "Overview" section provides a detailed description of the alert, mentioning the joint effort between DHS and FBI to identify and mitigate a DDoS botnet infrastructure used by North Korea. It also includes instructions for users or administrators who detect indicators of compromise (IOCs) related to HIDDEN COBRA.

SANS Blogs

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the SANS Penetration Testing blog. The page has a dark red header with the SANS logo and navigation links for Resources, Training, Events, Certification, Instructors, and About. Below the header, the main content area features three blog posts. The first post, dated 05 Jul 2016, is titled 'Python Cheat Sheet - pyWars (SEC573)' and is categorized under 'Cheatsheet, Python'. The second post, dated 25 May 2016, is titled 'SANS PowerShell Cheat Sheet from SEC560 Course' and is categorized under 'Cheatsheet'. The third post, dated 05 Apr 2016, is titled 'Scapy Cheat Sheet from SANS SEC560' and is categorized under 'Scanning, scapy'. On the right side of the page, there is a search bar, social media sharing buttons (8+1, Tweet, Like, Share), and a list of categories including Anomaly Analysis, Anti-Virus Evasion, Backdoor, Challenges, Cheatsheet, cloud, Conferences, Cryptography, CyberCity, Databases, Enumeration, Exploit Development, File Analysis, fuzzing, Infrastructure, Introduction, Legal Issues, Linux, Metasploit, Methodology, Mobile, Network Devices, Nmap, Passwords, Post Exploitation, PowerShell, Presentations, Protocol Analysis, and Python.

FireEye Blogs

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the FireEye blog post "RED TEAM TOOL ROUNDUP" dated July 27, 2016, by Evan Pena, Chris King, and Christopher Truncer. The article discusses the development of Red Team tools and introduces the ADEnumerator tool for domain enumeration. A terminal window is shown running the tool, which successfully obtains a powershell prompt on a remote system. The terminal output includes the command used to run the tool and the resulting LDAP query and output.

RED TEAM TOOL ROUNDUP
July 27, 2016 | by Evan Pena, Chris King, Christopher Truncer | Threat Research, Vulnerabilities

In many cases Red Team tools are not written because someone feels like writing a tool, or wakes up one morning thinking, "I want to write a tool today". Red Teamers generally identify tedious tasks in their methodology and then create tools that automate these tasks for current and future assessments. As my boss likes to say, jokingly: laziness breeds ingenuity!

At Mandiant, we've developed (or significantly contributed to) a fair number of tools and scripts to make our lives easier. In order to ensure the broader security community is aware of these tools and where to download them from, we're going to start releasing a "tool roundup" blog post on a semi-regular basis. The intent of these blog posts is to highlight newly developed tools, or major changes to existing tools. We also make this a fun read by including some case studies to demonstrate tool use.

Our Red Team is frequently introduced to diverse networks, technologies, defenses, and organizational structures. Each network presents new challenges that must be overcome, and with all clients, there is overlap with infrastructure and configuration. Existing public tools might not scale properly in larger environments or might not help the Red Team address specific phases of an attack life cycle. The tools being discussed have all been revised or developed in some form or fashion over the last couple of months. We hope they make your engagements easier and bring awareness to the community.

Domain Enumeration

Tool: ADEnumerator (<https://github.com/chango77747/AdEnumerator>)

Domain enumeration is an essential task during the reconnaissance phase of the attack life cycle. When you compromise a domain-joined system, it is fairly simple to enumerate objects from the domain using Active Directory Service Interfaces (ADSI) or the Windows "net" commands. ADSI works well from non-domain joined systems using the "runas" command with the "netonly" switch, as shown in Figure 1. It can be a hassle to craft detailed LDAP queries for ADSI to perform domain enumeration, so we automated this processing using raw LDAP queries in a tool called ADEnumerator.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\User1>runas /netonly /user:corp\Peter.Parker powershell
Enter the password for corp\Peter.Parker:
Attempting to start powershell as user "corp\Peter.Parker" ...

C:\Users\User1>runas /netonly /user:corp\Peter.Parker powershell

powershell (running as corp\Peter.Parker)
PS C:\Windows\system32> $users = [ADSI]"LDAP://ou=Standard,ou=Users,ou=PenTestLab,DC=corp,DC=hackerplaypen,DC=com"
PS C:\Windows\system32> $users.Children

distinguishedName : <CN=Barbara Gordon,OU=Standard,OU=Users,OU=PenTestLab,DC=corp,DC=hackerplaypen,DC=com>
Path                : LDAP://CN=Barbara Gordon,ou=Standard,ou=Users,ou=PenTestLab
    
```

<https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research.html>

Cybrary

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Cybrary website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.cybrary.it/blog/>. The website's navigation bar includes links for 'MY PROFILE', 'COURSES', 'OP3N', 'EXPLORE', 'TEAMS', and 'ADVERTISE'. A user is logged in as 'Welcome, Rich'. The main content area features three blog posts:

- Published Cyber Security Blog Posts**
 - [Product Update] Introducing Cybrary Teams**
Published: July 27, 2016 | By: TREVORH | Views: 55
Cybrary has been working hard to release our newest platform for individuals, allowing them to learn and develop their cyber security skills on Cybrary together. Drum-roll, please...Introducing Cybrary Teams! With Cybrary eclipsing the 500,000 Registered Users mark, we sought to find a way to bring people closer together to learn, share, and grow beyond what's currently available on Cybrary. We believe Cybrary Teams will be able to meet the needs of learning cohorts, IT/Security Teams, ... Continue Reading >>
 - Juliar: A Misunderstood and Underutilized Language**
Published: July 26, 2016 | By: ginasilvertree | Views: 481
By Andrey Makhanov A lot of people think Juliar is a combination of Julia and R programming languages. However, that's simply not true. I originally created the *Juliar* programming language for a girl I used to love. She is a very talented artist and really wanted to find a way to express herself. She bought many books, and she wanted to learn how to create things on a computer. However, it proved difficult for her to understand the books, let alone the languages. I shared her pain. Whe ... Continue Reading >>
 - Tradecraft Tuesday – Fuzzing for Vulnerabilities**
Published: July 26, 2016 | By: kylehanslovan | Views: 317
What is Tradecraft Tuesday? Every Tuesday at 12pm ET, Chris Bisnett and Kyle Hanslovan expose the techniques used by hackers. With their 20 combined years in offensive cyber security and digital forensics, Chris and Kyle cover a new topic each week in a LIVE video chat. These unrehearsed conversations allow anyone to learn, ask questions, and share their experiences from offensive and defensive perspectives. In case you miss an episode, each recorded session are uploaded to Cybrary's ... Continue Reading >>

On the left side of the page, there is a 'Share now!' section with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn, and Email.

Hacker News

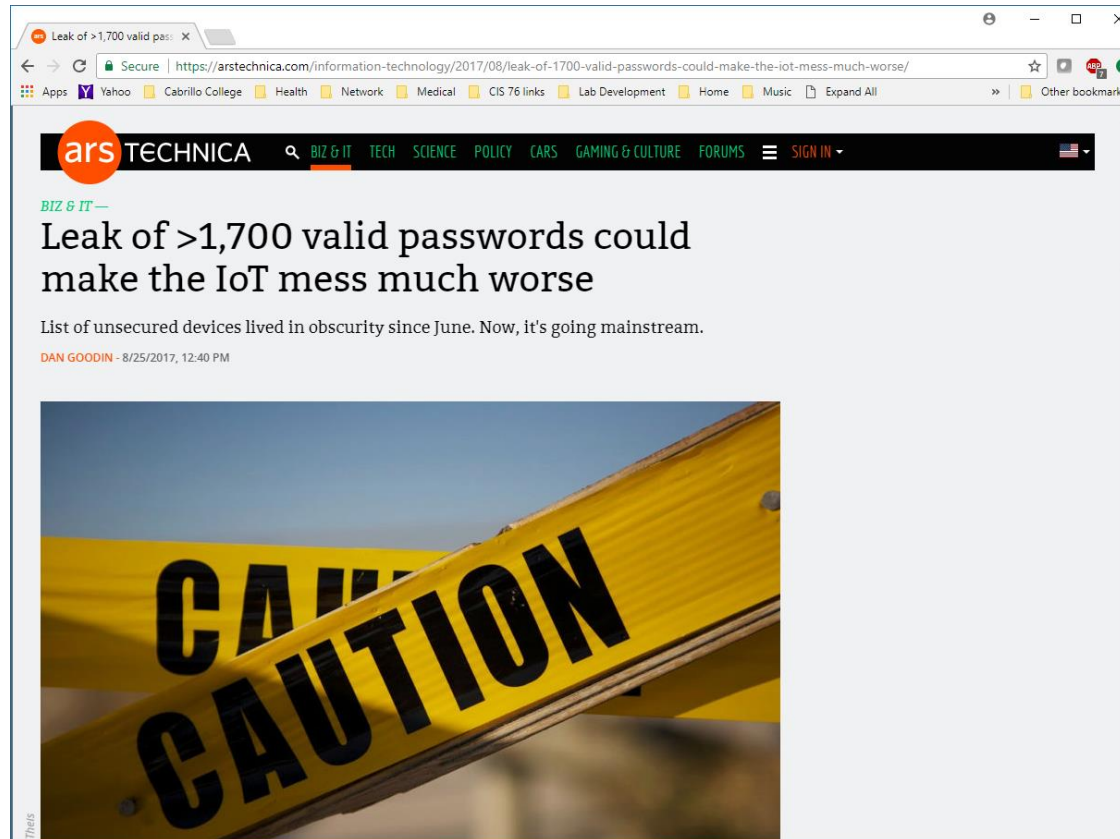
The screenshot shows the Hacker News website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Hacking, Tech, Cyber Attacks, Vulnerabilities, Malware, and Spying. The main header features the site's logo, "The Hacker News Security in a serious way", and social media statistics for Google+, Twitter, and Facebook. Below the header, there are three product listings: a Supermicro SuperServer 5038D-I, 2FA Endpoint Protection, and an Hp 813874-B21 10Gbase-T Sfp+ Transceiver. The main content area features two articles. The first article, "End of SMS-based 2-Factor Authentication; Yes, It's Insecure!", is dated Wednesday, July 27, 2016, by Mohit Kumar and has 63 Google+ likes, 1.1K Facebook likes, 2157 shares, 314 tweets, 21 LinkedIn shares, and 2560 email shares. It includes a graphic titled "SMS two-factor is Dead!" and a text snippet stating that SMS-based 2FA is insecure. The second article, "KeySniffer Lets Hackers Steal Keystrokes from Wireless Keyboards", is also dated Wednesday, July 27, 2016, by Mohit Kumar and has 19 Google+ likes, 1K Facebook likes, 699 shares, 89 tweets, 12 LinkedIn shares, and 810 email shares. It includes a graphic titled "KeySniffer" and a text snippet explaining that radio-based wireless keyboards can be intercepted. On the right side, there is a green advertisement for "ALIEN VAULT" titled "Beginner's Guide to Open Source Intrusion Detection Tools" with a "DOWNLOAD FREE GUIDE" button. Below the advertisement, there is a partial view of the Supermicro SuperServer 5038D-I article with a thumbnail image of the server.

DARK Reading

The screenshot shows the Dark Reading website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'InformationWeek IT NETWORK', 'Darkreading', and 'Network Computing'. Below that, the 'DARKReading' logo is prominent, along with a search bar and social media links. A horizontal menu lists various categories: ANALYTICS, ATTACKS / BREACHES, APP SEC, CAREERS & PEOPLE, CLOUD, ENDPOINT, IoT, MOBILE, OPERATIONS, PERIMETER, RISK, THREAT INTELLIGENCE, and VULNS / THREATS. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'TOP STORIES' with articles like 'GoT & the Inside Threat: Compromised ...', 'Insecure IoT Devices Pose Physical Threat ...', '14 Social Media-Savvy CISOs to Follow on ...', 'Why Most Security Awareness Training ...', and 'Dark Reading INsecurity Conference ...'; 'HOT TOPICS EDITORS' CHOICE' featuring 'Tuesday: Spammers' Favorite Day of the Week', 'Suspect in Yahoo Breach Pleads Not Guilty', and 'Continuous Compliance and Effective Audit Preparation for the Cloud'; 'NEWS & COMMENTARY' with a headline 'Chinese National with Possible Links to OPM Breach Arrested'; and 'CURRENT CONVERSATIONS' with a discussion about Verizon's ownership of Yahoo. A 'SUBSCRIBE TO NEWSLETTERS' button is also visible.

<https://www.darkreading.com/>

ars TECHNICA



<https://arstechnica.com/>

Krebs on Security

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying the URL: <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2017/08/dumping-data-from-deep-insert-skimmers/>. The browser's bookmark bar contains various categories like 'Apps', 'Yahoo', 'Cabrillo College', 'Health', 'Network', 'Medical', 'CIS 76 links', 'Lab Development', 'Home', 'Music', and 'Expand All'. Below the browser, the website header features social media links for RSS, Twitter, and Facebook, followed by the 'Krebs on Security' logo and a portrait of the author. The main content area is titled '22 Dumping Data from Deep-Insert Skimmers' and dated 'AUG 17'. The article text describes a police detective's discovery of 'deep-insert skimmers' used to steal ATM card data. A sidebar on the right promotes the author's book 'SPAM NATION'.


22 Dumping Data from Deep-Insert Skimmers
AUG 17

I recently heard from a police detective who was seeking help identifying some strange devices found on two Romanian men caught maxing out stolen credit cards at local retailers. Further inspection revealed the devices to be semi-flexible data transfer wands that thieves can use to extract stolen ATM card data from "deep-insert skimmers," wafer-thin fraud devices made to be hidden inside of the card acceptance slot on a cash machine.

The investigator agreed to share the photos if I kept his identity out of this story. He told KrebsOnSecurity that the two men were thought to be part of a crime gang active in the northeast United States, and that the almost 4-inch orange plastic wands allow thieves to download data from a deep insert skimmer. Depending on how the deep-insert skimmer is built, thieves may be able to use the wands to retrieve card data without having to remove the skimmer from the throat of the ATM.

Deep insert skimmers are different from **typical insert skimmers** in that they are placed in various positions within the card reader transport, behind the shutter of a motorized card reader and completely hidden from the consumer at the front of the ATM.

Here's a look at these insert skimmer wands (for want of a better term):



My New Book!

SPAM NATION
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

THE INSIDE STORY OF ORGANIZED CYBERCRIME—FROM GLOBAL EPIDEMIC TO YOUR FRONT DOOR

BRIAN KREBS

<https://krebsonsecurity.com/>



VLab Pod Setup

Live demo

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76-podSetup.pdf>



MS08-067 CVE-2008-4250 Hack

Live demo

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76-CVE-2008-4250.pdf>

Assignment



Assignments and Due Dates

Lesson	Date	Topics	Chapter	Due*
1	8/30	Ethical Hacking Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the course works 	1	
		Supplemental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to become an Ethical Hacker (link) Ethical Hacking Code of Ethics (link) VLab Pod Setup (link) 		
2	9/6	Quiz 1 TCP/IP Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD TBD TBD Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation slides (download) Supplemental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD (download) Assignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lab 2 CCC Confer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Class archives 	2	Lab 1 Student Survey & Agreement

Assigned on 8/29

Assignment
[Student Survey & Agreement](#)
[Lab 1](#)

[Lab 1](#)
[Student Survey & Agreement](#)

Introduction to Cyber Security: Ethical Hacking (CIS 76)
 Student Survey and Agreement
(Please download and complete)

Student Information

- Preferred first name: _____ Last name: _____
- Date: _____ Email address: _____
- Learning method: in-person online other way _____
(Please use your real name and e-mail the same)
- Previous computer, network, security related classes and/or experience: _____

Study Group

Students often like to work together on assignments and prepare for tests. However, you may not know anyone else in the class to work with.

- Would you like to participate in a CIS 76 study group? yes no
- If so:
 - Would you like to participate: face-to-face online either way
 - Would you like the instructor to help place you in a study group with other interested classmates? yes no

Course Objectives

- What are you hoping to learn in the class? _____
- Other comments or special learning needs? _____

Agreement

Unauthorized hacking is a crime. I have read and understand the admonition in the syllabus. I agree to only use the hacking skills learned in this course with explicit authorization in a legal and ethical manner. Agree Disagree

Please save & email completed survey to xis16ms@cabrillo.edu
(Please do yourself and help! you don't want to be a blank survey)

Survey & Agreement

Lab 1: Getting Started

We will be using VLAB and NETLAB+ this term to get hands-on ethical hacking practice. VLAB is a homogeneous collection of VMware ESXi and vCenter servers, in this lab you will configure your pod of VMs (Virtual Machines) and then practice using nmap and Metasploit to exploit a vulnerability in Windows XP.

Warning and Permission

Unauthorized hacking can result in prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and being dropped from this course!

For this lab you have authorization to hack the VMs in the VLab pod assigned to you.

Preparation

- Get the CIS 76 Learn Credentials document. You will need usernames and passwords to log into Lab and each of the VMs. This document is on Canvas and the link is on the CIS 76 Welcome letter.
- Determine which VLab pod number you were assigned. See the link on the left panel of the class website.

Overview

Each student has been assigned a pod of VLab VMs for the term to safely practice their new ethical hacking skills. In this lab we will configure three of the VMs (Virtual Machines). The primary VM is a Microsoft-based firewall. The Lab VM will be the "vulnerability" and the windows XP VM will be the "victim".

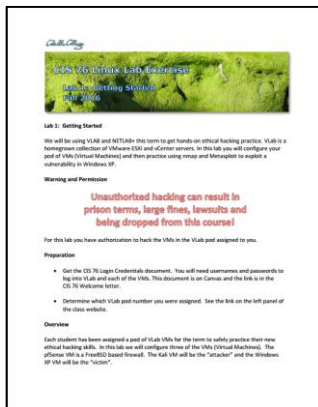
Lab 1

Both due by 11:59PM (Opus Time) on Tuesday 9/5

Lab Assignments

Pearls of Wisdom:

- Don't wait till the last minute to start.
- The *slower* you go the *sooner* you will be finished.
- A few minutes reading the forum can save you hour(s).
- Line up materials, references, equipment, and software ahead of time.
- It's best if you fully understand each step as you do it. Refer back to lesson slides to understand the commands you are using.
- Use Google for trouble-shooting and looking up supplemental info.
- Keep a growing cheat sheet of commands and examples.
- Study groups are very productive and beneficial.
- Use the forum to collaborate, ask questions, get clarifications, and share tips you learned while doing a lab.
- Plan for things to go wrong and give yourself time to ask questions and get answers.
- **Late work is not accepted** so submit what you have for partial credit.





Wrap up

Next Class

Assignment: Check the Calendar Page on the web site to see what is due next week.

*Lab 1,
Survey & Agreement*

Quiz questions for next class:

- What makes ethical hacking different from malicious hacking?
- If convicted of hacking that violates the Federal CFAA (Computer Fraud and Abuse Act) you could serve up to 20 years in prison. True or False?
- What does the Chinese hacker slang "meat chicken" refer to?



Backup