



Vulnerability Assessment: Viewing Your Network From a Hacker's Perspective

State of Illinois
Central Management Services



- To present a best practice approach to auditing your servers
- To present real life examples of vulnerability assessment successes
- To present hacker techniques in plain terms



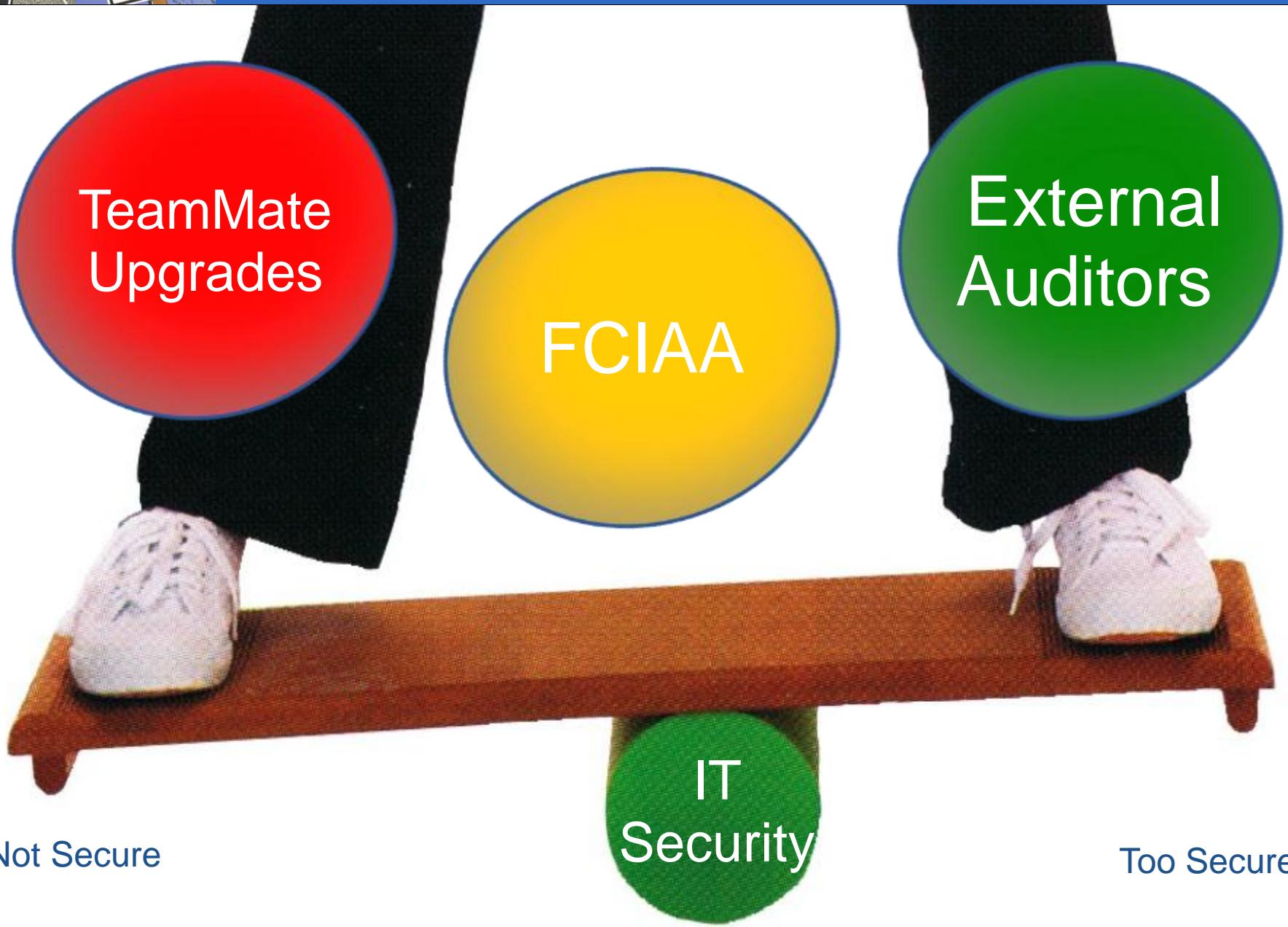


- Don't try this at home
- Get written permission before trying any of these techniques
 - The main difference between a security admin and a hacker is permission





Juggling Tasks



Not Secure

IT
Security

Too Secure



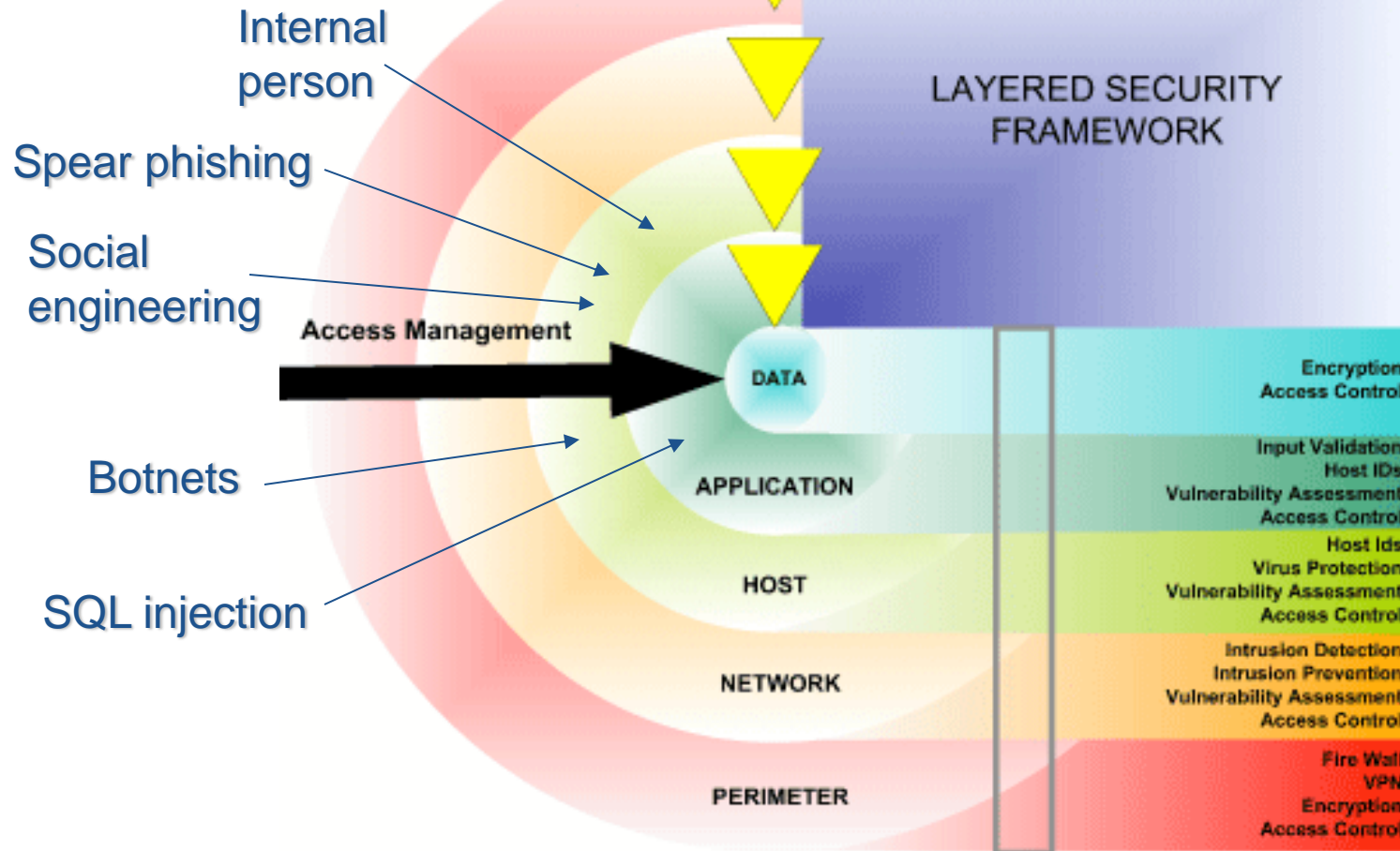
1. Injection: SQL, OS & LDAP
2. Authentication
3. Cross-Site Scripting
4. Insecure Direct object references
5. Misconfiguration
6. Sensitive Data Exposure
7. Cross-Site Request Forgery
8. Components with Known Vuln's
9. Unvalidated Redirects





Layered Security

Sample Attack Vectors



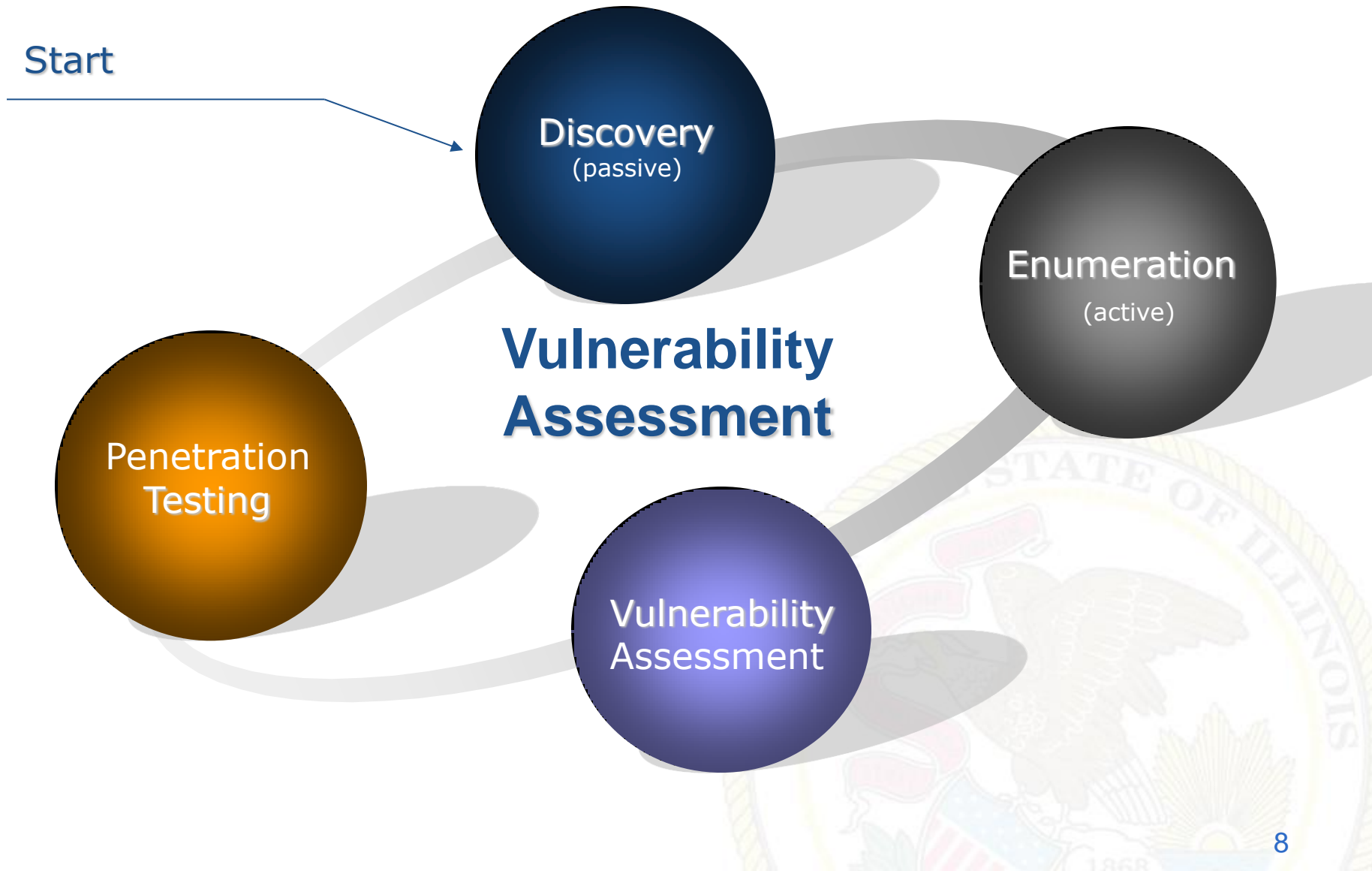


- 2006 Illinois breach notification law
- Average cost to notify per identity compromised?
\$14 - 90
- Black market value of your identity?
\$2
- What is the return on investment for proactive security?
 - [ROI spreadsheet](#)





Testing Methodology





- Internet registrar search (<http://whois.net>)
- General company research (Google, etc.)
- Dumpster diving
- Archive.org
- Newsgroups
 - Techs posting questions
- Job postings
 - Specific software used





- Password site:yoursite.com
- Filetype:doc site:yoursite.com classified
- [Robots.txt](#) site:yoursite.com
- Intitle:index.of “parent directory”
site:yoursite.com

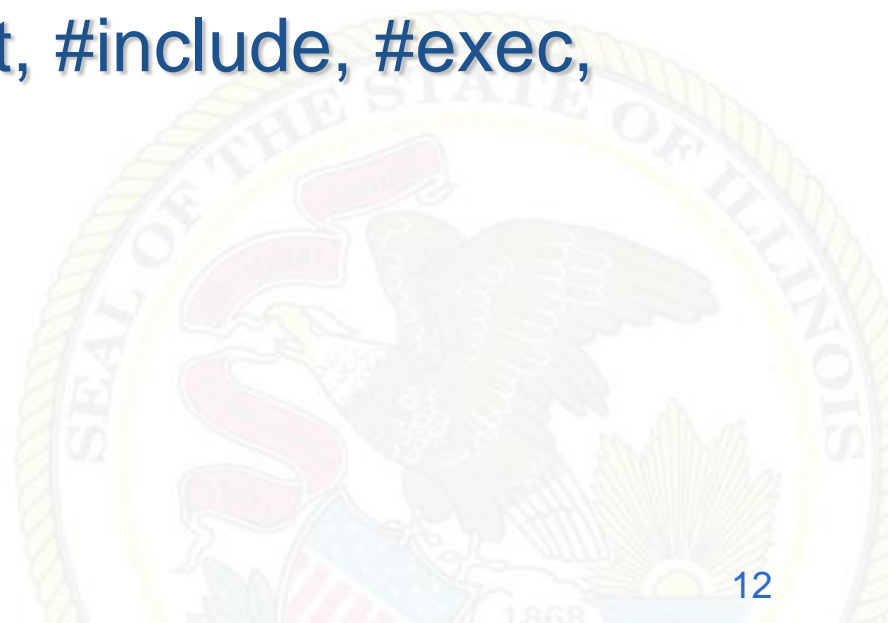




- Ping sweeps / port scanning
- Banner grabbing (telnet ip port)
- Fingerprinting
- MSN virtual hosts search (ip:address)
- Directory Structure
 - Default directories: /admin /secure /adm
 - Backup files: /.bak /backup /back /log /archive
 - Include files: /include /inc /js /global /local



- Common files
 - Ws_ftp.log
 - Install.txt
 - ToDo
- HTML source code
 - Password, select, insert, #include, #exec, connect, //
 - Comments





- Hidden fields
- Query strings
 - User ID (/login?userID=558253)
 - Session ID (/menu.asp?sid=69jt7b9329kuy)
 - Database queries
(/dbsubmit.php?sTitle=ms&iphone=5551212)

Video ([Terminal Services](#))





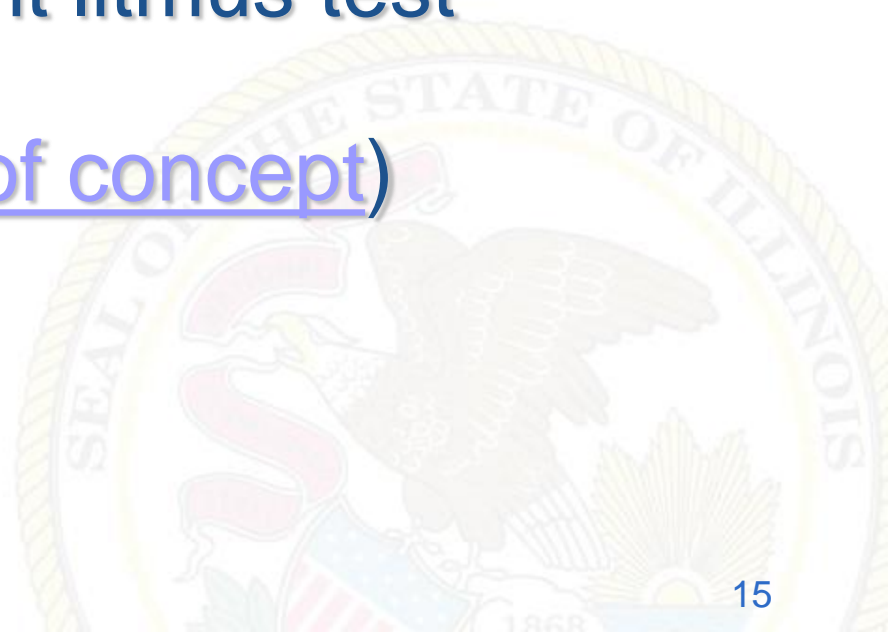
- Investigate and disconnect unauthorized hosts
- Disable or remove unnecessary or vulnerable services





- Proactive
- Validate policy compliance
- ID vulnerabilities
- Fast and easy
- MS08-067 is the current litmus test

Video ([MS06-040 proof of concept](#))





Vulnerability Assessment Weaknesses

- False positives
- Requires high expertise in networking and OS security





- Upgrade or patch vulnerable devices
- Improve setup procedures and security baseline steps
- Assign a staff member to monitor alerts and mailing lists
- Modify the organization's security policies
- Implement and monitor Intrusion Detection

Example (DoD calls)





- Password Cracking
 - Identify weak or default passwords
 - Verify the use of complex passwords
 - Brute force attack estimator

Video ([Lock your PC](#))

Characters (complex)	Estimated time to crack
7	.009 hours
8	2.34 hours
14	9 hours
15	209 days



24 most-used passwords

1. 123456	9. iloveyou	17. monkey
2. password	10. adobe123	18. shadow
3. 12345678	11. 123123	19. sunshine
4. qwerty	12. admin	20. 12345
5. abc123	13. 1234567890	21. password1
6. 123456789	14. letmein	22. princess
7. 111111	15. photoshop	23. azerty
8. 1234567	16. 1234	24. trustno1



Pick The Best Password

password

Summer13

P@swordCompl3x

juggle13 google





Password Challenge

- Remove any non-complex passwords at your agency.
- Contact TSU for a password recheck
- Certificate for the winners
- Admiration of all your friends and auditors





- A strong password is:
 - 8 or more characters
 - Uppercase and lowercase
 - Alpha-numeric
 - Odd character(s)
 - Non-dictionary
 - Non-pronounceable
 - 15 or more characters for admin passwords (recommended)

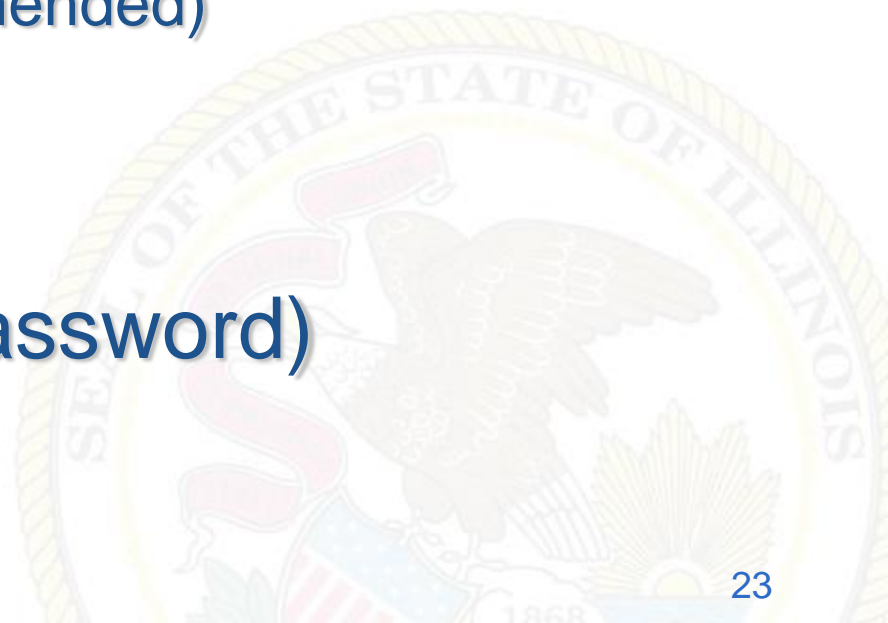




■ Prevention

- Set minimum length and complexity through group policies
- Disable LM hashing
- Don't store passwords in plain text
 - Password Safe (recommended)
- Educate the users
- Change defaults

Example (Router and password)





Auditor's Perspective

- Who to get access from
- One-Off audits
- Full audit
- Jack's Testimonial
- How to read an Audit report

Demo ([Sample audit report](#))





Post Testing Actions

- Remediate vulnerabilities
- Update policies
- Security awareness
- Legal notice
- Patch, patch, patch
- Change passwords





- Video ([Client side scripting](#))
- Video ([Path traversal attack](#))
- Video ([SQL injection](#))
- Video ([Cross-site scripting](#))
- Video ([Information Security](#))





- Identify methods of gaining access to a system by using common tools and techniques used by attackers
- Should be performed after careful consideration, notification, and planning
- Perform during off hours to prevent unplanned outages





- Rules of engagement
 - Specific IP addresses/ranges to be tested
 - Any restricted hosts
 - A list of acceptable testing techniques
 - Times when testing is to be conducted
 - Identify period for testing
 - IP addresses of the tester's machines
 - Points of contact for the penetration testing team, the targeted systems, and the networks
- (Example) (Example)



- Blue teaming
 - Testing *with* the knowledge and consent of the organization's IT staff
 - Least expensive and most frequently used





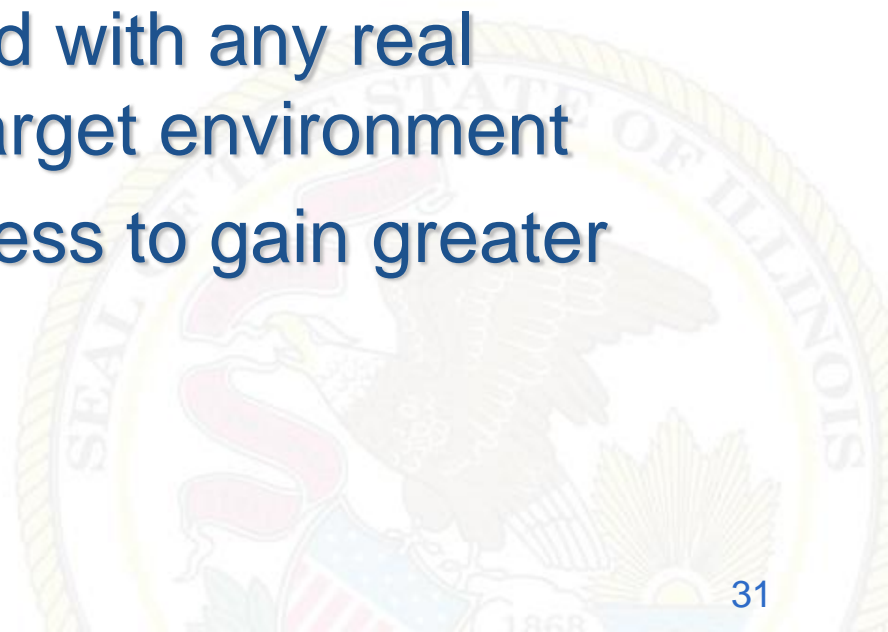
■ Red teaming

- Testing *without* the knowledge of the organization's IT staff but with full permission of upper management
- Useful for testing the IT staff's response to perceived security incidents
- May be conducted with or without warning
- More expensive and time consuming
- Better indication of everyday security





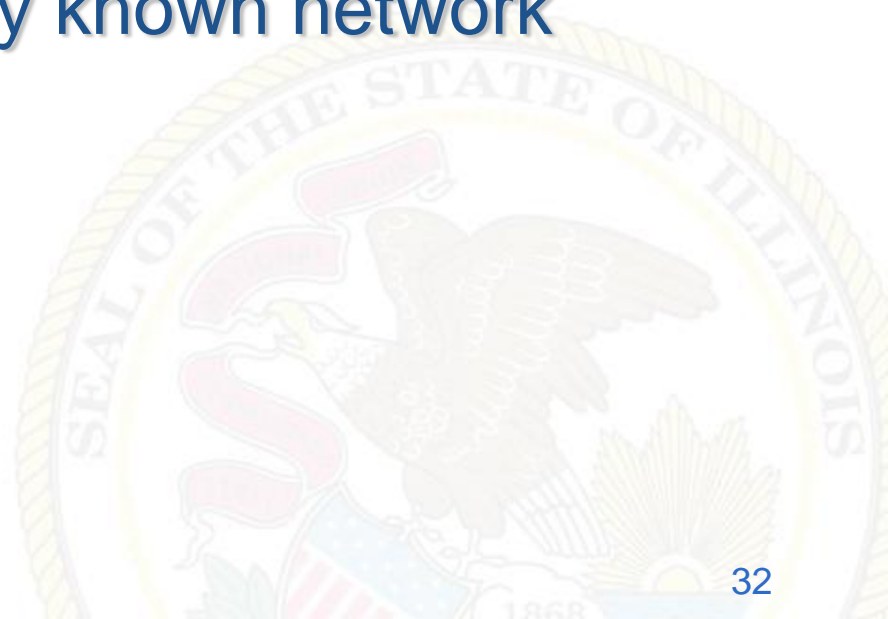
- Outside attack
 - Usually performed first
 - Usually limited by firewall
 - Focus on commonly used ports
 - Done with very little inside information
 - Testers are not provided with any real information about the target environment
 - Leverages minimal access to gain greater access





■ Inside attack

- Testers are on the internal network
- Granted some level of access to the network (generally a user)
- Attempts privilege escalation
- Provided with commonly known network information

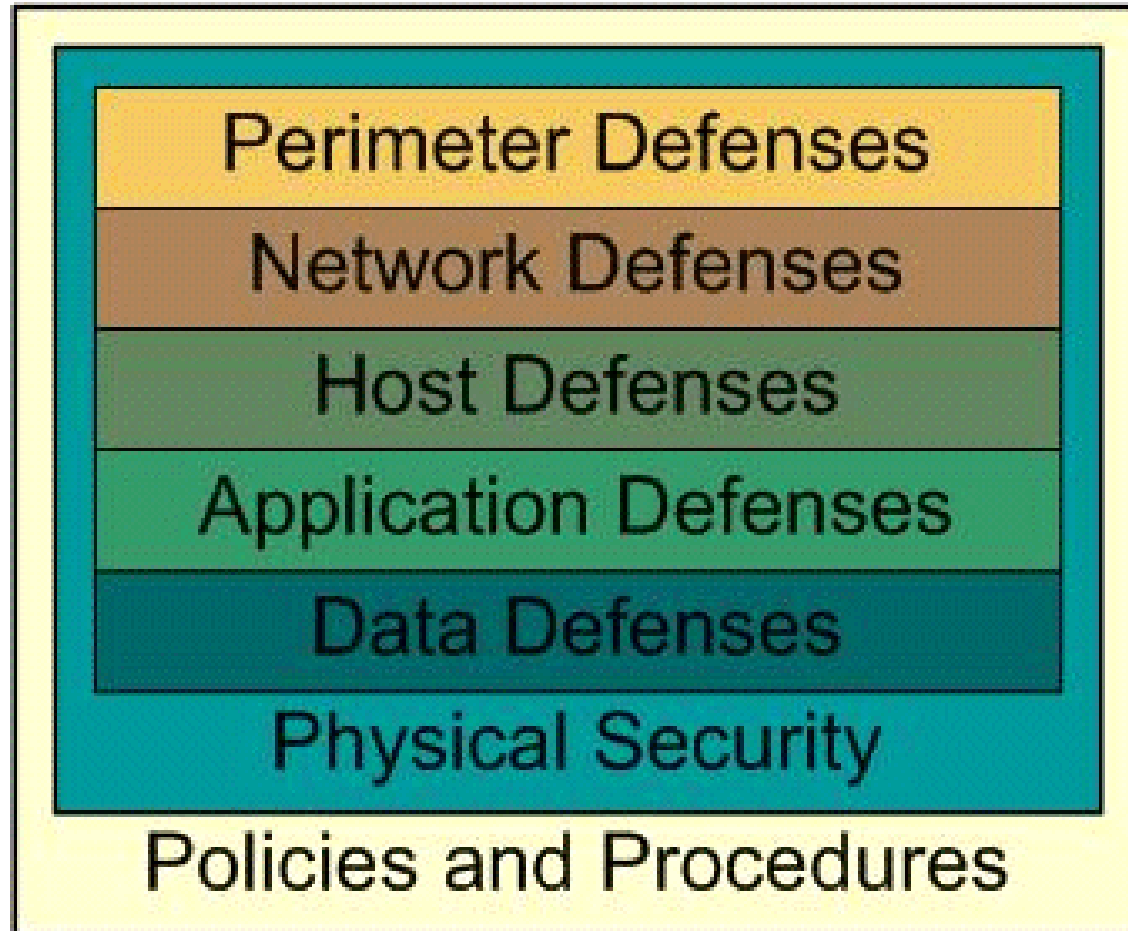




Roles and Responsibilities

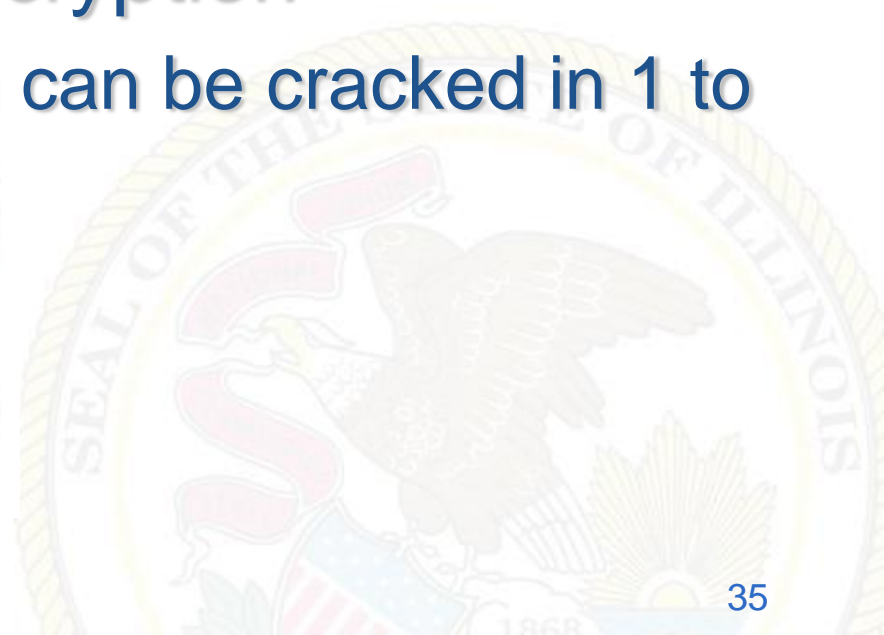
- Only designated individuals should conduct the tests
- Alert appropriate staff that network mapping is taking place







- 802.11b has serious flaws in its current implementation of WEP
- AP's often set to default configuration
- 300-600 feet range (more with an antenna)
- WPA 2 or above for encryption
 - WEP 128 bit encryption can be cracked in 1 to 6 minutes



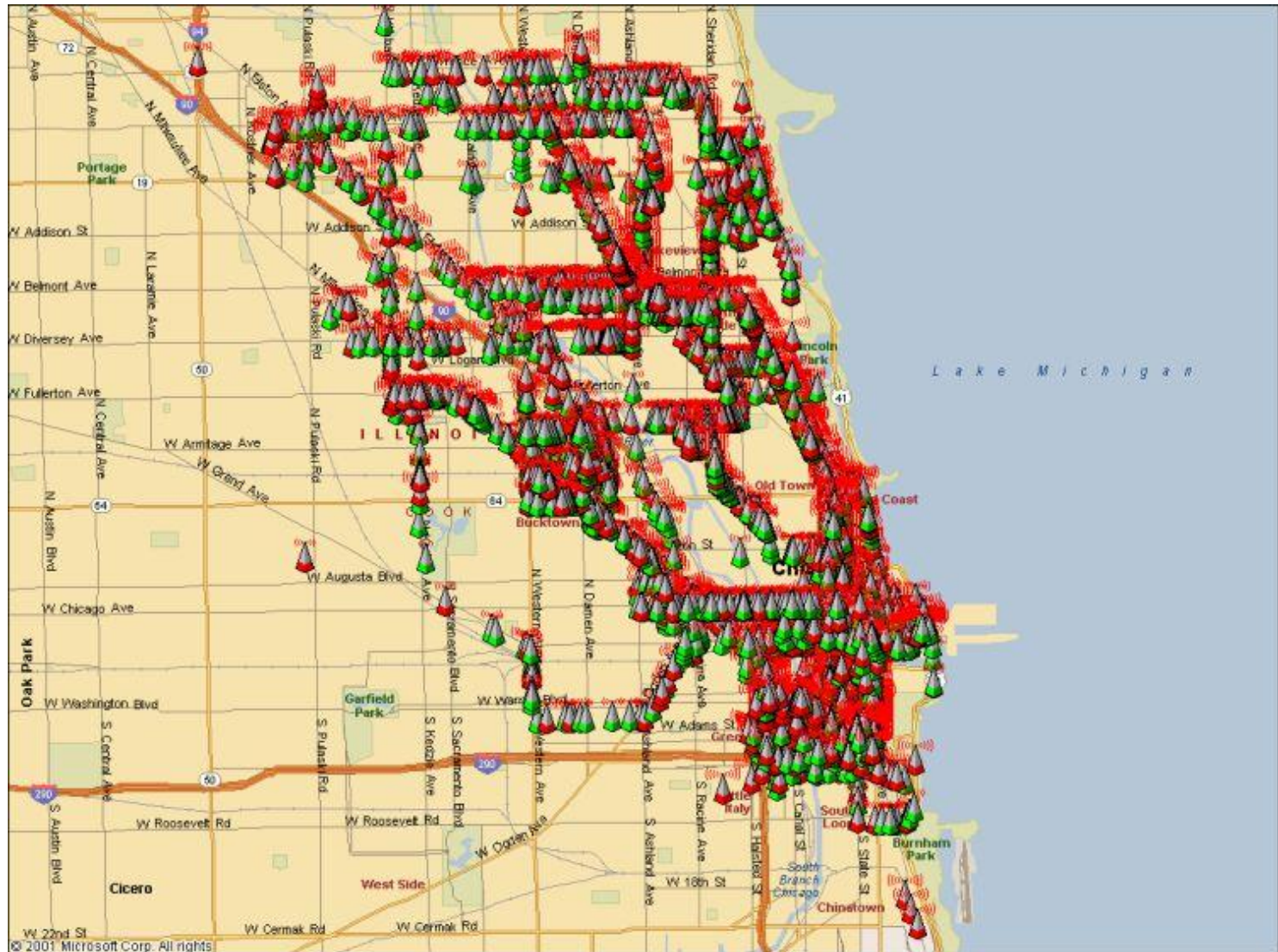


- Don't use hotel or coffee shop wireless for anything requiring authentication or confidentiality (treat them like a postcard)
- Don't jump on "free_internet"
- Avoid theft of service





War Driving





- Create and communicate a wireless policy
- Search for (and remove) rogue AP's and misconfigured wireless LANs





- Security is a journey, not a destination.
- Keep informed
 - Newsgroups
 - Constant research
 - Books, etc.
- Request access to your agencies audits





- Security e-mail notifications
 - www.securiteam.com
- US-CERT bulletins
 - www.us-cert.gov/cas/bulletins/
- National Vulnerability Database
 - <http://nvd.nist.gov/>





- Locks keep honest people honest



(720 ILCS 5/19-2) (from Ch. 38, par. 19-2)