

Using Penetration Testing to Assessment

Penetration Testing

Penetration testing can be defined as a legal and authorized attempt to locate and successfully exploit computer systems for the purpose of making those systems more secure. the process includes probing for vulnerabilities as well as providing proof of concept (Poc) attacks to demonstrate the vulnerabilities are real. Proper penetration testing always ends with specific recommendations for addressing and fixing the issues that were discovered during the test. on the whole, this process is used to help secure computers and networks against future attacks.

Types of Penetration Testing

Black-box testing

- The black-box approach is also known as external testing. While applying this approach, the security auditor will be assessing the network infrastructure from a remote location and will not be aware of any internal technologies deployed by the concerning organization.

Types of Penetration Testing

White-box testing

- The white-box approach is also referred to as internal testing. An auditor involved in this kind of penetration testing process should be aware of all the internal and underlying technologies used by the target environment.

Tools of the Trade

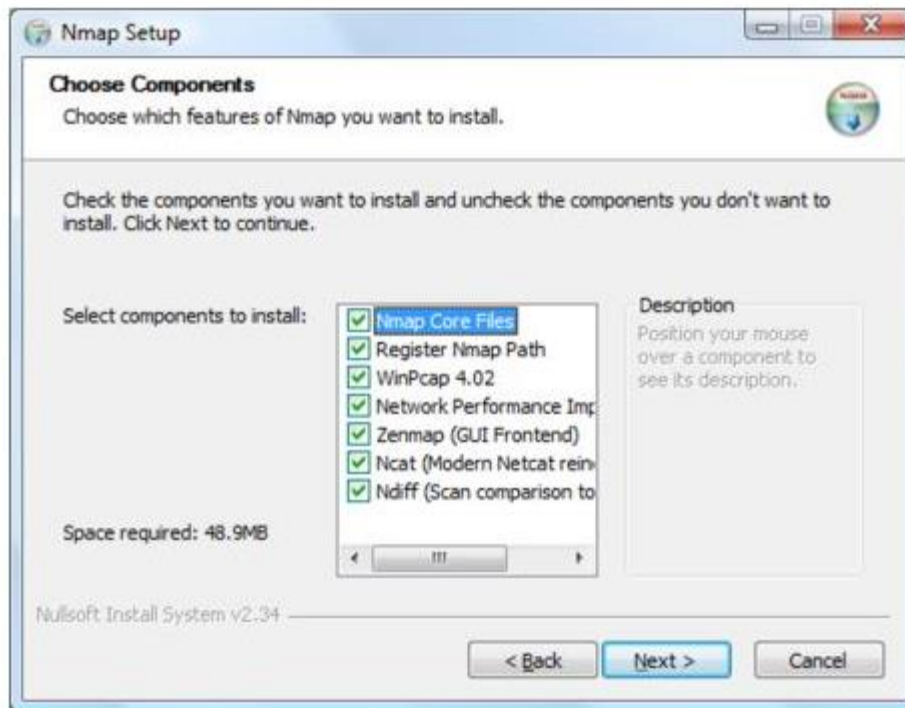
- Nmap
 - Host discovery and port enumerating
- Wireshark
 - Protocol analyzer
- Aircrack-ng
 - Capture wireless traffic
- Nessus
 - Vulnerability Mapping
- OpenVAS
 - Vulnerability Mapping
- Dsniff
 - Capture network traffic

Introduction BackTrack 5-R3

- <http://www.backtrack-linux.org/backtrack/backtrack-5-r3-released/>
- Linux base image both ISO and VMware live image.
- Burn to CD or USB
- Run In Wmware player

NMAP

- www.nmap.com



NMAP

```
C:\Users>nmap scanme.insecure.org
```

```
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2013-04-24 14:22 SA Western  
Standard T
```

```
Nmap scan report for scanme.insecure.org (74.207.244.221)
```

```
Host is up (0.15s latency).
```

```
Not shown: 998 closed ports
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE
```

```
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

```
80/tcp    open  http
```

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 19.53 seconds
```

```
C:\Users>
```


Linux/Unix OS

- For Debian and Ubuntu based systems
- `# apt-get install nmap`
- For Red Hat and Fedora based systems
- `# yum install nmap` For Gentoo Linux based systems
- `# emerge nmap`

Nmap

- **Scan a Single Target**
- Executing Nmap with no command line options will perform a basic scan on the specified target.
- A target can be specified as an IP address or host name (which Nmap will try to resolve).
- Usage syntax: *nmap [target]*
- `$ nmap 192.168.10.1`

Multiple Target

- Usage syntax: `nmap [target1 target2 etc]`
- `$ nmap 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.100 192.168.10.101`
- `$ nmap 192.168.10.1-100`
- `$ nmap 192.168.1-100.*`
- `Nmap -A 192.168..1.105`
- `nmap --traceroute scanme.insecure.org`

Advanced Scanning

- -sS
- TCP SYN Scan
- -sT TCP Connect Scan
- -sU UDP Scan
- -sN TCP NULL Scan
- -sF TCP FIN Scan

Advanced Scanning

- -sX
- Xmas Scan
- -sA
- TCP ACK Scan
- --scanflags
- Custom TCP Scan
- -sO IP Protocol Scan
- --send-eth
- Send Raw Ethernet Packets
- --send-ip
- Send IP Packets

TCP SYN Scan

- The -sS option performs a TCP SYN scan.
- Usage syntax: `nmap -sS [target]`
- `# nmap -sS 10.10.1.48`
- Starting Nmap 5.00 (<http://nmap.org>) at 2009-08-25 11:01 CDT Interesting ports on 10.10.1.48:
- Not shown: 994 closed ports
- PORT STATE SERVICE
- 21/tcp open ftp
- 22/tcp open ssh
- 25/tcp open smtp
- 80/tcp open http
- 111/tcp open rpcbind
- 2049/tcp open nfs
- MAC Address: 00:0C:29:D5:38:F4 (VMware)
- Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.73 seconds

Using Aircrack

- Ubuntu 12.10
- Vmware Player
- Backtrack 5 r3
- ALFA wireless card

Aircrack

- `ifconfig wlan0 up`
- `Airmon-ng start wlan0`
 - Create `mon0`
 - `iwconfig`
- `airodump-ng mon0`

Aircrack

- `airodump-ng -bssid 00:21:91:D2:8E:25 --channel 11 --write WEPCrackingDemo mon0`
- `Aireplay-ng -3 -b -h mon0`
- `aircrack-ng WEPCrackingDemo-01.cap`