

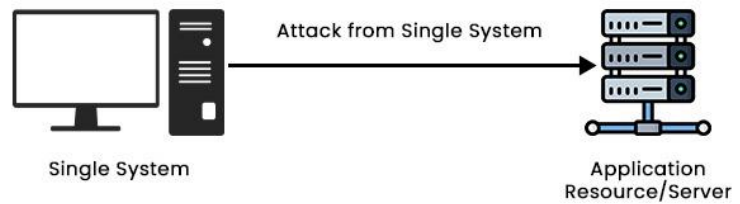
# Pen Testing

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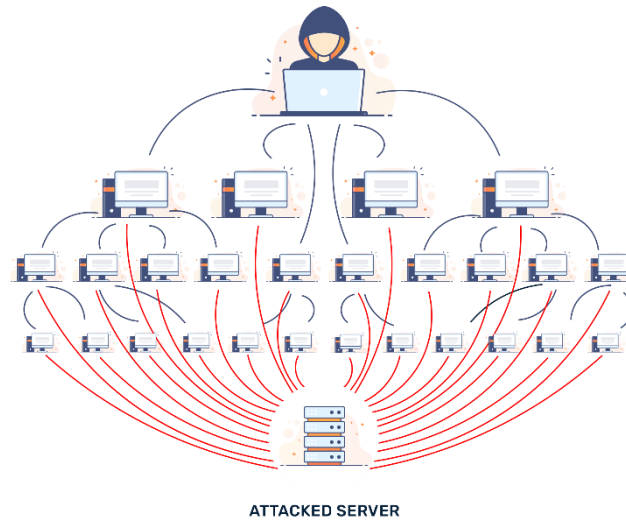
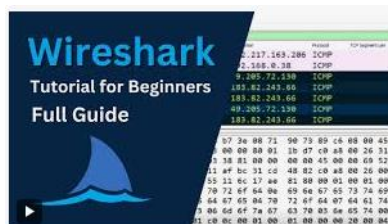
ESSAYER DE TROUVER ET D'EXPLOITER LES VULNÉRABILITÉS D'UN  
SYSTÈME INFORMATIQUE

# DoS/DDoS

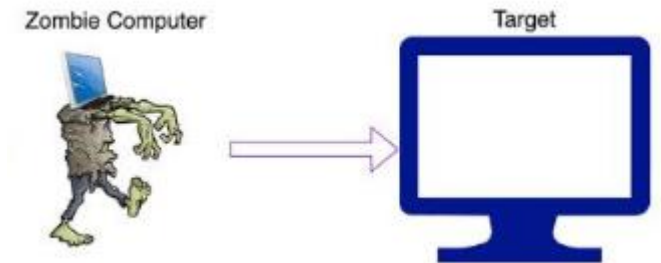
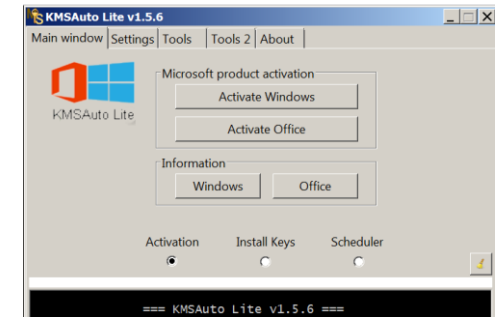
## DoS Attack



Facile à détecter

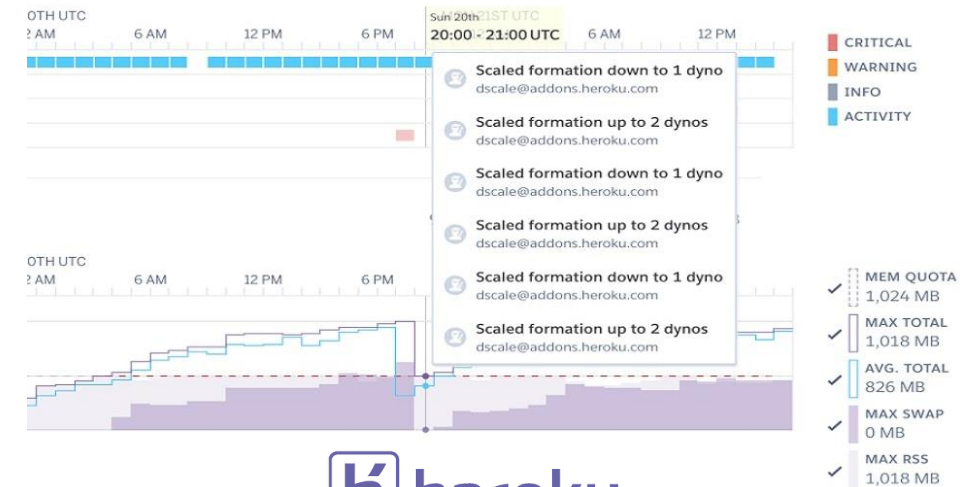


très difficile à détecter



# Test

de nombreux outils



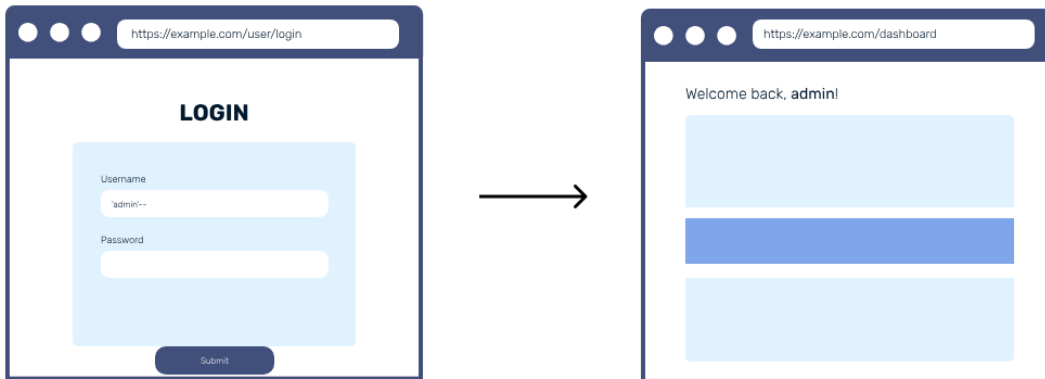
# SQL injection



## Running an SQL Injection Attack – Computerphile

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ciNHn38EyRc>

query= "SELECT \* FROM Users WHERE Username = " + username + " AND Password = " + password + ";"



Create new app

Name of my app:

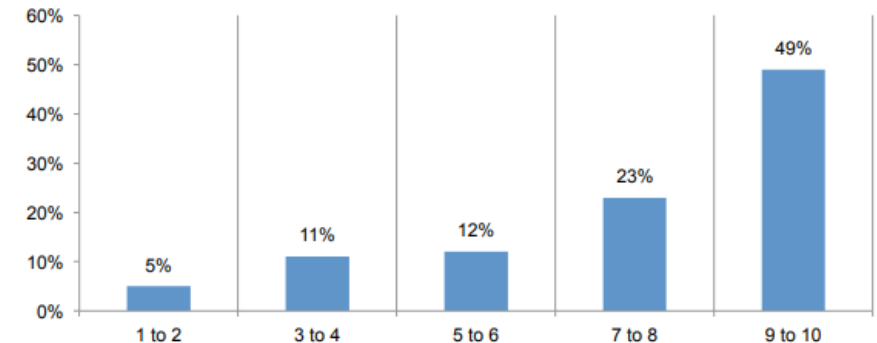
<App Name>

Some characters are not allowed, for example: \ / : \* ? " ' < > |

Cancel Create

## Is SQL injection still a thing?

Figure 2. The SQL injection threat facing your company today  
1 = no threat to 10 = significant threat



## The SQL Injection Threat Study

<https://www.ponemon.org/local/upload/file/DB%20Networks%20Research%20Report%20FINAL5.pdf>

# Tests

---

manually testing



```
seclist@localhost:~/scanner/sqlmap$ sudo ./sqlmap.py --update

[1.0.6.65#dev]
http://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual
consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable
local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not respon
sible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting at 21:34:51

[21:34:51] [INFO] updating sqlmap to the latest development version from the Git
Hub repository
[21:34:51] [INFO] update in progress ....
[21:34:55] [INFO] updated to the latest revision '74d0315'

[*] shutting down at 21:34:55

seclist@localhost:~/scanner/sqlmap$ sudo ./sqlmap.py

[1.0.7.1#dev]
http://sqlmap.org

Usage: python sqlmap.py [options]
```

# MITM (man-in-the-middle)

---



## Indicateurs d'une attaque MITM :

Connexions non chiffrées :

Trafic HTTP au lieu de HTTPS, en particulier sur des réseaux publics ou inconnus.

Ponts intermédiaires :

Le trafic semble passer par des intermédiaires inattendus (comme un proxy ou une passerelle inconnue).

Changements dans les adresses ARP :

La table ARP montre que plusieurs IP sont associées à la même adresse MAC (indication de spoofing).

Latence anormale :

Des retards inattendus dans le trafic peuvent être un symptôme de redirection ou d'inspection.

# Tests

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## **Validation des certificats**

Inspecter le certificat délivré par un serveur HTTPS pour vérifier sa validité et sa correspondance avec le domaine.

## **Analyse du réseau**

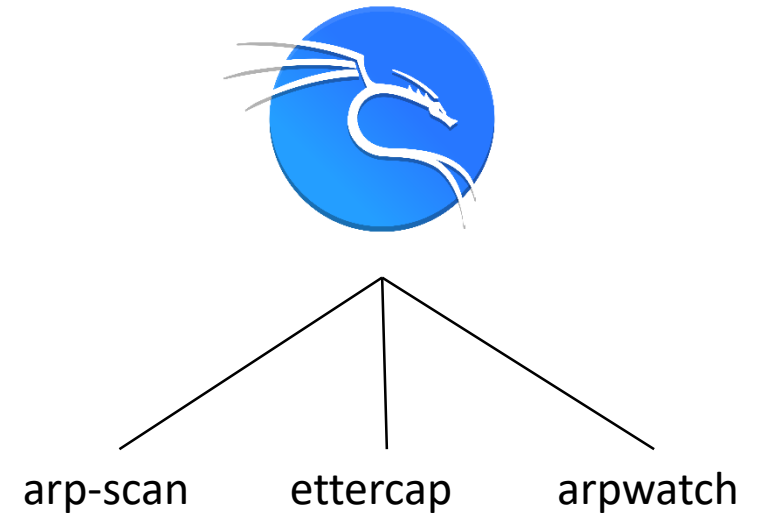
### **Détection du spoofing ARP :**

Détecter les changements dans la table ARP.

### **Tests de proxy**

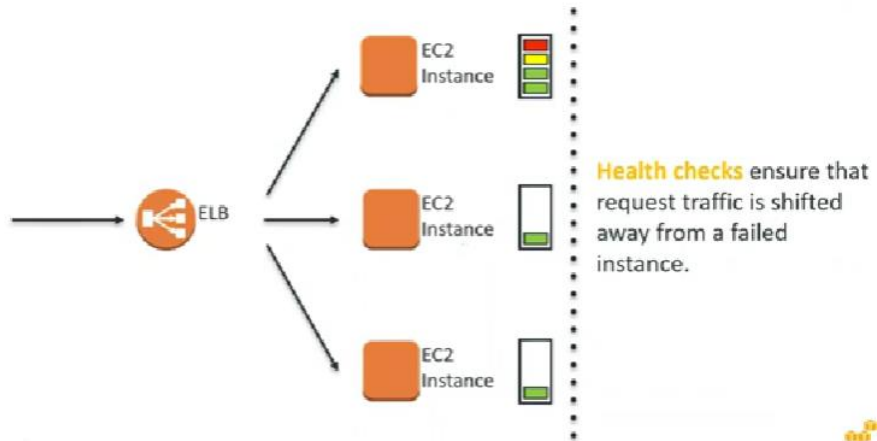
Analyser si un proxy intermédiaire altère le trafic :

Faux proxy pour analyser si les applications autorisent des connexions non sécurisées.

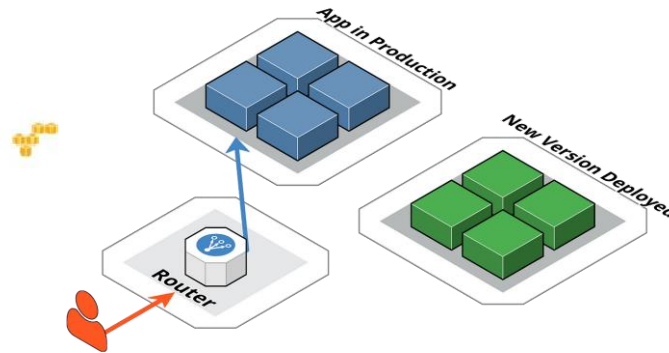


# Isolation

## Load Balancers with Isolated Traffic AWS Elastic Load Balancer



## Blue/Green Deployments



## Canary Deployments

