

Welcome to

Hacking today

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Formålet med foredraget





Skabe forståelse for hackerværktøjer samt penetrationstest metoder

webbaserede angreb

netværkssikkerhed

lidt kryptografi

Hacker - cracker



Det korte svar - drop diskussionen

Det havde oprindeligt en anden betydning, men medierne har taget udtrykket til sig - og idag har det begge betydninger.

Idag er en hacker stadig en der bryder ind i systemer!

ref. Spafford, Cheswick, Garfinkel, Stoll, ... - alle kendte navne indenfor sikkerhed Hvis man vil vide mere kan man starte med:

- Cuckoo's Egg: Tracking a Spy Through the Maze of Computer Espionage, Clifford Stoll
- Hackers: Heroes of the Computer Revolution, Steven Levy
- Practical Unix and Internet Security, Simson Garfinkel, Gene Spafford, Alan Schwartz

Hacking er magi





Hacking ligner indimellem magi

Hacking er ikke magi





Hacking kræver blot lidt ninja-træning

Movie:Kryptonite lock - old





Just search for: kryptonite lock bic pen

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LahDQ2ZQ3e0

Hacking eksempel - det er ikke magi



MAC filtrering på trådløse netværk

Alle netkort har en MAC adresse - BRÆNDT ind i kortet fra fabrikken

Mange trådløse Access Points kan filtrere MAC adresser

Kun kort som er på listen over godkendte adresser tillades adgang til netværket

Det virker dog ikke ©

De fleste netkort tillader at man overskriver denne adresse midlertidigt

Derudover har der ofte været fejl i implementeringen af MAC filtrering

Myten om MAC filtrering



Eksemplet med MAC filtrering er en af de mange myter

Hvorfor sker det?

Marketing - producenterne sætter store mærkater på æskerne

Manglende indsigt - forbrugerne kender reelt ikke koncepterne

Hvad er en MAC adresse egentlig

Relativt få har forudsætningerne for at gennemskue dårlig sikkerhed

Løsninger?

Udbrede viden om usikre metoder til at sikre data og computere

Udbrede viden om sikre metoder til at sikre data og computere

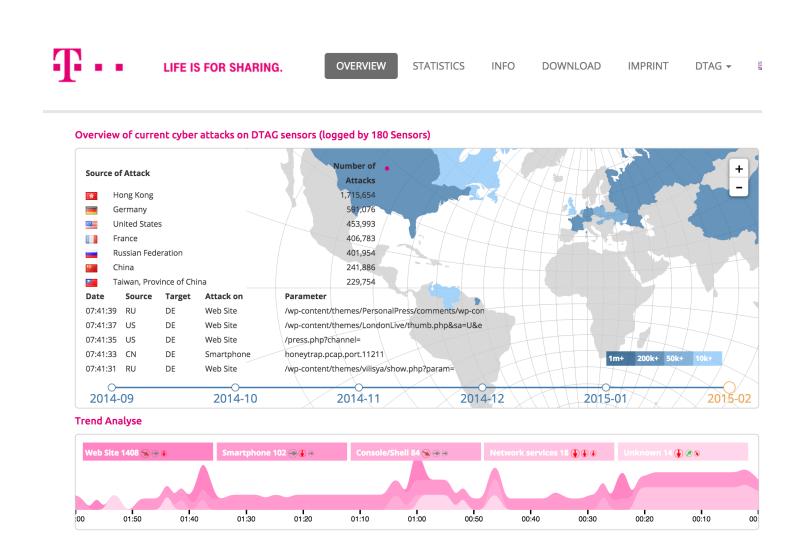
MAC filtrering





Attack overview





http://www.sicherheitstacho.eu/?lang=en

Heartbleed CVE-2014-0160



The Heartbleed Bug

The Heartbleed Bug is a serious vulnerability in the popular OpenSSL cryptographic software library. This weakness allows stealing the information protected, under normal conditions, by the SSL/TLS encryption used to secure the Internet. SSL/TLS provides communication security and privacy over the Internet for applications such as web, email, instant messaging (IM) and some virtual private networks (VPNs).

The Heartbleed bug allows anyone on the Internet to read the memory of the systems protected by the vulnerable versions of the OpenSSL software. This compromises the secret keys used to identify the service providers and to encrypt the traffic, the names and passwords of the users and the actual content. This allows attackers to eavesdrop on communications, steal data directly from the services and users and to impersonate services and users.



Source: http://heartbleed.com/

Heartbleed hacking



```
06b0: 2D 63 61 63 68 65 0D 0A 43 61 63 68 65 2D 43 6F
                                                    -cache..Cache-Co
06c0: 6E 74 72 6F 6C 3A 20 6E 6F 2D 63 61 63 68 65 0D
                                                    ntrol: no-cache.
06d0: 0A 0D 0A 61 63 74 69 6F 6E 3D 67 63 5F 69 6E 73
                                                    ...action=qc ins
06e0: 65 72 74 5F 6F 72 64 65 72 26 62 69 6C 6C 6E 6F
                                                    ert order&billno
06f0: 3D 50 5A 4B 31 31 30 31 26 70 61 79 6D 65 6E 74
                                                    =PZK1101&payment
                                                    id=1& card numbe
0700: 5F 69 64 3D 31 26 63 61 72 64 5F 6E 75 6D 62 65
                                                    r=4060xxxx413xxx
96&card exp mont
0720: 39 36 26 63 61 72 64 5F 65 78 70 5F 6D 6F 6E 74
0730: 68 3D 30 32 26 63 61 72 64 5F 65 78 70 5F 79 65
                                                    h=02&card exp ye
                                                    ar=17&card cvn=1
0740: 61 72 3D 31 37 26 63 61 72 64 5F 63 76 6E 3D 31
                                                    09.l..r.aM.N.T..
0750: 30 39 F8 6C 1B E5 72 CA 61 4D 06 4E B3 54 BC DA
```

- Obtained using Heartbleed proof of concepts Gave full credit card details
- "can XXX be exploited- yes, clearly! PoCs ARE needed without PoCs even Akamai wouldn't have repaired completely!
- The internet was ALMOST fooled into thinking getting private keys from Heartbleed was not possible scary indeed.

Most vulnerable operating systems in 2014



Operating system	# of vulnerabilities	# of HIGH vulnerabilities	# of MEDIUM vulnerabilities	# of LOW vulnerabilities
Apple Mac OS X	147	64	67	16
Apple iOS	127	32	72	23
Linux Kernel	119	24	74	21
Microsoft Windows Server 2008	38	26	12	0
Microsoft Windows 7	36	25	11	0
Microsoft Windows Server 2012	38	24	14	0
Microsoft Windows 8	36	24	12	0
Microsoft Windows 8.1	36	24	12	0
Microsoft Windows Vista	34	23	11	0
Microsoft Windows RT	30	22	8	0

An average of 19 vulnerabilities per day were reported in 2014, according to the data from the National Vulnerability Database (NVD).

Source:

http://www.gfi.com/blog/most-vulnerable-operating-systems-and-applications-in-2014/

Most vulnerable applications in 2014



Application	# of vulnerabilities	# of HIGH vulnerabilities	# of MEDIUM vulnerabilities	# of LOW vulnerabilities
Microsoft Internet Explorer	242	220	22	0
Google Chrome	124	86	38	0
Mozilla Firefox	117	57	57	3
Adobe Flash Player	76	65	11	0
Oracle Java	104	50	46	8
Mozilla Thunderbird	66	36	29	1
Mozilla Firefox ESR	61	35	25	1
Adobe Air	45	38	7	0
Apple TV	86	29	49	8
Adobe Reader	44	37	7	0
Adobe Acrobat	43	35	8	0
Mozilla SeaMonkey	63	28	34	1

Not surprisingly at all, web browsers continue to have the most security vulnerabilities because they are a popular gateway to access a server and to spread malware on the clients.

Source:

http://www.gfi.com/blog/most-vulnerable-operating-systems-and-applications-in-2014/

Hackerværktøjer



Der benyttes en del værktøjer:

- Nmap http://www.insecure.org portscanner
- Wireshark http://http://www.wireshark.org/avanceret netværkssniffer
- OpenBSD http://www.openbsd.org operativsystem med fokus på sikkerhed
- Kali Linux http://www.kali.org/
- Burp is a highly recommended commercial Web proxy EUR 275/user/year 2.000DKK
 http://portswigger.net/burp/help/suite_gettingstarted.html

OSI og Internet modellerne



OSI Reference Model

Application

Presentation

Session

Transport

Network

Link

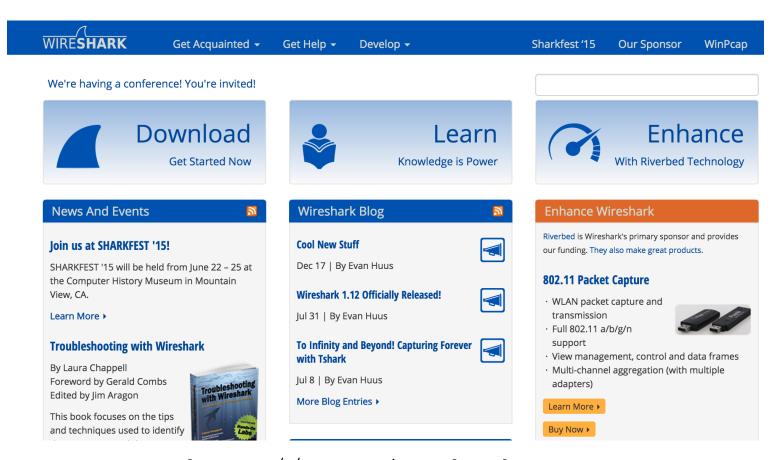
Physical

Internet protocol suite

Applications	NFS			
HTTP, SMTP, FTP,SNMP,	XDR			
	RPC			
TCP UDP				
IPv4 IPv6 ICMPv6 _{ICMP}				
ARP RARP MAC				
Ethernet token-ring ATM				

Wireshark - grafisk pakkesniffer



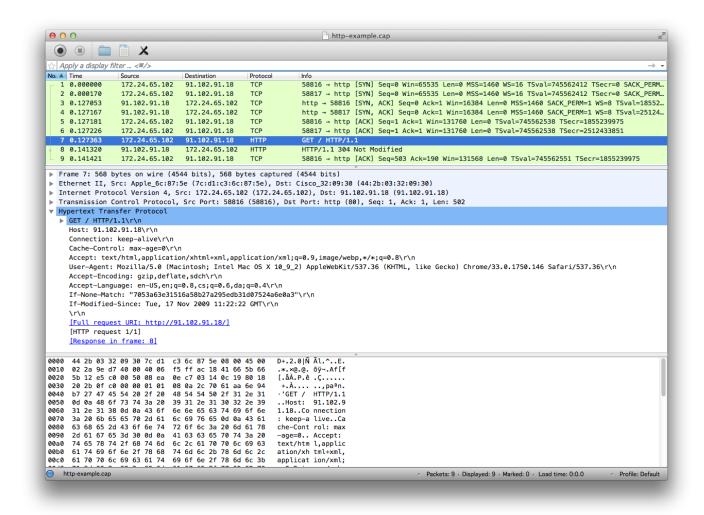


http://www.wireshark.org

både til Windows og UNIX

Wireshark usage

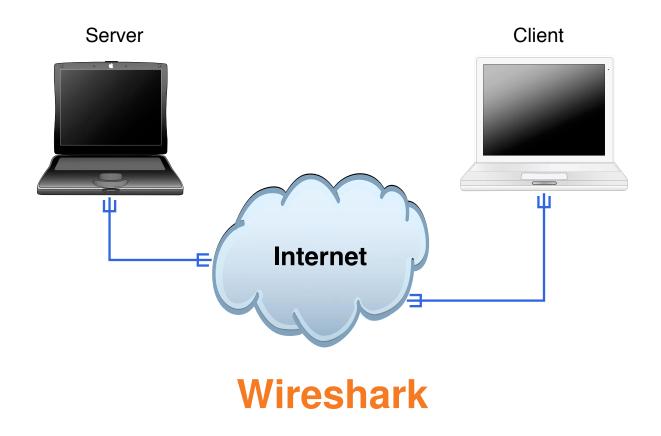




Wireshark: Filters, hexdump, protocol dissection, overview, coloring, advanced features

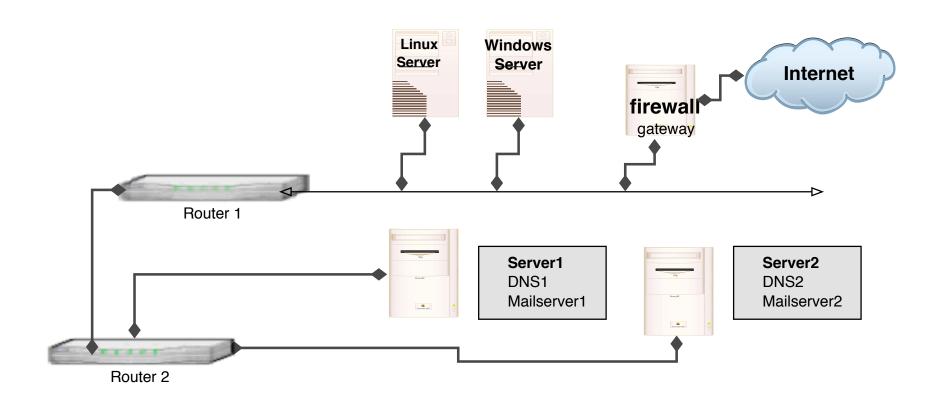
Demo: Wireshark





Network mapping

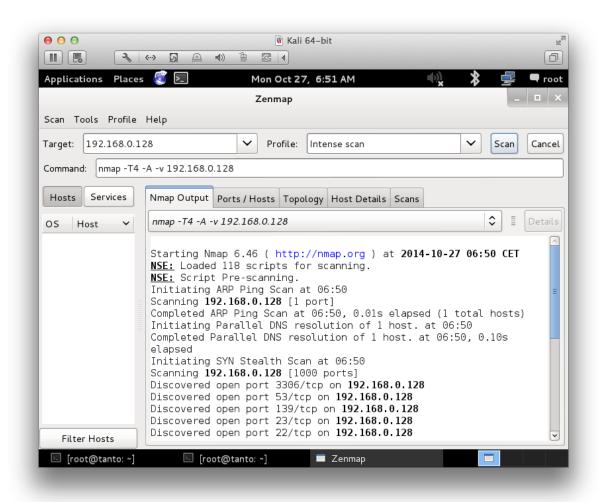




Ved brug af traceroute og tilsvarende programmer kan man ofte udlede topologien i det netværk man undersæger

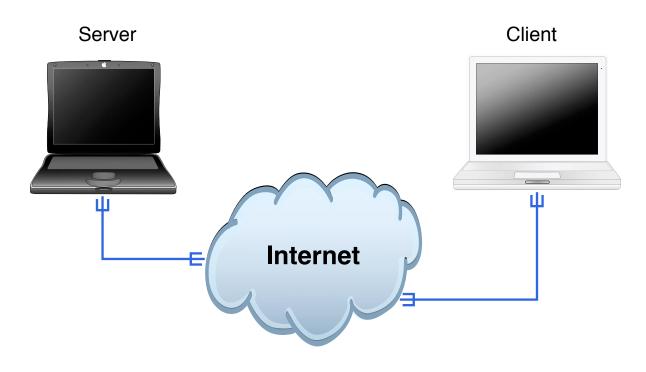
Portscan med Zenmap GUI





Demo: Armitage og Metasploit





Armitage og Metasploit

FREAK March 2015



"A group of cryptographers at INRIA, Microsoft Research and IMDEA have discovered some serious vulnerabilities in OpenSSL (e.g., Android) clients and Apple TLS/SSL clients (e.g., Safari) that allow a 'man in the middle attacker' to downgrade connections from 'strong' RSA to 'export-grade' RSA. These attacks are real and exploitable against a shocking number of websites – including government websites. Patch soon and be careful."

Source: Matthew Green, cryptographer and research professor at Johns Hopkins Univ

http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-factoring-nsa.html https://www.smacktls.com/ https://freakattack.com/

OpenSSL, LibreSSL, Apple SSL flaw exit exit!, Android SSL, certs certs!!!111, SSLv3, Heartbleed, MS TLS

PS From now on its TLS! Not SSL anymore, any SSLv2, SSLv3 is old and vulnerable

Bettercrypto.org pretty good advise



SSL settings for nginx

```
ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
ssl_protocols TLSv1 TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2; # not possible to do exclusive
ssl_ciphers 'EDH+CAMELLIA:EDH+aRSA:EECDH+aRSA+AESGCM:EECDH+aRSA+SHA384:EECDH+\
\aRSA+SHA256:EECDH:+CAMELLIA256:+AES256:+CAMELLIA128:+AES128:+SSLv3:!aNULL:!\
\eNULL:!LOW:!3DES:!MD5:!EXP:!PSK:!DSS:!RC4:!SEED:!ECDSA:CAMELLIA256-SHA:AES256\
\-SHA:CAMELLIA128-SHA:AES128-SHA';
add_header Strict-Transport-Security max-age=15768000; # six months
# use this only if all subdomains support HTTPS!
# add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=15768000; includeSubDomains";
Listing 2.6: SSL settings for nginx
```

[configuration/Webservers/nginx/default]

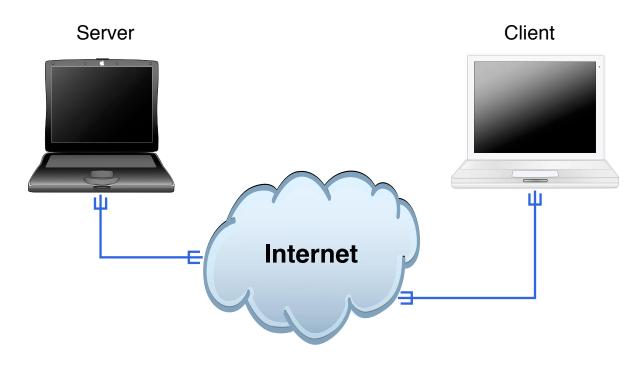
Overview

"This whitepaper arose out of the need for system administrators to have an updated, solid, well researched and thought-through guide for configuring SSL, PGP, SSH and other cryptographic tools in the post-Snowden age. ... This guide is specifically written for these system administrators."

https://bettercrypto.org/

Demo: Webhacking WebGoat





Webhacking WebGoat

February and March 2015, Security Onion updates





Security Onion 12.04.5.1 ISO image now available, plus Suricata IDS engine 2.0.7

Learn NSM with Security Onion today - its free

Source:

http://blog.securityonion.net/

Kibana 4 february 2015





Highly recommended for a lot of data visualisation

Source: https://www.elastic.co/products/kibana

Focus for the near future



- Walk through your infrastructure get a detailed view of data, flows, protocols, bandwidth, ports and services
- Create a list of critical phone numbers and contacts, enter it in your phone
- Automate updates for both clients and servers, goal update everything in hours
- Learn to run Nmap and Metasploit scripts identify vulnerable servers

consider the fact we have multiple overlapping critical security incidents now!

How many incidents can your organisation handle in parallel?

Questions?



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You are always welcome to send me questions later via email