

WHOOAM

H4CK4SHELL

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Security Researcher



eJPT



<https://medium.com/@sys41x4>
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Network Security

Tools and Techniques

CONTENT OVEVIEW

1. WHOAMI
2. Networking Concepts
 - 2.1. Basics of Networking
 - 2.1.1. Network Topologies
 - 2.1.2. OSI Model
 - 2.2. IP Addresses
 - 2.2.1. ipv4 & ipv6
 - 2.2.2. ipv4 basics & tables
 - 2.2.3. ipv6 basics & tables
 - 2.2.4. Differences between ipv4 & ipv6
 - 2.3. MAC Addresses
 - 2.4. TCP/UDP & 3-Way Handshake
 - 2.5. Common Ports & Protocols
3. Programming Languages
 - 3.1. Foundation Development
 - 3.2. Required
 - 3.3. Recommended

4. Security Teaming

4.1. Red Team

4.2. Blue Team

4.3. Differences Between Red Teaming & Blue Teaming

5. Linux Basics

5.1. Basic Commands & Techniques

5.1.1. cd, ls, pwd, mv, cp, rm, mkdir, echo, whoami, man

5.1.2. cat, less, touch, echo, wc, clear

history (!<line-Number>, !!, !<line-number>:p, !<command-part-string>, history -c)

5.1.3. grep, su, sudo, passwd, chmod

5.2. File System

5.2.1. File System Structure (root-system,child/parent directories)

5.2.2. Credentials & Important Files

5.2.3. host file

5.3. File Streams

5.3.1. STD I/O

5.3.2. STDIN – File Handle=0

5.3.3. STDOUT – File Handle=1

5.3.4. STDERR – File Handle=2

6. How it is done ? [Theory + practical Demonstration]

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- 6.1.2. Wireshark (Network Sniffer/Packet Analyser)
- 6.1.3. Nessus/OpenVAS (Vulnerability Scanner)
- 6.1.4. BurpSuite/OWASP-ZAP (web Scanner/Request Modifiers)
- 6.1.5. snort (IPS)
- 6.1.6. Ettercap (MITM)
- 6.1.7. Nmap/Angry IP Scanner/Nikto (Service and port Scanner + vulnerability scanner [Signature Based])

6.2. Brute Forcer

- 6.2.1. hydra (SSH/WEB/FTP/,etc) (CLI)
- 6.2.2. ffuf/wfuzz/dirb (CLI)
- 6.2.3. gobuster (CLI)
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6.3. Reverse Engineering & Binary Exploitation

6.3.1. GUI Based

- 6.3.1.1. Ghidra
- 6.3.1.2. Immunity Debugger
- 6.3.1.3. WinDbg
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- 6.3.2.1. gdb
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6.4. Public Exploits finder

6.4.1. searchsploit

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6.5. MAC Modifiers

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6.6. Active Directory & Domain Mapping

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6.7. Forensics Tools

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6.7.4. exiftool

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6.7.6. Audacity/Sonic Visualizer

6.7.7. volatility

7. Important Websites For payloads & privilege escalations

7.1. GTF0Bins (<https://gtfobins.github.io/>)

7.2. LOLBAS (<https://lolbas-project.github.io/>)

8. Prevention & Remediation

- 8.1. Firewalls
- 8.2. IDS/IPS
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9. Note Taking

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- etc

10. Practice Grounds

- 10.1. TryHackMe
- 10.2. HackTheBox + HTB Academy
- 10.3. Offensive Security Proving Grounds (OSPG)
- 10.3. PortSwigger Labs
- 10.4. INE Labs
- 10.5. CTFLearn
- 10.6. overthewire.org
- 10.7. pentesterlab
- 10.8. AttackDefense
- 10.9. hacker101

11. Professional Certifications

11.1. Certifications Over View

11.2. Red Teaming Certifications

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12. Great Content Creators in WILD

12.1. Content Creators in Network Security

12.2. Content Creators in Malware Analysis & CTF Creators

12.3. Content Creators in Web Pentesting

12.4. Content Creators in Buffer Overflows, Binary Analysis & Hardware Security

12.5. Content Creators in 0-Day & Exploit Developers

13. Doubt Session

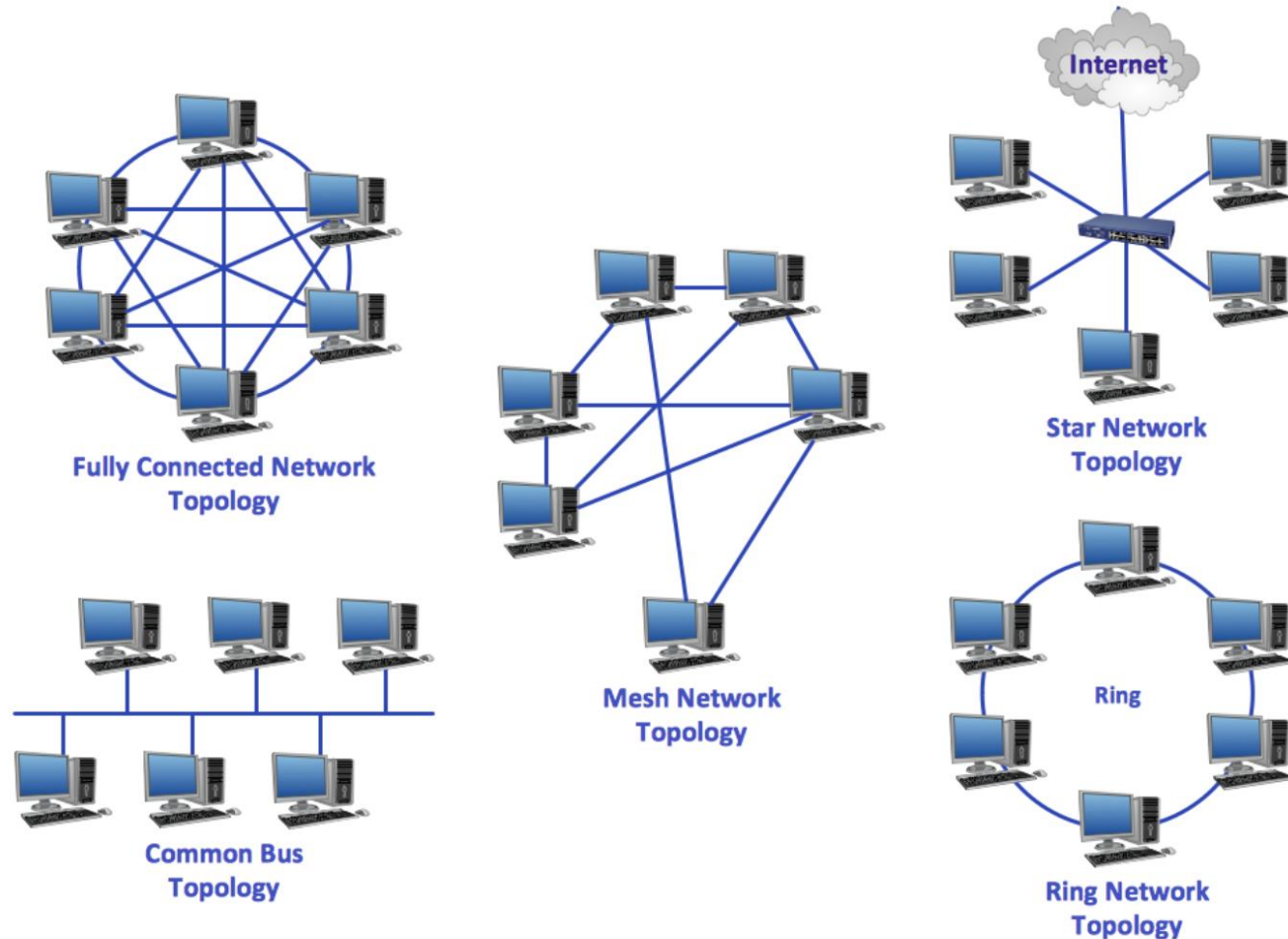
14. Thankyou

Networking Concepts



Basics of Networking

Network Topologies



2.1.2

OSI Model

The **OSI Model** (Open Systems Interconnection Model) is a **conceptual framework used to describe the functions of a networking system**. The OSI model characterizes computing functions into a universal set of rules and requirements in order to support interoperability between different products and software.

7	Application Layer	Human-computer interaction layer, where applications can access the network services
6	Presentation Layer	Ensures that data is in a usable format and is where data encryption occurs
5	Session Layer	Maintains connections and is responsible for controlling ports and sessions
4	Transport Layer	Transmits data using transmission protocols including TCP and UDP
3	Network Layer	Decides which physical path the data will take
2	Data Link Layer	Defines the format of data on the network
1	Physical Layer	Transmits raw bit stream over the physical medium

IP Addresses

IPv4 & IPv6

ipv4 → Example **192.168.41.41**

ipv6 → Example **2402:3a80:1132:5533:b111:7114:810:da13**

MAC Addresses

A media access control address (MAC address) is **a unique identifier assigned to a network interface controller (NIC) for use as a network address in communications within a network segment.** This use is common in most IEEE 802 networking technologies, including Ethernet, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth.

Example **01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa**

TCP/UDP & 3-Way handshake

3-Way Handshake → SYN/SYN-ACK/ACK

Common Ports & Protocols

HTTP – Port 80

HTTPS – 443

FTP – 21

FTPS / SSH – 22

Telnet - 23

POP3 – 110

POP3 SSL – 995

IMAP – 143

IMAP SSL – 993

SMTP – 25 (Alternate: 26)

SMTP SSL – 587

MySQL – 3306

Programming Languages

Foundation Languages

C

C++

Python

Required

Python

Bash

C/C++

js

Recommended

C/C++

Java

Python

Bash

SQL

Js

,etc

Security Teaming

Red Team

Red Teaming is the practice of testing the security of your systems by trying to attack/test them. A Red Team can be an externally contracted group of pen testers or a team within your own organization, but in all cases, their role is the same: to emulate a genuinely malicious actor and try to break into your systems.

Blue Team

A blue team is a **group of individuals who perform an analysis of information systems to ensure security, identify security flaws**, verify the effectiveness of each security measure, and to make certain all security measures will continue to be effective after implementation.

Linux Basics

Basic Commands & Techniques

5.1.1

cd = Change Directory

ls = list directory

pwd = get location of current directory

mv = move

cp = copy

rm = remove

mkdir = make directory

echo = output provided string (print)

whoami = current user

man = manual

cat = output content of any file

less = get a peak of content of any file

touch = create empty file

wc = word count

clear = clear the current terminal output

history = get history of commands

(!<line-Number>, !!, !<line-number>:p, !<command-part-string>, history -c)

grep = get part of any file/directory mentioned

su = switch user

sudo = run command as root (mandatory to have a user sudo permissions in that machine)

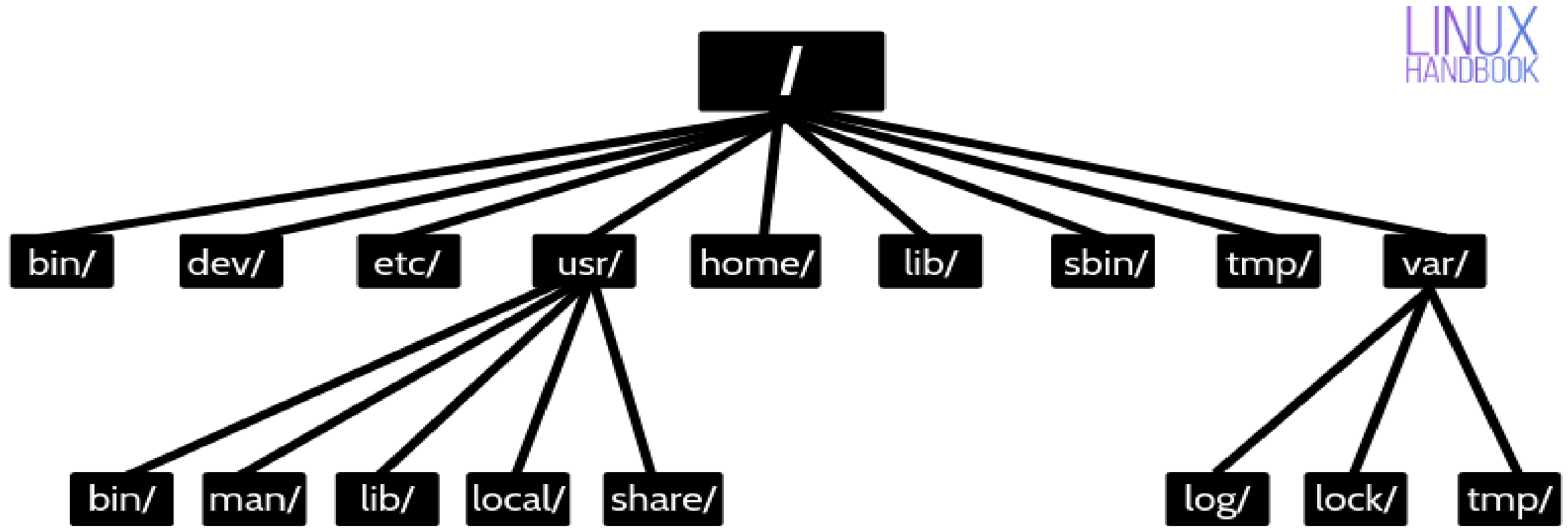
passwd = change current user password

chmod = change file access permission

File System

5.2.1

/ = Parent/root Directory



Credentials & Important Files

/etc/hosts = hostname files

/etc/passwd = password files

/etc/shadow = password hashes (accessed by sudo users)

/var/www = html files

Cron jobs

/etc/host = host file

It is a very important file and can be some time use by an attacker to redirect traffics to a verified domain to an un verified domain

File Streams

STD I/O

STDIN => File Handle=0

STDOUT => File Handle=1

STDERR => File Handle=2

2>/dev/null == Error redirected to a null location

How it is done ?

(Theory + Practical)

Network Security Tools

ping/telnet/dig/traceroute/whois/netstat/route/curl/wget

Wireshark (Network Sniffer/Packet Analyser)

Nessus/OpenVAS (Vulnerability Scanner)

BurpSuite/OWASP-ZAP (web Scanner/Request Modifiers)

snort (IPS)

Ettercap (MITM)

Nmap/Angry IP Scanner/Nikto (Service and port Scanner + vulnerability scanner
[Signature Based])

Brute Force Tools

hydra (SSH/WEB/FTP/,etc) (CLI)

ffuf/wfuzz/dirb (CLI)

gobuster (CLI)

Dirbuster (GUI)

Reverse Engineering & Binary Exploitation

Ghidra [GUI]

Immunity Debugger [GUI]

WinDbg [GUI]

IDA (paid) [GUI]

gdb [CLI]

radare [CLI]

Public Exploits Finder

searchsploit [CLI]

sodan.io [CLI + Web Client]

MAC Modifiers

macchanger

TMAC

Active Directory & Domain Mapping

Blood Hound [CLI+GUI]

Forensics Tools

binwalk [CLI]

stegsolve [GUI]

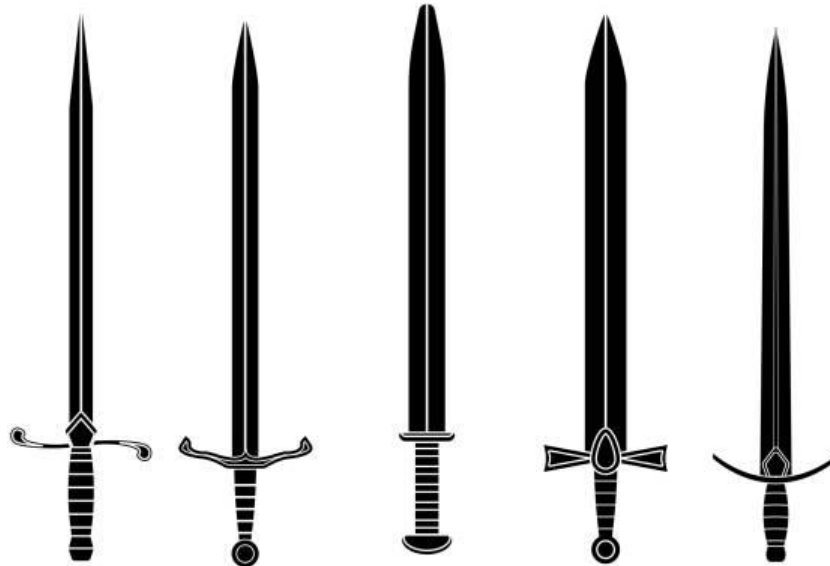
steghide [CLI]

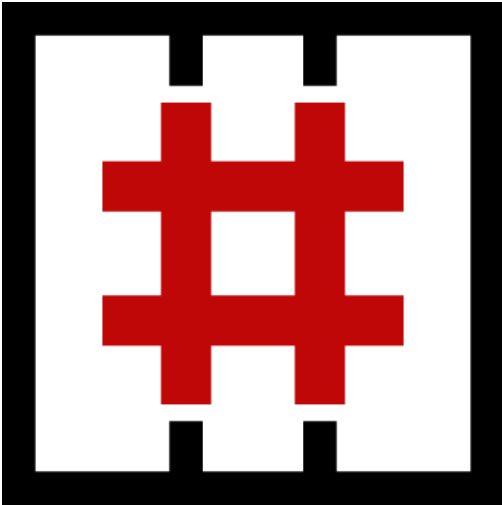
zsteg [CLI]

Audacity/Sonic Visualizer [GUI]

Volatility [CLI]

Important Websites for Payloads & Privilege Escalation





GTFOBins

(<https://gtfobins.github.io/>)

7.2

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LOLBAS

(<https://lolbas-project.github.io/>)

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Prevention & Remediation



Firewalls

A firewall is **a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic** and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules. Firewalls have been a first line of defense in network security for over 25 years. A firewall can be hardware, software, or both.



IDS/IPS

Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) analyze network traffic for signatures that match known cyberattacks. Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) also analyzes packets, but can also stop the packet from being delivered based on what kind of attacks it detects — helping stop the attack.



Antivirus

Antivirus is a **kind of software used to prevent, scan, detect and delete viruses from a computer**. Once installed, most antivirus software runs automatically in the background to provide real-time protection against virus attacks.

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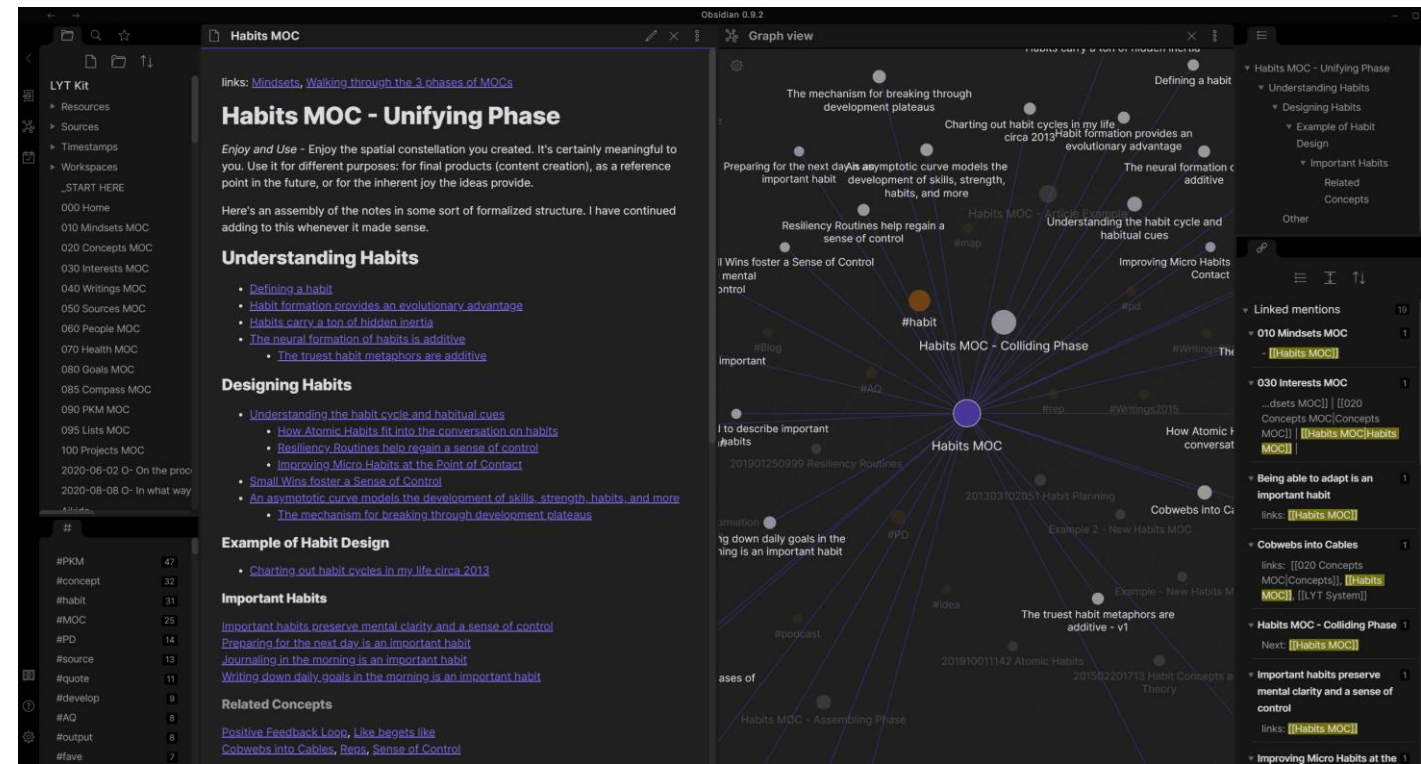
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Note Taking



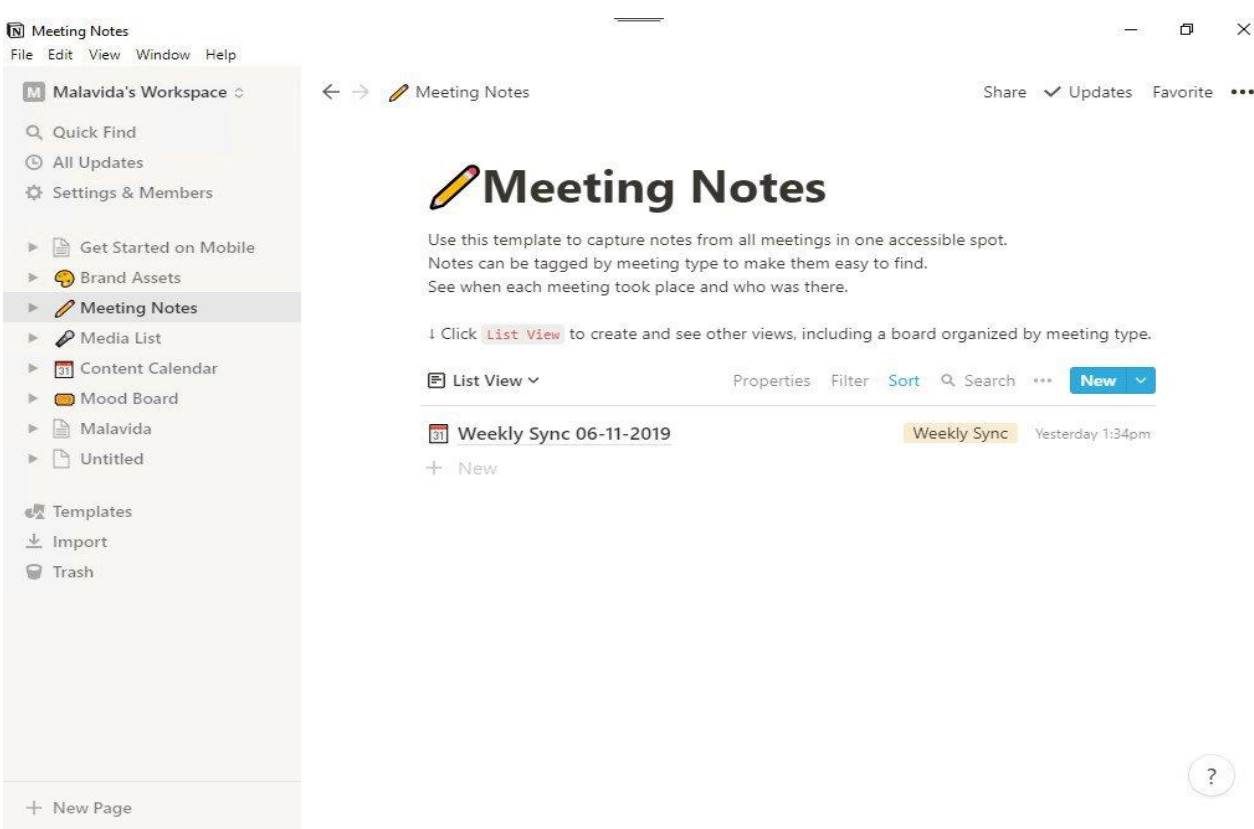
Obsidian

<https://obsidian.md/>



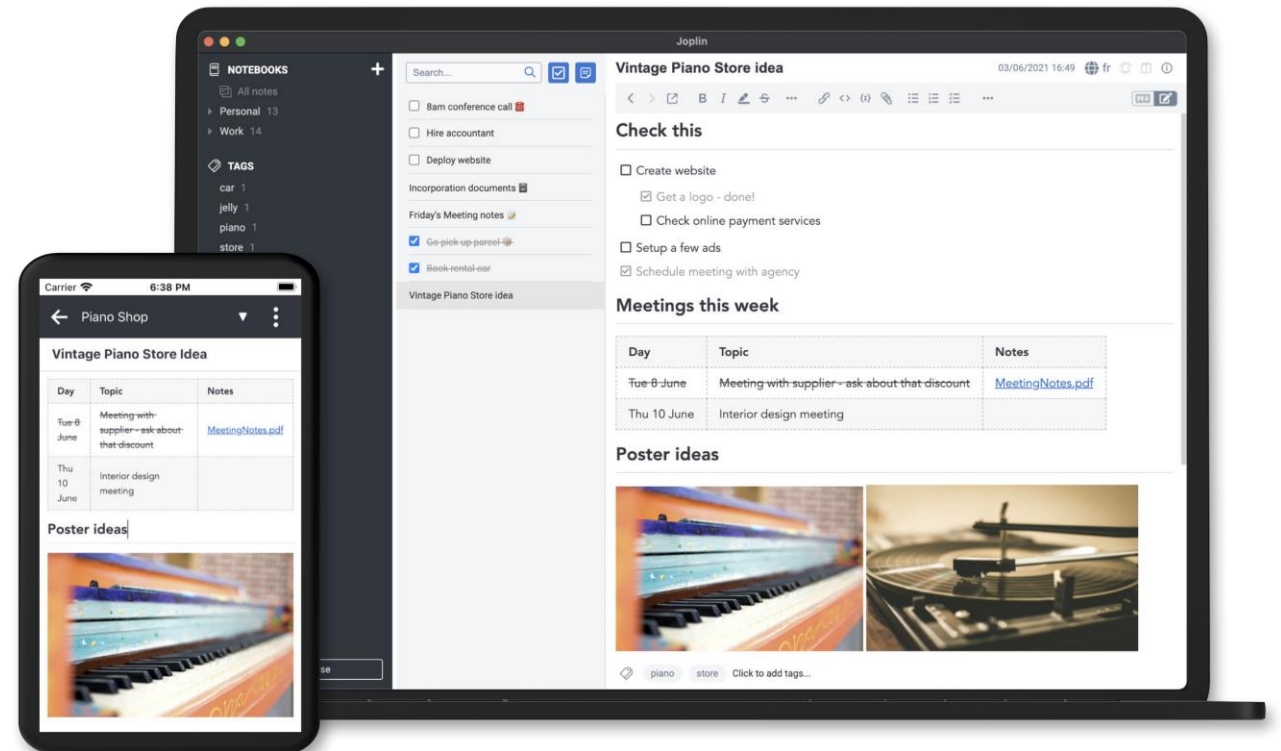
Notion

<https://www.notion.so/>



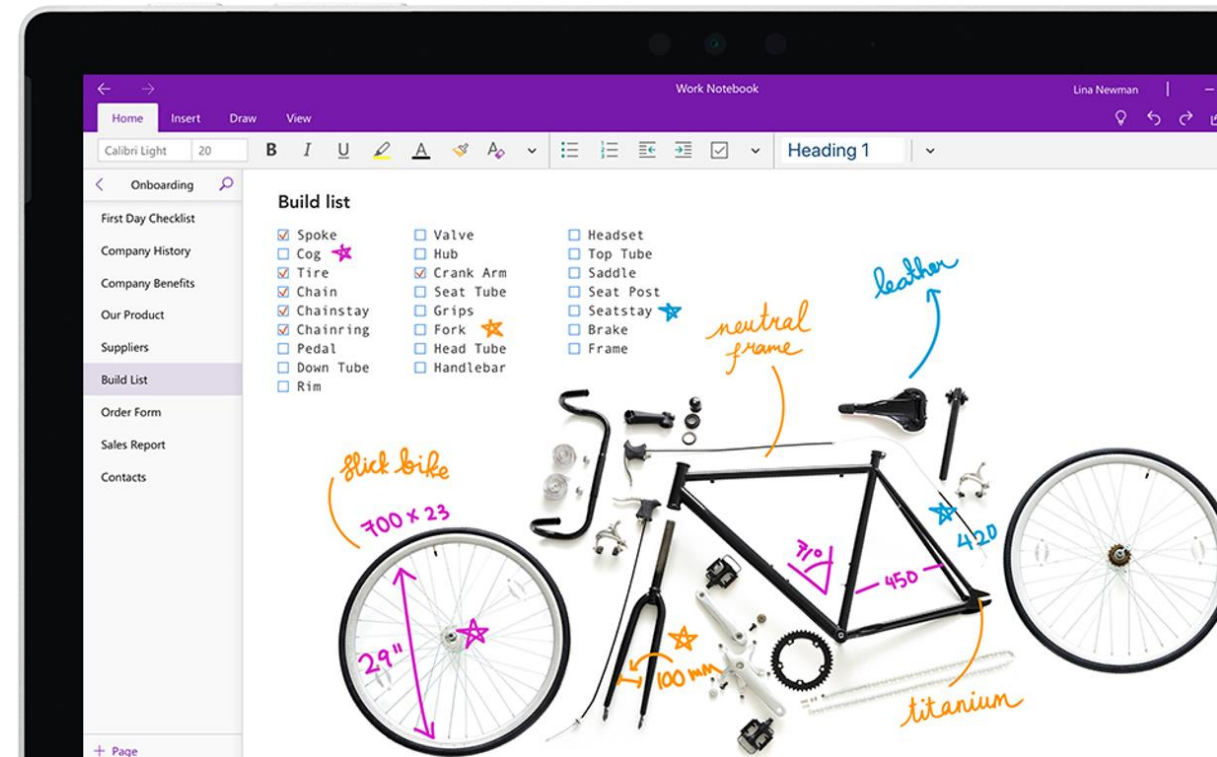
Joplin

<https://joplinapp.org/>



OneNote

<https://www.onenote.com>



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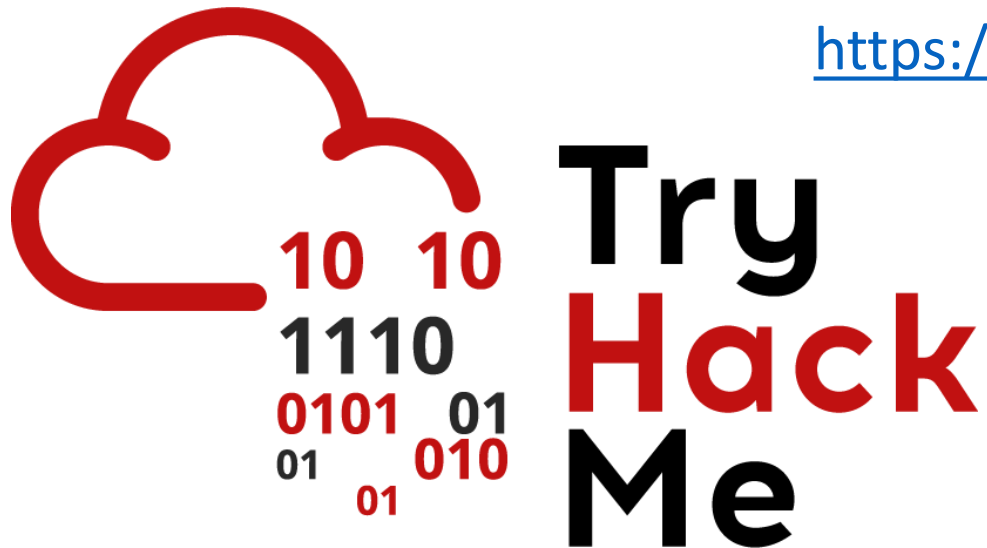
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Practice Grounds



TryHackMe

<https://tryhackme.com/>



HackTheBox + HTB Academy

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

<https://academy.hackthebox.com/>



Offensive Security Proving Grounds (OSPG)

<https://www.offensive-security.com/labs/>



PortSwigger LABS

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/all-labs>



INE LABS

<https://ine.com/>



CTFLearn

<https://ctflearn.com/>

The logo consists of the word "CTFLearn" in a white, pixelated, monospace-style font, centered within a solid black rectangular background.

CTFLearn

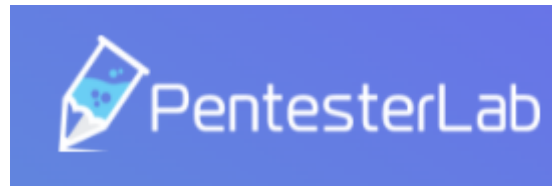
overthewire

<https://overthewire.org/wargames/>



Pentesterlab

<https://pentesterlab.com/>



AttackDefense

<https://attackdefense.com/>



10.10

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hacker101

<https://ctf.hacker101.com/>

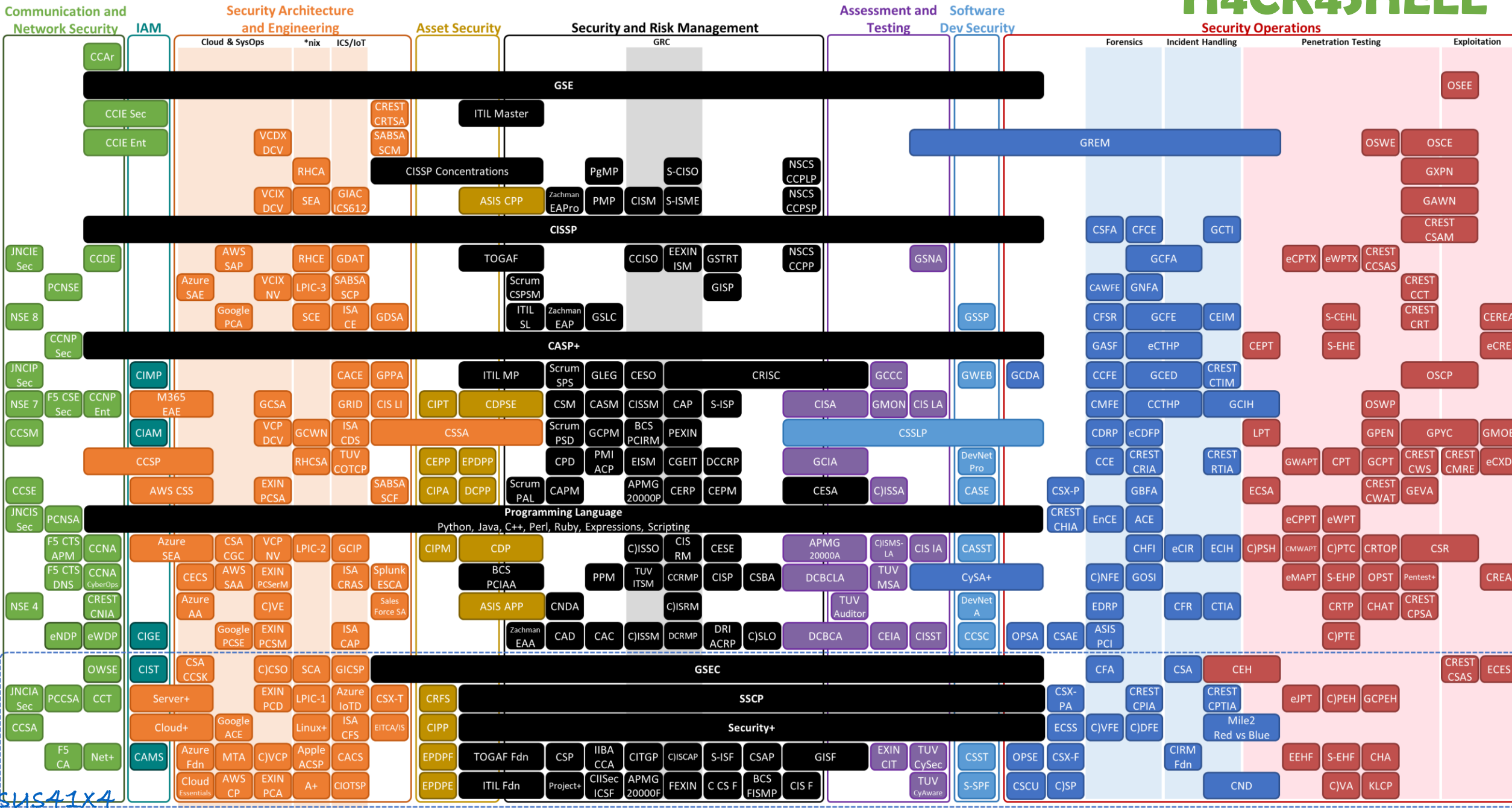
Hacker101 CTF

Professional Certifications



Certifications Over View

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Red Teaming Certifications

Offensive Security --> OSCP/OSWP/OSEP/OSWA/OSWE/OSED/OSMR/OSEE

eLearnSecurity --> eJPT/eWPTv1/eWPTXv2/eMAPT/eCXD/eCPTX/eCPPTv2

Pentester Academy --> CRTP/CARTP/CRTE

Comptia --> Pentest+/CySA+/CASP+

TCM Security --> PNPT



Blue Teaming Certifications

GIAC --> GCIH/GREM/GMON/GCIA

CISCO --> CCNA/CCNP/CISSP

Offensive Security --> OSDA

eLearnSecurity --> eCDFP/eCIR/eCMAP/eCRE/eCTHPv2/eNDP/eWDP

securityblue.team --> BTL1/BTL2/BTL3

Comptia --> Network+/ Security+/Linux+/Cloud+

Juniper --> JNCIA-SEC/JNCIS-SEC/JNCIP-SEC/JNCIE-SEC

Great Content Creators in WILD

Content Creators in Network Security

David Bombal

Network Chuck

Chuck Black

ITJunkie

TCM-(The Cyber Mentor)

Content Creators in Malware Analysis & CTF Creators

John Hammond

IppSec

DarkSec

MurilandOracle

Oday

Hackersploit

Content Creators in Web Pentesting

InsiderPhD

zseano

NahamSec

Cristi Vlad

Content Creators in Buffer Overflows, Binary Analysis & Hardware Security

LiveOverFlow
Stacksmashing
Professor Messer
hackaday
hackster.io

Content Creators in 0-Day & Exploit Developers

steventseeley

s1guza

itszn13

xerub

gf_256

Doubt Session

THANK YOU