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CST – 221

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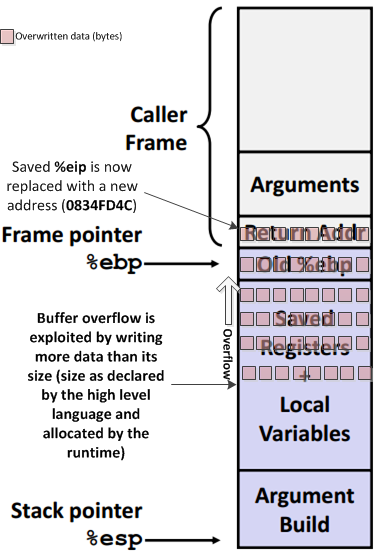
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Github Link: <https://github.com/battousairurik/CST-221>

**Security**

*Buffer Overflow*

Buffer Overflow is when a process attempts to write more data to memory than the buffer allows. This additional data can overwrite data values in memory addresses adjacent to the destination buffer. This tends only to happen when buffers lack bounds checking or the ability to disregard data chunks that are larger than intended.

 Buffer Overflow can overwrite saved data that is nearby the buffer location. For example, user input that is greater than the buffer can overwrite a nearby saved password and cause serious issues with your program. This can occur easily in C because it is a lower-level language. C allows for direct memory access, which in turn allows for easily overwritable data. Additionally C has weak object typing, making it easier for overflows to occur.

Preventing Buffer overflow can be accomplished by using safer functions, ones that only write to the maximum size of the target buffer. When buffer overflow does occur, C compilers contain something called a Canary. These are placed on the stack after each buffer and compared to their original size, catching when buffer overflow occurs. They then flag the system to halt, optimally preventing other harmful outcomes. Additional defenses exist in the form of non-executable stacks and address space layout randomization, which help prevent code injection.

*Zero Day Exploit*

Zero Day Exploits are security vulnerabilities that are exploited before they are discovered. This can take the form of software bugs like buffer overflow, improper networking, or other improper software development. Generally, Zero Day Exploits need to be patched right away to remove these vulnerabilities, though it is up to the user to install the patch. Security Researchers that find these exploits withhold their findings for a set amount of time before publishing so that the developers can patch the vulnerabilities. Given the nature of Zero Day Exploits, they are extremely difficult to prevent. One useful technique would be monitoring user behavior, as highly suspicious activity might very well be an exploit occurring. Zero Day Exploits are unique because developers never know how their programs will interact with the infinite other programs and networks in use.

Zero Day Exploits are highly unethical for all those seeking personal gain from them. In a sense they simply are security vulnerabilities and have no ethical weight whatsoever, but when a person chooses to exploit the vulnerability and steal, that is when unethical nature enters. On the other hand, researchers go out of their way to find these vulnerabilities to report them, which is the right and ethical approach to these Zero Day Exploits. Learning of a Zero Day Exploit can potentially make you rich, stolen information can be black marketed or ransomed to the highest bidder, a truly despicable individual could even bring the exploit to the developer’s attention after hacking the information and charge a fee for assisting in finding the vulnerability. Specific to the Christian worldview, using a Zero Day Exploit goes against the very meaning of work. Given that work is meant to pay homage to God, by exploiting the work of others you are sinning against them, yourself, and God. You are disgracing the very definition of work.

*Kali Linux*

Kali Linux is a distribution aimed at advanced Penetration Testing and Security Auditing. Kali contains hundreds of tools built for Penetration Testing, Security research, Computer Forensics and Reverse Engineering. Developers using Kali can test their systems, projects, etc. in a safe environment. Kali is specifically built for training Linux based security professionals. This is one of the drawbacks of using Kali, its highly system specific, and Kali itself is extremely restrictive with what can be done. For example, you cannot even install Steam (a popular gaming platform) on the Kali system, as it would cause numerous complications. The impression given by Kali Linux is that it is a highly focused platform that cannot be used for anything other than Linux specific security analysis, and only if you already have a technical knowledge of the tools included given the provided documentation is difficult to comprehend.

\*Note: There are over 600+ tools in Kali, therefor I will only be discussing the general themes that each tool comes typed as.

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| **Tool** | **Function** | **Use in Cyber Security** |
| Information Gathering | Tools in Kali designed to gather data, such as available hosts, ports, firewalls, etc. | These tools are used to determine what kind of system exploits are possible within the target system. |
| Vulnerability Analysis | Tools designed to target well know vulnerabilities using techniques such as mass scanning and fingerprinting. | These tools are good for routing out easily discoverable vulnerabilities. Once all well-known vulnerabilities are patched then the developer can really focus on the hidden ones. |
| Wireless Attacks | Tools designed to attack wireless connections, intrusion detection systems, create fake access ports, or even attack multiple networks in succession. | These tools can be used to determine if there are leaks in the network or exploits with network interaction. |
| Web Applications |  |  |
| Exploitation Tools |  |  |
| Stress Testing |  |  |
| Forensics Tools |  |  |
| Sniffing & Spoofing |  |  |
| Password Attacks |  |  |
| Maintaining Access |  |  |
| Reverse Engineering |  |  |
| Hardware Hacking |  |  |
| Reporting Tools |  |  |

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