

Penetration Tools

CSC 154

Overview of Penetration Tools

- Linux tools

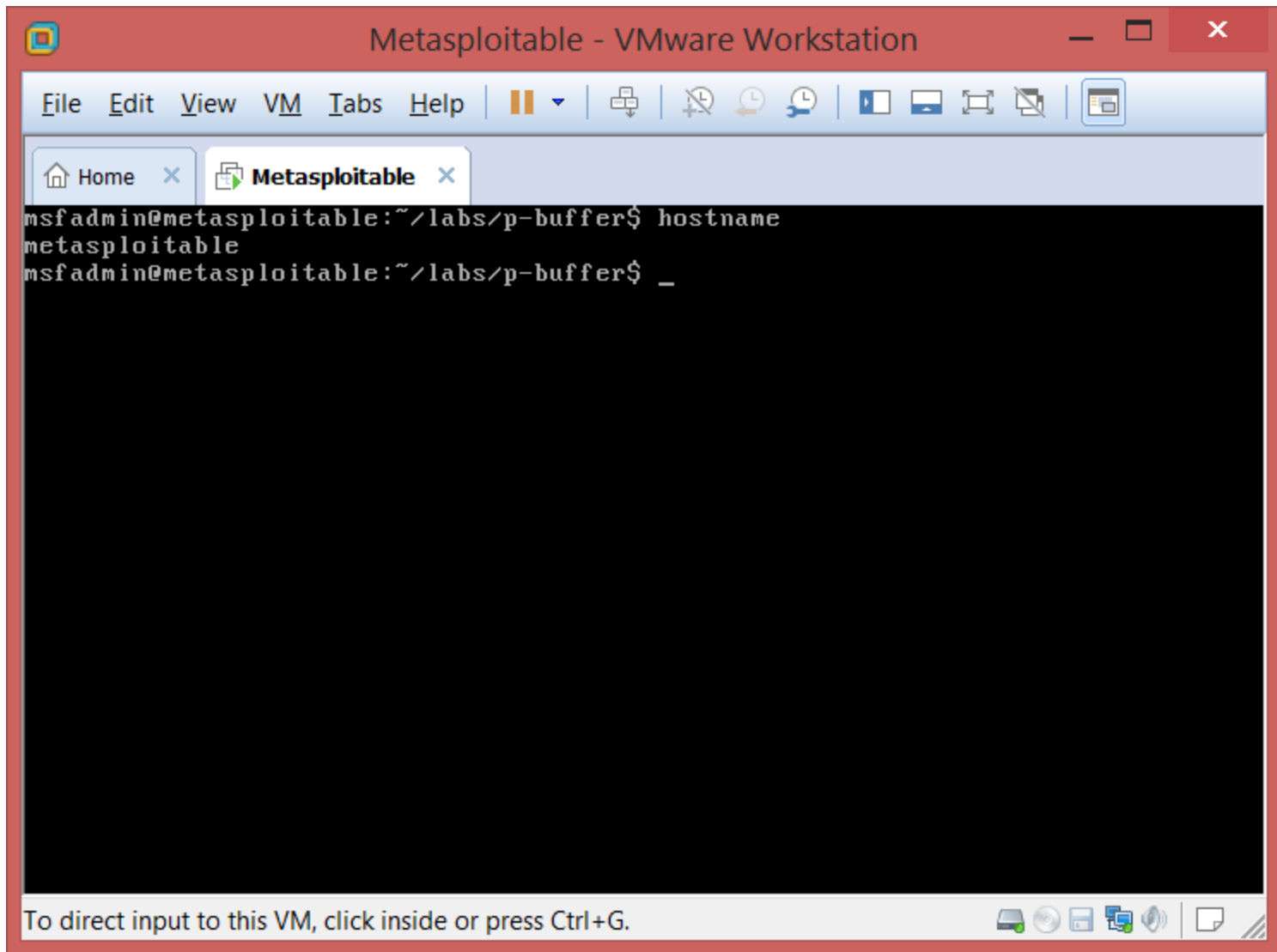
- Gathering information of local systems
 - hostname/uname
 - ifconfig
 - who, last
 - ps
 - lsof
 - tcpdump
 - wireshark/ethereal (also remote systems)
 - ...
- Gathering information of remote systems
 - ping
 - traceroute
 - finger (also local systems)
 - nslookup, dig
 - whois
 - arp, netstat (also local systems)
 - nmap
 - ...
- Collected tools
 - Metasploit
 - BackTrack/Kali Linux

- Window tools

- Gathering information of local system
 - hostname
 - ipconfig
 - wireshark/ethereal (also remote systems)
 - ...
- Gathering information of remote systems
 - ping
 - tracert
 - finger (also local system)
 - nslookup
 - arp, netstat (also local system)
 - nmap
 - ...
- Collected tools
 - Sam Spade

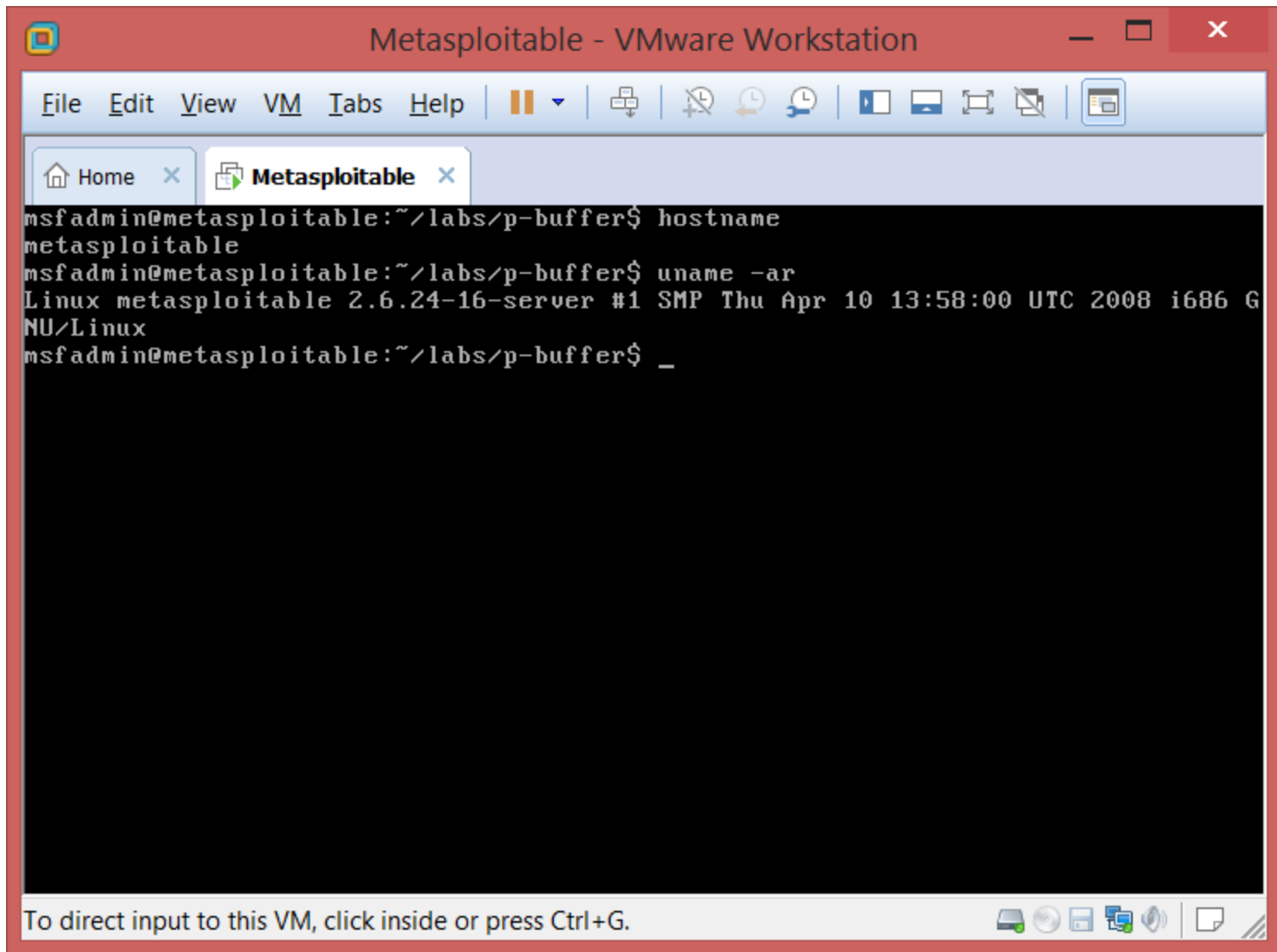
hostname(1)-Linux man page

- Show or set the system's host name
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - host name
 - Example:
 - hostname
 - watermelon



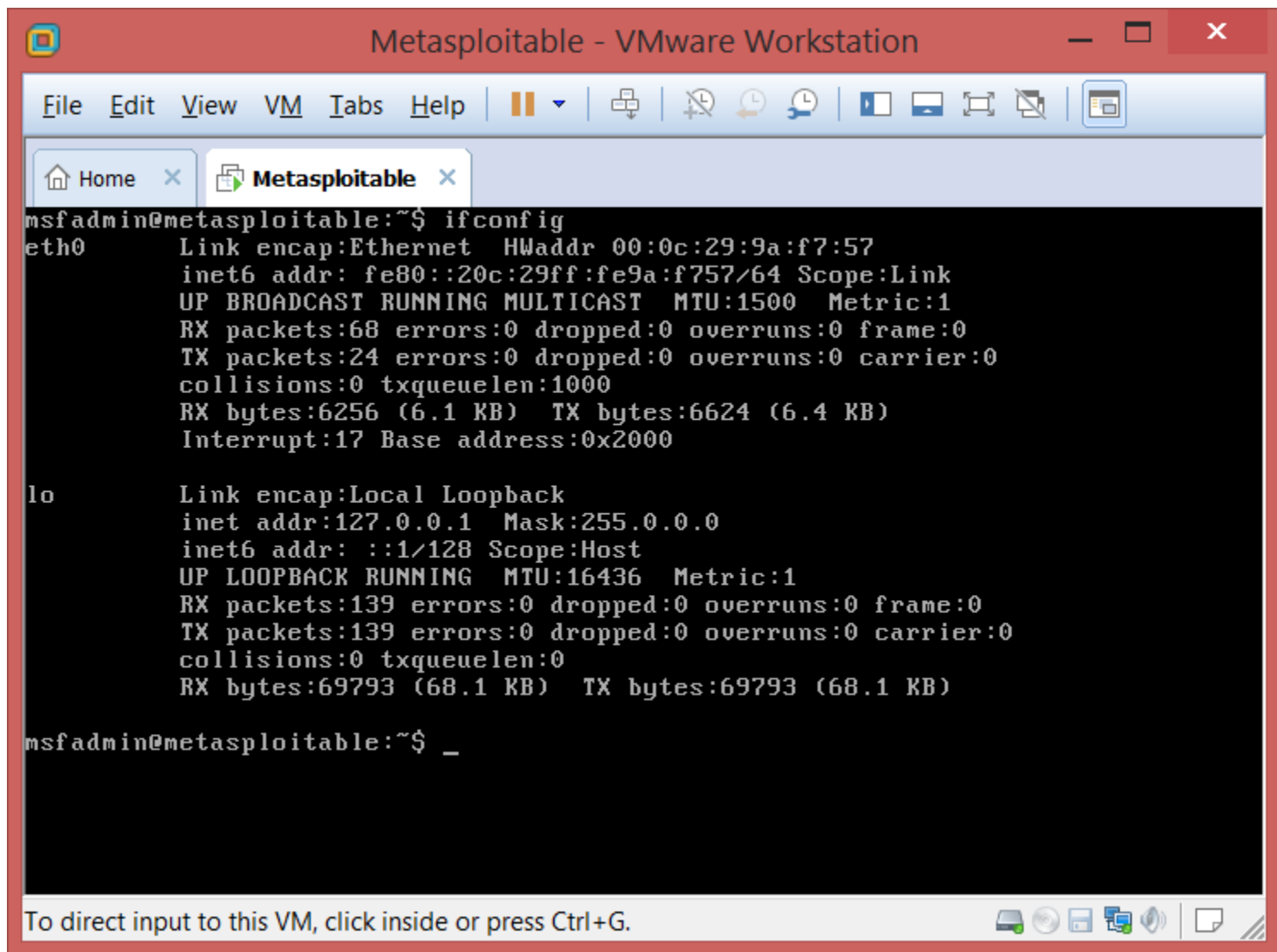
uname(1)-Linux man page

- Print the information about the current system
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - OS type and version
 - Example:
 - `uname -a`
 - SunOS hope 5.7 Generic_106541-08 sun4m sparc
SUNW,SPARCstation-10



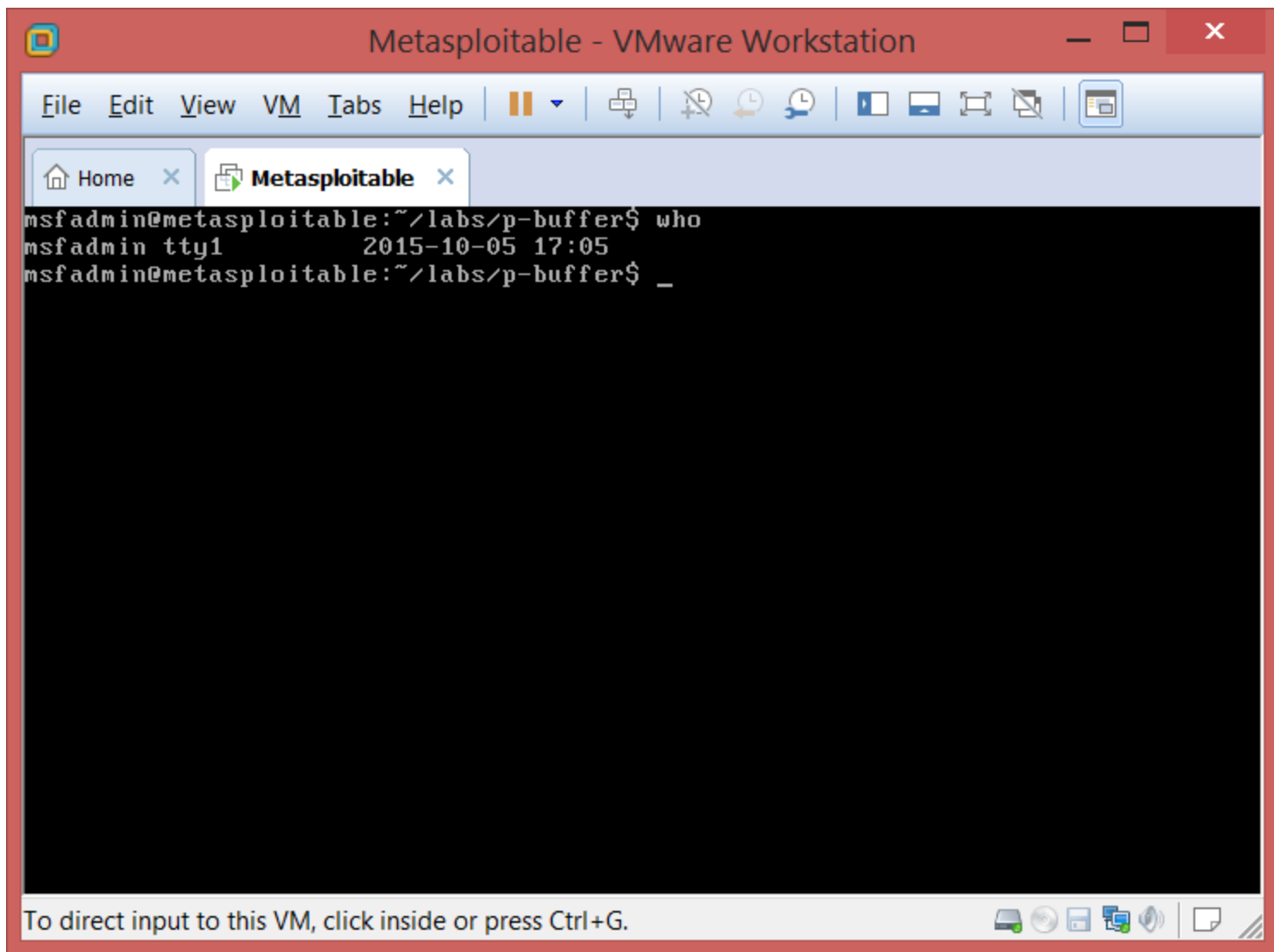
ifconfig(8)-Linux man page

- Configure a network interface
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - IP address
 - HW address
 - Example:
 - `ifconfig -a`
 - run “ifconfig” on Linux or “ipconfig” on Windows for example result
 - `ifconfig eth0 down`



who(1)-Linux man page

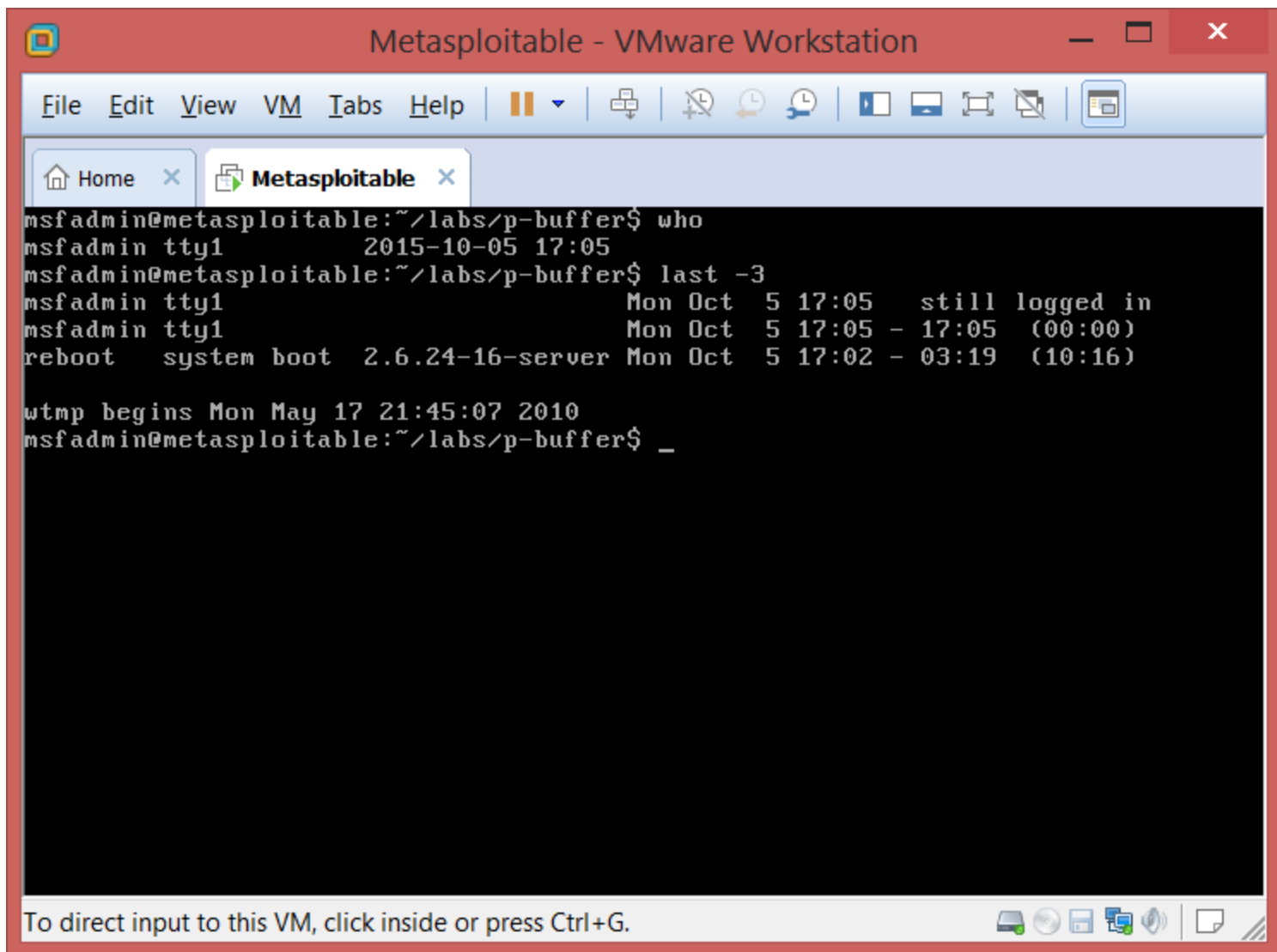
- Displays who is logged on to the system
- Usage:
 - Gather/Mannipulate:
 - user logins
 - unusual: activities of inactive accounts
 - Example
 - who
 - who am I
 - Jack pts/3 2014-09-17 09:37(:0.0)



last(1)-Linux man page

- Show listing of last logged in users
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - recent user logins
 - Example:
 - `last -3`

```
jack pts/1 137.138.255.237 Sun Sep 14 16:32 still logged in
lucy pts/0 137.138.131.73 Sat Sep 13 17:58 still logged in
james pts/0 c48.193.173.92.e Fri Sep 12 19:53 - 05:03 (09:09)
```



ps(1)-Linux man page

- Report a snapshot of the current processes
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate
 - Current processes
 - Example
 - `ps aux`
 - run “ps aux” in Linux to see an example result
 - `ps aux|grep`

Metasploitable - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Home Metasploitable

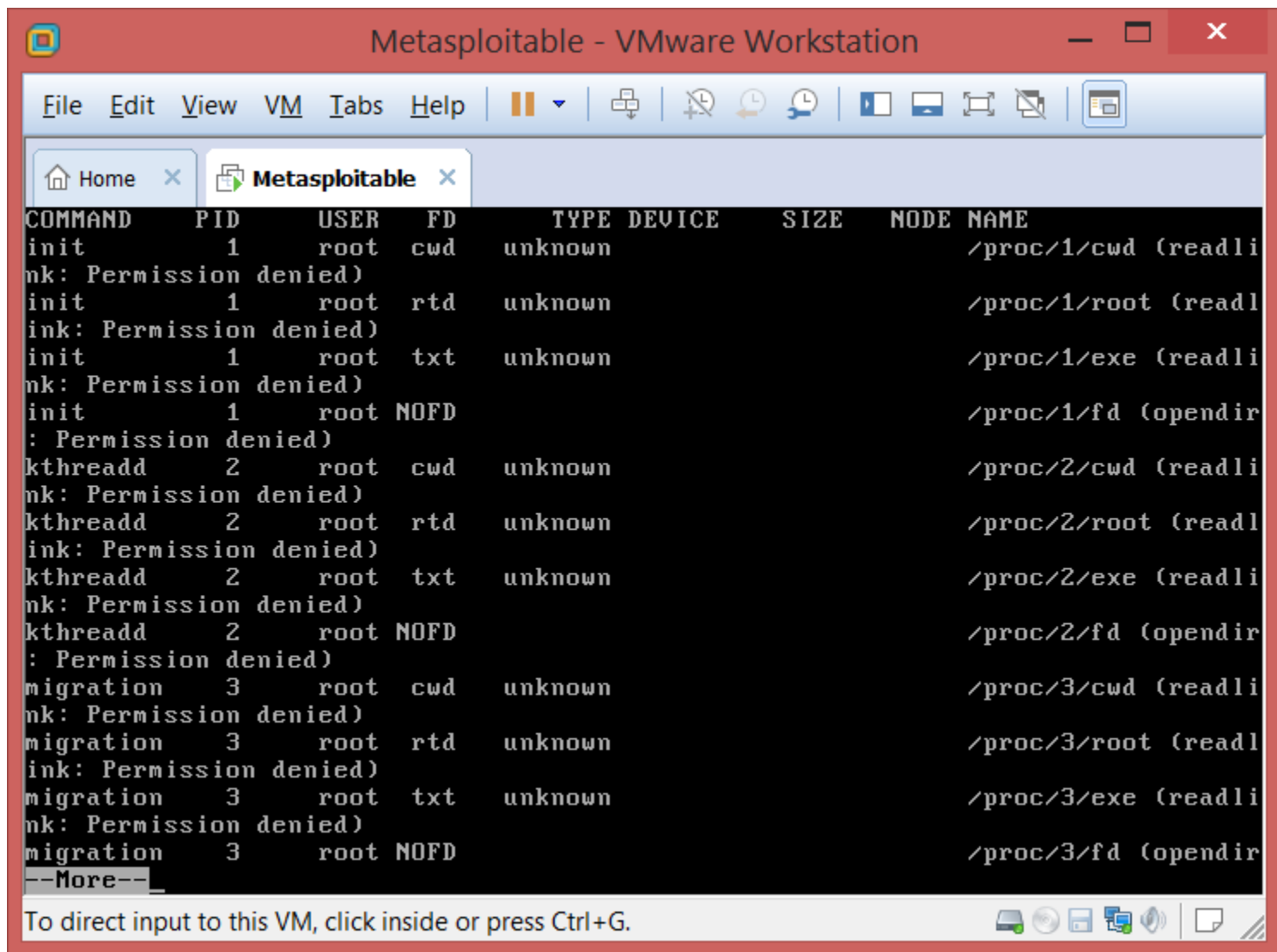
USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.0	0.3	2844	1696	?	Ss	Oct05	0:01	/sbin/init
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kthreadd]
root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[migration/0]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	5	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[watchdog/0]
root	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[migration/1]
root	7	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[watchdog/1]
root	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[events/0]
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[events/1]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[khelper]
root	46	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kblockd/0]
root	47	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kblockd/1]
root	50	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kacpid]
root	51	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kacpi_notify]
root	181	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kseriod]
root	225	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Oct05	0:00	[pdfflush]
root	226	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Oct05	0:00	[pdfflush]
root	227	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[kswapd0]
root	269	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[aio/0]
root	270	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[aio/1]
root	1305	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[ksnapd]
root	1522	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Oct05	0:00	[ata/0]

--More--

To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.

Isof(8)-Linux man page

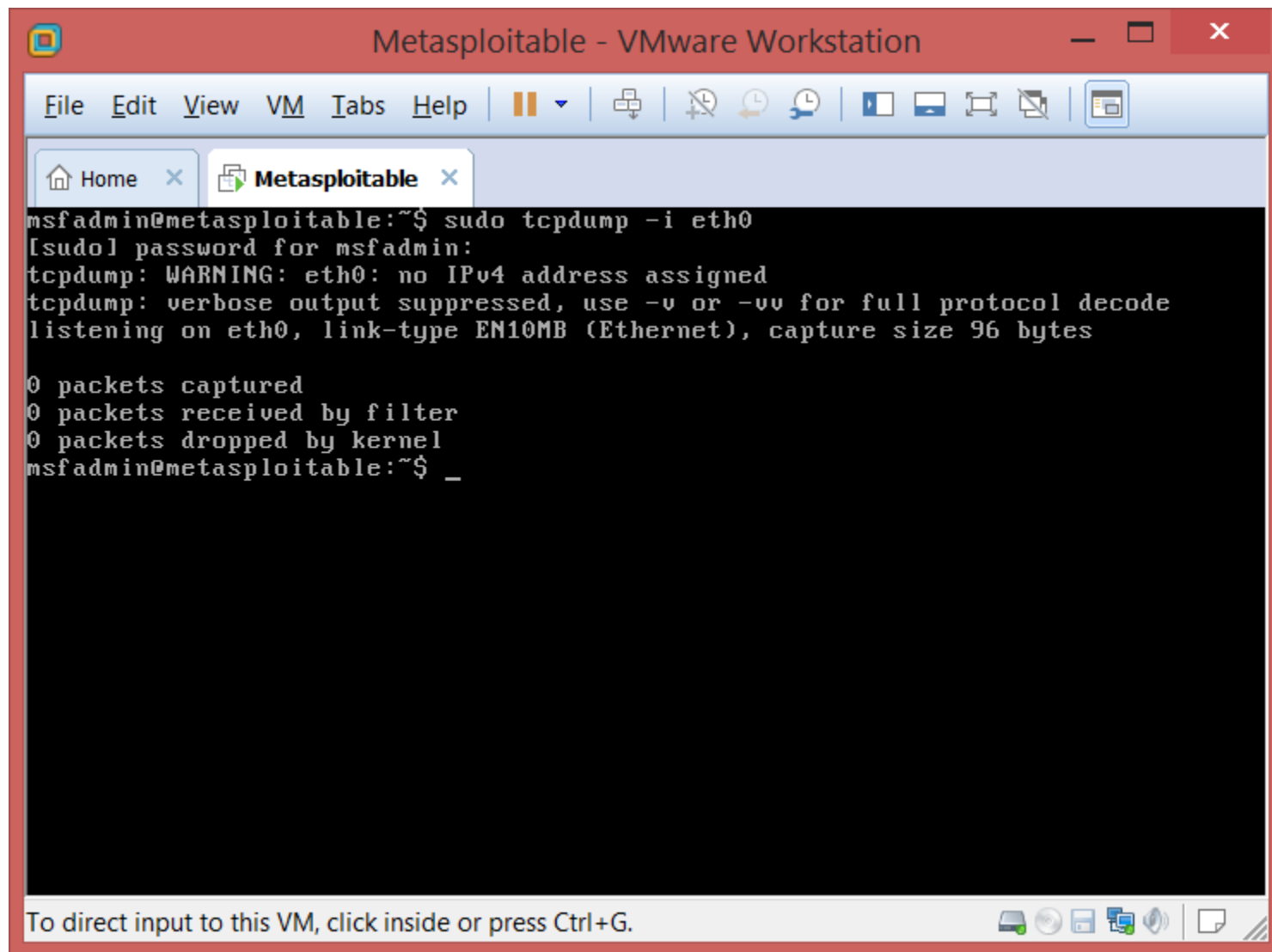
- List open files
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - open files with process, device, port information
 - Example:
 - Isof
 - Isof -i
 - <http://www.tecmint.com/10-Isof-command-examples-in-linux/>



To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.

tcpdump(8)-Linux man page

- Dump traffic on a network
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Raw network traffic
 - tcpdump will by default put NIC into promiscuous mode unless the -p option is specified.
 - Example:
 - tcpdump host watermelon
 - tcpdump -i eth1
 - <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2010/08/tcpdump-command-examples/>

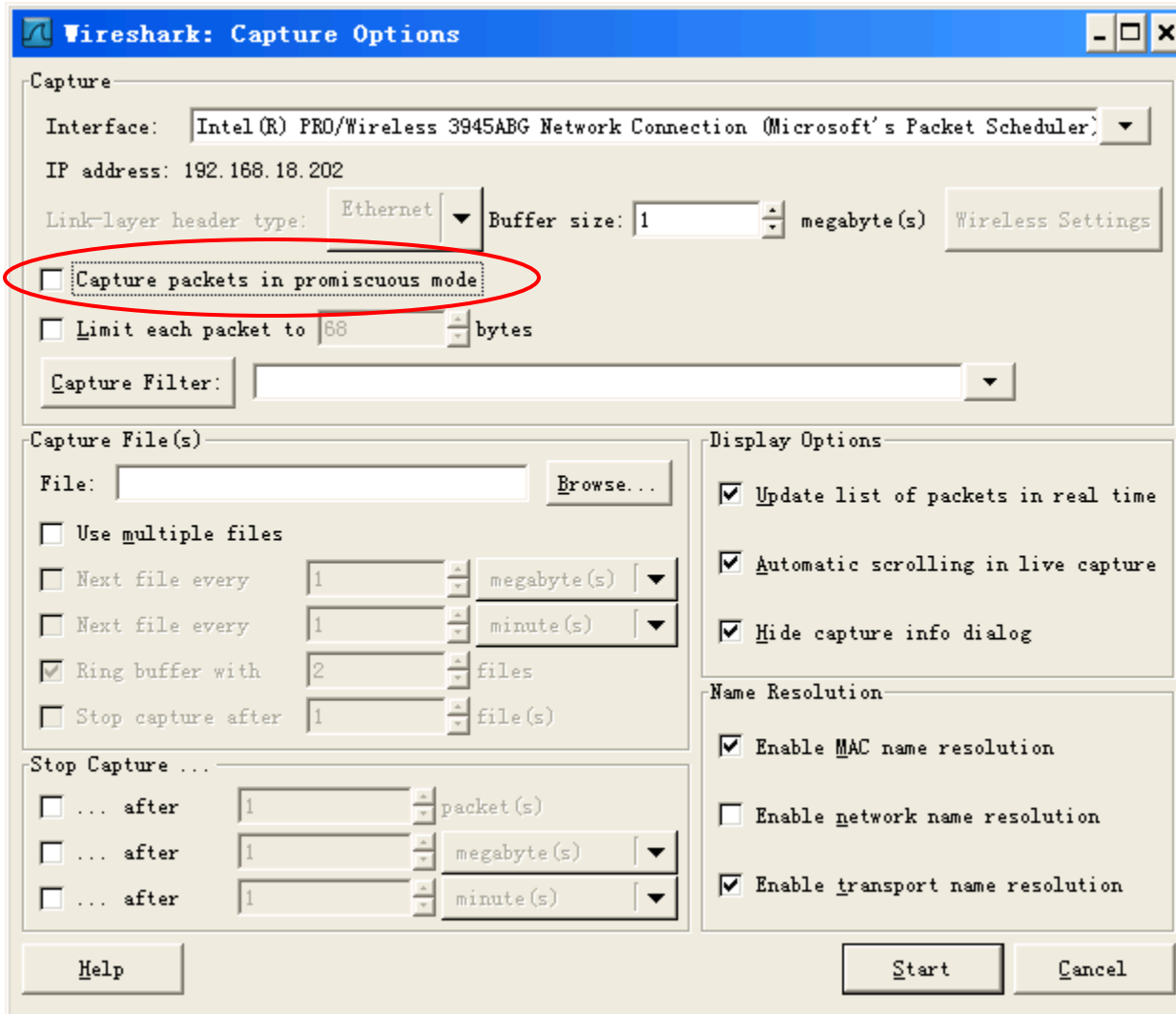


MyVM is isolated from Internet. Hence, no traffic.

wireshark(1)-Linux man page

- Interactively dump and analyze network traffic
- Usage:
 - Gather:
 - Network traffic packet information
 - source, dest, protocol, port, payload (on corresponding layers of OSI model)
 - trouble shooting vs. packet sniffing
 - Requirement for intercepting all traffic (not just own traffic):
 - connected to “hub”;
 - Users connected to “switches” can only see own traffic.
 - “promiscuous” mode supported by NIC, user privilege;

Wireshark Configuration



The image shows the 'Wireshark: Capture Options' dialog box. The 'Capture' section is at the top, followed by 'Capture File(s)', 'Stop Capture ...', 'Display Options', and 'Name Resolution'. The 'Capture packets in promiscuous mode' checkbox is highlighted with a red circle. The 'Start' button is at the bottom right.

Wireshark: Capture Options

Capture

Interface: Intel(R) PRO/Wireless 3945ABG Network Connection (Microsoft's Packet Scheduler) ▼

IP address: 192.168.18.202

Link-layer header type: Ethernet ▼ Buffer size: 1 megabyte(s) Wireless Settings

☒ Capture packets in promiscuous mode

☐ Limit each packet to 68 bytes

Capture Filter: ▼

Capture File(s)

File: Browse...

☐ Use multiple files

☐ Next file every 1 megabyte(s) ▼

☐ Next file every 1 minute(s) ▼

☒ Ring buffer with 2 files

☐ Stop capture after 1 file(s)

Stop Capture ...

☐ ... after 1 packet(s)

☐ ... after 1 megabyte(s) ▼

☐ ... after 1 minute(s) ▼

Display Options

☒ Update list of packets in real time

☒ Automatic scrolling in live capture

☒ Hide capture info dialog

Name Resolution

☒ Enable MAC name resolution

☐ Enable network name resolution

☒ Enable transport name resolution

Help Start Cancel

Wireshark Example

The image shows a Wireshark window titled "Capturing from NVIDIA nForce MCP Networking Adapter Driver: \Device\NPF_{2A44F669-393E-4495-AD0B-2BA0D26B7...". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Tools, Internals, Help) and a toolbar. The filter bar shows "Filter: tcp.port == 80". The packet list pane displays a table of captured packets:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
23893	98.342195000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	TCP	54	53246 > http [RST, ACK] Seq=368 Ack=...
24329	103.913511000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	TCP		
24331	103.924278000	192.168.1.5	23.67.253.162	TCP		
24332	103.931233000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	TCP		
24333	103.957286000	174.127.64.205	192.168.1.5	TCP		
24334	103.957455000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	TCP		
24335	103.957678000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	HTTP		
24336	103.976274000	23.67.253.162	192.168.1.5	TCP		
24337	103.976433000	192.168.1.5	23.67.253.162	TCP		
24338	103.976537000	192.168.1.5	23.67.253.162	HTTP		
24339	103.978424000	174.127.64.205	192.168.1.5	TCP		
24340	103.978545000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	TCP		
24341	103.978819000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	HTTP		
24342	103.990521000	23.67.253.162	192.168.1.5	TCP		
24343	103.990604000	192.168.1.5	23.67.253.162	TCP		
24344	104.002726000	174.127.64.205	192.168.1.5	TCP		
24345	104.010955000	174.127.64.205	192.168.1.5	HTTP		
24346	104.015822000	192.168.1.5	174.127.64.205	TCP		

A context menu is open over packet 24343, showing options: Mark Packet (toggle), Ignore Packet (toggle), Set Time Reference (toggle), Time Shift..., Edit or Add Packet Comment..., Manually Resolve Address, Apply as Filter, Prepare a Filter, Conversation Filter, Colorize Conversation, SCTP, Follow TCP Stream, Follow UDP Stream, Follow SSL Stream, Copy, Decode As..., Print..., and Show Packet in New Window.

The packet details pane for packet 24343 shows:

- Identification: 0x6dc5 (28101)
- Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
- Fragment offset: 0
- Time to live: 128
- Protocol: TCP (6)
- Header checksum: 0xdc04 [correct]
- source: 192.168.1.5 (192.168.1.5)
- Destination: 174.127.64.205 (174.127.64.205)
- [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
- [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]

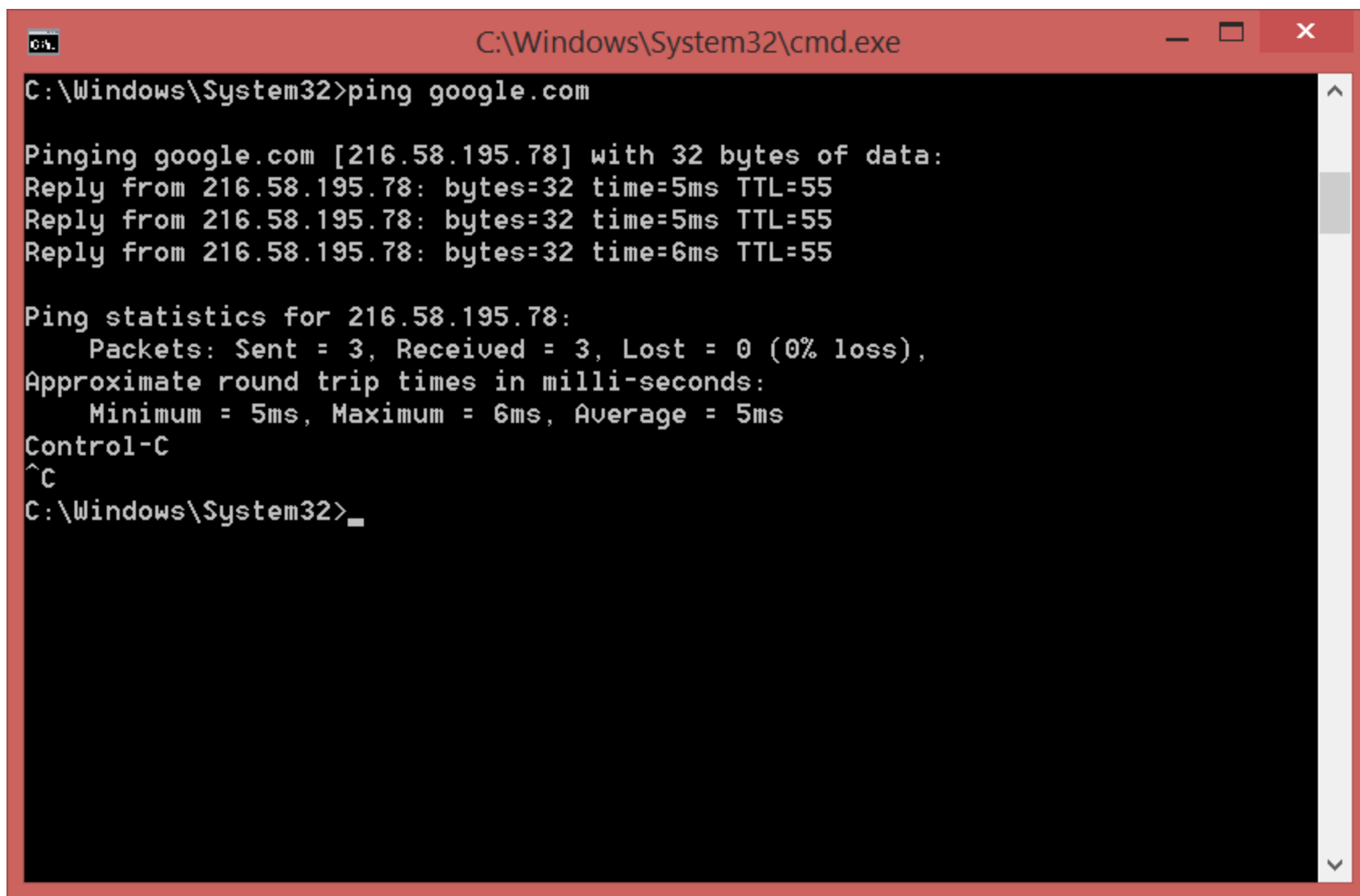
The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII:

```
0000 c0 3f 0e 8d 39 df 00 21 97 41 a4 c7 08 00 45 00 .?.9.!.A...E.
0010 00 34 6d c5 40 00 80 06 dc 04 c0 a8 01 05 ae 7f .4m.@...
0020 40 cd cf ff 00 50 95 9c 1b fd 00 00 00 00 80 02 @...P...
0030 ff ff 3c 2d 00 00 02 04 05 b4 01 03 03 08 01 01 <--...
0040 04 02
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Frame (frame), 66 bytes; Packets: 30284 Displayed: 11128 Marked: 1; Profile: Default.

ping(8)-Linux man page

- Send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - system online? - Through response
 - how far away? - Based on RTT (Round Trip Time) given in summary statistics
 - what operating system? - Based on TTL (packet Time To Live) on each packet line
 - Example:
 - ping -c 5 www.google.com
 - <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2009/11/ping-tutorial-13-effective-ping-command-examples/>

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar is red and contains the text 'C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe' and standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The command prompt itself has a black background with white text. The user has entered the command 'ping google.com'. The output shows three successful replies from IP address 216.58.195.78 with varying response times (5ms, 5ms, 6ms) and a TTL of 55. Below this, ping statistics are displayed, showing 3 packets sent, 3 received, and 0% loss. The user then presses 'Control-C', which is shown as '^C' in the prompt. The prompt ends with 'C:\Windows\System32>_'.

```
C:\Windows\System32>ping google.com

Pinging google.com [216.58.195.78] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.195.78: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=55
Reply from 216.58.195.78: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=55
Reply from 216.58.195.78: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=55

Ping statistics for 216.58.195.78:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 5ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Windows\System32>_
```

Screenshot taken based on Windows, as my Linux is metasploitable

traceroute(8)-Linux man page

- Print the route packets trace to network host
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - physical location of machine
 - network information (gateway, other internal systems)
 - potential location of firewall
 - Example:
 - traceroute www.google.com

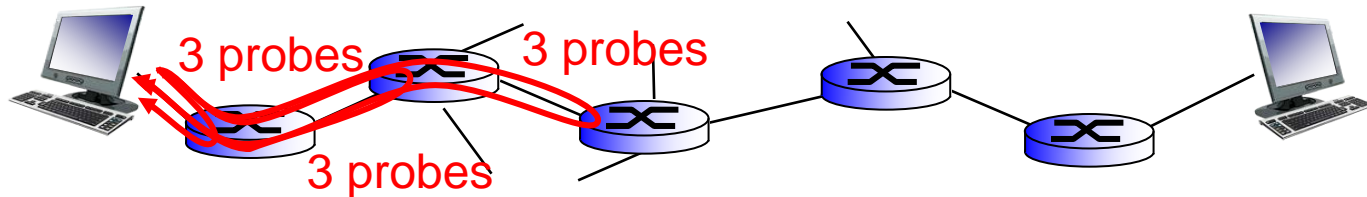


Figure from Jim Kurose, Keith Ross,
Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach, 6th edition



C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe



```
C:\Windows\System32>tracert baidu.com
'tracert' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
```

```
C:\Windows\System32>tracert baidu.com
```

```
Tracing route to baidu.com [123.125.114.144]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

1	3 ms	5 ms	2 ms	10.118.127.254
2	8 ms	2 ms	3 ms	130.86.1.252
3	3 ms	2 ms	4 ms	sacstatertr-1-in.csus.edu [130.86.253.151]
4	3 ms	2 ms	4 ms	dc-sac-dc2--sac-csu-cmf.cenic.net [137.164.41.201]
5	5 ms	4 ms	4 ms	dc-oak-agg4--sac-dc1-10g.cenic.net [137.164.47.202]
6	7 ms	6 ms	6 ms	dc-sv1-agg4--oak-agg4-100ge.cenic.net [137.164.46.145]
7	6 ms	6 ms	6 ms	10-1-1-91.ear1.SanJose1.Level3.net [4.15.122.45]
8	7 ms	6 ms	7 ms	ae-3-18.edge1.SanJose3.Level3.net [4.69.209.173]
9	37 ms	6 ms	8 ms	MCI-level3-20G.SanJose3.Level3.net [4.68.110.250]
10	*	*	*	Request timed out.

finger(1)-Linux man page

- Looks up and displays information about system users
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Usernames
 - Whether a user is currently logged in
 - Example:
 - finger localuser
 - finger @remotehost
 - finger remoteuser@remotehost
 - <https://kb.iu.edu/d/aasp>

```
finger skywalker@moe.cc.emory.edu
```

```
Luke Skywalker (skywalke) is not presently logged in.
```

```
Last seen at moe on Mon Jul 23 05:13:06 2001 from larry.cc.emory.edu
```

```
Mail forwarded to skywalke@mail.service.emory.edu.
```

```
Project: Save the galaxy!
```

```
Plan:
```

```
*Star-hopping Friday night with Han
```

```
*Appointment with Yoda Monday at 3:15pm
```

nslookup(1)-Linux man page

- Query Internet name servers interactively
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Internet name server information
 - Find name for IP, or IP for name
 - Example:
 - nslookup www.google.com

```
Server: ns4.csus.edu
Address: 130.86.251.251

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Addresses: 2607:f8b0:4010:801::1013
          74.125.239.52
          74.125.239.50
          74.125.239.48
          74.125.239.51
          74.125.239.49
```

dig(1)-Linux man page

- DNS lookup utility
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Name servers
 - Find name for IP, or IP for name
 - Example:
 - dig www.redhat.com
 - <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2012/02/dig-command-examples/>

```

$ dig redhat.com

; <<>> DiG 9.7.3-RedHat-9.7.3-2.el6 <<>> redhat.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 62863
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 4, ADDITIONAL: 3

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;redhat.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
redhat.com.                 37      IN      A      209.132.183.81

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
redhat.com.                 73      IN      NS      ns4.redhat.com.
redhat.com.                 73      IN      NS      ns3.redhat.com.
redhat.com.                 73      IN      NS      ns2.redhat.com.
redhat.com.                 73      IN      NS      ns1.redhat.com.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns1.redhat.com.             73      IN      A      209.132.186.218
ns2.redhat.com.             73      IN      A      209.132.183.2
ns3.redhat.com.             73      IN      A      209.132.176.100

;; Query time: 13 msec
;; SERVER: 209.144.50.138#53(209.144.50.138)
;; WHEN: Thu Jan 12 10:09:49 2012
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 164

```

Picture from <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2012/02/dig-command-examples/>

whois(1)-Linux man page

- Queries whois servers for Internet registration information
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Information used in registration (contact email, phone, location), which is good for social engineering
 - Example:
 - whois www.google.com
 - <http://www.whois.net/>

WHOIS LOOKUP



google.com is already registered*

Whois Server Version 2.0

Domain names in the .com and .net domains can now be registered with many different competing registrars. Go to <http://www.internic.net> for detailed information.

Aborting search 50 records found
Server Name: GOOGLE.COM.AFRICANBATS.ORG
Registrar: TUCOWS DOMAINS INC.
Whois Server: whois.tucows.com
Referral URL: <http://www.tucowsdomains.com>

Server Name: GOOGLE.COM.ANGRYPIRATES.COM
IP Address: 8.8.8.8
Registrar: NAME.COM, INC.
Whois Server: whois.name.com
Referral URL: <http://www.name.com>

Server Name: GOOGLE.COM.AR
Registrar: ENOM, INC.
Whois Server: whois.enom.com
Referral URL: <http://www.enom.com>

Server Name: GOOGLE.COM.AU
Registrar: PLANETDOMAIN PTY LTD.
Whois Server: whois.planetdomain.com
Referral URL: <http://www.planetdomain.com>

Server Name: GOOGLE.COM.BAISAD.COM
IP Address: 91.218.229.20
IP Address: 92.53.96.24
Registrar: REGISTRAR OF DOMAIN NAMES REG.RU LLC
Whois Server: whois.reg.com
Referral URL: <http://www.reg.ru>

Server Name: GOOGLE.COM.BEYONDWHOIS.COM
IP Address: 203.36.226.2
Registrar: INSTRA CORPORATION PTY, LTD.
Whois Server: whois.instra.net
Referral URL: <http://www.instra.com>

Picture from <https://www.whois.net/>

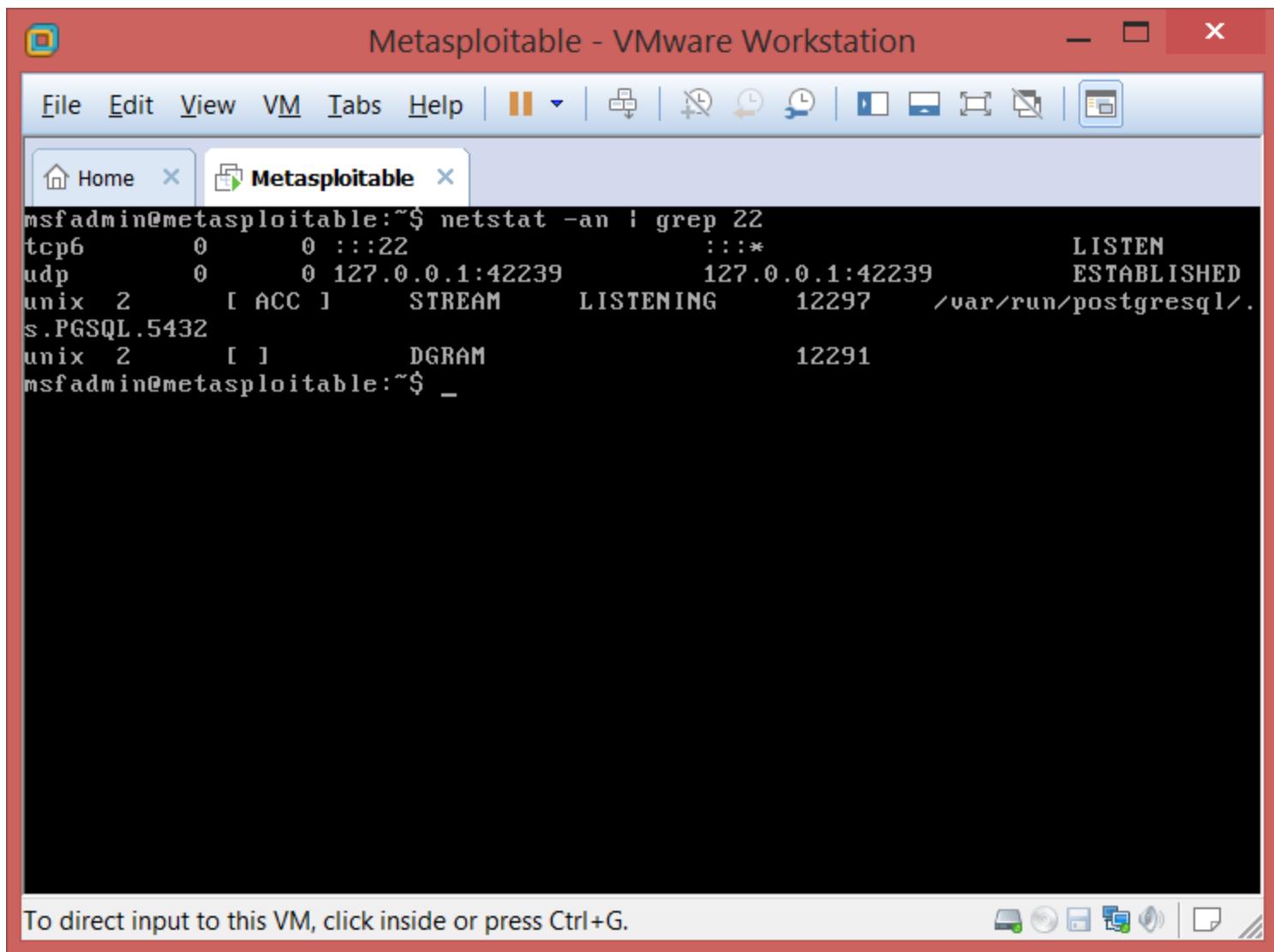
arp(8)-Linux man page

- Manipulates or displays the kernel's IPv4 network neighbor cache
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - find neighbor systems
 - add entries to the table, delete one, or display the current content
 - Example:
 - `arp -a`

```
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
130.86.69.254         00-10-db-ff-10-04     dynamic
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16     static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb     static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc     static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa     static
255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff     static
```

netstat(8)-Linux man page

- Print network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Find adjacent systems
 - Alive connection information, such as listening sockets
 - Example:
 - netstat -ln
 - <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2010/03/netstat-command-examples/>



nmap(1)-Linux man page

- Network exploration tool and security/port scanner
- Usage:
 - Gather/Manipulate:
 - Network information: hosts, ports, OS, firewall
 - Example:
 - `nmap -v scanme.nmap.org`
 - <http://nmap.org/book/man-examples.html>

Metasploit and BackTrack/Kali Linux

- Metasploit
 - Penetration testing software
 - Cross-platform framework that aids you in developing and executing exploit code against a remote target machine
 - <http://www.metasploit.com/>
- BackTrack/Kali Linux
 - A security Linux distribution for penetration testing, with collected tools including Metasploit
 - <http://www.backtrack-linux.org/>
 - <http://www.kali.org/>
 - <http://tools.kali.org/kali-metapackages>

