# Information gathering Pentesting

Danae Townsend, Jordi Bru, Ignasi Juez, Mariona Jaramillo

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## **Penetration Testing**















- It is used to perform security auditing on a system or network

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- Exploit known techniques to better understand a system

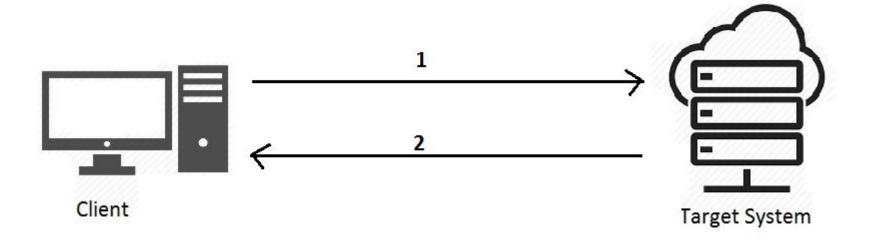
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- Exploit known techniques to better understand a system
- Obtain a perception on: how is this company regarded from the outside?
- Provide a report with potential vulnerabilities and attack vectors to a system

## Information gathering techniques

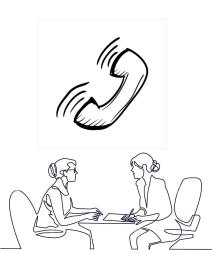
- a) Active information gathering
- b) Passive information gathering
- c) Social engineering

## **Active information gathering**



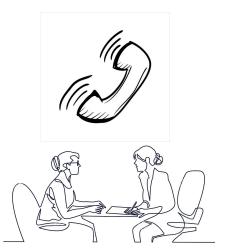
# **Active information gathering**

#### Social

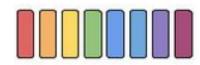


## **Active information gathering**

#### Social

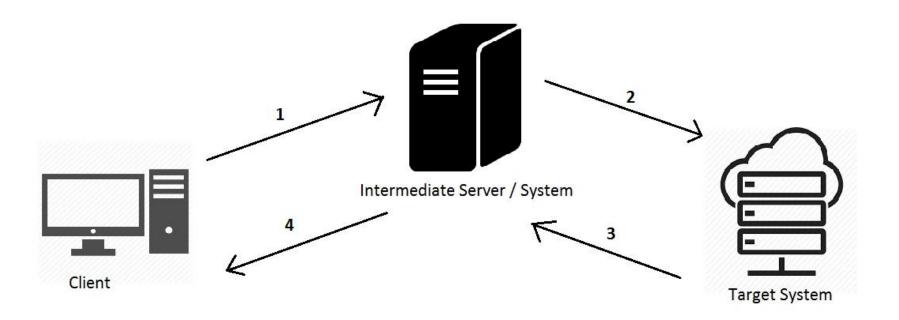


#### **Technical**





# Passive information gathering

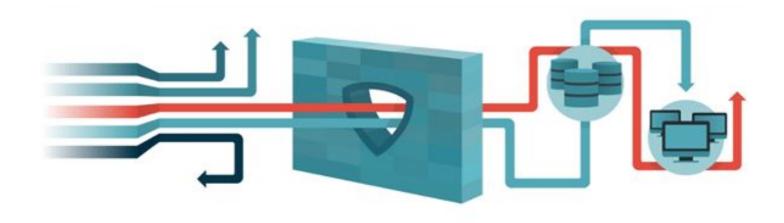


#### Passive information gathering

#### Targeted online resources and tools

- IP registrations
  - whois
- DNS
  - dig
  - o fpdns
  - fierce

- Website Analysis
  - Wayback Machine
- Search Engines
  - Google
  - Duck Duck Go



#### Types of social engineering

Phishing

- Deceptive Phishing
- Spear Phishing
- ☐ CEO Fraud
- Vishing
- Smishing

## Types of social engineering

- Phishing
- Pretexting

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- Phishing
- Pretexting
- Baiting
- Quid Pro Quo



#### **Overview**

Penetration testing can enhance a company's security in many ways:

- 1. Identify vulnerabilities via information gathering
- 2. Test the effectiveness of security measures
- 3. Test incident response plans

## Top penetration testing companies

There are specialist organizations that carry out authorized pentesting against networks and applications from other organizations for many different types of sensitive data.

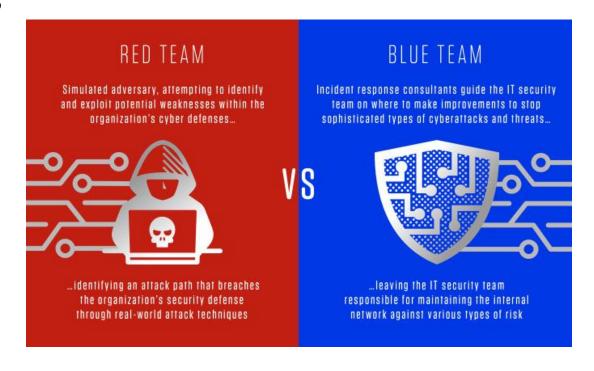


## Laws and regulations

The tester and the company define the limits of systems that can be subjected to penetration **beforehand** based on:

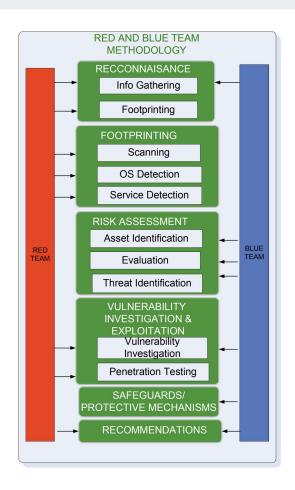
- Legal and ethical considerations
- Business criticality

#### **Teams**



## Methodology

A combined Red and Blue Team Methodology often concludes in better results because it aims to provide information on both exploitable means and defensive strategies.



#### Information gathering in red and blue teams

#### Divided into:

- 1. Briefings and meetings
- 2. Interviews
- 3. Document reviews
- 4. Internet and search engines
- 5. Network mapping
- 6. Port scans
- 7. Wireless scanning
- 8. Risk assessment

#### **Decision maker**



Vulnerabilities and risks



Technical and professional team



Clear and detailed

#### **Essentials**



#### Results and objectives

Executive summary.

- Purpose of the test.
- Key findings focused on a commercial level.
- Strategic recommendations

Positive, significant, constructive. Avoid technical terms.

## Methodology

- Resources and work done.
- Pentest's plan
- Explain the method used

Phases: preparation, information gathering, vulnerability detection, exploitation, post-exploitation, results analysis and reporting. (PTES)

#### Methodology

#### **Tools**

Related to the purpose of information gathering.

- Scanning for vulnerabilities. Acunetix
- Data base pentetration testing. SQL Map
- Packet capture. Burp suite

Rank	Detection Accuracy	Vulnerability Scanner
1	94%	Acunetix
2	91%	Netsparker
3	44%	Wapiti
4	19%	Arachni
5	16%	Burp Suite Professional

## Identified and exploitation

- Description of the root of origin
- Impact
- Probability of occurrence

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## Thanks for your attention

#### Jordi Bru

jordi.bru@estudiantat.upc.edu

#### Danae Townsend

danae.townsend@estudiantat.upc.edu

#### Mariona Jaramillo

mariona.jaramillo@estudiantat.upc.edu

#### Ignasi Juez

ignasi.juez@estudiantat.upc.edu