EXPLOITATION WITH ML AND AI

Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Penetration Testing



- Gather Information
- Scanning
- Exploitation
 - Demonstrate Vulnerability's Impact
 - Prove Practical Implications
 - Avoiding Real Harm
- Maintaining Access
- Covering Tracks
- Reporting and Documentation



- Rely on Human Skills, Knowledge, and Creativity
- Examples
 - SQL Injection
 - XSS
 - Buffer Overflow
 - hundreds more





docs.metasploit.com docs.rapid7.com/Metasploit

tutorialspoint.com/metasploit/ geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-metasploit/

tryhackme.com/room/metasploitintro





Lack of Adaptability to Evolving Threats



Complexity



Time-Consuming and Resource-Intensive



Expensive





Lack of Adaptability to Evolving Threats



Complexity



Time-Consuming and Resource-Intensive



Expensive

Metasploit: Introduction

https://tryhackme.com/room/metasploitintro

Metasploit: Meterpreter

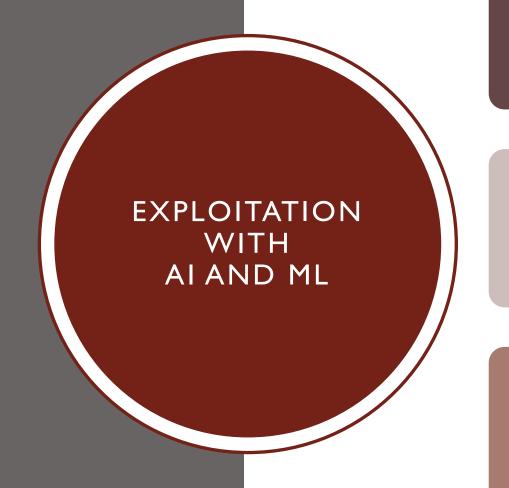
https://tryhackme.com/room/meterpreter

OR

SQL Injection

https://tryhackme.com/room/sqlinjectionlm

7



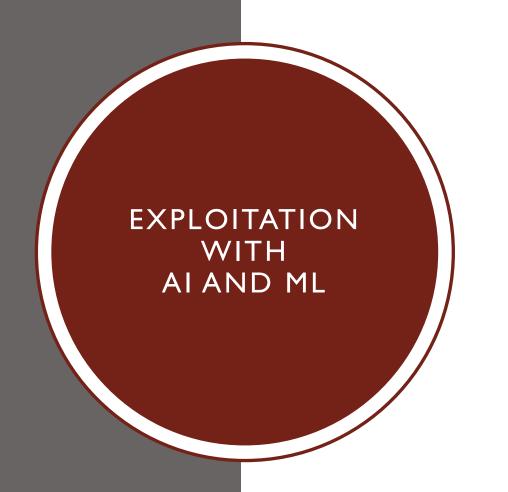


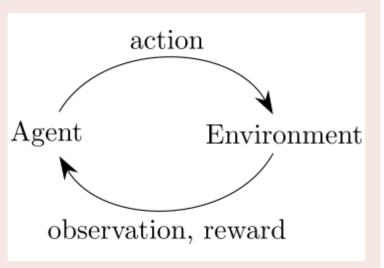


Continuous Learning



Real-time Updates





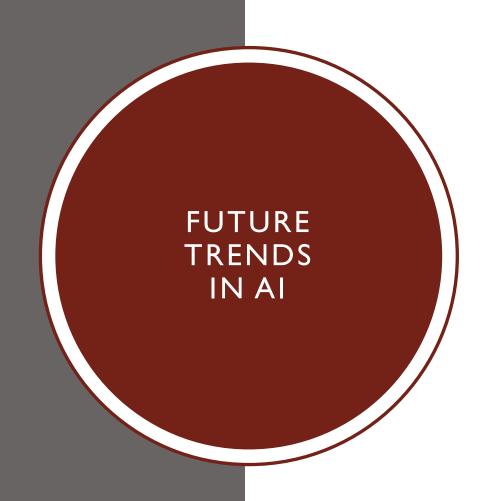
Machine Learning

Reinforcement Learning

Q-Learning



- Social Engineering Toolkit (SET)
- DeepExploit
- Python Libraries
 - NumPy
 - TensorFlow



- AlMajali, et al.
 - RL Agent that Leverages The Q-Learning
 - Evaluates Payloads Directly from Metasploit



Considering the unpredictable nature of evolving cyber threats, how can Al models be trained to handle novel and unexpected attack scenarios effectively?

What challenges arise when the threat landscape diverges from the training data?

What kind of patterns should AI focus on to limit these challenges?

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Stone, D. Talbert and W. Eberle, "Using Al/Machine Learning for Reconnaissance Activities During Network Penetration Testing," in International Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security, 2021.
- [2] R. S. Jagamogan, S.A. Ismail, N. H. Hassan and H.Aba, "Penetration Testing Procedure using Machine Learning," in International Conference on Smart Sensors and Application (ICSSA), Kuala Lumpur, 2022.
- [3] N. Singh, V. Meherhomji and B. R. Chandavarkar, "Automated versus Manual Approach of Web Application Penetration Testing," International Conference on Computing, Communication and Networking Technologies (ICCCNT), pp. 1-6, July 2020.
- [4] Y. Stefinko, A. Piskozub and R. Banakh, "Manual and automated penetration testing. Benefits and drawbacks. Modern tendency," International Conference on Modern Problems of Radio Engineering, Telecommunications and Computer Science (TCSET), pp. 488-491, February 2013.
- [5] Z.Ali, F. Hussain, S. Ghazanfar, M. Husnain, S. Zahid and G.A. Shah, "A Generic Machine Learning Approach for IoT Device Identification," in International Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security (ICCWS), Islamabad, 2021.
- [6] J. M. Ortega, Mastering Python for Networking and Security, 2 ed., V. Boricha, Ed., Birmingham: Packt Publishing, 2020.
- [7] P. Engebretson, The Basics of Hacking and Penetration Testing, A. Ward, Ed., Waltham, MA: Elsevier Inc, 2011.
- [8] R. Maeda and M. Mimura, "Automating post-exploitation with deep reinforcement learning," Computers & Security, vol. 100, pp. 102-108, January 2021.
- [9] E.Tsukerman, Machine Learning for Cybersecurity Cookbook, J. Cummings, Ed., Birmingham: Packt Publishing, 2019.
- [10] C. Chebbi, Mastering Machine Learning for Penetration Testing, Packt Publishing, 2018.
- [11] H. Singh and H. Sharma, Hands-On Web Penetration Testing with Metasploit, R. Brookes-Bland, Ed., Birmingham: Packt Publishing, 2020.
- [12] A.AlMajali, L.Al-Abed, R. Mutleq, Z. Samamah, A.A. Shhadeh, B. J. Mohd and K. M.Ahmad Yousef, "Vulnerability Exploitation Using Reinforcement Learning," in Jordan International Joint Conference on Electrical Engineering and Information Technology, Amman, 2023.