# Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) Exam Cheat Sheet


STATIONX
THE CYBER SECURITY COMPANY

## Basics

| ATTACK TYPES |
|---|
| OS: Attacks targeting default OS settings |
| App level: Application code attacks |
| Shrink Wrap: off-the-shelf scripts and code |
| Misconfiguration: not configured well |

| 5 phases to a penetration |
|---|
| Reconnaissance |
| Scanning & Enumeration |
| Gaining Access |
| Maintaining Access |
| Covering Tracks |

## Legal

| 18 U.S.C 1029 & 1030 | |
|---|---|
| RFC 1918 – Private IP Standard | SOX – Corporate Finance Processes |
| RFC 3227 – Collecting and storing data | GLBA – Personal Finance Data |
| ISO 27002 – InfoSec Guideline | **FERPA** – Education Records |
| CAN-SPAM – email marketing | **FISMA** – Gov Networks Security Std |
| SPY-Act – License Enforcement | **CVSS** – Common Vuln Scoring System |
| DMCA – Intellectual Property | **CVE** – Common Vulns and Exposure |

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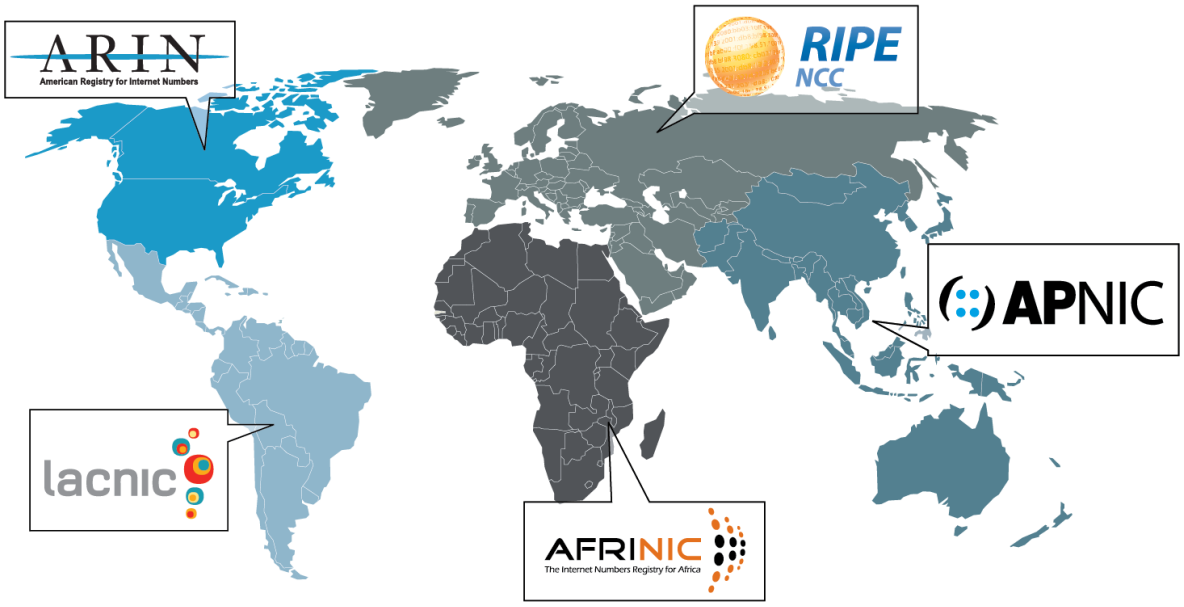
## Regional Registry Coverage Map




## Cryptography

| SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION |
| --- |
| Only one key used to encrypt and decrypt |

| ASYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION |
| --- |
| Public key = Encrypt, Private Key = Decrypt |

| SYMMETRIC ALGORITHMS |
| --- |
| **DES:** 56bit key (8bit parity); fixed block |
| **3DES:** 168bit key; keys ≤ 3 |
| **AES:** 128, 192, or 256; replaced DES |
| **IDEA:** 128bit key |
| **Twofish:** Block cipher key size ≤ 256bit |
| **Blowfish:** Rep. by AES; 64bit block |
| **RC:** incl. RC2 –› RC6. 2,040key, RC6 (128bit block) |

| ASYMMETRIC ALGORITHMS |
| --- |
| **Diffie-Hellman: key Exchange**, used in SSL/IPSec |
| **ECC:** Elliptical Curve. Low process power/Mobile |
| **EI Gamal:** !=Primes, log problem to encrypt/sign |
| **RSA:** 2 x Prime 4,096bit. Modern std. |
| |
| |

| HASH ALGORITHMS |
| --- |
| **MD5:** 128bit hash, expres as 32bit hex |
| **SHA1:** 160bit hash,rq 4 use in US apps |
| **SHA2:** 4 sep hash 224,256,384,512 |
| |
| |

| TRUST MODELS |
| --- |
| **Web of trust:** Entities sign certs for each other |
| **Single Authority:** CA at top. Trust based on CA itself |
| **Hierarchical:** CA at top. RA's Under to manage certs |
| **XMKS** – XML PKI System |

| CRYPTOGRAPHY ATTACKS |
| --- |
| **Known Plain-text:** Search plaintext for repeatable sequences. Compare to t versions. |
| **Ciphertext-only:** Obtain several messages with same algorithm. Analyze to reveal repeating code. |
| **Replay:** Performed in MITM. Repeat exchange to fool system in setting up a comms channel. |

| DIGITAL CERTIFICATE | |
| --- | --- |
| Used to verify user identity = nonrepudiation | **Valid from/to:** Certificate good through dates |
| **Version:** Identifies format. Common = V1 | **Key usage:** Shows for what purpose cert was made |
| **Serial:** Uniquely identify the certificate | **Subject's public key:** self-explanatory |
| **Subject:** Whoever/whatever being identified by cert | **Optional fields:** e.g., Issuer ID, Subject Alt Name… |
| **Algorithm ID:** Algorithm used | |
| **Issuer:** Entity that verifies authenticity of certificate | |

## Reconnaissance

| DEFINITION |
| --- |
| Gathering information on targets, whereas foot-printing is mapping out at a high level. These are interchangeable in C\|EH. |

| GOOGLE HACKING |
| --- |
| Operator: keyword additional search items |
| site: Search only within domain |
| ext: File Extension |
| loc: Maps Location |
| intitle: keywords in title tag of page |

| DNS RECORD TYPES |
| --- |
| **Service (SRV):** hostname & port # of servers |
| **Start of Authority (SOA):** Primary name server |
| **Pointer (PTR):** IP to Hostname; for reverse DNS |

| | |
|---|---|
| allintitle: any keywords can be in title | **Name Server (NS):** NameServers with namespace |
| inurl: keywords anywhere in url | **Mail Exchange (MX):** E-mail servers |
| allinurl: any of the keywords can be in url | **CNAME:** Aliases in zone. list multi services in DNS |
| incache: search Google cache only | **Address (A):** IP to Hostname; for DNS lookup |
| | **DNS footprinting:** whois, nslookup, dig |

| TCP HEADER FLAGS |
|---|
| **URG:** Indicates data being sent out of band |
| **ACK:** Ack to, and after SYN |
| **PSH:** Forces delivery without concern for buffering |
| **RST:** Forces comms termination in both directions |
| **SYN:** Initial comms. Parameters and sequence #'s |
| **FIN:** ordered close to communications |

| DNS |
|---|
| port 53 nslokup (UDP), Zone xfer (TCP) |

| DHCP |
|---|
| Client – Discover-> Server |
| Client<–Offers–- Server |
| Client –Request–> Server |
| Client<–-ACK–- Server |
| IP is removed from pool |

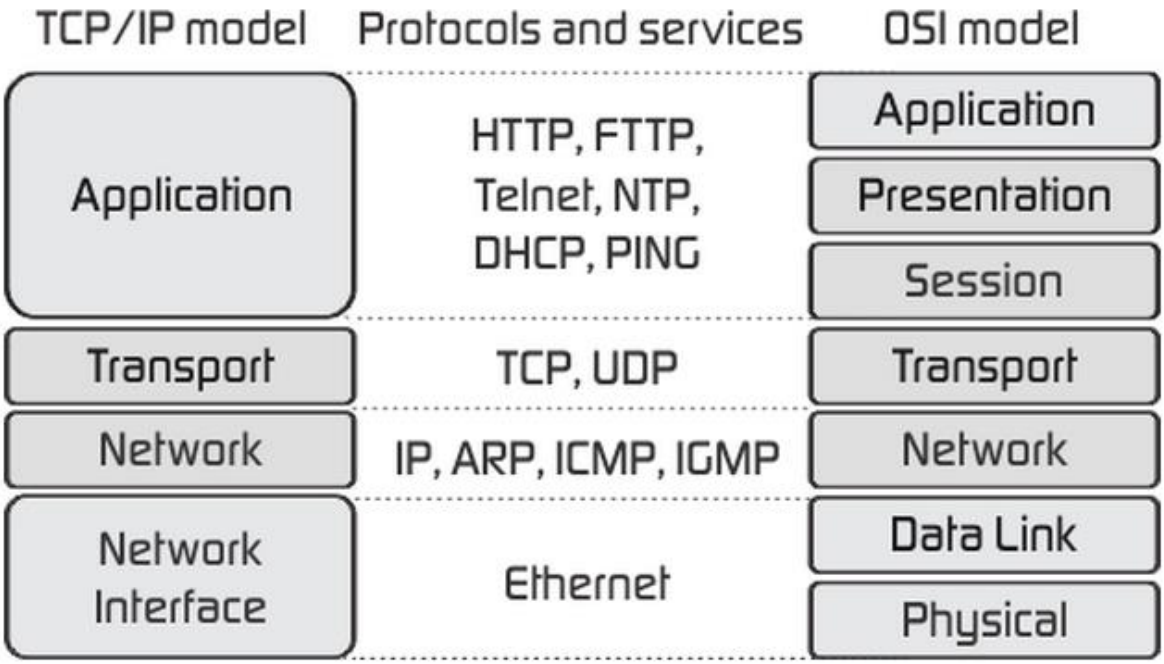
## Scanning & Enumeration

| ICMP MESSAGE TYPES | |
|---|---|
| **0:** Echo Reply: Answer to type 8 Echo Request | |
| **3:** Destination Unreachable: No host/ network Codes | **4:** Source Quench: Congestion control message |
| 0 – Destination network unreachable | **5:** Redirect: 2+ gateways for sender to use or the best route not the configured default gateway Codes |
| 1 – Destination host unreachable | 0 – redirect datagram for the network |
| 6 – Network unknown | 1 – redirect datagram for the host |
| 7 – Host unknown | **8:** Echo Request: Ping message requesting echo |
| 9 – Network administratively prohibited | **11:** Time Exceeded: Packet too long be routed |
| 10 – Host administratively prohibited | |
| 13 – Communication administratively prohibited | |

## CIDR

Method of the representing IP Addresses.

| IPV4 NOTATION | |
|---|---|
| /30=4 | .255.252 |
| /28=16 | .255.240 |
| /26=64 | .255.192 |
| /24=256 | .255.0 |
| /22=1024 | .252.0 |
| /20=4096 | .240.0 |




| PORT NUMBERS |
|---|
| 0 – 1023: Well-known |
| 1024 – 49151: Registered |
| 49152 – 65535: Dynamic |

| HTTP Error Codes |
|---|
| 200 Series - OK |
| 400 Series - Could not provide req |
| 500 Series - Could not process req |

| IMPORTANT PORT NUMBERS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FTP:** | 20/21 | **NetBIOS/SMB:** | 137-139 |
| **SSH:** | 22 | **IMAP:** | 143 |
| **Telnet:** | 23 | **SNMP:** | 161/162 |
| **SMTP:** | 25 | **LDAP:** | 389 |
| **WINS:** | 42 | **HTTPS:** | 443 |
| **TACACS:** | 49 | **CIFS:** | 445 |
| **DNS:** | 53 | **RADIUS:** | 1812 |
| **HTTP:** | 80 / 8080 | **RDP:** | 3389 |
| **Kerbers:** | 88 | **IRC:** | 6667 |
| **POP3:** | 110 | **Printer:** | 515,631,9100 |
| **Portmapper (Linux):** | 111 | **Tini:** | 7777 |
| **NNTP:** | 119 | **NetBus:** | 12345 |
| **NTP:** | 123 | **Back Orifice:** | 27374 |
| **RPC-DCOM:** | 135 | **Sub7:** | 31337 |

| NMAP |
| --- |
| Nmap is the de-facto tool for this pen-test phase |

| NMAP <SCAN OPTIONS> <TARGET> |
| --- |
| -sA: ACK scan -sF: FIN scan |
| -sS:SYN -sT: TCP scan |
| -sI: IDLS scan -sn: PING sweep |
| -sN: NULL -sS: Stealth Scan |
| -sR: RPC scan -Po: No ping |
| -sW: Window -sX: XMAS tree scan |
| -PI: ICMP ping – PS: SYN ping |
| -PT: TCP ping -oN: Normal output |
| -oX: XML output -A OS/Vers/Script |
| -T<0-4>: Slow – Fast |

| NMAP SCAN TYPES |
| --- |
| TCP: 3 way handshake on all ports. |
| Open = SYN/ACK, Closed = RST/ACK |
| SYN: SYN packets to ports (incomplete handshake). |
| Open = SYN/ ACK, Closed = RST/ ACK |
| FIN: Packet with FIN flag set |
| Open = no response, Closed = RST |
| XMAS: Multiple flags set (fin, URG, and PSH) **Binary Header: 00101001** |
| Open = no response, Closed = RST |
| ACK: Used for Linux/Unix systems |
| Open = RST, Closed = no response |
| IDLE: Spoofed IP, SYN flag, designed for stealth. |
| Open = SYN/ACK, Closed= RST/ACK |
| NULL: No flags set. Responses vary by OS. NULL scans are designed for Linux/ Unix machines. |

| SNMP |
| --- |
| Uses a community string for PW |
| SNMPv3 encrypts the community strings |

| NETBIOS | |
| --- | --- |
| nbstat | |
| nbtstat -a COMPUTER 190 | nbtstat -S 10 -display ses stats every 10 sec |
| nbtstat -A 192.168.10.12 remote table | **1B** ==master browser for the subnet |
| nbtstat -n local name table | **1C** == domain controller |
| nbtstat -c local name cache | **1D** == domain master browser |
| nbtstat -r -purge name cache | |

# Sniffing and Evasion

| IPV4 AND IPV6 |
| --- |
| IPv4 == unicast, multicast, and broadcast |
| IPv6 == unicast, multicast, and anycast. |
| IPv6 unicast and multicast scope includes link local, site local and global. |

| MAC ADDRESS |
| --- |
| First half = 3 bytes (24bits) = Org UID |
| Second half = unique number |
| |

| NAT (NETWORK ADDRESS TRANSLATION) |
| --- |
| Basic NAT is a one-to-one mapping where each internal IP== a unique public IP. |
| Nat overload (PAT) == port address translation. Typically used as is the cheaper option. |

| Stateful Inspection |
| --- |
| Concerned with the connections. Doesn't sniff ever packet, it just verifies if it's a known connection, then passes along. |

| HTTP Tunnelling |
| --- |
| Crafting of wrapped segments through a port rarely filtered by the Firewall (e.g., 80) to carry payloads that may otherwise be blocked. |

| IDS EVASION TACTICS |
| --- |
| Slow down OR flood the network (and sneak through in the mix) OR fragmentation |

| TCPDUMP SYNTAX |
| --- |
| #~tcpdump flag(s) interface |

| SNORT IDS | |
| --- | --- |
| It has 3 modes: | Sniffer/Packet logger/ Network IDS. |
| Config file: /etc/snort, or c:snortetc #~alert tcp!HOME_NET any ->$HOME_NET 31337 (msg : "BACKDOOR ATTEMPT-Back-orifice.") | Any packet from any address !=home network. Using any source port, intended for an address in home network on port 31337, send msg. |
| **Span port:** port mirroring | **False Negative:** IDS incorrectly reports stream clean |

| LM HASHING |
| --- |
| 7 spaces hashed: AAD3B435B51404EE |

| SAM FILE |
| --- |
| C:Windowssystem32config |

# Attacking a System

| C\|EH RULES FOR PASSWORDS |
| --- |
| Must not contain user's name. Min 8 chars. |
| 3 of 4 complexity components. E.g., Special, Number, Uppercase, Lowercase |

| ATTACK TYPES |
| --- |
| **Passive Online:** Sniffing wire, intercept clean text password / replay / MITM |
| **Active Online:** Password guessing. |
| **Offline:** Steal copy of password i.e., SAM file. Cracking efforts on a separate system |
| **Non-electronic:** Social Engineering |

| SIDEJACKING |
| --- |
| Steal cookies exchanged between systems and use tp perform a replay-style attack. |

| AUTHENTICATION TYPES |
| --- |
| Type 1: Something you know |
| Type 2: Something you have |
| Type 3: Something you are |

| SESSION HIJACKING |
| --- |
| Refers to the active attempt to steal an entire established session from a target |
| 1. Sniff traffic between client and server |
| 2. Monitor traffic and predict sequence |
| 3. Desynchronise session with client |
| 4. Predict session token and take over session |
| 5. Inject packets to the target server |

| KERBEROS |
| --- |
| Kerberos makes use of symmetric and asymmetric encryption technologies and involves: |
| **KDC:** Key Distribution Centre |
| **AS:** Authentication Service |
| **TGS:** Ticket Granting Service |
| **TGT:** Ticket Granting Ticket |
| **Process** |
| 1. Client asks KDC (who has AS and TGS) for ticket to authenticate throughout the network. this request is in clear text. |
| 2. Server responds with secret key. hashed by the password copy kept on AD server (TGT). |
| 3. TGT sent back to server requesting TGS if user decrypts. |
| 4. Server responds with ticket, and client can log on and access network resources. |

| REGISTRY |
| --- |
| 2 elements make a registry setting: a key (location pointer), and value (define the key setting). |
| Rot level keys are as follows: |
| HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE_Info on Hard/software |
| HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT – Info on file associations and Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) classes |
| HKEY_CURRENT_USER – Profile info on current user |
| HKEY_USERS – User config info for all active users |
| HEKY_CURRENT-CONFIG–pointer tohardware Profiles. |
| HEKY_LOCAL-MACHINESoftwareMicrosoftWindowsCurrentVersion |
| RunServicesOnce |
| RunServices |
| Run Once |
| Run |

## Social Engineering

| HUMAN BASED ATTACKS | COMPUTER BASED ATTACKS |
| --- | --- |
| Dumpster diving | Phishing – Email SCAM |
| Impersonation | Whaling – Targeting CEO's |
| Technical Support | Pharming – Evil Twin Website |
| Should Surfing | |
| Tailgating/ Piggybacking | |

| TYPES OF SOCIAL ENGINEERS |
| --- |
| **Insider Associates:** Limited Authorized Access |
| **Insider Affiliates:** Insiders by virtue of Affiliation that spoof the identity of the Insider |
| **Outsider Affiliates:** Non-trusted outsider that use an access point that was left open |

## Physical Security

| 3 MAJOR CATEGORIES OF PHYSICAL SECURITY MEASURES |
| --- |
| **Physical measures:** Things you taste, touch, smell |
| **Technical measures:** smart cards, biometrics |
| **Operational measures:** policies and procedures |

## Web-Based Hacking

CSRF – CROSS SITE REQUEST FORGERY

| CSRF – CROSS SITE REQUEST FORGERY |
| --- |
| Variant of Unicode or un-validated input attack |

| SQL INJECTION ATTACK TYPES |
|---|
| **Union Query:** Use the UNION command to return the union of target Db with a crafted Db |
| **Tautology:** Term used to describe behavior of a Db when deciding if a statement is true. |
| Blind SQL Injection: Trial and Error with no responses or prompts. |
| **Error based SQL Injection:** Enumeration technique. Inject poorly constructed commands to have Db respond with table names and other information |

| BUFFER OVERFLOW |
|---|
| A condition that occurs when more data is written to a buffer than it has space to store and results in data corruption. Caused by insufficient bounds checking, a bug, or poor configuration in the program code. |
| **Stack:** Premise is all program calls are kept in a stack and performed in order. Try to change a function pointer or variable to allow code exe |
| **Heap:** Takes advantage of memory "on top of" the application (dynamically allocated). Use program to overwrite function pointers |
| **NOP Sled:** Takes advantage of instruction called "no-op". Sends a large # of NOP instructions into buffer. Most IDS protect from this attack. |
| **Dangerous SQL functions** |
| The following do not check size of destination buffers: gets() strcpy() stract() printf() |

## Wireless Network Hacking

| WIRELESS SNIFFING |
|---|
| Compatible wireless adapter with promiscuous mode is required, but otherwise pretty much the same as sniffing wired. |

| 802.11 SPECIFICATIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WEP:** RC4 with 24bit vector. Kers are 40 or 104bit | | | |
| **WAP:** RC4 supports longer keys; 48bit IV | | | |
| **WPA/TKIP:** Changes IV each frame and key mixing | | | |
| **WPA2:** AES + TKIP features; 48bit IV | | | |
| **Spec** | **Dist** | **Speed** | **Freq** |
| 802.11a | 30m | 54 Mbps | 5GHz |
| 802.11b | 100m | 11 Mbps | 2.4 GHz |
| 802.11g | 100m | 54 Mbps | 2.4 GHz |
| 802.11n | 125m | 100 Mbps+ | 2.4/5GHz |

| BLUETOOTH ATTACKS |
| --- |
| **Bluesmacking:** DoS against a device |
| **Bluejacking:** Sending messages to/from devices |
| **Bluesniffing:** Sniffs for Bluetooth |
| **Bluesnarfing:** actual theft of data from a device |

## Trojans and Other Attacks

| VIRUS TYPES |
| --- |
| **Boot:** Moves boot sector to another location. Almost impossible to remove. |
| **Camo:** Disguise as legit files. |
| **Cavity:** Hides in empty areas in exe. |
| **Marco:** Written in MS Office Macro Language |
| **Multipartite:** Attempts to infect files and boot sector at same time. |
| **Metamorphic virus:** Rewrites itself when it infects a new file. |
| **Network:** Spreads via network shares. |
| **Polymorphic virus:** Constantly changing signature makes it hard to detect. |
| **Shell virus:** Like boot sector but wrapped around application code, and run on application start. |
| **Stealth:** Hides in files, copies itself to deliver payload. |

| DOS TYPES | |
| --- | --- |
| **SYN Attack:** | Send thousands of SYN packets with a false IP address. Target will attempt SYN/ACK response. All machine resources will be engaged. |
| **SYN Flood:** | Send thousands of SYN Packets but never respond to any of the returned SYN/ACK packets. Target will run out of available connections. |
| **ICMP Flood:** | Send ICMP Echo packets with a fake source address. Target attempts to respond but reaches a limit of packets sent per second. |
| **Application level:** | Send "legitimate" traffic to a web application than it can handle. |
| **Smurf:** | Send large number of pings to the broadcast address of the subnet with source IP spoofed to target. Subnet will send ping responses to target. |
| **Fraggle Attack:** | Similar to Smurf but uses UDP. |
| **Ping of Death:** | Attacker fragments ICMP message to send to target. When the fragments are reassembled, the resultant ICMP packet is larger than max size and crashes the system |

# Linux Commands

| LINUX FILE SYSTEM | |
|---|---|
| **/** | -Root |
| **/var** | -Variable Data / Log Files |
| **/bin** | -Biniaries / User Commands |
| **/sbin** | -Sys Binaries / Admin Commands |
| **/root** | -Home dir for root user |
| **/boot** | -Store kernel |
| **/proc** | -Direct access to kernel |
| **/dev** | -Hardware storage devices |
| **/mnt** | -Mount devices |

| IDENTIFYING USERS AND PROCESSES |
|---|
| INIT process ID 1 |
| Root UID, GID 0 |
| Accounts of Services 1-999 |
| All other users Above 1000 |

| PERMISSIONS |
|---|
| 4 – Read |
| 2 – Write |
| 1 – Execute |
| User/Group/Others |
| 764 – User>RWX, Grp>RW, Other>R |

| SNORT |
|---|
| action protocol address port -> address port (option:value;option:value) |
| alert tcp 10.0.0.1 25 -> 10.0.0.2 25 |
| (msg:"Sample Alert"; sid:1000;) |

# Command Line Tools

| NMAP | NMAP -ST -T5 -N -P 1-100 10.0.0.1 |
|---|---|
| **Netcat** | nc -v -z -w 2 10.0.0.1 |
| **TCPdump** | tcpdump -i eth0 -v -X ip proto 1 |
| **Snort** | snort -vde -c my.rules 1 |
| **hping** | hping3 -I -eth0 -c 10 -a 2.2.2.2 -t 100 10.0.0.1 |
| **iptables** | iptables -A FORWARD -j ACCEPT -p tcp –dport 80 |

# CEH Tools

| VULNERABILITY RESEARCH |
|---|
| National Vuln Db |
| Eccouncil.org |
| Exploit Database |

| FOOT-PRINTING |
|---|
| **Website Research Tools** |
| Netcraft |
| Webmaster |
| Archive |
| **DNS and Whois Tools** |
| Nslookup |

| SCANNING AND ENUMERATION |
|---|
| **Ping Sweep** |
| Angry IP Scanner |
| MegaPing |
| **Scanning Tools** |
| SuperScan |
| NMap (Zenmap) |
| NetScan Tools Pro |
| Hping |
| Netcat |
| **War Dialing** |
| THC-Scan |
| TeleSweep |

| |
|---|
| Sam Spacde |
| ARIN |
| WhereisIP |
| DNSstuff |
| DNS-Digger |
| **Website Mirroring** |
| Wget |
| Archive |
| GoogleCache |

| SYSTEM HACKING TOOLS |
|---|
| **Password Hacking** |
| Cain |
| John the Ripper |
| LCP |
| THC-Hydra |
| ElcomSoft |
| Aircrack |
| Rainbow Crack |
| Brutus |
| KerbCrack |
| **Sniffing** |
| Wireshark |
| Ace |
| KerbSniff |
| Ettercap |
| **Keyloggers and Screen Capture** |
| KeyProwler |
| Ultimate Keylogger |
| All in one Keylogger |
| Actual Spy |
| Ghost |
| Hiddern Recorder |
| Desktop Spy |
| USB Grabber |
| **Privilege Escalation** |
| Password Recovery Boot Disk |
| Password Reset |
| Password Recovery |
| System Recovery |
| **Executing Applications** |
| PDQ Deploy |
| RemoteExec |
| Dameware |
| **Spyware** |
| Remote Desktop Spy |
| Activity Monitor |
| OSMomitor |
| SSPro |
| Spector Pro |
| **Covering Tracks** |

| |
|---|
| ToneLoc |
| WarVox |
| **Banner Grabbing** |
| Telnet |
| ID Serve |
| Netcraft |
| Xprobe |
| **Vulnerability Scanning** |
| Nessus |
| SAINT |
| Retina |
| Core Impact |
| Nikto |
| **Network Mapping** |
| NetMapper |
| LANState |
| IPSonar |
| **Proxy, Anonymizer, and Tunneling** |
| Tor |
| ProxySwitcher |
| ProxyChains |
| SoftCab |
| HTTP Tunnel |
| Anonymouse |
| **Enumeration** |
| SuperScan |
| User2Sid/Sid2User |
| LDAP Admin |
| Xprobe |
| Hyena |
| **SNMP Enumeration** |
| SolarWinds |
| SNMPUtil |
| SNMPScanner |

| CRYPTOGRAPHY AND ENCRYPTION |
|---|
| Encryption |
| TureCrypt |
| BitLocker |
| DriveCrpyt |
| Hash Tools |
| MD5 Hash |
| Hash Calc |
| Steganography |
| XPTools |
| ImageHide |
| Merge Streams |
| StegParty |
| gifShuffle |
| QuickStego |
| InvisibleSecrets |

| |
|---|
| ELsave |
| Cleaner |
| EraserPro |
| Evidence Eliminator |
| **Packet Craftin/Spoofing** |
| Komodia |
| Hping2 |
| PackEth |
| Packet Generator |
| Netscan |
| Scapy |
| Nemesis |
| **Session Hijacking** |
| Paros Proxy |
| Burp Suite |
| Firesheep |
| Hamster/Ferret |
| Ettecap |
| Hunt |

| **SNIFFING** |
|---|
| **Packet Capture** |
| Wireshark |
| CACE |
| tcpdump |
| Capsa |
| OmniPeek |
| Windump |
| dnsstuff |
| EtherApe |
| Wireless |
| Kismet |
| Netstumbler |
| **MAC Flooding/Spoofing** |
| Macof |
| SMAC |
| **ARP Poisoning** |
| Cain |
| UfaSoft |
| WinARP Attacker |

| **WEB ATTACKS** |
|---|
| Wfetch |
| Httprecon |
| ID Serve |
| WebSleuth |
| Black Widow |
| CookieDigger |
| Nstalker |
| NetBrute |
| **SQL Injection** |

| |
|---|
| EZStego |
| OmniHidePro |
| Cryptanalysis |
| Cryptobench |

| WIRELESS |
|---|
| Discovery |
| Kismet |
| NetStumbler |
| insider |
| NetSurveyor |
| Packet Sniffing |
| Cascade Pilot |
| Omnipeek |
| Comm View |
| Capsa |
| WEP/WPA Cracking |
| Aircrack |
| KisMac |
| Wireless Security Auditor |
| WepAttack |
| WepCrack |
| coWPatty |
| Bluetooth |
| BTBrowser |
| BH Bluejack |
| BTScanner |
| Bluesnarfer |
| Mobile Device Tracking |
| Wheres My Droid |
| Find My Phone |
| GadgetTrack |
| iHound |

| TROJANS AND MALWARE |
|---|
| Wrappers |
| Elite Wrap |
| Monitoring Tools |
| HiJackThis |
| CurrPorts |
| Fport |
| Attack Tools |
| Netcat |
| Nemesis |
| IDS |
| Snort |
| Evasion Tools |

| | |
|---|---|
| BSQL Hacker | ADMutate |
| Marathon | NIDSBench |
| SQL Injection Brute | IDSInformer |
| SQL Brute | Inundator |
| SQLNinja | |
| SQLGET | |

The information in this cheat sheet is not only useful for passing the Certified Ethical Hacker Exam, but can act as a useful reference for penetration testers and those pursuing other security certifications.

However you choose to use it, we hope you've found it a helpful resource to keep around.