

Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) Exam Cheat Sheet

Basics

5 phases to a penetration test

Reconnaissance
Scanning & Enumeration
Gaining Access
Maintaining Access
Covering Tracks

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

Legal

18 U.S.C 1029 & 1030

RFC 1918 - Private IP Standard
RFC 3227 - Collecting and storing data
ISO 27002 - InfoSec Guidelines
CAN-SPAM - email marketing
SPY-Act - License Enforcement
DMCA - Intellectual Property
SOX - Corporate Finance Processes
GLBA - Personal Finance Data
FERPA - Education Records
FISMA - Gov Networks Security Std

CVSS - Common Vuln Scoring System

CVE - Common Vulns and Exposure

Regional Registry Coverage Map



Cryptography

Symmetric Encryption

Key pairs required =

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 Encryption

Public key = Encrypt, Private Key = Decrypt

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

Version: Identifies format. Common = V1

Serial: Uniquely identify the certificate

Subject: Whoever/whatever being identified by cert

Algorithm ID: Algorithm used

Issuer: Entity that verifies authenticity of certificate

Valid from/to: Certificate good through dates

Key usage: Shows for what purpose cert was made

Subject's public key: self-explanatory

Optional fields: e.g., Issuer ID, Subject Alt Name...

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

allintitle: any keywords can be in title

inurl: keywords anywhere in url

allinurl: any of the keywords can be in url

incache: search Google cache only

DNS

port 53 nslookup (UDP), Zone xfer (TCP)

DNS record types

Service (SRV): hostname & port # of servers

Start of Authority (SOA): Primary name server

Pointer (PTR): IP to Hostname; for reverse DNS

Name Server (NS): NameServers with namespace

Mail Exchange (MX): E-mail servers

CNAME: Aliases in zone. list multi services in DNS

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

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

0 — Destination network unreachable

1 — Destination host unreachable

6 — Network unknown

7 — Host unknown

9 — Network administratively prohibited

10 — Host administratively prohibited

13 — Communication administratively prohibited

4: Source Quench: Congestion control message

5: Redirect: 2+ gateways for sender to use or the best route not the configured default gateway

Codes

0 — redirect datagram for the network

1 — redirect datagram for the host

8: Echo Request: Ping message requesting echo

11: Time Exceeded: Packet too long be routed

CIDR

Method of the representing IP Addresses **IPv4**

Notation

/30=4 .225.252

/28=16 .255.240

/26=64 .255.192

/24=256 .255.0

/22=1024 .248.0

/20=4096 .240.0

TCP/IP model	Protocols and services	OSI model
Application	HTTP, FTP, Telnet, NTP, DHCP, PING	Application
Transport	TCP, UDP	Presentation
Network	IP, ARP, ICMP, IGMP	Session
Network Interface	Ethernet	Transport
		Network
		Data Link
		Physical

Port Numbers

0 — 1023: Well-known

1024 — 49151: Registered

49152 — 65535: Dynamic

Important Port Numbers

FTP: 20/21

SSH: 22

Telnet: 23

SMTP: 25

WINS: 42

TACACS: 49
 DNS: 53
 HTTP: 80 / 8080
 Kerbers: 88
 POP3: 110
 Portmapper (Linux): 111
 NNTP: 119
 NTP: 123
 RPC-DCOM: 135
 NetBIOS/SMB: 137-139
 IMAP: 143
 SNMP: 161/162
 LDAP: 389
 HTTPS: 443
 CIFS: 445
 RADIUS: 1812
 RDP: 3389
 IRC: 6667
 Printer: 515,631,9100

Tini: 7777
 NetBus: 12345
 Back Orifice: 27374
 Sub7: 31337

HTTP Error Codes

200 Series - OK
 400 Series - Could not provide req
 500 Series - Could not process req

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

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.

NetBIOS

nbstat

nbstat -a COMPUTER 190
 nbstat -A 192.168.10.12 remote table
 nbstat -n local name table
 nbstat -c local name cache

nbstat -r -purge name cache
 nbstat -S 10 -display ses stats every 10 sec
1B == master browser for the subnet
1C == domain controller
1D == domain master browser

SNMP

Uses a community string for PW
 SNMPv3 encrypts the community strings

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.

Snort IDS

It has 3 modes:

Sniffer/Packet logger/ Network IDS.

Config file: /etc/snort, or c:\snort\etc

#~alert tcp!HOME_NET any ->\$HOME_NET 31337 (msg: "BACKDOOR AT-TEMPT-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

IDS Evasion Tactics

Slow down OR flood the network (and sneak through in the mix) OR fragmentation

TCPdump syntax

#~tcpdump flag(s) interface

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

LM Hashing

7 spaces hashed: AAD3B435B51404EE

Attack types

Passive Online: Sniffing wire, intercept cleartext 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.

SAM file

C:\Windows\system32\config

Registry

2 elements make a registry setting: a key (location pointer), and valu (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 to\hardware Profiles\.

HEKY_LOCAL-MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion

\RunServicesOnce

\RunServices

\Run Once

\Run

Social Engineering

Human based attacks

Dumpster diving

Impersonation

Technical Support

Should Surfing

Tailgating/ Piggybacking

Computer based attacks

Phishing - Email SCAM

Whaling - Targeting CEO's

Pharming - Evil Twin Website

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

Dot-dot-slash Attack

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. Keys 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 Code virus: Encrypts itself using built-in polymorphic engine.

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

Viruses

Heartbleed: CVE-2014-0160

Founded by Neel Mehta, Heartbleed is a vulnerability with heartbeat in OpenSSL software Library. Allowed for MITM to steal information protected under normal conditions by SSL/TLS encryption.

POODLE: CVE-2014-3566

MITM exploit which took advantage of inter-

net and software client fallback to SSL 3.0.

Shellshock: CVE-2014-6271

Exploit a vuln that executes codes inside the ' ' where the text should not be exe.

ILOVEYOU: A worm originating in the Philippines. Started in May 5, 2000, and was built on a VBS macro in Microsoft word/excel/templates.

MELISSA: Email virus based on MS word macro. Created in 1999 by David L. Smith.

Linux Commands

Linux File System

/	-Root
/var	-Variable Data / Log Files
/bin	-Binaries / 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

Tools of the Trade

Vulnerability Research

National Vuln Db

Eccouncil.org

Exploit-db

Foot-printing

Website Research Tools

Netcraft

Webmaster

Archive

DNS and Whois Tools

Nslookup

Sam Spade

ARIN

WhereisIP

DNSstuff

DNS-Digger

Website Mirroring

Wget
Archive
GoogleCache

Scanning and Enumeration

Ping Sweep

Angry IP Scanner
MegaPing

Scanning Tools

SuperScan
NMap (Zenmap)
NetScan Tools Pro

Hping
Netcat

War Dialing

THC-Scan
TeleSweep
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

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

ELsave
Cleaner
EraserPro
Evidence Eliminator

Packet Craftin/Spoofing

Komodora
Hping2
PackEth
Packet Generator
Netscan
Scapy

Nemesis

Session Hijacking

Paros Proxy
Burp Suite
Firesheep
Hamster/Ferret
Ettecap
Hunt

Cryptography and Encryption

Encryption

TureCrypt
BitLocker
DriveCrypt

Hash Tools

MD5 Hash
Hash Calc

Steganography

XPTools
ImageHide
Merge Streams
StegParty
gifShuffle
QuickStego
InvisibleSecrets
EZStego
OmniHidePro

Cryptanalysis

Cryptanalysis
Cryptobench

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

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

ADMutate
NIDSBench
IDSInformer
Inundator

Web Attacks

Wfetch
Httprecon
ID Serve
WebSleuth
Black Widow
CookieDigger
Nstalker
NetBrute

SQL Injection

BSQL Hacker
Marathon
SQL Injection Brute
SQL Brute
SQLNinja
SQLGET