

## Exercises in Secure Mobile Systems

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### Exercise 4: Network scanning & Encryption programming



"Rogue Android" from <http://picphotos.net>

## Exercise 4: Network scanning & Encryption programming

- (1) Use any netcat flavor to perform the following tasks:
  - (1.1) Create a bind-shell on the host netcat is in server (listening) mode. A bind-shell allows netcat clients to use a server-side shell (execute commands on the server).
  - (1.2) Create a reverse-shell. A reverse shell is the counterpart of a bind-shell and allows the server to back-connect to the client
  - (1.3) Can these shells be used when server and client are using different OSs?
  - (1.4) Can (1.1) and/or (1.2) be used with UDP?
- (2) Construct server and client netcat command-lines which resemble simple a text-chat.
  - Chat must be accessible to multiple clients simultaneously
  - All clients must receive all messages from all other clients
  - All traffic must be encrypted at all times
  - Chat server must only allow predefined IPs
  - Server must keep a central chat log
- (3) What does the following command-line do? **while \$(ncat -lp 8080 -c 'ncat localhost 80'); do true; done**
- (4) Use **ncat** to fetch your e-mails from your FH mail account via IMAP. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet\\_Message\\_Access\\_Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Message_Access_Protocol) for how the IMAP protocol works.

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- (5) Use **nmap** to answer the following questions regarding the host **delta-xi.net**:
- Which ports are used for SSH?
  - What's the RSA public key for SSH?
  - When does the IMAP certificate expire?
  - For which domain, other than **delta-xi.net**, does the host accept e-mails for?
  - What's the welcome message the SMTP server provides?
- (6) Use **libsodium** to develop a simple message en-/decryption command-line client called **msgcrypt**. All messages should be encrypted using AES-256 with CBC block mode. Input data is read from **stdin** (i.e. via a pipe), and processed depending on arguments, e.g.:
- `$ echo "hello world" | ./msgcrypt -key key.txt -enc`  
`aGVsbG8gd29ybGQK`
  - `$ echo "aGVsbG8gd29ybGQK" | ./msgcrypt -key key.txt -dec`  
`hello world`
- encrypted data must be represented in base64 format in order not to print binary data on the command-line!
  - Use Netcat in client-mode to send an encrypted message to one of your colleagues; he/she uses netcat in server mode and use his/her libsodium implementation to decrypt the message. If you coded carefully, this should work without problems - supply a screenshot.