PENTESTING AND PENTESTING ON WINDOWS

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INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the demand for penetration testing has grown significantly as organizations have recognized the need to protect against internal or external threats.

What is a penetration test?

A penetration test (or, for short, pentest) involves conducting an attack on a system in a controlled environment, with the sole intention of discovering security weaknesses and exploiting them safely, using them to access system data and its functionality. Thus, it can help determine a system's vulnerabilities, whether protection systems are adequate, and what defenses (if any) may have been bypassed by the pentest.

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Security issues discovered through penetration testing are reported to the system owner. These penetration test reports can also assess the potential impact on the company and come up with recommendations to mitigate the risks.

Thus, there is a specialized team of specialists in the field that tests the security of an IT infrastructure, having an approach similar to that of cybercriminals (hackers).

It is very important to test the security of an infrastructure, whether it is a website, an application, an online service, or an entire network of servers, services, and applications. The process involves identifying the target systems and the objective, then reviewing the available information and determining the means available to achieve the objective.

Obviously, there are several types of Penetration Testing, this one taking one of the following forms:

• White Box – when the specialists have inside information about what is in that network and where all the information related to the context and system is provided;

- **Black Box** when the specialists attack the infrastructure starting from the minimum necessary information (in most cases only the IPs of the network) to be able to carry out the tests so that the information provided is basic or even not at all, except for the company name;
- **Gray Box** a mix between the two, both white box and black box tests are performed.

Thus, usually, information security professionals use their ethical hacking expertise to detect weak points in the infrastructure configuration, defects in operating systems, services and applications used throughout the company, improper configurations, risky behaviors of users in the company, logic errors in application processes, weak login credentials that attackers can use for malicious purposes or Hijacking and many other details.

Types of Session Hijacking Attacks Attacker Cross-Site Cookie Hijacking Session Fixation Brute-Force Seriation Brute-Force

Figure 1 *Hijacking Attacks*

Note: Types of Sessions Hijacking Attacks. From **What are Types of Session Hijacking?** [Geeks for geeks], 31 August 2022,(https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-are-types-of-session-hijacking/)

Most of the time, those who do Penetration Testing, use various Open Source/Licensed tools that help to carry out complete tests more efficiently, plus the value being brought by the human interpretations and the subsequent tests that are done, based on the results obtained after the automatic analyses that are made.

Unfortunately, these applications, most of the time (especially if they are Open Source) are not compatible with the Windows operating system, Linux being the favorite OS to work within such scenarios. However, many people still use Windows. Therefore, one way to do Penetration Testing on Windows is with the help of *Pentest Box*.

Pentest Box is a kind of *Kali Linux*, but exclusively for Windows. It manages to organize almost 100 Open Source applications and tools, which until now were mostly available only for Linux users, in categories such as web vulnerability scanners, web proxy, web crawling, tools used for information gathering, exploitation tools, wireless attacks, etc.

Advantages of Pentest Box

Pentest Box has several important advantages that make it even more attractive, namely: it can be used directly on the physical machine, without the presence of a virtual machine, can run on freshly installed Windows, has no special dependencies, can be customized, it also has an auto-updater and, most important, due to the lack of a virtual machine, it consumes only about 20 MB of RAM at launch and obviously, much less space on the Hard Disk, being able to be permanently available on a simple USB stick.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, penetration testing represents one or a series of cyber attacks on a system with the aim of identifying its vulnerabilities and being useful for the following reasons:

- Determining the feasibility of a given set of attack vectors;
- Identify higher-risk vulnerabilities that result from a series of lower-risk vulnerabilities exploited in a certain order;
- Identifying vulnerabilities that may be difficult or impossible to detect using an automated network or application vulnerability scanning software;

- Evaluation of the potential impact on the business from an operational point of view in the event of attacks;
- Testing the ability of network protection measures to successfully detect and react to attacks;
- Reporting system issues that provide arguments to support the decision to make increased investments in security personnel and technology.

Obviously, this does not change the fact that the one who uses this suite of IT security tools independently, must be a specialist in the field, master the advantages and way of working of these tools and, at the same time, his work must be legal. However, we should not forget that there are large companies that do IT security tests, and not only that, daily and their experience is welcome.

SOURCES

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