

# INTRODUCTION TO ETHICAL HACKING

By HackitTech



## What is Hacking

- Hacking refers to exploiting system vulnerabilities and compromising security controls to gain unauthorized access to the system.

Eg:- Stealing, disclosure of Sensitive information.

# Why Hack Happens?

- $\text{ATTACKS} = \text{MOTIVE(GOAL)} + \text{METHOD} + \text{VULNERABILITY}$
- **MOTIVE:-** Information theft, manipulating data, Financial loss, Revenge, Ransom, Damaging Reputation.

# Ethical Hacking

- Ethical Hacking involves the use of hacking tools, tricks, and techniques to identify vulnerability so as to ensure system security.
- Ethical Hackers performs security assessment of their organization with the permission of concerned authorities

# Why?

- \* To prevent hackers from gaining access
- \* To uncover vulnerabilities
- \* To strengthen the organization
- \* To safeguard the data
- \* To avoid security Breaches
- \* To enhance security awareness

# Who can be an Ethical Hacker?

- Knowledge of Security areas
- Ability to learn
- Strong work ethics
- Forensic and Security people



# Type of Hackers

- Black Hat
- White Hat
- Gray Hat
- Suicide Hackers
- Script Kiddies
- Cyber Terrorists
- State Sponsored hackers
- Hacktivists



# Attack Vectors

- Virus & Worms
- Ransomware
- Mobile Threats
- Botnets
- Phishing
- Insider Attacks
- Cloud threats





# Terminologies

- Hack Value
- Vulnerability
- Payload
- Exploit
- Zero-Day-Attack
- Daisy Chaining
- Doxing
- Bot



# Phases of Hacking

- Reconnaissance
- Scanning
- Gaining Access
- Maintaining Access
- Clearing Tracks or Logs

# Zones

- Internet zone
- DMZ
- Production Network Zone
- Intranet Zone
- Management network Zone

# Security Policies

- Access Control Policy
- Firewall Management Policy
- Password Policy
- Email Security Policy
- Information protection policy
- Special access Policy
- User account policy

# Physical Security

- Preventive controls – Security Guard
- Detective controls – CCTV, Motion Detectors
- Deterrent controls – Warning Signs
- Recovery controls – Backup systems, recovery plans.

# Penetration Testing

- Penetration Testing is a method of evaluating the security of an information system or network by simulating an attack to
- find vulnerability
- Security Measures
- Documentation and Report Preparation

# Need?

- 1) Identification of threats
- 2) Security Protections and controls
- 3) Assessment of Organization's Security
- 4) Evaluation of Network Security
- 5) Upgradation of Infrastructure.

# Types of Pentesting:

- 1)Black Box - No prior Knowledge
- 2)White Box - Complete Knowledge
- 3)Grey Box - Limited Knowledge



# Standards and Compliances

- 1) Payment Card Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)
- 2) ISO/IEC 27001:2013
- 3) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act(HIPPA)
- 4) Sarbanes Oxley Act(SOX) – To prevent fraudulent Financial Activities(shares)
- 5) The Digital Millennium Copyright Act(DMCA) – Copyrights
- 6) Federal Information Security Management Act(FISMA) – Natural and Man Made threats
- 7) Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (GRC)
- 8) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – EU and Transfer outside EU



# Cyber Laws

- Section 43 - Damage to computer System
- Section 65 – Tampering of Computer Source Documents
- Section 66 – Computer Related Offences
- SECTION 66 A – Sending offensive Messages
- SECTION 66 B – Smuggling goods
- SECTION 66 C – Identity theft
- SECTION 66 D – False Personation(Telecallers)
- SECTION 66 E – Violation of Privacy
- SECTION 66 F – Cyber Terrorism

# Cyber Laws – Cont'd

- SECTION 67 – Transmitting Obscene Material
- SECTION 71 - Misrepresentation
- SECTION 72 – Breaching of Confidentiality and Privacy
- SECTION 73 – Publishing Electronic Signatures



THANK YOU