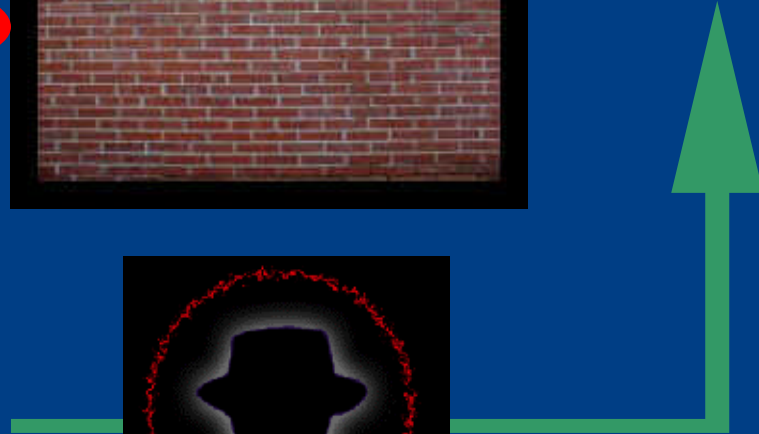
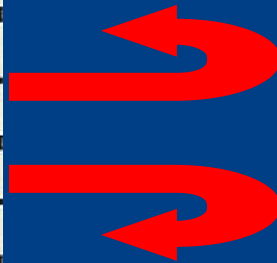
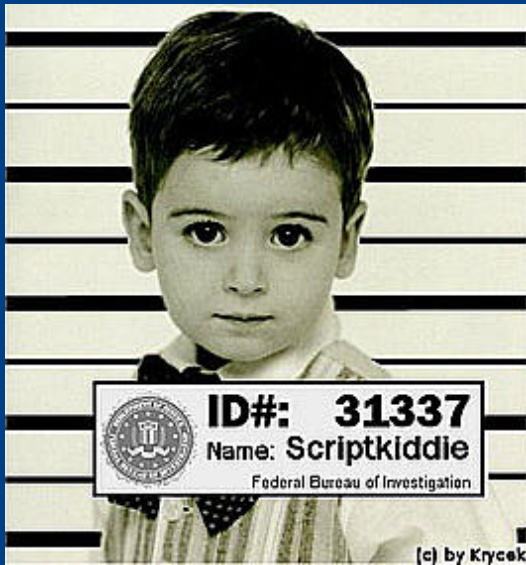
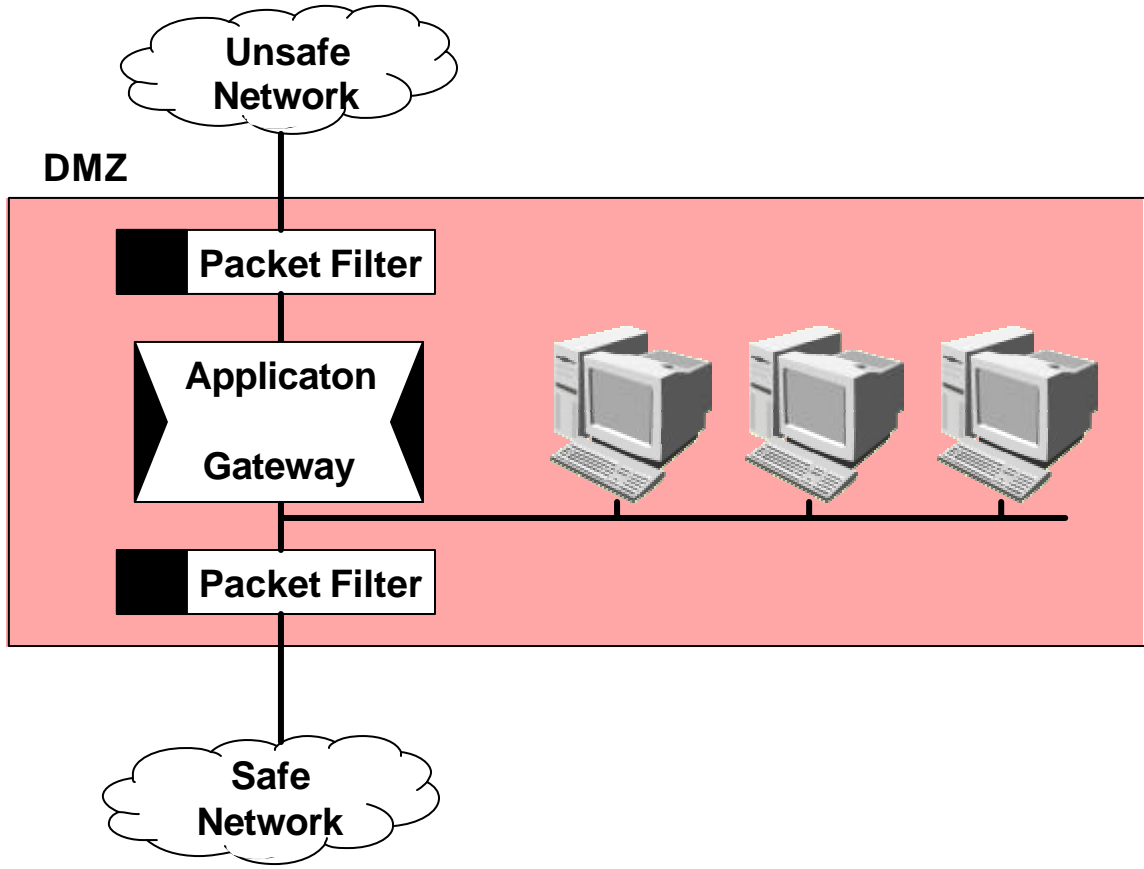
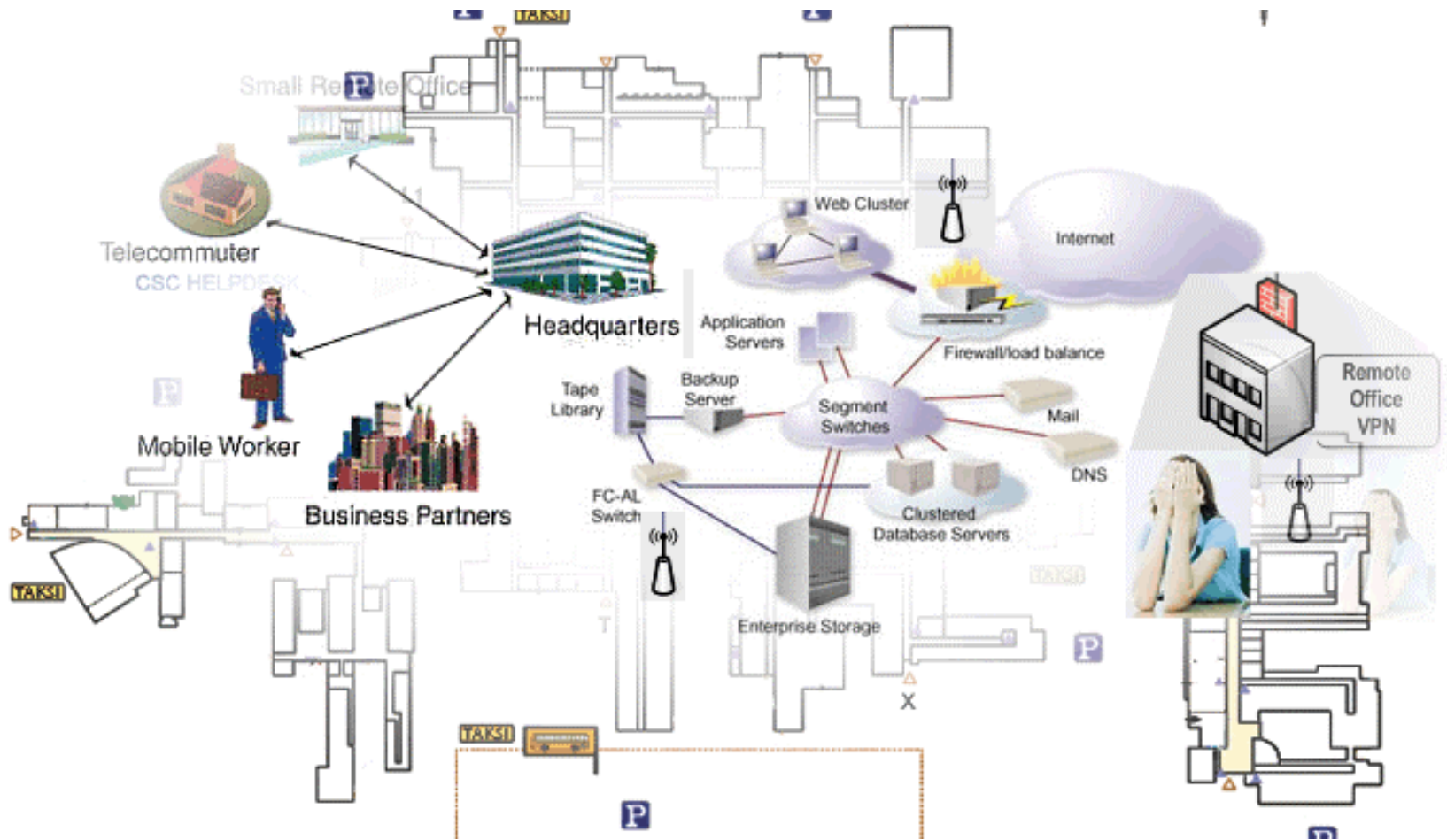


hack the net





Hack the Net



goals and motivations

-- be sure to know what you want --

- ↗ know about your motivations
 - ↗ - hack for money
 - ↗ - hack for political motivations
 - ↗ - hack for fame and honor
 - ↗ - hack for technical survey

- ↗ define your goals
 - ↗ - deface a website
 - ↗ - bring down a service, host or network (Denial of Service)
 - ↗ - own the box - to prepare an advanced attack
 - ↗ - steal information's / documents
 - ↗ - modify information's for your advantage

-- know your enemy like yourself --

- visit targets websites
- review HTML Code, JavaScript and Comments & robots.txt
- search for passwords, hidden directories, contact names
- whois request at the Network Information Centre
- receive information about IP address ranges
- Names and EMail addresses of responsables
- DNS Lookup
- use nslookup tools to receive informations about DNS- & EMAIL Server, looking for names like oracle, TestLinux,
- try a zone transfer

www.dns.lu

Domain name: hack.lu
Domain name holder:
CSRRT-LU ASBL,
2 rue de la Paix
L - 3541 Dudelange

Administrative Contact:
Arbogast Fred
CSRRT-LU ASBL,
2 rue de la Paix
L - 3541 Dudelange
fred@csrrt.org.lu

Technical Contact:
Dulaunoy Alexandre
10 rue du Faubourg
B - 6811 Les Bulles- Chiny
adulau@foo.be

Name Servers:
ns0.freeblind.net
ns1.freeblind.net

Nslookup

```
> server ns0.freeblind.net
Default Server: ns0.freeblind.net
Address: 158.64.24.250

> set type=ANY
> hack.lu
Server: ns0.freeblind.net
Address: 158.64.24.250
hack.lu nameserver = ns0.freeblind.net
hack.lu nameserver = ns1.freeblind.net
hack.lu internet address = 213.169.96.28
hack.lu MX preference =
    10, mail exchanger = mail.hack.lu
hack.lu nameserver = ns0.freeblind.net
hack.lu nameserver = ns1.freeblind.net
ns0.freeblind.net
    internet address = 158.64.24.250
ns1.freeblind.net
    internet address = 158.64.24.251
mail.hack.lu
    internet address = 213.169.96.28
```

-- know your enemy like yourself --

www.ripe.de

```
inetnum:      213.169.96.0 - 213.169.127.255
netname:      LU-ASTRANET-20021104
descr:        SESM S.A. (Astra-Net)
country:      LU
address:      SESM S.A.
               Chateau de Betzdorf,
               L-6815 Betzdorf
               G.-D. Luxembourg,

phone:        +352 710 725 242
phone:        +352 710 725 677
fax-no:       +352 710 725 482
e-mail:       thomas.graf@ses-astra.com
e-mail:       francois.claire@ses-astra.com
```

-- know your enemy like yourself --

➤ footprinting @ google

➤ news group articles of employees author:<@targetdomain>

➤ search business partners link:<targetdomain>

➤ site:<targetdomain> intitle:index.of

➤ site:<targetdomain> error | warning

➤ site:<targetdomain> login | logon

➤ site:<targetdomain> username | userid

➤ site:<targetdomain> password

➤ site:<targetdomain> admin | administrator

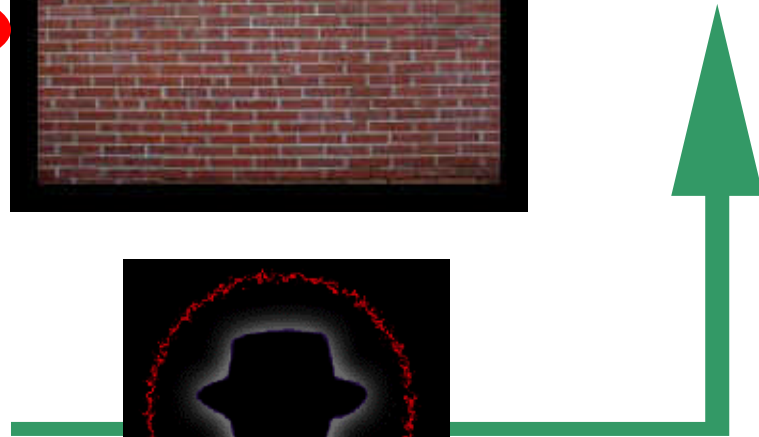
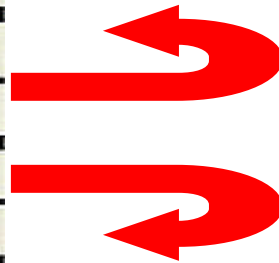
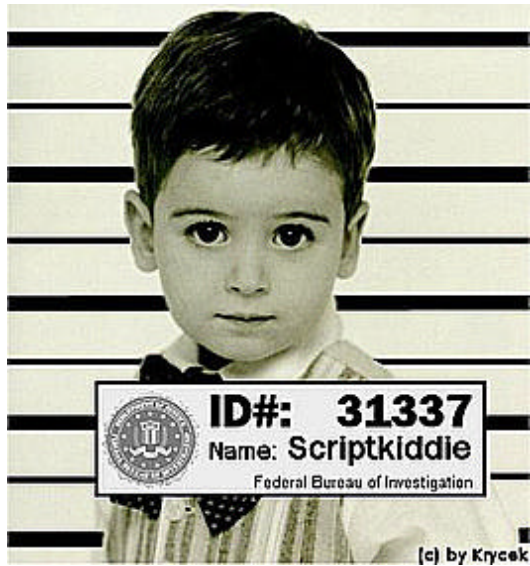
➤ site:<targetdomain> inurl:backup | inurl:bak

➤ site:<targetdomain> intranet

non - internet attacks

-- bypass the firewall --

hack the net



-- bypass the firewall --

- try to physically enter the target building
- attack the WLAN (Wireless LAN)
- War Dialling
- Social Engineering
- Dumpster Diving

Quotation Bill Gates in: Susan Lammers; Programmers at Work
Tempus Books; Reissue Edition, 1989

„No, the best way to prepare is to write programs, and to study great programs that other people have written. In my case, I went to the garbage cans at the Computer Science Centre and I fished out listings of their operating system.“

-- preparation --

- anonymity don't exists
- break systems in differrent countryies / time zones
- install network multipurpose tools like netcat or backdoors
- hop from host to host to get anonymity

- mapping of the target network
 - use system tools like traceroute & ping
 - identify network devices like firewalls & routers
 - identify servers; map network and subnet structure

- identify active services
 - portscan; nmap; Stealth-, ACK-, Null-, Xmas- Scan
 - identify operating system & services
 - identify application behind services & patch level

-- be silent --

- prepare attack
 - research on internet for known security holes
 - default passwords; common miss configurations
 - setup a test environment to practice the attack
 - ideal: fire one single attack

- after a successful initial attack
 - hide the tracks from logfiles
 - expand local rights; find vulnerabilities in network
 - install rootkits, steal password database, start network sniffer
 - try same password on other systems
 - find problems in topology (expl. dual homed hosts)
 - try to attack the private network

primary target webserver

-- why they are so vulnerable --

- complex application
- multiple subsystems:
application server, scripts, sql-server
- self made applications:
programmer don' t know how to write secure code
- Shell-Command-Injection:
bypass commands trough the shell
Input: "Alice; rm - rf"
- SQL-Injection
bypass SQL Commands by User input
Input: "User=Alice' -&Pass=Idontknow"

-- IDS evasion --

- bypass IDS by manipulating the patterns
- fragrouter supports all known techniques

examples:

Unicode in case of ASCII

replace `www.target.com/etc/passwd` with
`www.target.com/etc./passwd`

fragmentation of packets on IP Level

➤ LinuxDays 2006 from 25.01.2006 - 27.01.2006

➤ Recommend readings:

- Google Hacking – Syngress - Johnny Long – ISBN 1-931836-36-1
- Physical Device Security – Syngress – Drew Miller – ISBN 1-932266-81-X
- Buffer Overflow Attacks – Syngress – James C. Foster – ISBN 1-932266-67-4
- Staeling the Network – Syngress – Ryan Russel – ISBN 1-931836-87-6
- Stealing the Network – Syngress – 131ah - ISBN 1-93183605-1
- Zero-Day Exploit – Syngress – Rob Shein – ISBN 1-931836-09-4
- Hacking: The Art of Exploitation – APress – Jon Erickson – ISBN 159 327 0070