

### IT Vulnerabilities, Tech Exploits, and Cyber Defenses



Information Technology Division

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### Overview



- Settings & Limitations
- Equipment/Software
- Vulnerabilities & Attacks
- Human Error
- New Horizons

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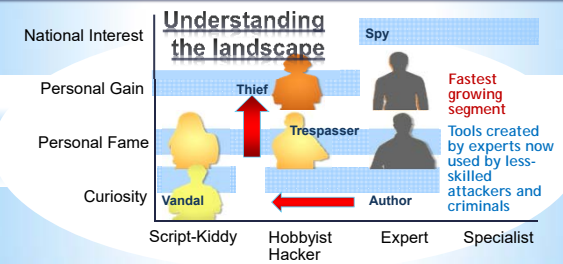
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### Setting

**Understanding the landscape**



National Interest

Personal Gain

Personal Fame

Curiosity

Script-Kiddy

Hobbyist Hacker

Expert

Specialist

Spy

Thief

Trespasser

Author

Vandal

Fastest growing segment

Tools created by experts now used by less-skilled attackers and criminals

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### How **SAFE** are you?

Entity	Year	Records	Type	Method
Yahoo	2013/14	1,200,000,000	web	hacked
Deep Root Analytics (RNC)	2017	200,000,000	web	accidentally published
Adobe Systems	2013	152,000,000	tech	hacked
Equifax	2017	143,000,000	financial	hacked
Sony	2011	77,000,000	gaming	hacked
JP Morgan Chase	2014	76,000,000	financial	hacked
Target Corporation	2014	70,000,000	retail	hacked
Commission on Elections	2016	55,000,000	government	hacked
U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs	2006	26,500,000	government, military	lost / stolen computer
Taobao	2016	20,000,000	retail	hacked
Vodafone	2013	2,000,000	telecoms	inside job

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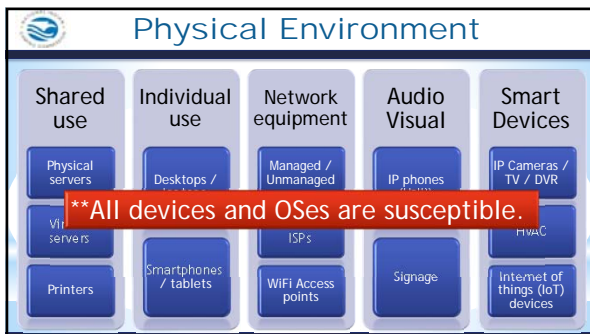
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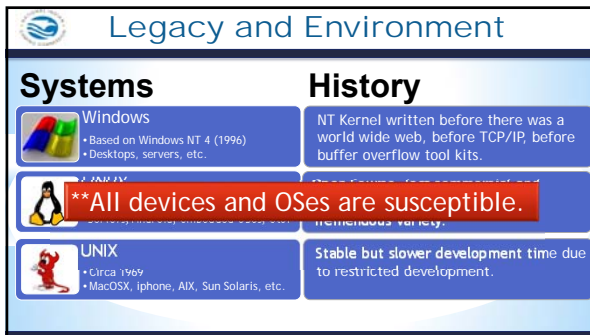
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 Attacks, Tools and Terminology

## Zero-day Vulnerability

They are known as 0-day vulnerabilities, because there are zero days to create a patch. They are unknown to authors and unprotected by anti-virus / anti-malware software.



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**Your personal files are encrypted!**

That important files encryption produced on this computer: photos, videos, documents, etc. **Here is a complete list of encrypted files, and you can personally verify this.**

Encryption was produced using a **unique public key RSA-2048** generated for this computer. To decrypt files you need to obtain the **private key**.

The **Single Copy** of the private key, which will allow you to decrypt the files, located on a secret server on the internet; the server will **destroy** the key after a time specified in this window. After that, **nobody and never will be able to restore files.**

To obtain the private key for this computer, which will automatically decrypt files, you need to pay 200 USDT / 200 ETH / similar amount in another currency.

Click **«Next»** to select the method of payment and the currency.

**Any attempt to restore or damage this software will lead to the immediate destruction of the private key by server.**

Private key will be destroyed on:  
12/06/2018  
06:00  
Time left:  
71:59:13

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 Attacks, Tools and Terminology

## Denial of Service (DoS)

- Denial of Service or (DoS) or Distributed Denial of Service Attacks (DDoS)
- Deny service to the intended machine or network resource
- Can originate from multiple sources
- Made famous by "hacktivists"
- Defenses?



\*\*2017 WannaCry DDoS attack affected IIS on legacy XP and 2003 systems

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### Attacks, Tools and Terminology

#### Rootkits

- typically malicious software, designed to enable access to a computer or areas of its software that would not otherwise be allowed

Used to:

- Elevate to "root" level
- Conceal other malware
- Bypass authentication
- Difficult to detect and remove as frequently kernel based or firmware based.
- Can be used for good as in the case of many anti-malware software.

Defenses against:

- Keep software up to date and if in doubt reformat/replace.

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### Network Attacks

#### SQL Injection



Defenses:

- Run database service account with minimal rights
- Disable commands like xp\_cmdshell
- Suppress all error messages
- Use custom error messages
- Use low privileged account for DB connection
- Filter all client data
- Use only stored procedures to validate user input
- Use SQL Injection Detection tools

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### Malware Defense Techniques

#### Defense best practices

- Update software**
  - Patches, Hotfixes
  - Firmware updates
- Watch what you click**
  - Adware / TLDR
  - Suspicious links
  - Suspicious attachments
- Antivirus software**
  - Utilize a firewall
  - Install anti-malware software
- Use trusted sources**
  - Vetted Vendors
  - Not all App stores are created equal
- Logical security**
  - Restrict access
  - Segregate networks, VLANs

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### Activity - Identify the Dangers

Smart TVs, IP cameras, VoIP phones, Printers, Voice recognition software, HVAC, Cable / Satellite, POS

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### Wireless Network Attacks

#### Packet Sniffing / AP impersonation

Types of attacks:

- DHCP Attacks
- ARP Poisoning
- Spoofing / Evil Twin
- DNS Poisoning
- Password Capture
- Wireless pivots

Wi-Fi sniff sniff

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### Network Hacking Tools

#### Packet Analyzers

- Troubleshooting
- Analysis
- Software development
- Education
- Sees all traffic
- Graphical front-end
- Can sort and filter
- Communications protocol development
- Puts network interface into promiscuous mode

Packet Analyzer screenshot

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### Activity - Wireshark Demo



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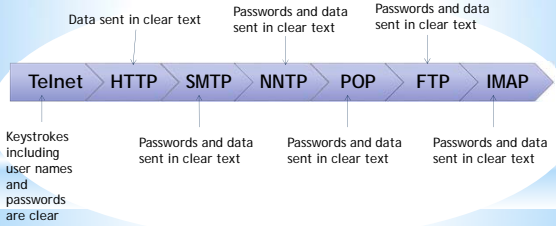
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### Protocols Vulnerable to Sniffing



Protocol	What is sent in clear text
Telnet	Keystrokes including user names and passwords are clear text
HTTP	Data sent in clear text
SMTP	Passwords and data sent in clear text
NNTP	Passwords and data sent in clear text
POP	Passwords and data sent in clear text
FTP	Passwords and data sent in clear text
IMAP	Passwords and data sent in clear text

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### Packet Sniffing Defenses

- Restrict physical access to the network media to ensure that packet sniffer cannot be installed.
- Use encryption to protect confidential information.
- Permanently add the MAC address of the gateway to the ARP cache.
- Use static IP address and static ARP tables to prevent attackers from adding the spoofed ARP entries for the machines in the network.
- Turn off network identification broadcasts and if possible, restrict the network to authorized users.
- Use IPv6 instead of IPv4 protocol.
- Avoid outdated Access Point encryption methods such as WEP encryption!
- Use encrypted sessions such as:
  - SSH Instead of Telnet
  - Secure Copy (SCP) Instead of FTP
  - SSL for e-mail connection, etc.

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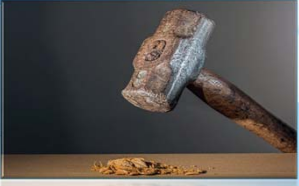
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 Network Hacking Tools/Methods

"Password recovery" tools.  
(Aka. Cracking)

- Hashcat
- Cain
- Aircrack-ng



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 Cracking Continued

Brute Force / Mask Attack  
Cracking

-- Brute Force tries all combinations from a given Keyspace. It is the easiest of all the attacks.

-- In Mask attacks we know about humans and how they design passwords. (ie. First letter capitalized)

-- 9 character password in 4 yrs vs 40min

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 Cracking Continued

Dictionary & Combinator Attacks

**Dictionary List**

- pass
- 12345
- omg
- Test

**Output**

```
passpass
pass12345
passomg
passTest
12345pass
1234512345
12345omg
12345Test
omgpass
omg12345
omgomg
omgTest
Testpass
Test12345
Testomg
TestTest
```

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 **Cracking Continued**

**Hash Decryption**

- MD4, MD5
- SHA1
- SHA-256, SHA-512
- SHA-3 (Keccak)
- OSX v10.10
- AIX (ssha512)
- Cisco-ASA MD5
- Juniper IVE
- Samsung Android Password/PIN
- Windows Phone 8+ PIN/password
- PDF 1.7 Level 8 (Acrobat 10 - 11)
- MS Office 2013
- Bitcoin/Litecoin wallet.dat
- Blockchain, My Wallet, etc.

**Example Rules**

- reflect word (append reversed word)
- rotate the word left. ex: hello -> elloh
- rotate the word right. ex: hello -> ohell
- append char X
- prepend char X
- delete first char of word
- delete last char of word
- delete char of word at pos N
- extract X chars of word at pos N
- omit X chars of word at pos N
- insert char X at pos N
- overwrite with char X at pos N

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 **Human Error**

**Carelessness**

Example of June 2017 publishing of data on 200 million US citizens by Deep Root analytics



Data was left exposed on a database in an unsecured, publicly accessible Amazon Web Services S3 bucket

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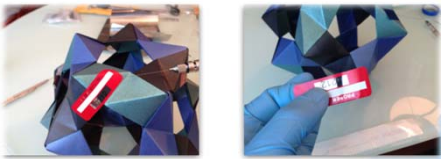
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 **Human Error – Tamper Proof**

Note: A tremendous variety of seals can be removed and reapplied with only:

- Naphtha
- Syringe
- X-Acto knife
- Nitrile gloves



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**Human Error-Social Engineering**

The art of convincing people to reveal confidential information.

### Phases in a Social Engineering Attack

- > **Research Target Company**  
Dumpster diving, websites, employees, tour company, etc.
- > **Select Victim**  
Identify a frustrated employee
- > **Develop Relationship**  
Build some type of personal relationship with the selected employee
- > **Exploit**  
Collect sensitive personal information (kids' names, birthdays), financial information or current company technologies

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**Human Error-Social Engineering**

### Phishing

- > Designed to fraudulently obtain private information
- > Generally, does not involve personal contact, usually legitimate looking E-mail, websites, or other electronic means are involved in phishing attacks. (ie. QR codes, USB thumb drives, etc)

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**Human Error-Social Engineering**

### Dumpster Diving / Trashing

Large amounts of information can be collected through company trash, such as:

- company phone books - organizational charts - memos - system
- calendars of meetings - events and vacations - company policy manuals
- printouts of sensitive data or login names and passwords - printouts of source code
- disks and tapes - company letterhead and memo forms - outdated hardware

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 Human Error-Social Engineering

### Persuasion

Hackers employ social engineering from a psychological point-of-view



Basic methods include:

- > impersonation
- > conformity
- > diffusion of responsibility (Not my job)
- > plain old friendliness

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 Human Error-Social Engineering

### On-Line Social Engineering

- > The Internet is fertile ground for social engineers looking to harvest passwords
- > Many users often repeat the use of one simple password on every account: Yahoo, Travelocity, Gap.com, etc.
- > Once the hacker has one password, he or she can probably get into multiple accounts
- > Large amounts of personal data are on the social sites as well



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 Human Error - Social Media

### Tips for securing your online profile



- > Carefully choose your audience. (Friends, friends of friends, public)
- > Use a Secret Email Address
- > Secure Those Security Questions
- > Set Up Login Notifications (dual factor auth)
- > Don't link accounts

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### Activity - Identify the Problem(s)

What's wrong with these profile settings?

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### Activity - Identify the Problem(s)

Who can see my stuff?	Who can see your future posts?	Public	Edit
Who can see your friends list?	Friends	Edit	
Review all your posts and things you're tagged in		Use Activity Log	
Limit the audience for posts you're tagged with	Friends of Friends or Public?	Limit Past Posts	
Who can contact me?	Who can send you friend requests?	Everyone	Edit
Who can look me up?	Who can look you up using the email address you provided?	Everyone	Edit
Who can look you up using the phone number you provided?	Everyone	Edit	
Do you want search engines outside of Facebook to link to your profile?	Yes	Edit	

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### Ways to Mitigate IT Threats

- Know your assets**
  - What kind of data
  - Where is it
- Know your people**
  - Who has access
- Monitor activity**
  - Look at logs
  - Decrypted analysis tools
- Apply analytics**
  - Visualization
  - Correlation
  - Pattern discovery
- Conduct forensic and root-cause analysis**

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 On the Horizon

**Blockchains, Bitcoin, Ether, and Crypto-currencies**

**What are blockchains?**

- > Blockchain is to Bitcoin, what the internet is to email
- > A large electronic system on which you can build applications.
- > A distributed database that is used to maintain a continuously growing list of records, called blocks.
- > A peer-to-peer network collectively adhering to a protocol for validating new blocks.
- > Data is stored across, processed, and validated by the devices across the network.

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 On the Horizon

**Bitcoin**

- Crypto currency
- Peer to peer electronic cash system
- No reserve no backing
- High degree of anonymity
- Code not an ID represents digital signature

- Bitcoin is one particular application of blockchain technology.

- The act of verifying the transactions "the chain" generates new bitcoins for the verifier.

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 On the Horizon

**Etherium and Smart Contracts**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Etherium is a usage of blockchain technology. Mining ether cryptocurrency</li> <li>&gt; Etherium focuses on running the programming code of a decentralized application not just currency.</li> <li>&gt; Smart Contracts are self operating computer programs that operate on the blockchain.</li> </ul>	<p>Uses and <b>Dangers</b> of (Dapp) Decentralized applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Not controlled by individual</li> <li>&gt; Immutable, zero downtime, tamperproof</li> <li>&gt; Difficult to correct.</li> <li>&gt; Private blockchains potentially susceptible to group corruption</li> </ul>
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**On the Horizon**

**Air gapping, Li-Fi and other non-traditional data transfer methods and networks**

**More common examples:**

- > Air Hopper
- > NSA standard TEMPEST
- > Origins with techniques like Van Eck phreaking ( displaying output from a closed network monitor)

**Can utilize:**

- Acoustic - Air Hopper uses laptop speakers and mic
- Light - LiFi
- Magnetic - monitor radiation
- Seismic
- Thermal
- Radio-frequency
- Physical media

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**On the Horizon**


**RFID scanning and cloning**

**Dangers for:**

- Key FOBs
- HID (Human Interface device)

**Mainstream:**

- Cheap / portable
- How-to instructions are plentiful



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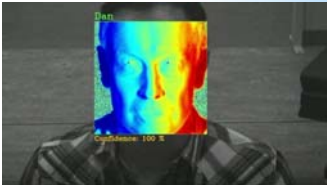
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**On the Horizon**

**Facial recognition**

- > Rapidly evolving technology
- > Benefits of combating theft, trafficking
- > Used for biometric identification and eventually payments
- > Potentially combined with other tech such as drones



Source: <http://www.bbc.com>

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 On the Horizon

Honeypots <http://map.norsecorp.com/#/>



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 Questions

<b>Tim Cotton</b> IT Auditor timothy_cotton@nigc.gov	<b>Jeran Cox</b> IT Auditor jeran_cox@nigc.gov	<b>Michael Curry</b> IT Auditor michael_curry@nigc.gov
<b>Sean Mason</b> IT Auditor sean_mason@nigc.gov	<b>Travis Waldo</b> Director, IT travis_waldo@nigc.gov	

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 Course Evaluation

- Provide an honest assessment of your experience
- Written suggestions and comments are greatly appreciated and allow us to improve your experience



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**Course Eval IT-108 IT Threats**  
When survey is active, respond at [PollEv.com/nlge](http://PollEv.com/nlge)

**Start the presentation to activate live content**  
If you see this message in a presentation, you'll need to click on get help at [PollEv.com/nlge](http://PollEv.com/nlge)

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