

# System Hacking

## Module 5

Engineered by **Hackers**. Presented by Professionals.



# SECURITY NEWS



December 20, 2010

## U.S. Hunts 'Hacktivists;' Some Ask: Is It Worth It?

The FBI and the Justice Department's computer crimes unit are searching for the hackers who launched Operation Payback, the Internet attack against companies that stopped doing business with WikiLeaks and its founder, Julian Assange.

But former prosecutors and cyber experts say that **actually bringing U.S. criminal indictments in the massive denial-of-service attacks could be a bridge too far.**

**"If you have a very successful or high-profile attack, or an attack that causes a tremendous amount of damage because of its timing, you'll at least get an investigation,"** said Mark Rasch, who founded the Justice Department computer crimes unit years ago. "Let's face it: Most computer crimes are not prosecuted, because we rarely catch the people responsible."

There's already a potent law on the books that the Justice Department can use, called the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. That law makes it a felony to transmit programs that intentionally cause damage to a computer in the U.S.

<http://www.npr.org>



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# Module Objectives

- Password Cracking
- Password Cracking Techniques
- Types of Password Attacks
- Automatic Password Cracking Algorithm
- Privilege Escalation
- Executing Applications
- Keylogger



- Spyware
- Rootkits
- Detecting Rootkits
- NTFS Data Stream
- What is Steganography?
- Steganalysis
- Covering Tracks



# Information at Hand Before System Hacking Stage

What you have at this stage:

## Footprinting Module

1. IP Range
2. Namespace
3. Employee web usage

## Scanning Module

1. Target assessment
2. Identification of services
3. Identification of systems

## Enumeration Module






1. Intrusive probing
2. User lists
3. Security flaws



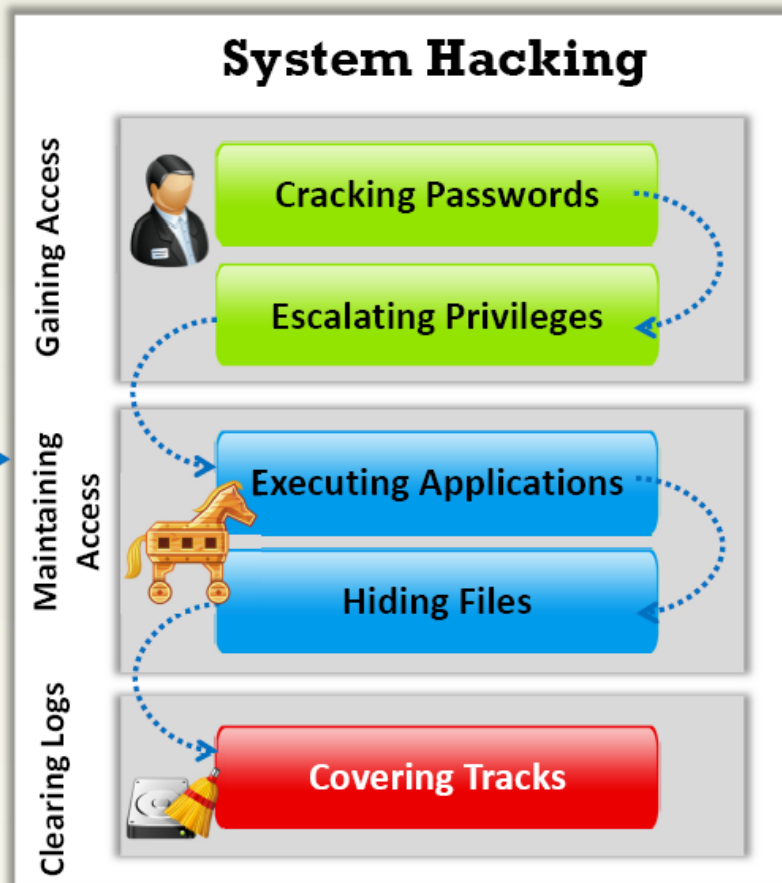
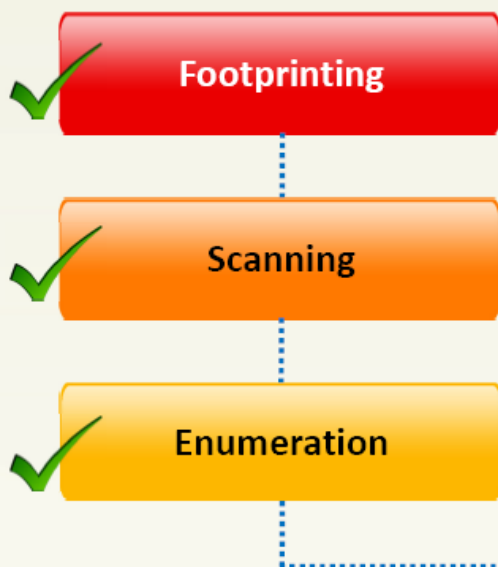
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# System Hacking: Goals

	Hacking-Stage	Goal	Technique/Exploit Used
	<b>Gaining Access</b>	To collect enough information to gain access	Password eavesdropping, brute forcing
	<b>Escalating Privileges</b>	To create a privileged user account if the user level is obtained	Password cracking, known exploits
	<b>Executing Applications</b>	To create and maintain backdoor access	Trojans
	<b>Hiding Files</b>	To hide malicious files	Rootkits
	<b>Covering Tracks</b>	To hide the presence of compromise	Clearing logs

# CEH **Hacking** Methodology (CHM)



# CEH System Hacking Steps



Cracking  
Passwords



Escalating  
Privileges



Executing  
Applications



Covering  
Tracks



Hiding  
Files



Penetration  
Testing



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# Password Cracking



Password cracking techniques are used to recover passwords from computer systems



Attackers use password cracking techniques to gain unauthorized access to the vulnerable system



Most of the password cracking techniques are successful due to weak or easily guessable passwords



Attacker



Vulnerable System



## Password Complexity



Passwords that contain letters, special characters, and numbers **ap1@52**



Passwords that contain only numbers **23698217**



Passwords that contain only special characters **&\*#@!(%)**



Passwords that contain letters and numbers **meet123**



Passwords that contain only letters **POTHMYDE**



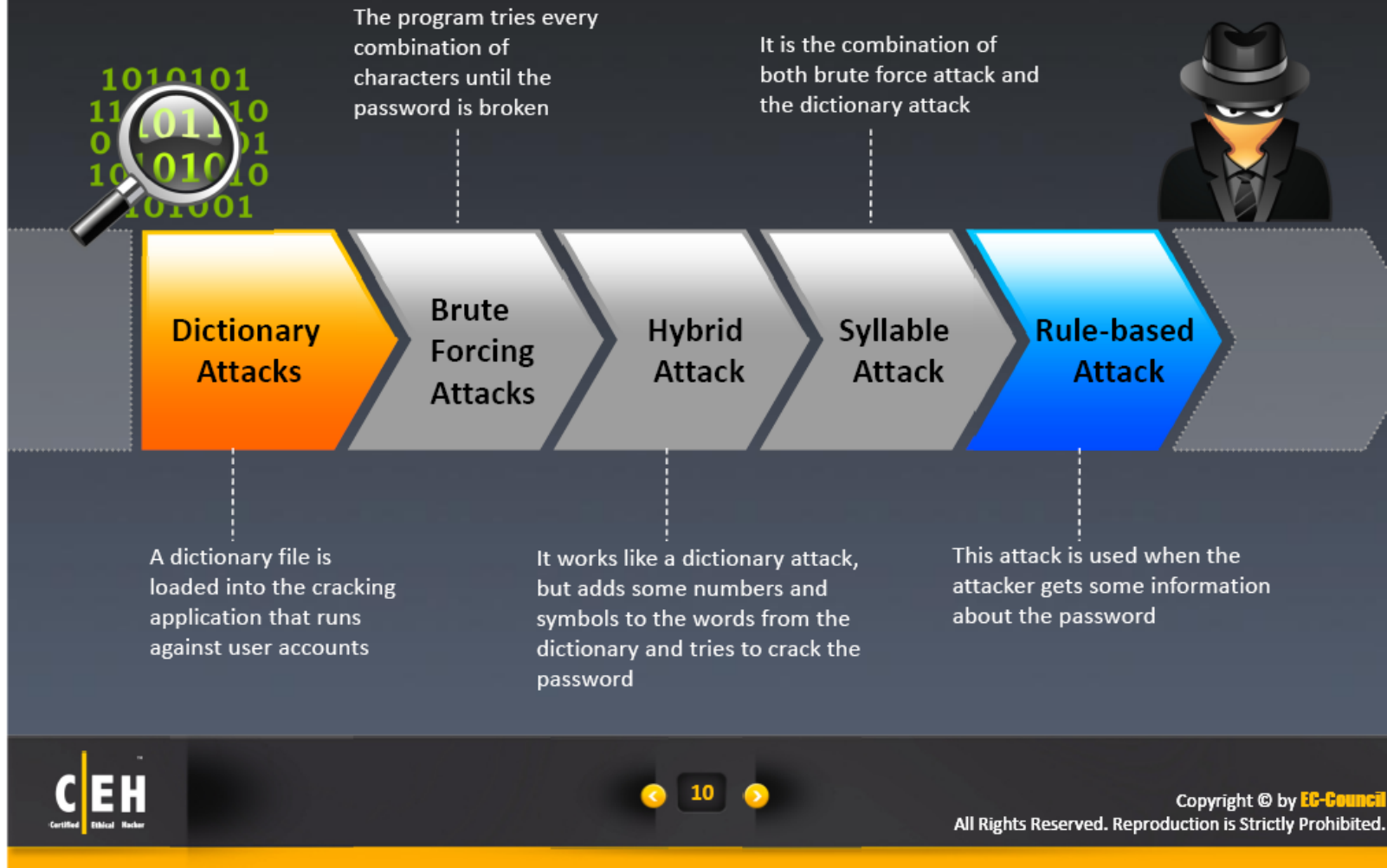
Passwords that contain only letters and special characters **bob@&ba**



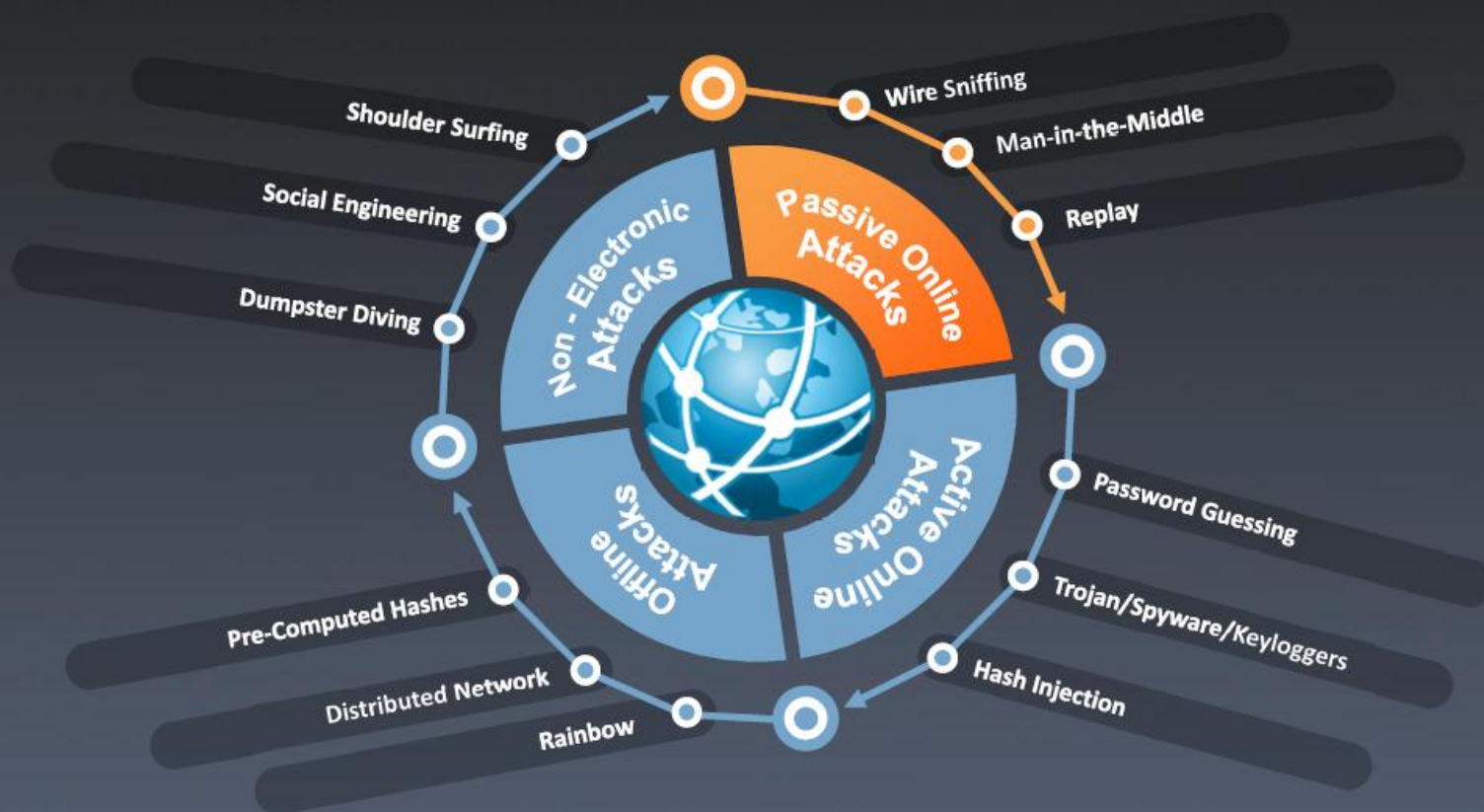
Passwords that contain only special characters and numbers **123@\$45**



# Password Cracking Techniques



# Types of Password Attacks





# Passive Online Attacks: **Wire Sniffing**

Attackers run packet sniffer tools on the LAN to access and record the raw network traffic



Victim



Attacker



Victim

The captured data may include passwords sent to remote systems during Telnet, FTP, rlogin sessions, and electronic mail sent and received

Hard to Perpetrate

How effective is the attack?

Computationally Complex

Attacker must sniff the network

Tools Available

# Password Sniffing

If an attacker is able to eavesdrop on Windows logins, then this approach can spare random guesswork

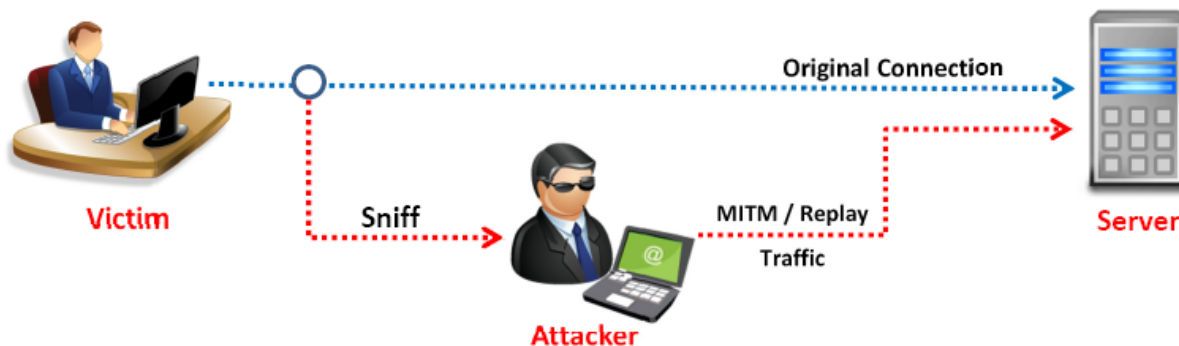


Sniff credentials off the wire while logging in to a server and then replay them to gain access



Password guessing is a tough task

# Passive Online Attack: **Man-in-the-Middle and Replay Attack**



- In a MITM attack, the attacker acquires **access** to the communication channels between victim and server to extract the information
- In a replay attack, packets and authentication tokens are captured using a **sniffer**. After the relevant info is extracted, the tokens are placed back on the network to gain access

## Considerations:

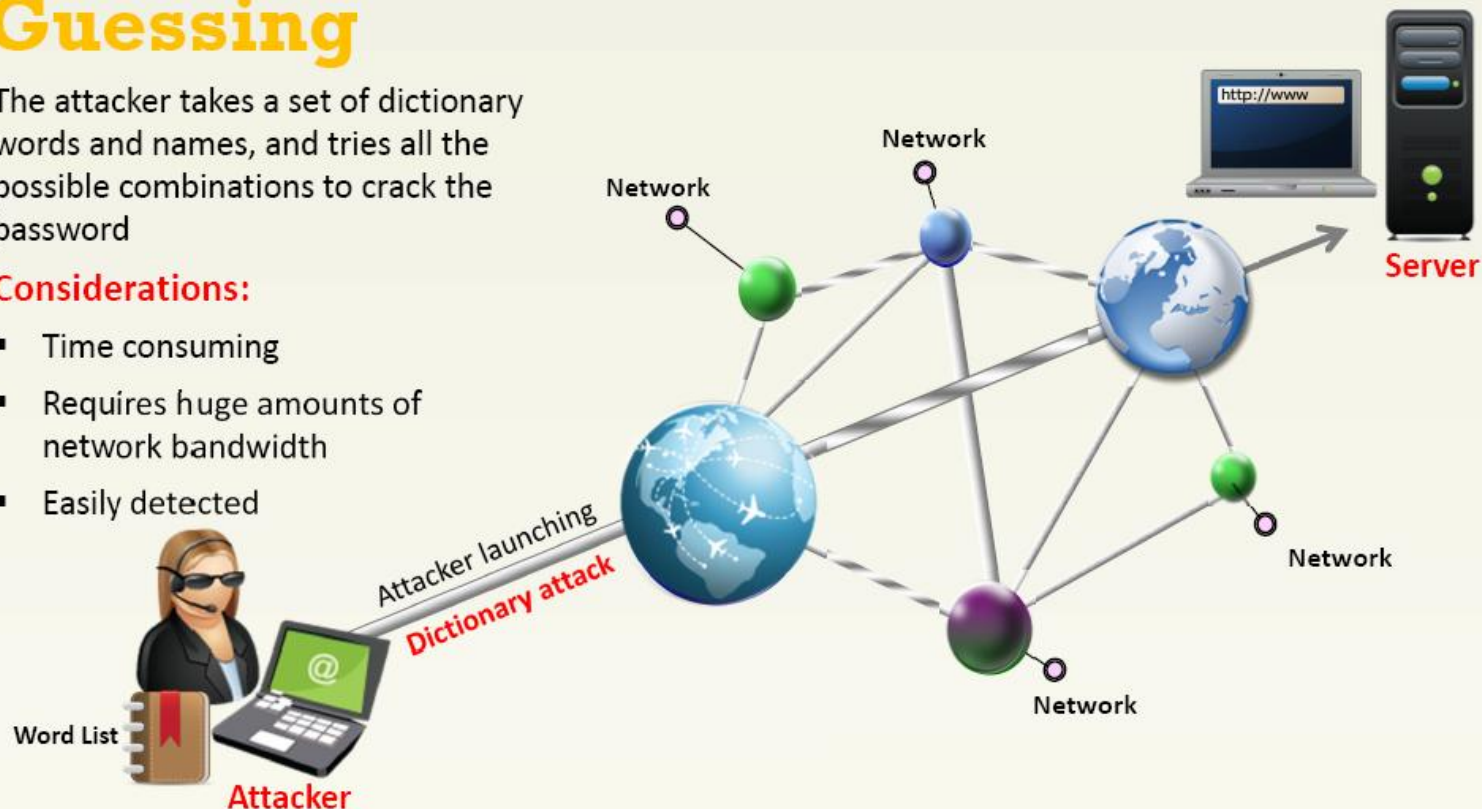
1. Relatively hard to perpetrate
2. Must be trusted by one or both sides
3. Can sometimes be broken by invalidating traffic

# Active Online Attack: Password Guessing

The attacker takes a set of dictionary words and names, and tries all the possible combinations to crack the password

## Considerations:

- Time consuming
- Requires huge amounts of network bandwidth
- Easily detected





# Active Online Attack: Trojan/Spyware/Keylogger

A Keylogger is a program that runs in the background and allows remote attackers to **record every keystroke**

Keylogger



Spyware

Spyware is a type of malware that allows attackers to **secretly** gather information about a person or organization

Trojan

With the help of a Trojan, an attacker gets access to the **stored passwords** in the attacked computer and is able to read personal documents, delete files, and display pictures

# Active Online Attack: Hash Injection Attack

- A hash injection attack allows an attacker to **inject a compromised hash** into a local session and use the hash to validate to network resources
- The attacker finds and extracts a logged on **domain admin account hash**
- The attacker uses the extracted hash to log on to the **domain controller**



Attacker

Inject a compromised hash into a local session



Victim Computer

# Rainbow Attacks: Pre-Computed Hash

## Rainbow Table

Convert huge word lists like dictionary files and brute force lists into password hashes using techniques such as rainbow tables

## Computed Hashes

Compute the hash for a list of possible passwords and compare it with the precomputed hash table. If a match is found then the password is cracked

## Compare the Hashes

It is easy to recover passwords by comparing captured password hashes to the precomputed tables

## Precomputed Hashes

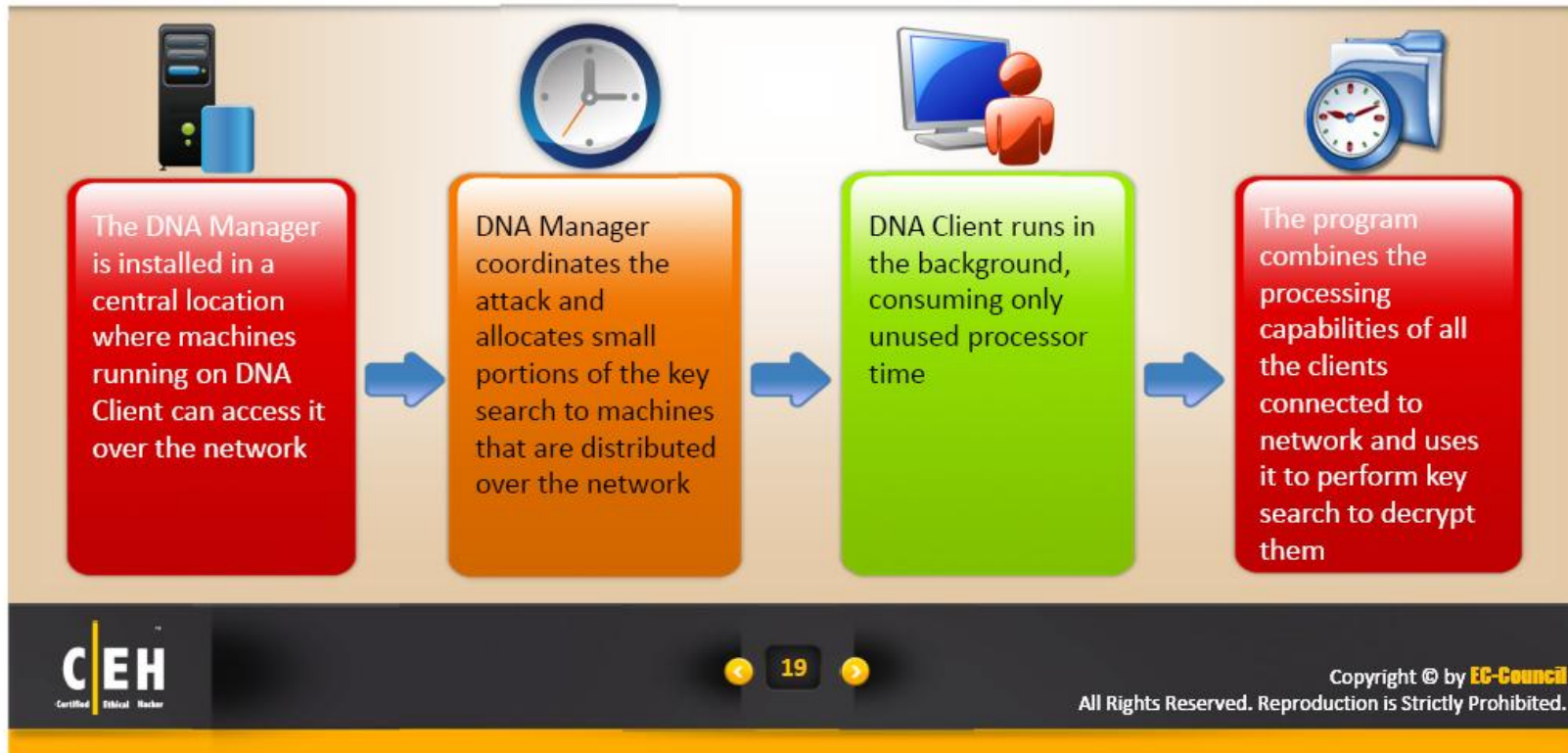
1qazwed	->	4259cc34599c530b28a6a8f225d668590
hh021da	->	c744b1716cbf8d4dd0ff4ce31a177151
9da8dasf	->	3cd696a8571a843cda453a229d741843
sodifo8sf	->	7ad7d6fa6bb4fd28ab98b3dd33261e8f



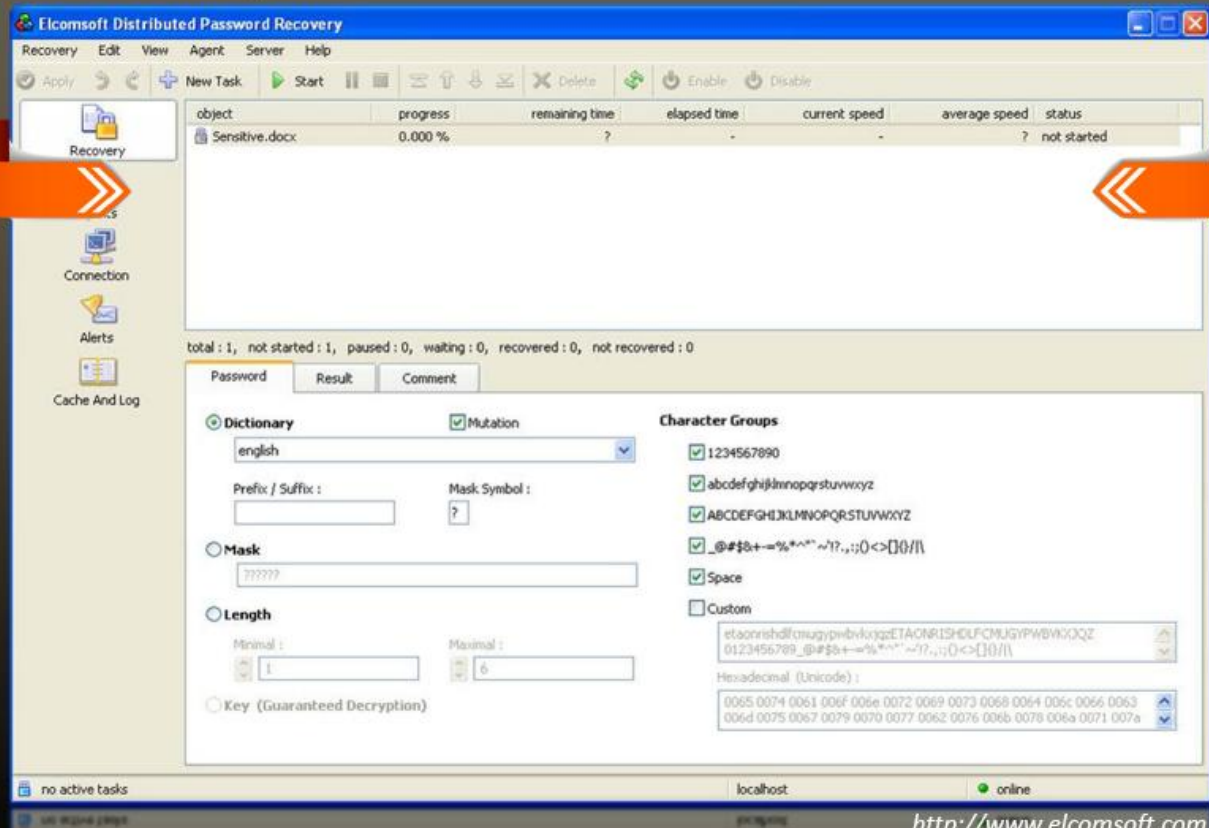


# Distributed Network Attack

1. A Distributed Network Attack (DNA) technique is used for recovering password-protected files using the unused processing power of **machines across the network** to decrypt passwords
2. In this attack, a **DNA manager** is installed in a central location where machines running **DNA clients** can access it over the network



# Elcomsoft Distributed Password Recovery



# Non-Electronic Attacks





# Default Passwords

A default password is a password supplied by the manufacturer with new equipment that is password protected



Online tools that can be used to search default passwords:



1. <http://www.phenoelit-us.org>
2. <http://www.defaultpassword.com>
3. <http://cirt.net>
4. <http://default-password.info>
5. <http://www.defaultpassword.us>
6. <http://www.passwordsdatabase.com>

Vendor	Model	Version	Access Type	Username	Password
3COM	CoreBuilder	7000/6000/3500/2500	Telnet	Debug	Synnet
3COM	CoreBuilder	7000/6000/3500/2500	Telnet	Tech	Tech
3COM	HiPerARC	v4.1.x	Telnet	Adm	(none)
3COM	LANplex	2500	Telnet	Debug	Synnet
3COM	LANplex	2500	Telnet	Tech	Tech
3COM	LinkSwitch	2000/2700	Telnet	Tech	Tech
Huawei	E960			Admin	Admin
3COM	NetBuilder		SNMP		ILMI
3COM	Netbuilder		Multi	Admin	(none)
3COM	Office Connect ISDN Routers	5x0	Telnet	n/a	PASSWORD
3COM	SuperStack II Switch	2200	Telnet	debug	Synnet
3COM	SuperStack II Switch	2700	Telnet	tech	Tech
3COM	OfficeConnect 812 ADSL		Multi	adminnttd	adminnttd

<http://www.phenoelit-us.org>

# Manual Password Cracking (Guessing)



Frequency of attacks is **less**

Find a valid user

Create a list of possible passwords

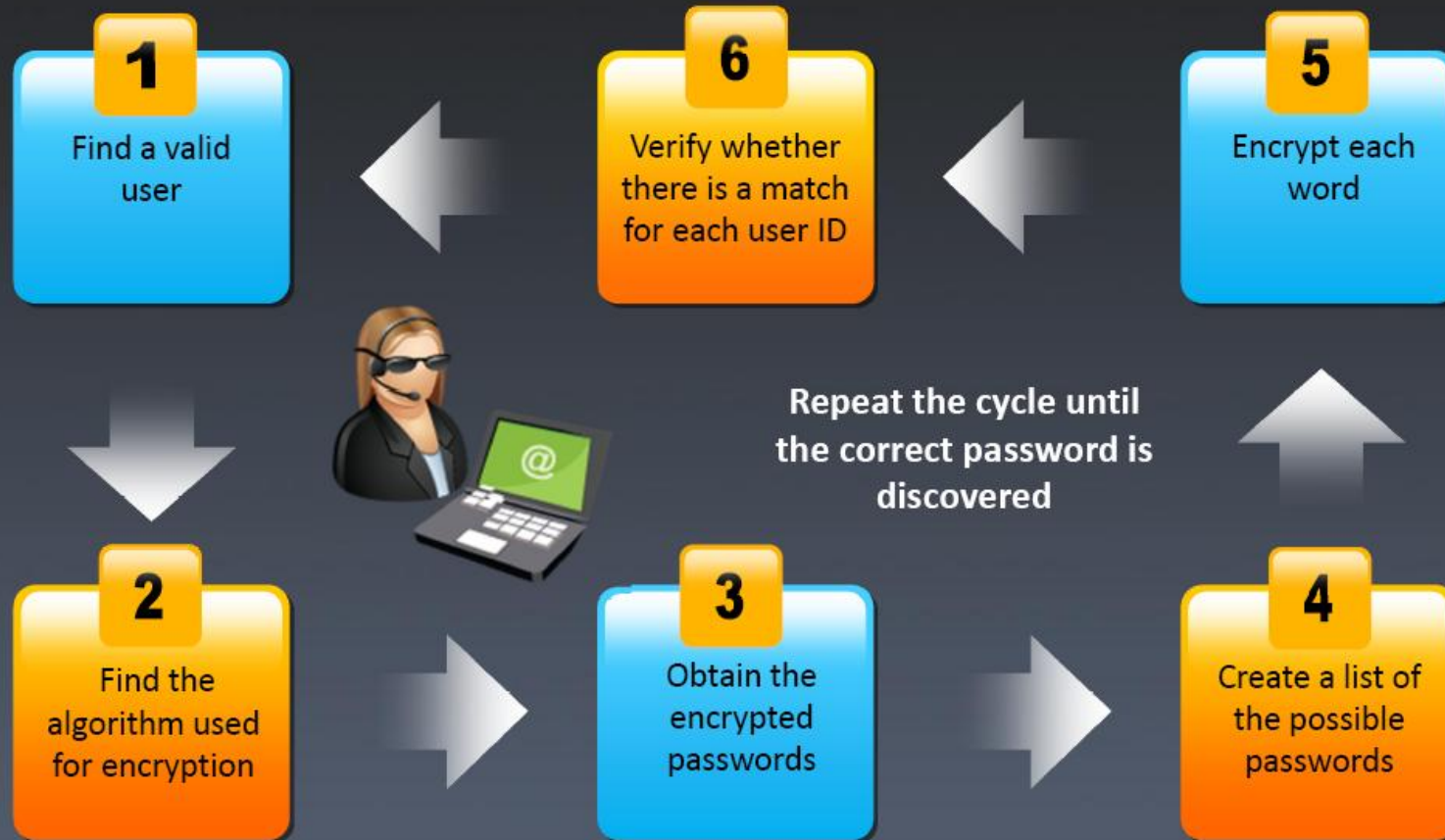
Rank passwords from high probability to low

Key in each password, until correct password is discovered

The failure rate is **high**




# Automatic Password Cracking Algorithm






# Stealing Passwords Using **USB Drive**



- 

**1** You will need a password hacking tool
- 

**2** Copy the downloaded files to USB drive
- 

**3** Create autorun.inf in USB drive  
[autorun]  
en=launch.bat
- 

**4** Contents of launch.bat  
start pspv.exe/stext  
pspv.txt
- 

**5** Insert the USB drive and the autorun window will pop-up (if enabled)
- 

**6** Password2 is executed in the background and passwords will be stored in the .TXT files in the USB drive



# Microsoft Authentication

## SAM Database

Windows stores user passwords in the Security Accounts Manager database (SAM), or in the Active Directory database in domains. Passwords are never stored in clear text; passwords are hashed and the results are stored in the SAM

## NTLM Authentication

The NTLM authentication protocol consists of two authentication protocols: the NTLM and the LM authentication protocol. These protocols use different hashing methods to securely store a user's password in the SAM database

## Kerberos

Microsoft has upgraded its default authentication protocol to Kerberos, a considerably more secure option than NTLM



# How Hash Passwords are Stored in Windows SAM?



Martin/magician



Password hash using LM/NTLM

Martin:1008:624AAC413795CDC1  
4E835F1CD90F4C76:6F585FF8FF6  
280B59CCE252FDB500EB8:::

SAM File is located at `c:\windows\system32\config\SAM`

```
Administrator:500:598DDCE2660D3193AAD3B435B51404EE:2D20D252A479F485CDF5E171D93985BF:::  
Guest:501:NO PASSWORD*****:NO PASSWORD*****:::  
HelpAssistant:1000:B991A1DA16C539FE4158440889BE1FFA:2E83DB1AD7FD1DC981F36412863604E9:::  
SUPPORT_388945a0:1002:NO PASSWORD*****:F5C1D381495948F434C42AEE04DE990C:::  
Hackers:1003:37035B1C4AE2B0C5B75E0C8D76954A50:7773C08920232397CAE081704964B786:::  
Admin:1004:NO PASSWORD*****:NO PASSWORD*****:::  
Martin:1005:624AAC413795CDC1AAD3B435B51404EE:C5A237B7E9D8E708D8436B6148A25FA1:::  
John:1006:624AAC413795CDC1FF17365FAF1FFE89:3B1B47E42E0463276E3DED6CEF349F93:::  
Jason:1007:624AAC413795CDC14E835F1CD90F4C76:6F585FF8FF6280B59CCE252FDB500EB8:::  
Smith:1008:624AAC413795CDC14E835F1CD90F4C76:6F585FF8FF6280B59CCE252FDB500EB8:::
```

Username User ID

LM Hash

NTLM Hash

“LM hash has been disabled in Windows Vista and Windows 7, LM will be blank in those systems.”



# What is **LAN Manager Hash**?



LM hash or LAN Manager hash is one of the formats that Microsoft LAN Manager and Microsoft Windows use to store user passwords that are less than 15 characters long



When this password is encrypted with the LM algorithm, all the letters are converted to uppercase: 123456QWERTY



The password is padded with null (blank) characters to make it 14 characters in length: 123456QWERTY\_



Before encrypting this password, 14 character string is split in half: 123456Q and WERTY\_, each string is individually encrypted and the results concatenated:



123456Q = 6BF11E04AFAB197F  
WERTY\_ = F1E9FFDCC75575B15

The hash is 6BF11E04AFAB197FF1E9FFDCC75575B15

**Note:**

LM Hash has been disabled in Windows Vista and Windows 7.



# What is LAN Manager Hash?



The first **8 bytes** are derived from the first 7 characters of the password and the second 8 bytes are derived from characters 8 through 14 of the password



If the password is less than **7 characters**, the second half will always be 0xAAD3B435B51404EE



Suppose, for this example, the user's password has an LM hash of 0xC23413A8A1E7665f AAD3B435B51404EE



LC5 cracks the password as "WELCOME"



NTLMv2 is a challenge/response authentication protocol, that offers improved security over the obsolete LM protocol

**Note:**

LM Hash has been disabled in Windows Vista and Windows 7.

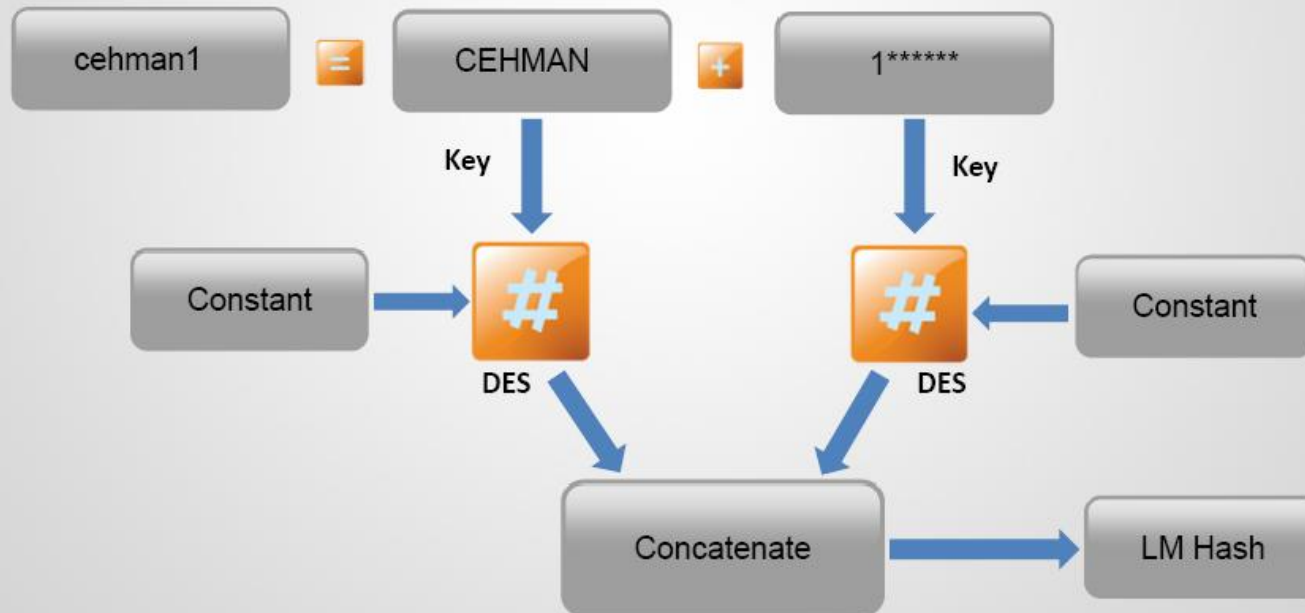


# LM “Hash” Generation

Padded with NULL  
to 14 characters

Converted to  
the uppercase

Separated into  
two 7-character  
strings



# LM, NTLMv1, and NTLMv2

Attribute	LM	NTLMv1	NTLMv2	
Password Case Sensitive	No	YES	YES	✓
Hash Key Length	56bit + 56bit	-	-	✓
Password Hash Algorithm	DES (ECB mode)	MD4	MD5	✓
Hash Value Length	64bit + 64bit	128bit	128bit	✓
C/R Key Length	56bit + 56bit + 16bit	56bit + 56bit + 16bit	128bit	✓
C/R Algorithm	DES (ECB mode)	DES (ECB mode)	HMAC_MD5	✓
C/R Value Length	64bit + 64bit + 64bit	64bit + 64bit + 64bit	128bit	✓



# NTLM Authentication Process



Client Computer

User types password into logon window

1

Martin

\*\*\*\*\*



Hash Algorithm

Windows runs password through hash algorithm

2

Martin:1008:624AAC413795CDC14  
E835F1CD90F4C76:6F585FF8FF628  
0B59CCE252FDB500EB8:::

3

Computer sends login request to DC

Window Domain Controller



Domain controller has a stored copy of the user's hashed password

Martin:1008:624AAC413795CDC14  
E835F1CD90F4C76:6F585FF8FF628  
0B59CCE252FDB500EB8:::

4

DC sends logon challenge

DC compares computer's response with the response it created with its own hash  
If they match, the logon is a success

Aa r8 ppq kgj89 pqr

5

Computer sends response to challenge

6

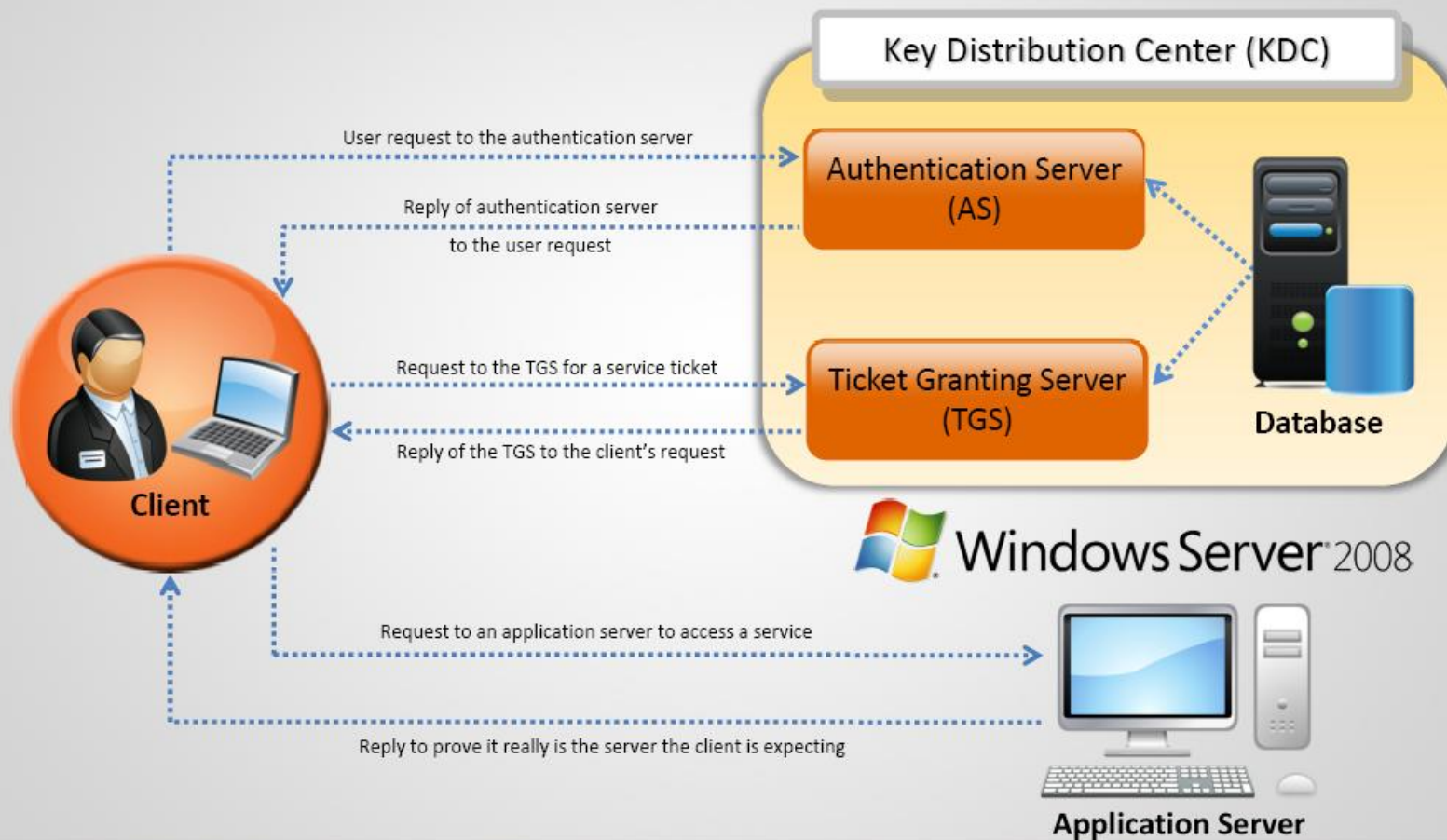
Aa r8 ppq kgj89 pqr

**Note:** Microsoft has upgraded its default authentication protocol to Kerberos, a considerably more secure option than NTLM.

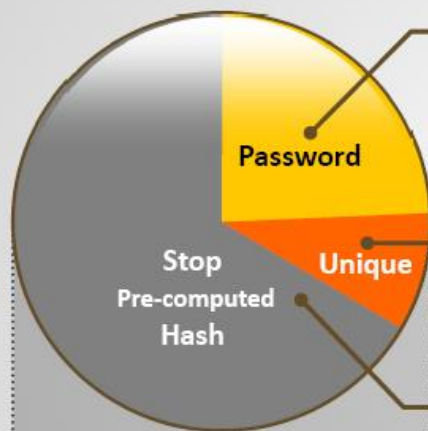




# Kerberos Authentication



# Salting



Salting technique prevents deriving passwords from the password file



Stored representation differs



Advantage: Defeats pre-computed hash attacks



Alice:root:b4ef213ba4303ce24a83fe0317608de02bf38d  
Bob:root:a9c4fa:3282abd0308323ef0349dc7232c349ac  
Cecil:root:209be1a483b303c23af34761de02be038fde08

Same password  
but different  
hashes

**Note:** Windows password hashes are not salted.

# PWdump7 and Fgdump



Attacker

pwdump7.exe



```
fgdump.exe -h 192.168.0.10  
-u AnAdministrativeUser -p  
14mep4ssw0rd
```

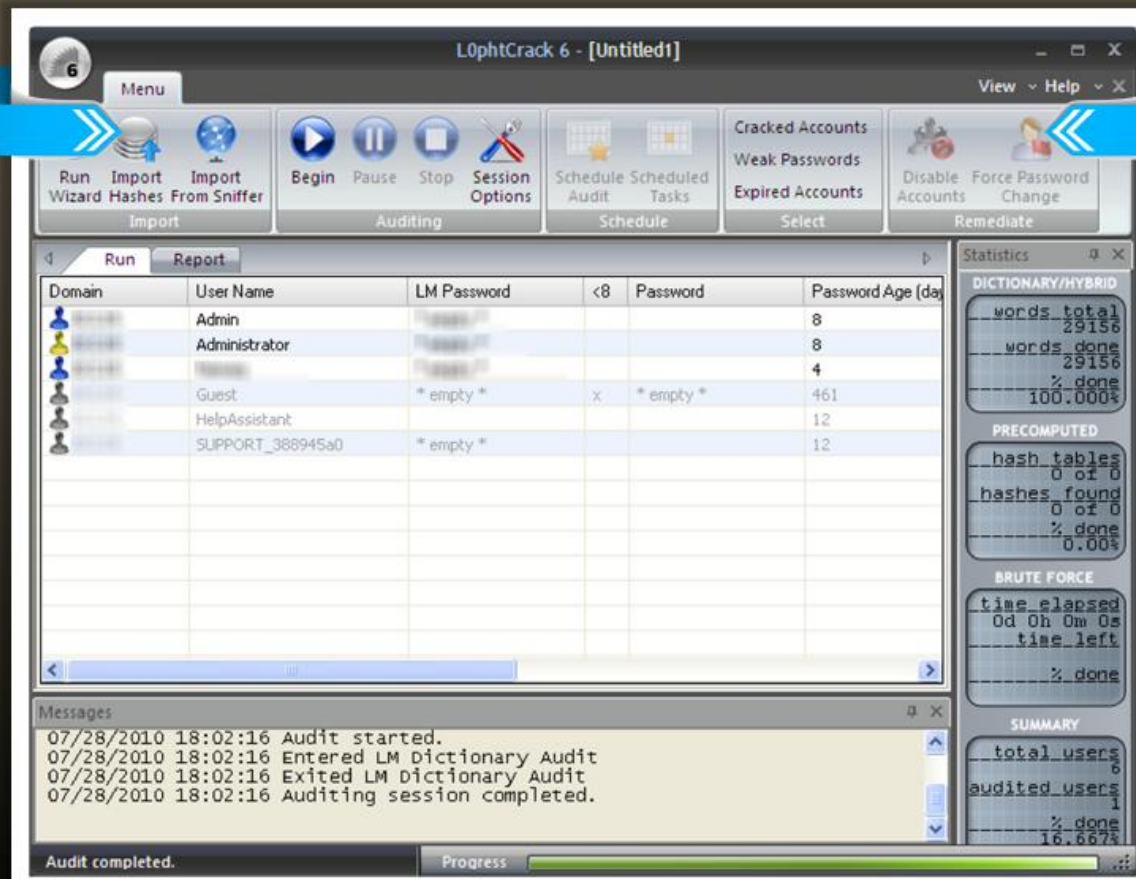
Dumps a remote machine (192.168.0.10)  
using a specified user

Fgdump works like  
pwdump but also  
extracts cached  
credentials and  
allows remote  
network execution

PWDUMP extracts LM  
and NTLM password  
hashes of local user  
accounts from the  
Security Account  
Manager (SAM)  
database

This tool must be  
run under an  
administrator  
account

# L0phtCrack



<http://www.l0phtcrack.com>





# Ophcrack

ophcrack

Load Delete Save Tables Crack Help Exit About

Progress Statistics Preferences

User	LM Hash	NT Hash	LM Pwd 1	LM Pwd 2	NT Pwd
Admin		31d6cfe0d16ae931b7...			empty
Administrator	598DDCE2660D3193A...	2D20D252A479F485...	empty	empty	empty
Guest		31d6cfe0d16ae931b7...			empty
Hackers	37035B1C4AE2B0C5B...	7773C08920232397C...	23		
HelpAssistant	B991A1DA16C539FE4...	2E83D81AD7FD1DC9...			
Jason	624AAC413795CDC1...	6F585FF8FF6280B59...	45		
John	624AAC413795CDC1...	3B1B47E42E0463276...	4		
Martin	624AAC413795CDC1...	C5A237B7E9D8E708...	empty		
Smith	624AAC413795CDC1...	6F585FF8FF6280B59...	45		
SUPPORT_388945a0		F5C1D381495948F43...			

Table Directory Status Progress

Preload: done Brute force: done Pwd found: 2/10 Time elapsed: 0h 0m 43s

Preload: done Brute force: done Pwd found: 2/10 Time elapsed: 0h 0m 43s

<http://ophcrack.sourceforge.net>



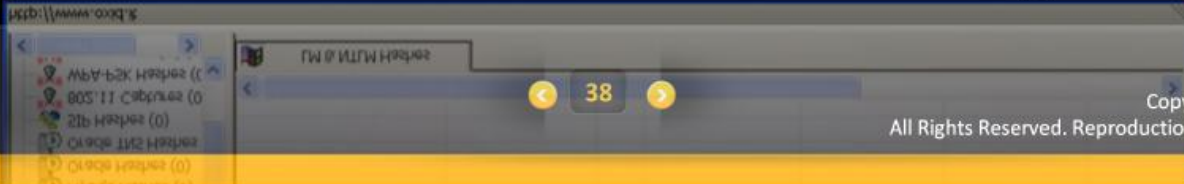
The screenshot shows the Metasploit Meterpreter console with the following output for the 'show' command:

```

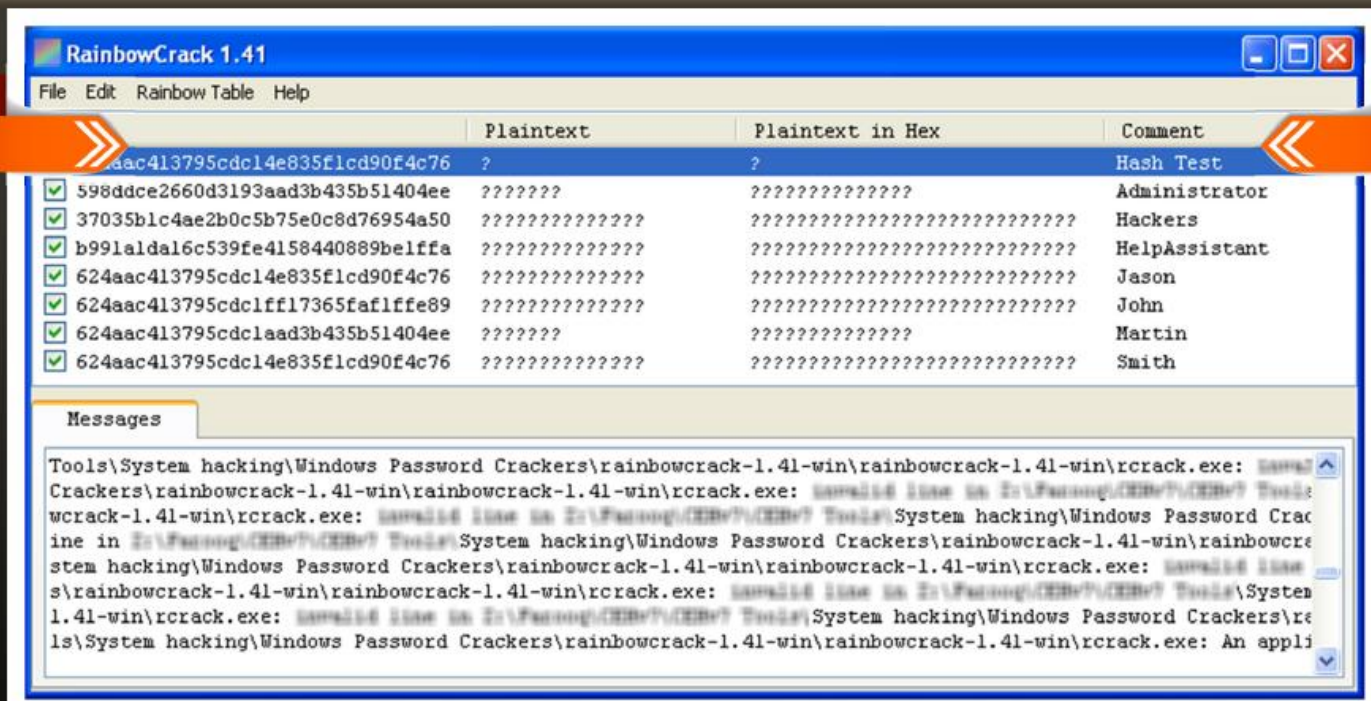
msf5 (meterpreter) > show

Name: network
Path: C:\Program Files\Microsoft Windows Kits\10\Tools\X64\NetworkMiner\NetworkMiner.exe
Version: 1.0.0
Author: [Redacted]
Description: [Redacted]
Usage: [Redacted]
Options: [Redacted]

```



# RainbowCrack



<http://project-rainbowcrack.com>



# Password Cracking Tools



**John the Ripper**  
<http://www.openwall.com>



**Proactive System Password Recovery**  
<http://www.elcomsoft.com>



**KerbCrack**  
<http://ntsecurity.nu>



**Password Unlocker Bundle**  
<http://www.passwordunlocker.com>



**Recover Keys**  
<http://recover-keys.com>



**Windows Password Reset Professional**  
<http://www.resetwindowspassword.com>



**Windows Password Cracker**  
<http://www.windows-password-cracker.com>



**Windows Password Reset Standard**  
<http://www.resetwindowspassword.com>





# Password Cracking Tools



**krbpwguess**  
<http://www.cqure.net>



**RockXP**  
<http://www.korben.info>



**Windows Password Unlocker**  
<http://www.passwordunlocker.com>



**PasswordsPro**  
<http://www.shareit.com>



**WinPassword**  
<http://lastbit.com>



**LSASecretsView**  
<http://www.nirsoft.net>



**Passware Kit Enterprise**  
<http://www.lostpassword.com>



**LCP**  
<http://www.lcpsoft.com>



# LM Hash Backward Compatibility

1

Windows 2000-based servers and Windows Server 2003-based servers can **authenticate users** who connect with computers that are running the earlier versions of Windows

2

Older Windows clients do not use **Kerberos** for authentication

3

For backward compatibility, Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 support:

- LAN Manager (LM) authentication
- Windows NT (NTLM) authentication
- NTLM version 2 (NTLMv2) authentication

# How to Disable **LM HASH**?

## Method 3

### Use a Password that is at least 15 Characters Long

- LM hash is not generated when the password length exceeds 15 characters

## Method 2

### Implement the NoLMHash Policy by editing the registry

Locate the following key:

- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa
- Add key, type NoLMHash

## Method 1

### Implement the NoLMHash Policy by using group policy

- Disable "Network security: Do not store LAN Manager hash value on next password change" in Local Security Policy → Security Options

# How to Defend against Password Cracking?



Make passwords hard to guess by using 8-12 alphanumeric characters in combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols



Do not use the same password during password change



Set the password change policy to 30 days



Monitor the server's logs for brute force attacks on the users accounts



Avoid storing passwords in an unsecured location



Do not use passwords that can be found in a dictionary



Never use passwords such as date of birth, spouse, or child's or pet's name



Enable **SYSKEY** with strong password to encrypt and protect the SAM database





# Implement and Enforce **Strong Security Policy**

## Permanent Account Lockout – Employee Privilege Abuse

 Employee Name		Employee ID 	
 Employee Address		Employee SSN 	
 Employee Designation		Department 	
 Manager Name		Manager ID 	
 Termination Effective Date		Notice Period 	
 Benefits Continuation	 	Severance 	 
  <p>Termination Reason</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Opening unsolicited e-mail</li> <li>■ Sending spam</li> <li>■ Emanating Viruses</li> <li>■ Port scanning</li> <li>■ Attempted unauthorized access</li> <li>■ Surfing porn</li> <li>■ Installing shareware</li> <li>■ Possession of hacking tools</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Refusal to abide by security policy</li> <li>■ Sending unsolicited e-mail</li> <li>■ Allowing kids to use company computer</li> <li>■ Disabling virus scanner</li> <li>■ Running P2P file sharing</li> <li>■ Unauthorized file/web serving</li> <li>■ Annoying the System Admin</li> </ul>		

# CEH System Hacking Steps



Cracking  
Passwords



Escalating  
Privileges



Executing  
Applications



Covering  
Tracks



Hiding  
Files



Penetration  
Testing



# Privilege Escalation

An attacker can gain access to the network using a **non-admin user account**, and the next step would be to gain administrative privileges



# Escalation of Privileges

## StickyKeys

## AdminUser

## DomainUser



- StickyKeys is an accessibility feature in Windows OS to aid users who have physical disabilities. **Press shift key 5 times** at the logon screen and the StickyKey dialog shows up
- The program that launches the StickyKeys is located at **c:\windows\system32\sethc.exe**
- If we replace the sethc.exe which is responsible for the sticky key dialog, with **cmd.exe**, and then call **sethc.exe** by pressing shift key 5 times at logon screen, we will get a command prompt with administrator privileges

**Note:** Microsoft might fix this in future OS upgrades rendering this technique unusable.



# Escalation of Privileges

StickyKeys

AdminUser

DomainUser

## Create a hidden admin account



- Launch command prompt and type "**NET USER Juggyboy PASSWORD**" where "PASSWORD" can be any password you like and press enter
- Go to **registry** editor and navigate to the key [HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\SpecialAccounts\UserList]
- Create a new **DWORD value**, write its name as the "Juggyboy," and close the registry editor
- Juggyboy will be a hidden user with Administrative privileges

Note: Microsoft might fix this in future OS upgrades rendering this technique unusable.



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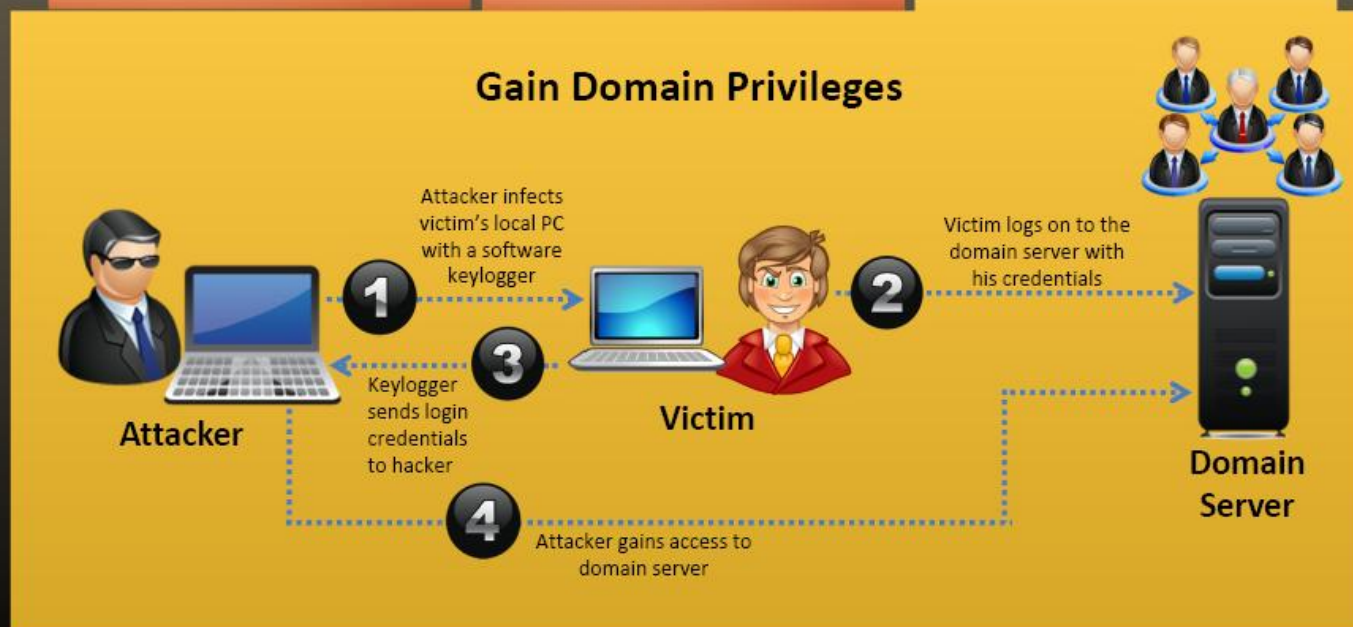
# Escalation of Privileges

StickyKeys

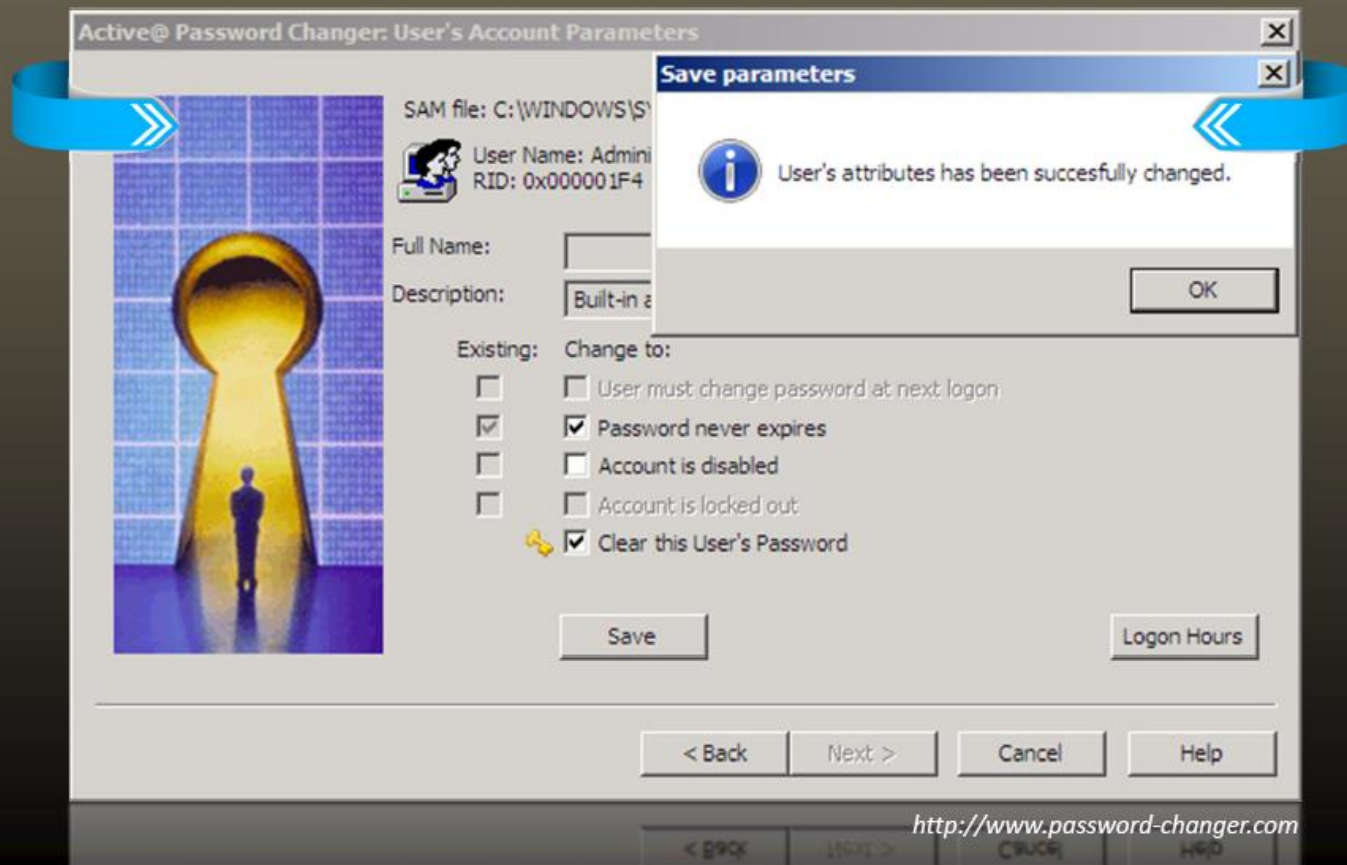
AdminUser

DomainUser

## Gain Domain Privileges



# Active@ Password Changer



<http://www.password-changer.com>

**CEH**  
Certified Ethical Hacker

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# Privilege Escalation Tools



## Stellar Phoenix Password Recovery

<http://www.recoveranypassword.com>



## Passware Password Recovery Kit

<http://www.lostpassword.com>



## Password Unlocker Bundle

<http://www.passwordunlocker.com>



## Offline NT Password & Registry Editor

<http://pogostick.net>



## Windows Password Reset Kit

<http://www.reset-windows-password.net>



## Windows Password Recovery Tool

<http://www.windowpasswordsrecovery.com>



## ElcomSoft System Recovery

<http://www.elcomsoft.com>



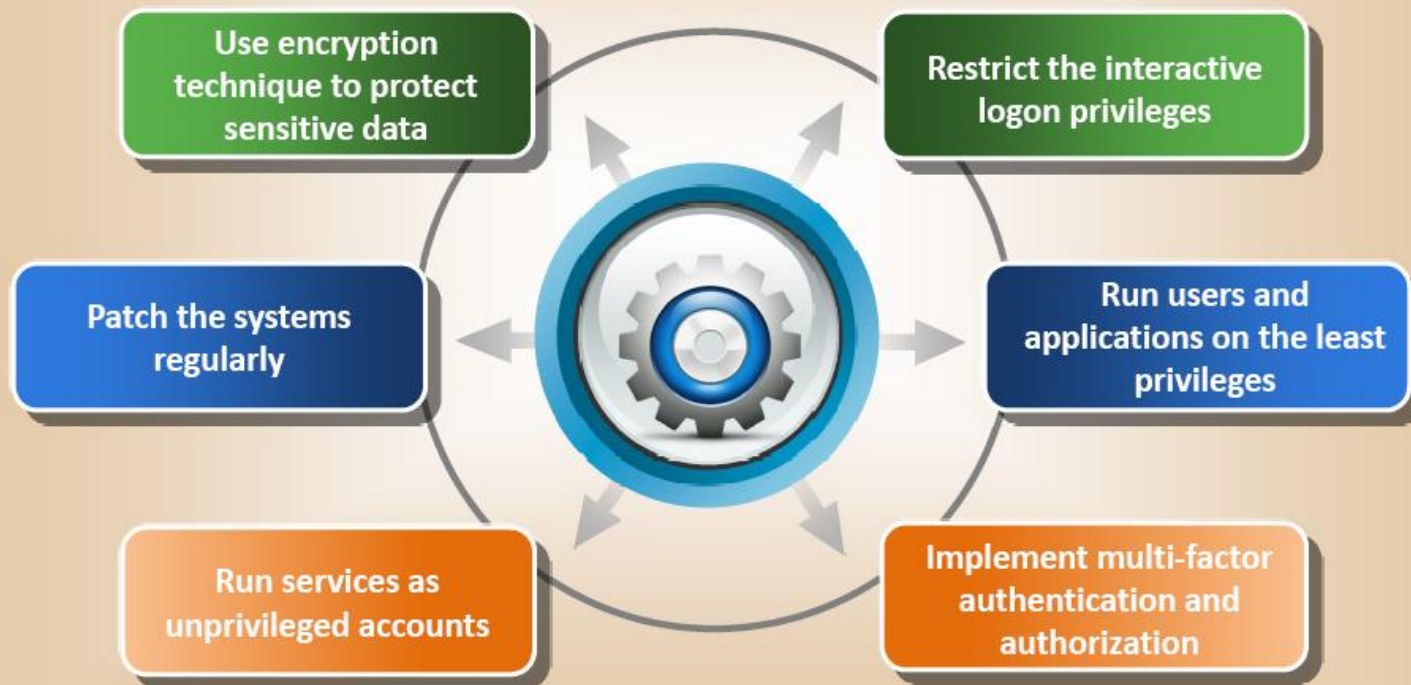
## Trinity Rescue Kit

<http://trinityhome.org>





# How to Defend against Privilege Escalation?



# CEH System Hacking Steps



Cracking  
Passwords



Escalating  
Privileges



Executing  
Applications



Covering  
Tracks



Hiding  
Files



Penetration  
Testing



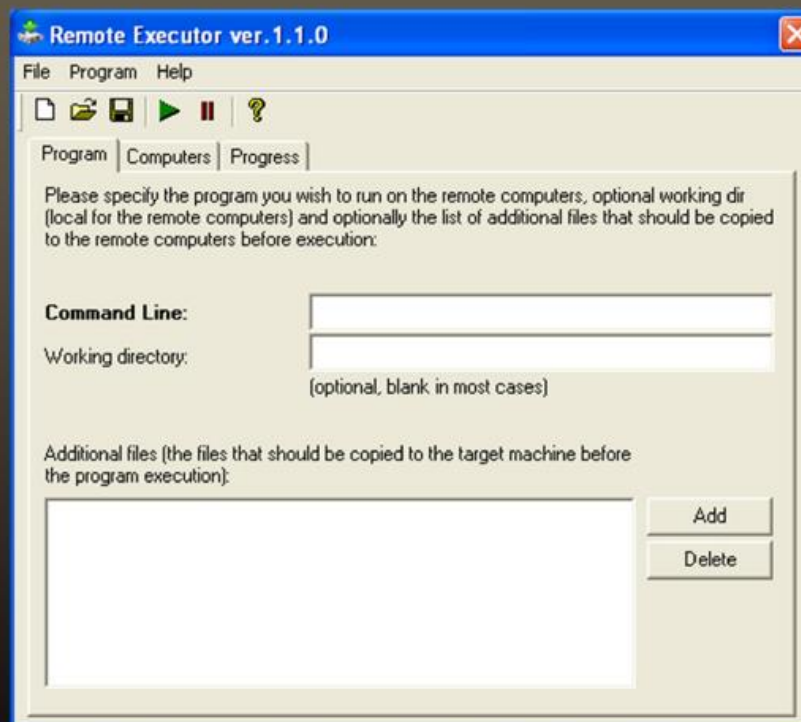
# Executing Applications

Attackers execute malicious applications in this stage. This is called “owning” the system



# Alchemy Remote Executor

- Alchemy Remote Executor is a system management tool that allows you to execute programs on **remote network computers**
- The program executes on **multiple remote computers** simultaneously



<http://www.alchemy-lab.com>

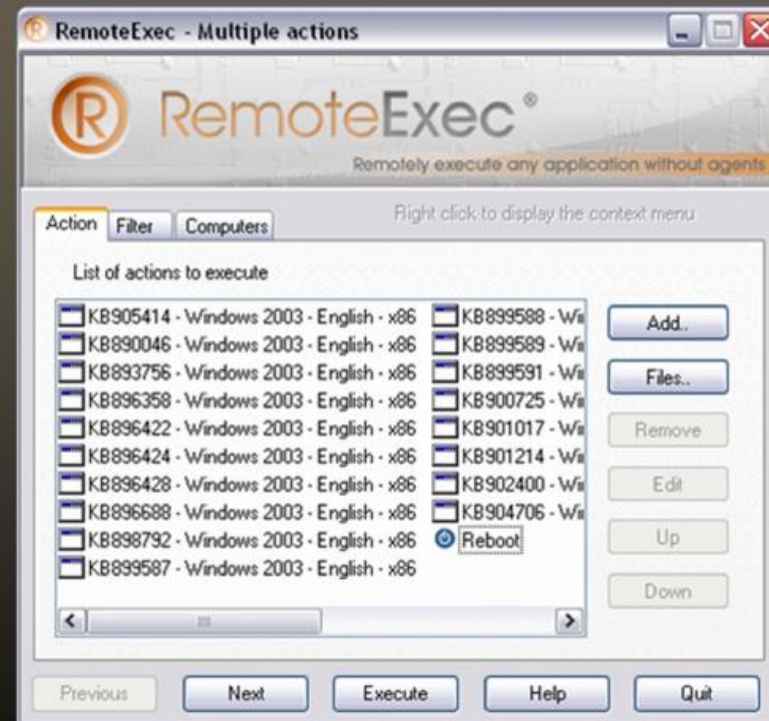


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# RemoteExec



<http://www.pnlttools.com>



# Execute This!

**Remote Program Executor**

File Help

Computer Name:  Add

To begin use one of the methods found under the File menu to load computer names into the box labelled 'Available Computers'. Then highlight the computers you wish to target from the list and click the 'Execute Program' button. The results of the Program Execution will be displayed below.

File to copy to Remote Computer:  ...

Destination of File for Remote Computer:

File to Execute On Remote Computer:

If you wish to copy a local file to the remote computers before execution please fill in the boxes labelled 'File to Copy to Remote Computer' and 'Destination of File for Remote Computer'. If these boxes are left blank then the file specified in the 'File to Execute' box will be executed.

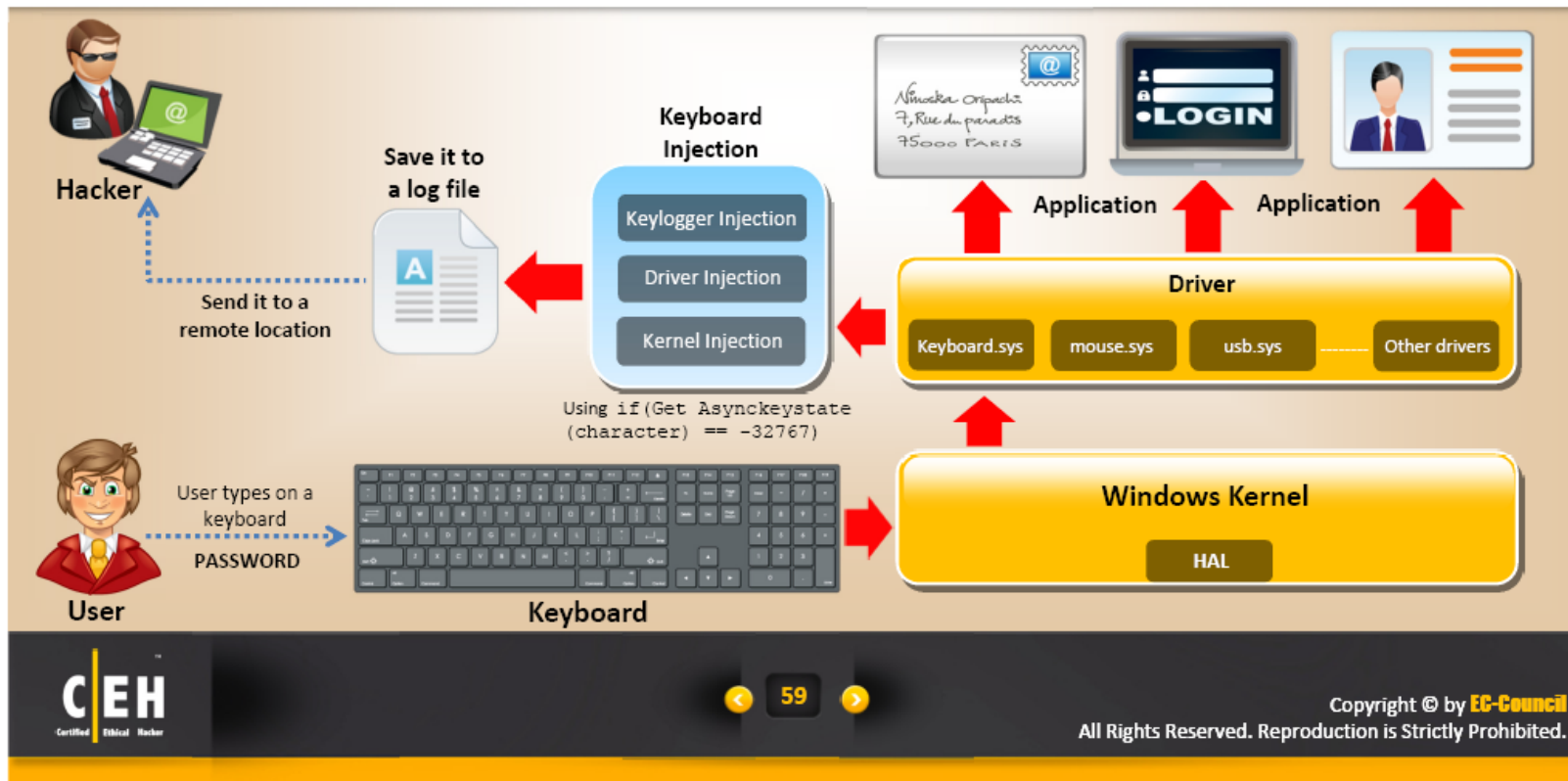
Available Computers:

PC Name	Date/Time	Status	File Name

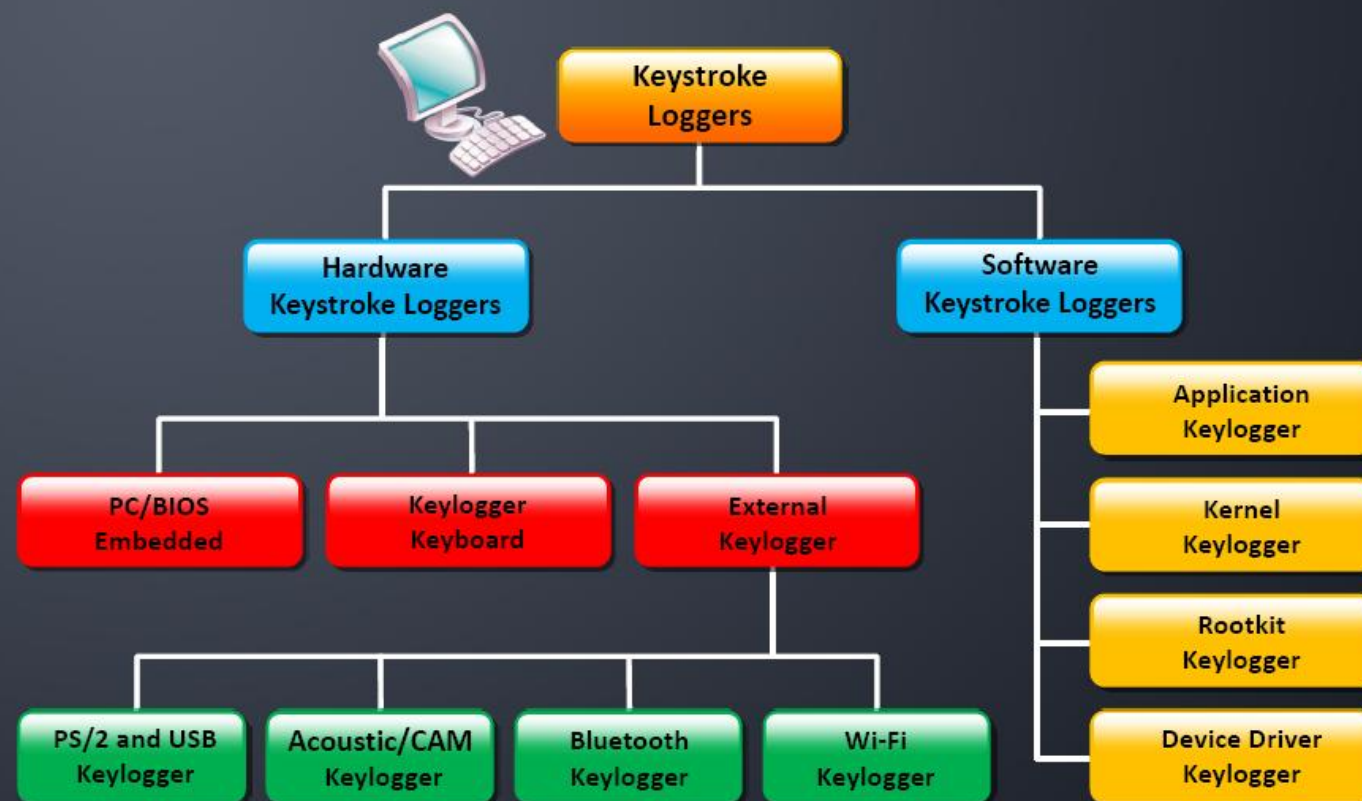
<http://www.cyntrigal.com>

# Keylogger

- Keystroke loggers are programs or hardware devices that **monitor each keystroke** as user types on a keyboard; logs on to a file or transmits them to a remote location
- Keyloggers are placed between the **keyboard hardware** and the **operating system**
- Legitimate applications for keyloggers include in office and industrial settings to monitor employees' computer activities and in home environments where parents can monitor and spy on children's activity



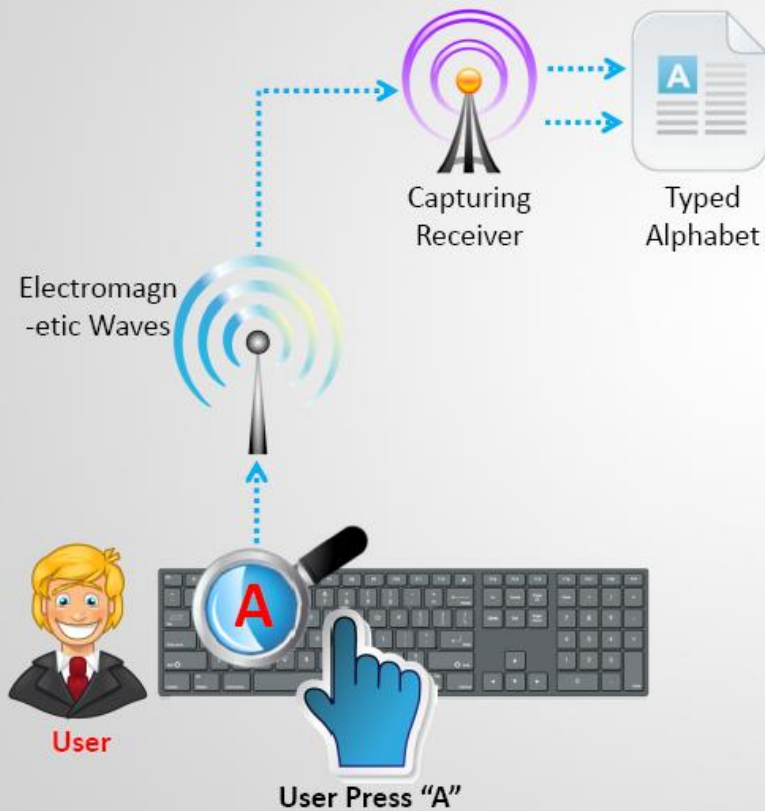
# Types of **Keystroke** Loggers



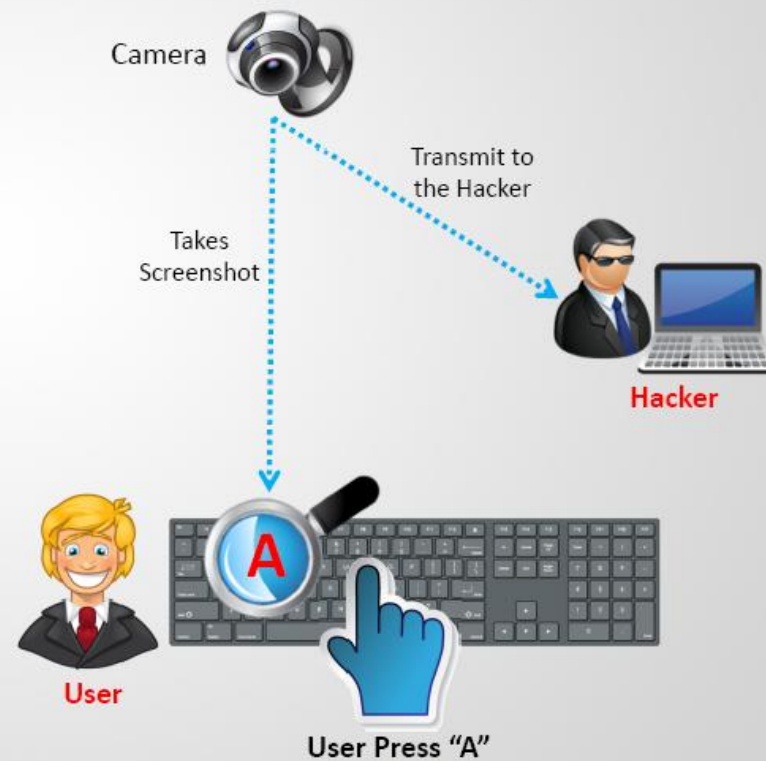


# Acoustic/CAM Keylogger

## Acoustic Keylogger



## CAM Keylogger





PS/2 Keylogger



USB Keylogger



Wi-Fi Keylogger



Keylogger embedded  
inside the keyboard



Bluetooth Keylogger



Hardware Keylogger

# Keylogger: **Advanced Keylogger**



<http://www.mykeylogger.com>



# Keylogger: **Spytech SpyAgent**



<http://www.keylogger.org>

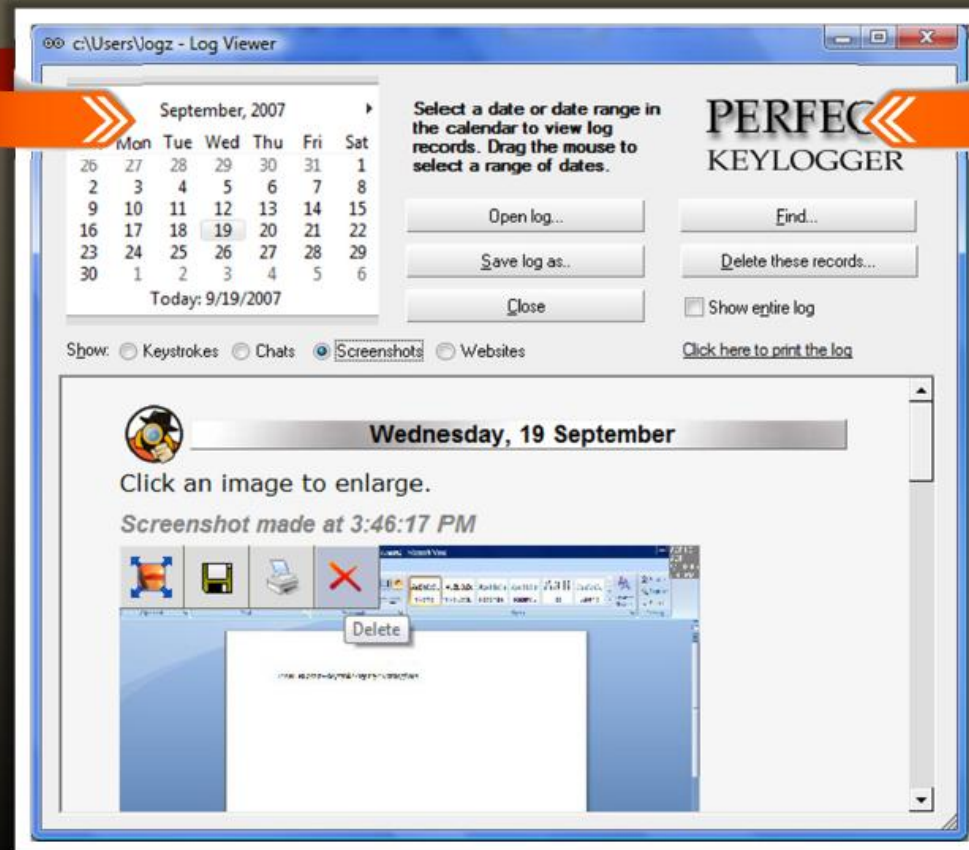


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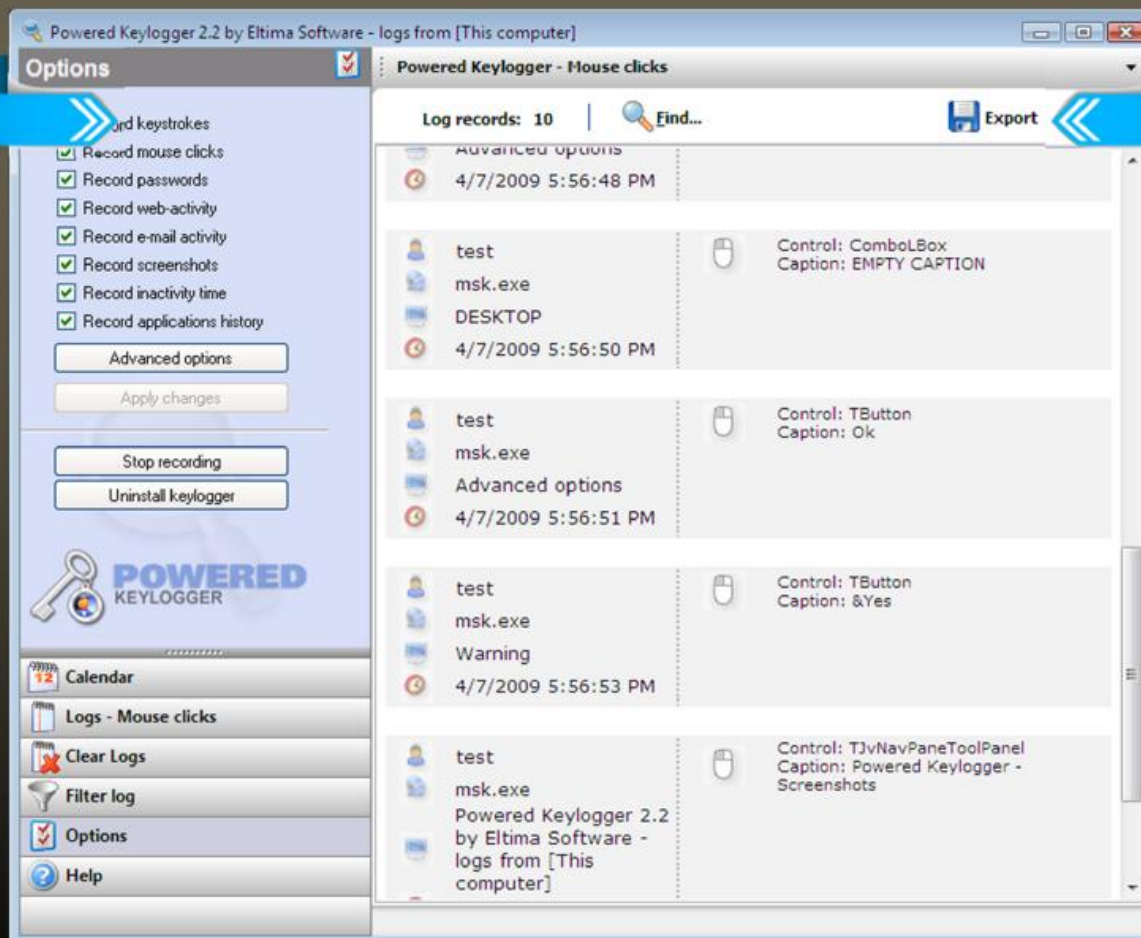
# Keylogger: Perfect Keylogger



<http://www.blazingtools.com>



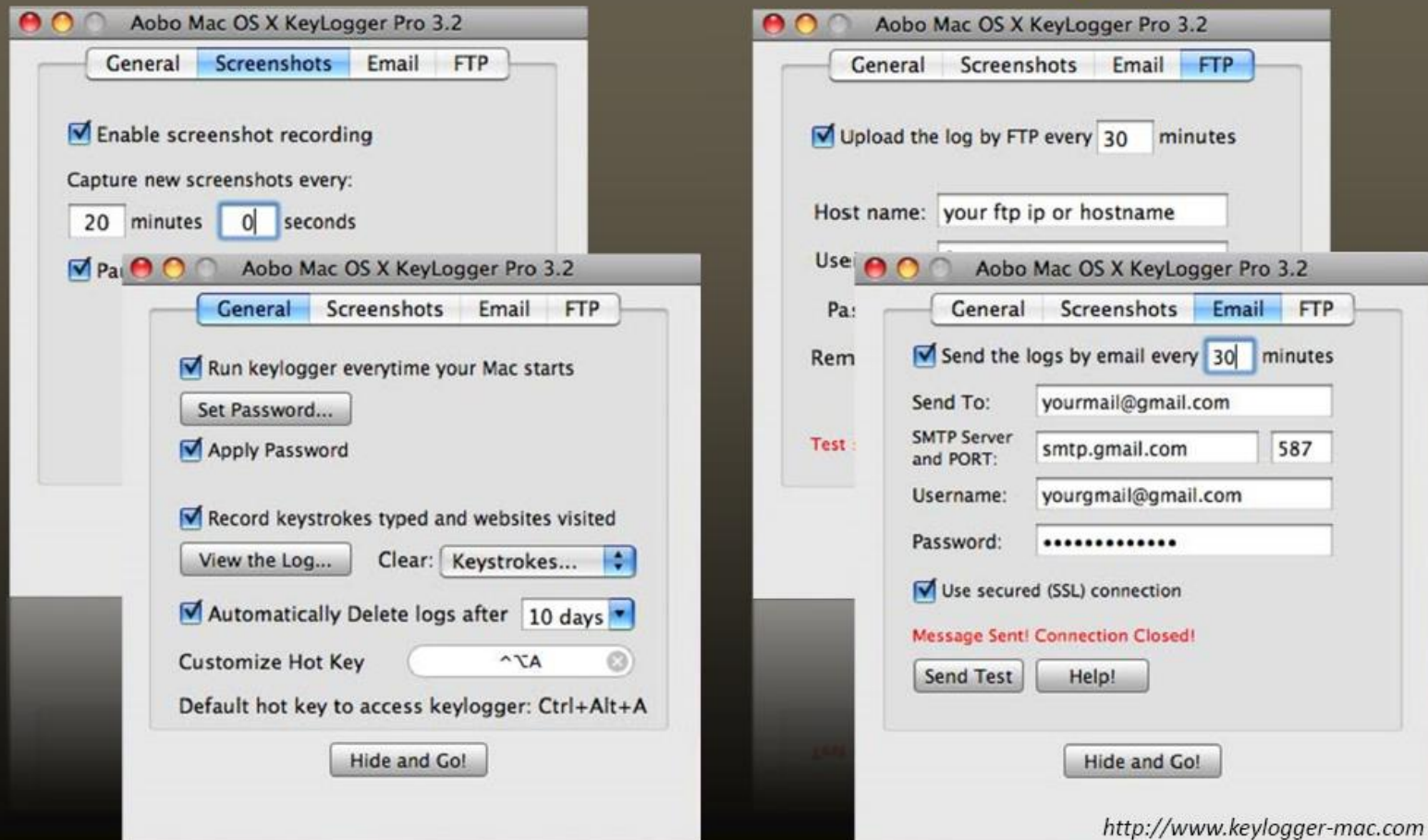
# Keylogger: Powered Keylogger



<http://www.mykeylogger.com>



# Keylogger for Mac: Aobo Mac OS X KeyLogger





# Keylogger for Mac: Perfect Keylogger for Mac





# Hardware Keylogger: KeyGhost

**KEY GHOST**  
THE HARDWARE KEYLOGGER

**Interface Security**

**THAWTE**  
Authentic Site  
Secured by SSL

Ordering Customer Support Products Company Info Links Helpdesk

We welcome

VISA MasterCard AMERICAN EXPRESS

Home - Site Map

- Home
- Keylogger
- Reviews
- Demonstration
- Testimonials
- Photos
- Specifications
- FAQ
- Press releases
- Download

The KeyGhost Hardware Keylogger is a tiny plug-in device that records every keystroke typed on any PC computer.

[learn more >>](#)

**KeyGhost Headlines**

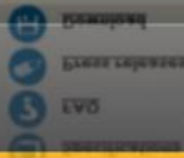
**NEW! KeyGhost SX**  
New compact design. Huge 2,000,000 Keystroke capacity! Store and retrieve approx 12 months worth of typing. Patent Pending triple-speed download. Visit the website below for more information on this keylogger.  
<http://www.keyghost.com/sx>

**TimeDate Stamping KeyGhost SX**  
Click the link below to visit the KeyGhost SX website:  
<http://www.KeyGhost.com/SX>

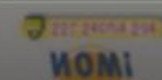
**KeyGhost External Stand-alone Models**  
KeyGhost Home Edition 128K Flash Memory - \$89  
KeyGhost Std 512K Flash Memory - \$99  
KeyGhost Pro 1 Megabyte Flash Memory - \$149  
KeyGhost Pro SE 2 Megabyte Flash Memory - \$199

**ORDER NOW!**  
SSL Secure Site

<http://www.keyghost.com>



KeyGhost External Stand-alone Models  
KeyGhost Home Edition 128K Flash Memory - \$89  
KeyGhost Std 512K Flash Memory - \$99  
KeyGhost Pro 1 Megabyte Flash Memory - \$149  
KeyGhost Pro SE 2 Megabyte Flash Memory - \$199



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# Keyloggers



## iMonitorPC Business Plus

<http://www.imonitorpc.com>



## XPCSpy Pro

<http://www.x-pcsoft.com>



## PC Activity Monitor Standard

<http://www.pcacme.com>



## Handy Keylogger

<http://www.handy-keylogger.com>



## KeyProwler Pro

<http://www.keyprowler.com>



## KeyProwler

<http://www.keyprowler.com>



## PC Activity Monitor Lite

<http://www.pcacme.com>



## Stealth Keylogger

<http://www.amplusnet.com>



# Keyloggers



**Keylogger Spy Monitor**  
<http://www.ematrixsoft.com>



**All In One Keylogger**  
<http://www.relytec.com>



**REFOG Personal Monitor**  
<http://www.refog.com>



**WinSession Logger**  
<http://cromosoft.com>



**Actual Keylogger**  
<http://www.actualkeylogger.com>



**Spy Lantern Keylogger Pro**  
<http://www.spy-lantern.com>



**Spytector**  
<http://www.spytector.com>



**PC Spy Keylogger**  
<http://www.pc-spy-keylogger.com>



# Keyloggers



## Golden Eye

<http://www.monitoring-spy-software.com>



## Revealr Keylogger

<http://www.logixoft.com>



## Spy Keylogger

<http://www.spy-key-logger.com>



## IKS Software Keylogger

<http://amecisco.com>



## Emsa FlexInfo Pro

<http://www.e-systems.ro>



## Quick Keylogger

<http://www.quick-keylogger.com>



## Actual Spy

<http://www.actualsepy.com>



## Ghost Keylogger

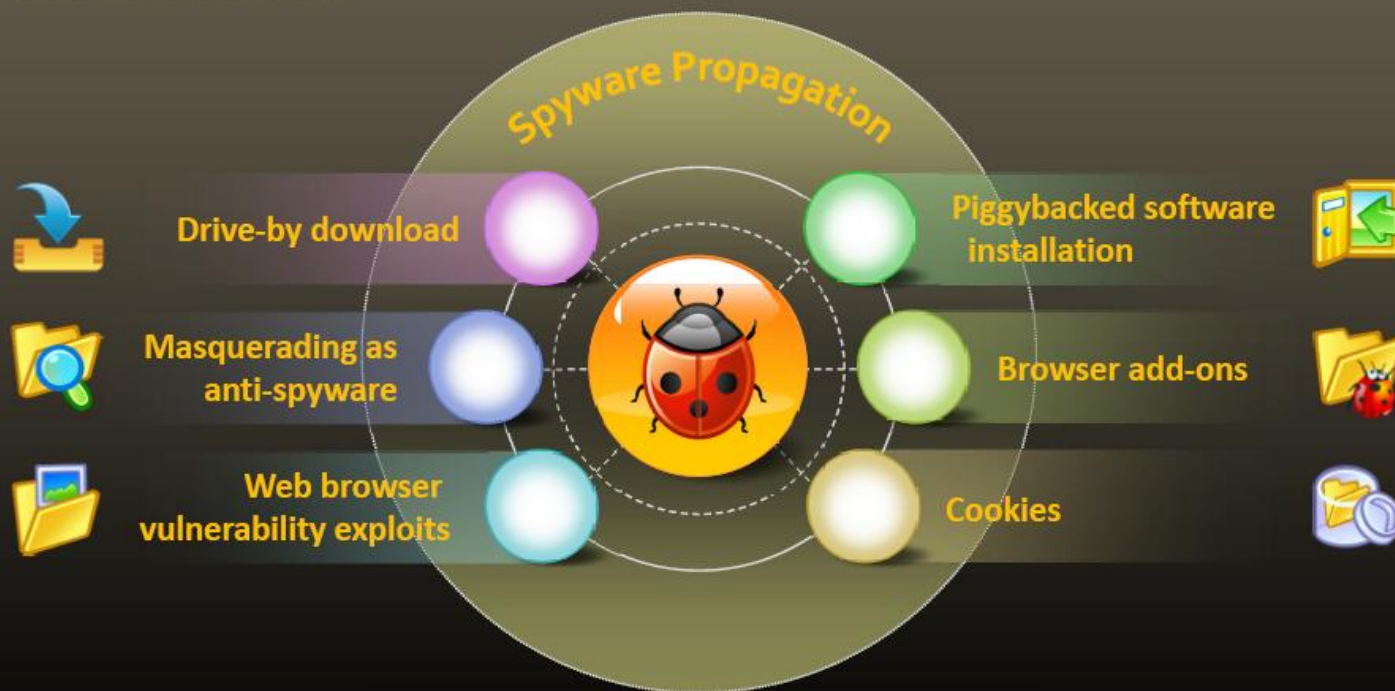
<http://www.keylogger.net>





# Spyware

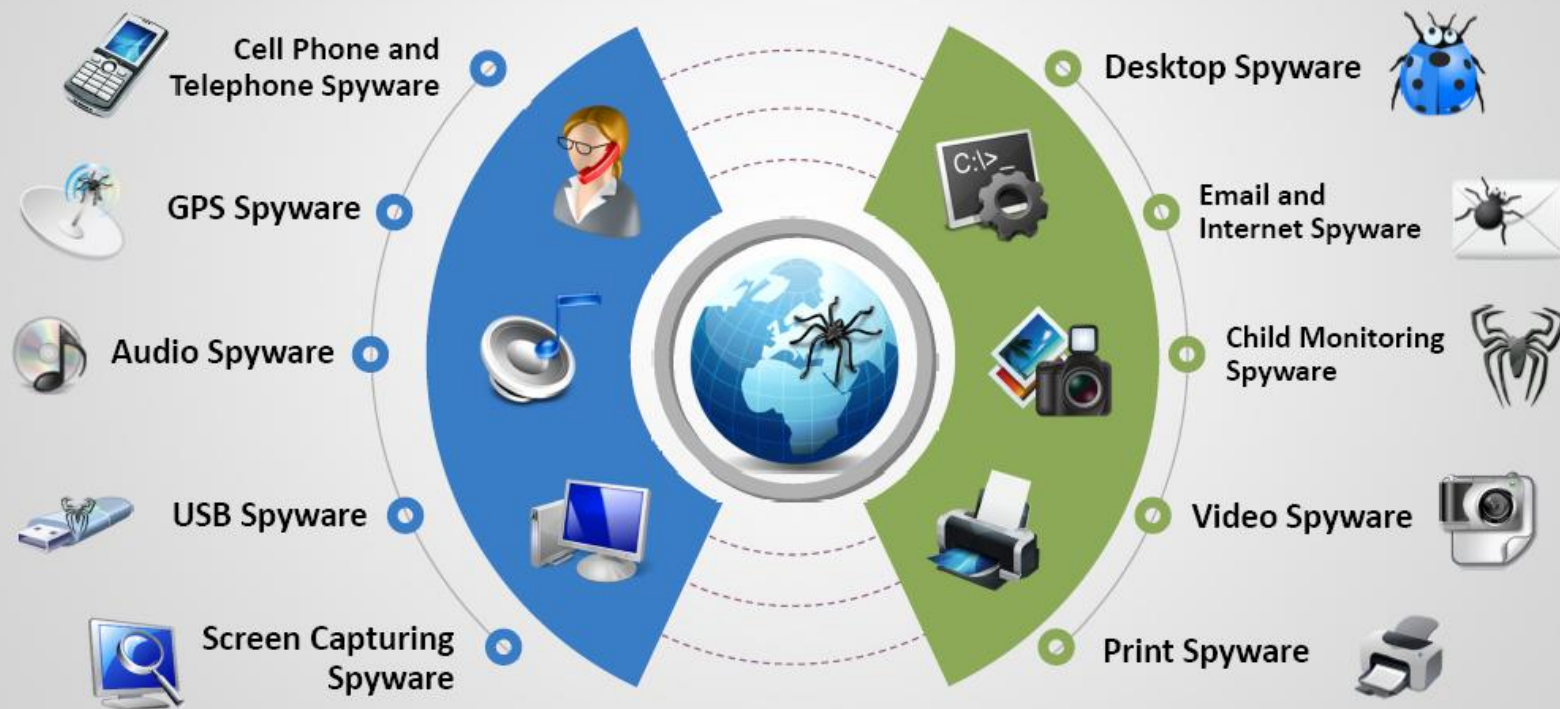
Spyware is a program that **records user's interaction** with the computer and Internet without the a user's knowledge. Spyware is stealthy, hiding its process, files, and other objects in order to avoid removal.



# What Does the **Spyware** Do?



# Types of Spywares





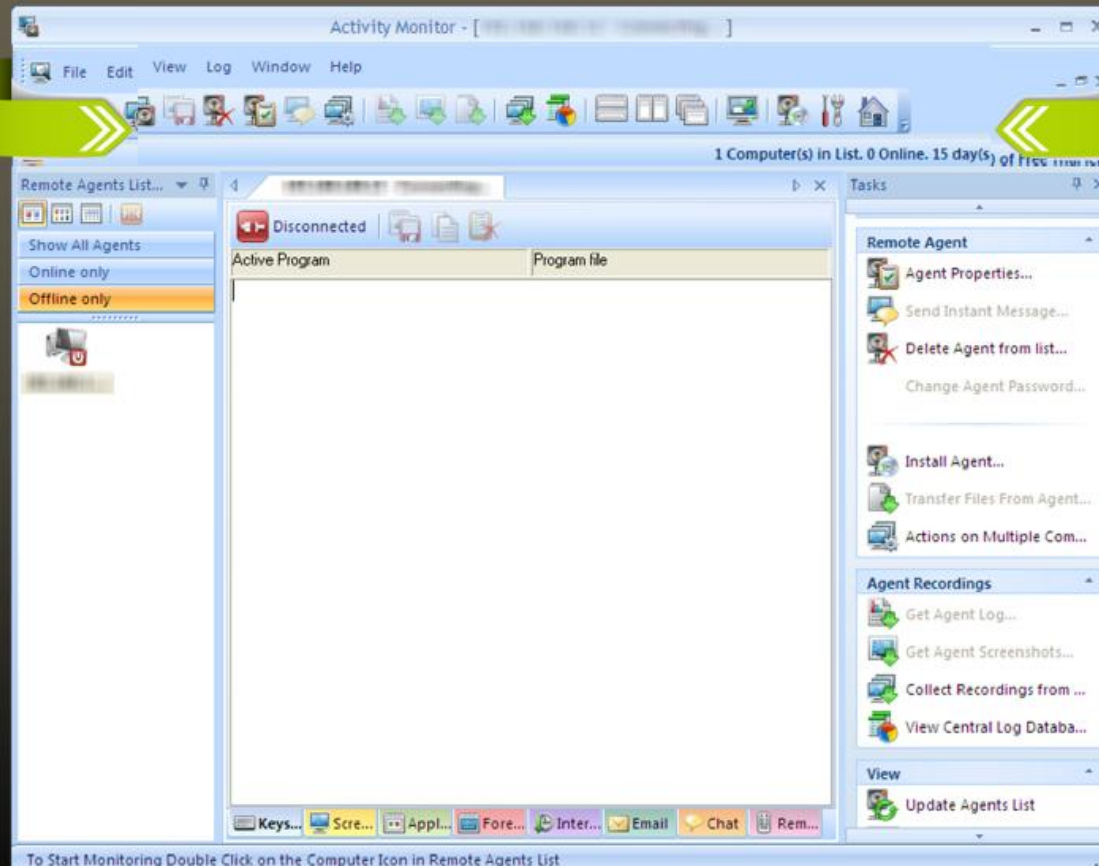
# Desktop Spyware

Desktop spyware **provides information** regarding what network users did on their desktops, how, and when





# Desktop Spyware: Activity Monitor



<http://www.softactivity.com>



# Desktop Spyware



**SpyMe Tools**

<http://www.lcibrossolutions.com>



**Easy Remote**

<http://www.lcibrossolutions.com>



**Remote Desktop Spy**

<http://www.global-spy-software.com>



**Desktop Spy X**

<http://www.vistaspysoftware.com>



**SSPro**

<http://www.gpsoftdev.com>



**Chily Employee Monitoring**

<http://www.recoveryfix.com>



**Employee Desktop Live Viewer**

<http://www.nucleustechnologies.com>



**NetVizor**

<http://www.spytech-web.com>



# Email and Internet Spyware

## Email spyware

- E-mail spyware **monitors**, **records**, and **forwards** incoming and outgoing emails, including web-mail services like Gmail and Hotmail
- It records instant messages conducted in: AIM, MSN, Yahoo, MySpace, Facebook, etc.

- Internet spyware provides a **summary report** of overall web usage
- It records the date/time of visits and the active time spent on each website
- It block access to a specific web page or an entire website

## Internet spyware



# Email and Internet Spyware: eBLASTER

**eBLASTER**  
CONTROL PANEL

Settings Uninstall Help

Report Delivery Sent Reports Report of Recent Activity

Activity Reports, Forwarding Services and Alerts are sent via email using the following settings:

**Report Delivery Summary**

Based on your current settings, eBlaster will send an Activity Report via email **every 60 minutes** to 'john@gmail.com'.

eBlaster will automatically forward Emails and Keyword Alerts to 'john@gmail.com'.

Chat / Instant Messages forwarding is turned off.

**Send via Email to:** john@gmail.com CC... ?

**Activity Reports** ?

Activity Report Delivery: ☒ On ☐ Off

Send a Report: ☒ Every 60 Minutes of Activity ☐ Once a day at 10:15 AM

Format Report as: ☒ HTML ☐ Plain Text

**Email** ?

Forward All Emails: ☒ On ☐ Off

Include Attachments: ☐ On ☒ Off

**Chat / Instant Message** ?

Forward All Chat/IMs: ☐ On ☒ Off

**Alerts** ?

Forward Keyword Alerts: ☒ On ☐ Off

Settings... Save

**Send a Test Email**

<http://www.spectorsoft.com>

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# Internet and E-mail Spyware



## Imonitor Employee Activity

<http://www.employee-monitoring-software.cc>



## Employee Monitoring

<http://www.employee-monitoring.net>



## OsMonitor

<http://www.os-monitor.com>



## Ascendant NFM

<http://www.ascendant-security.com>



## Wiretap Professional

<http://www.wiretappro.com>



## Spy Software XP

<http://www.softbe.com>



## Spylab WebSpy

<http://www.spylab.org>

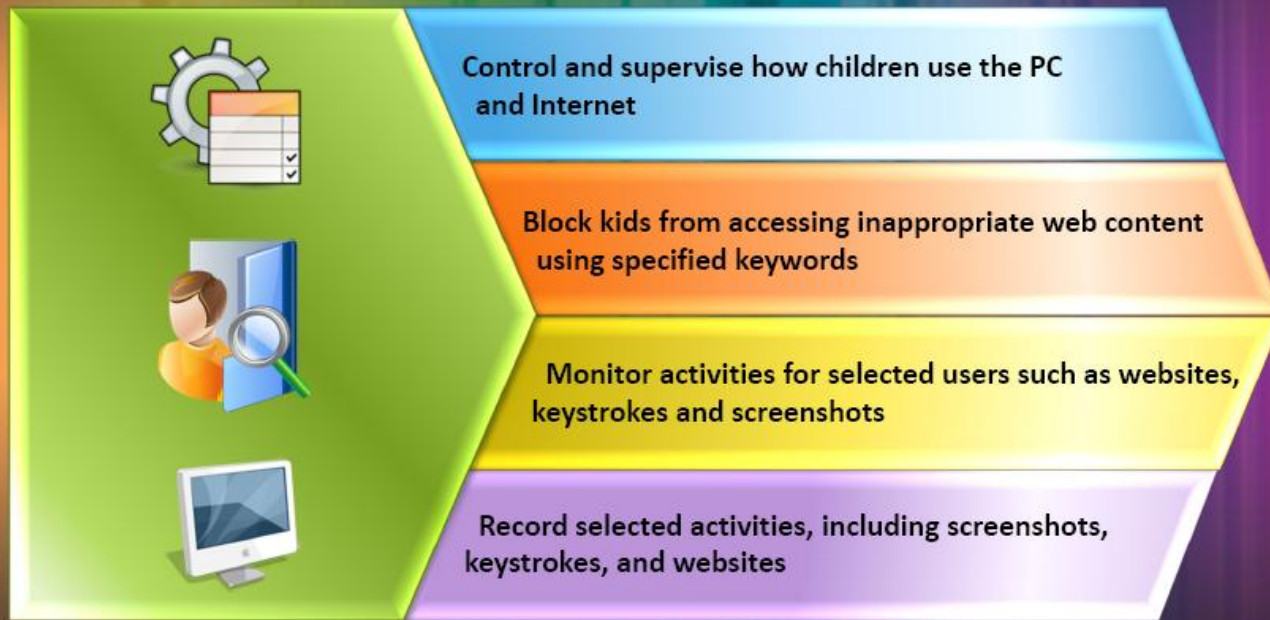


## Personal Inspector

<http://www.spyarsenal.com>



# Child Monitoring Spyware



# Child Monitoring Spyware: Advanced Parental Control



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# Child Monitoring Spyware



**Silent Monitoring**

<http://www.silentmonitoring.com>



**Net Nanny Home Suite**

<http://www.netnanny.com>



**KSS Parental Control**

<http://www.isoftwise.com>



**CyberSieve**

<http://www.softforyou.com>



**iProtectYou Pro**

<http://www.softforyou.com>



**Big Mother**

<http://www.tupsoft.com>



**SpyOn Baby**

<http://www.spyingmachines.com>



**SentryPC**

<http://www.spytech-web.com>





# Screen Capturing Spyware



Screen capturing spyware takes screenshots of local or remote PCs at a predefined interval of time



It allows monitoring screens in real-time of all the user activities on the network



These spywares may also capture keystrokes, mouse activity, visited website URLs and printer activity in Real-time



Screen capturing spyware generally saves screenshots to local disk or send them to attacker via FTP or e-mail



# Screen Capturing Spyware: **Spector Pro**



<http://www.spectorsoft.com>



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# Screen Capturing Spyware



## Hidden Recorder

<http://www.oleansoft.com>



## Hidden Camera

<http://www.oleansoft.com>



## Desktop Spy

<http://www.spyarsenal.com>



## Quick Screen Note

<http://www.oleansoft.com>



## IcyScreen

<http://www.16software.com>



## SoftActivity TS Monitor

<http://www.softactivity.com>



## PC Tattletale

<http://www.pctattletale.com>



## Computer Screen Spy Monitor

<http://www.mysuperspy.com>



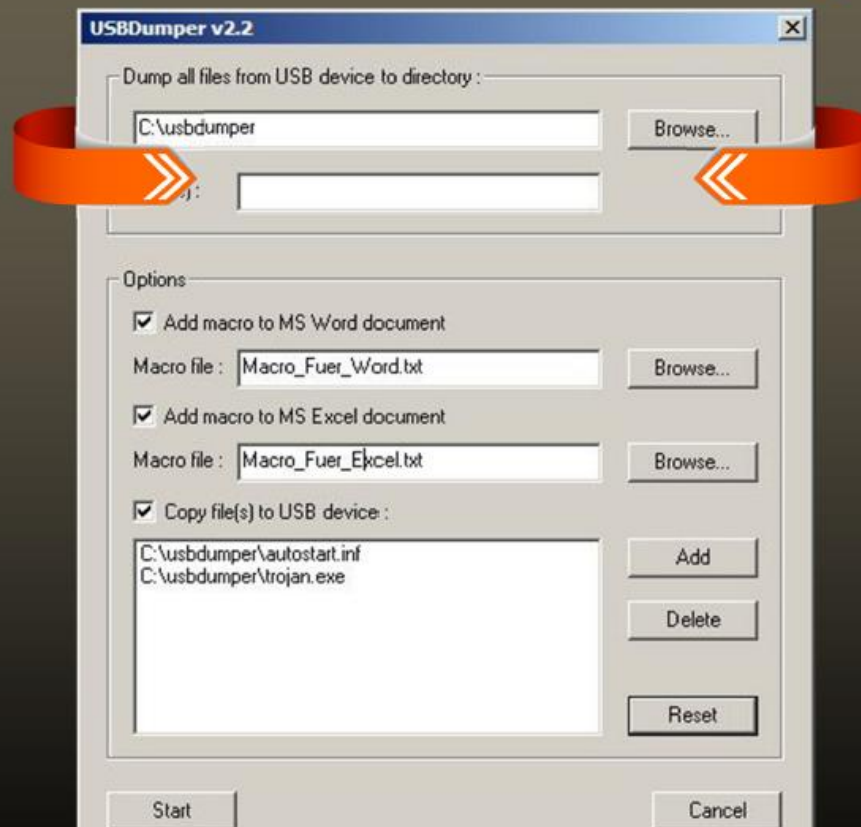
# USB Spyware

- USB spyware **copies files** from USB devices to your hard disk in hidden mode without any request
- It may also capture, display, record and analyze **data transferred** between any USB device a connected to PC and applications





# USB Spyware: USBDumper



<http://www.valgasu.org>



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# USB Spyware



## USB Spy

<http://www.everstrike.com>



## USB sniffer

<http://benoit.papillault.free.fr>



## USB Monitor

<http://www.hhdsoftware.com>



## USB Data Theft Protection Tool

<http://www.monitorusb.com>



## USB Hacksaw

<http://www.hak5.org>



## USBDeview

<http://www.nirsoft.net>



## USB Data Protection Tool

<http://www.liveusbmonitor.com>



## USB Grabber

<http://digitaldream.persianguig.com>



# Audio Spyware

Audio spyware monitors and records variety of sounds on the computer

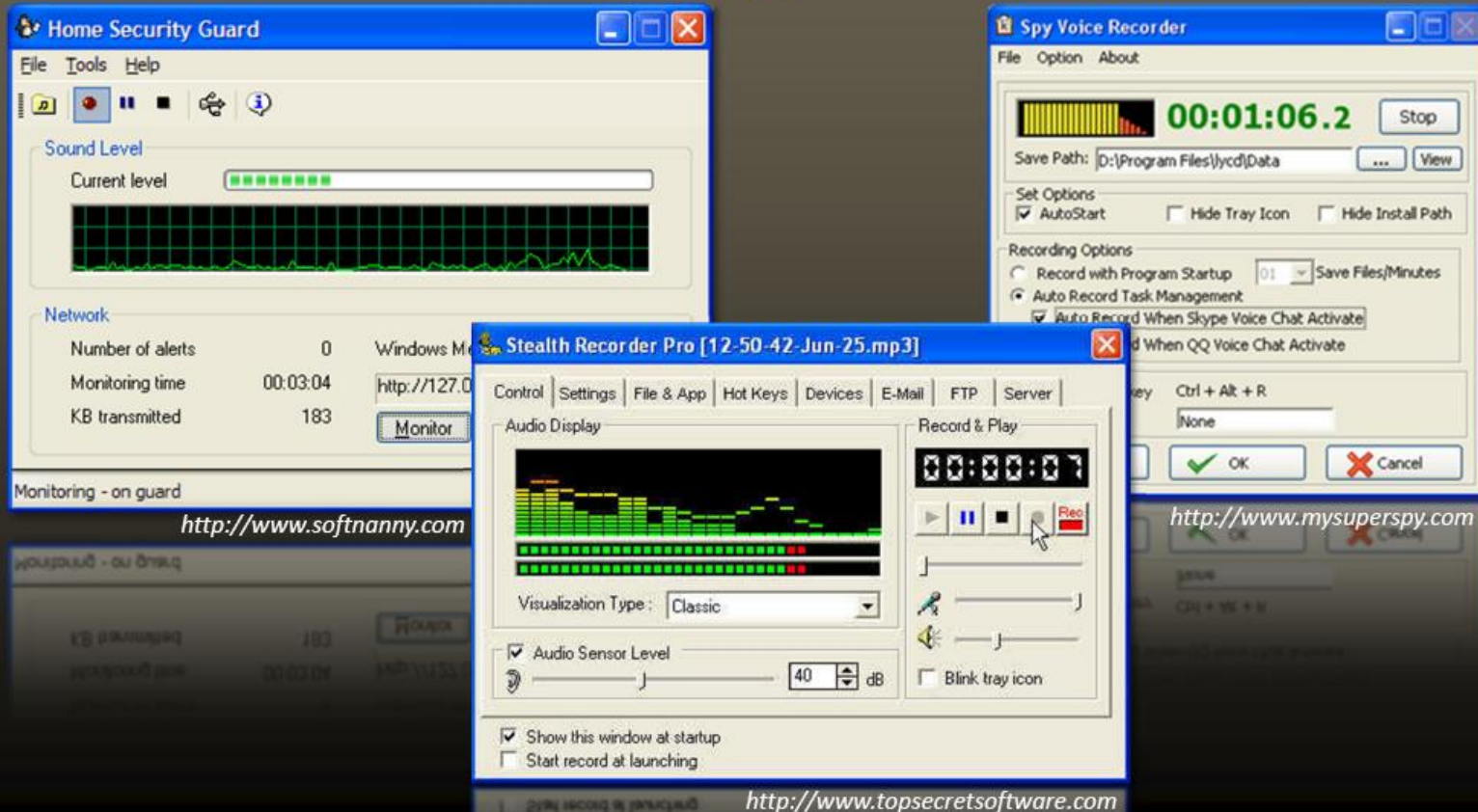
It records and spies voice chat message of different instant messengers



Malicious users use audio spyware to snoop and monitor conference recordings, phone calls, radio broadcasts



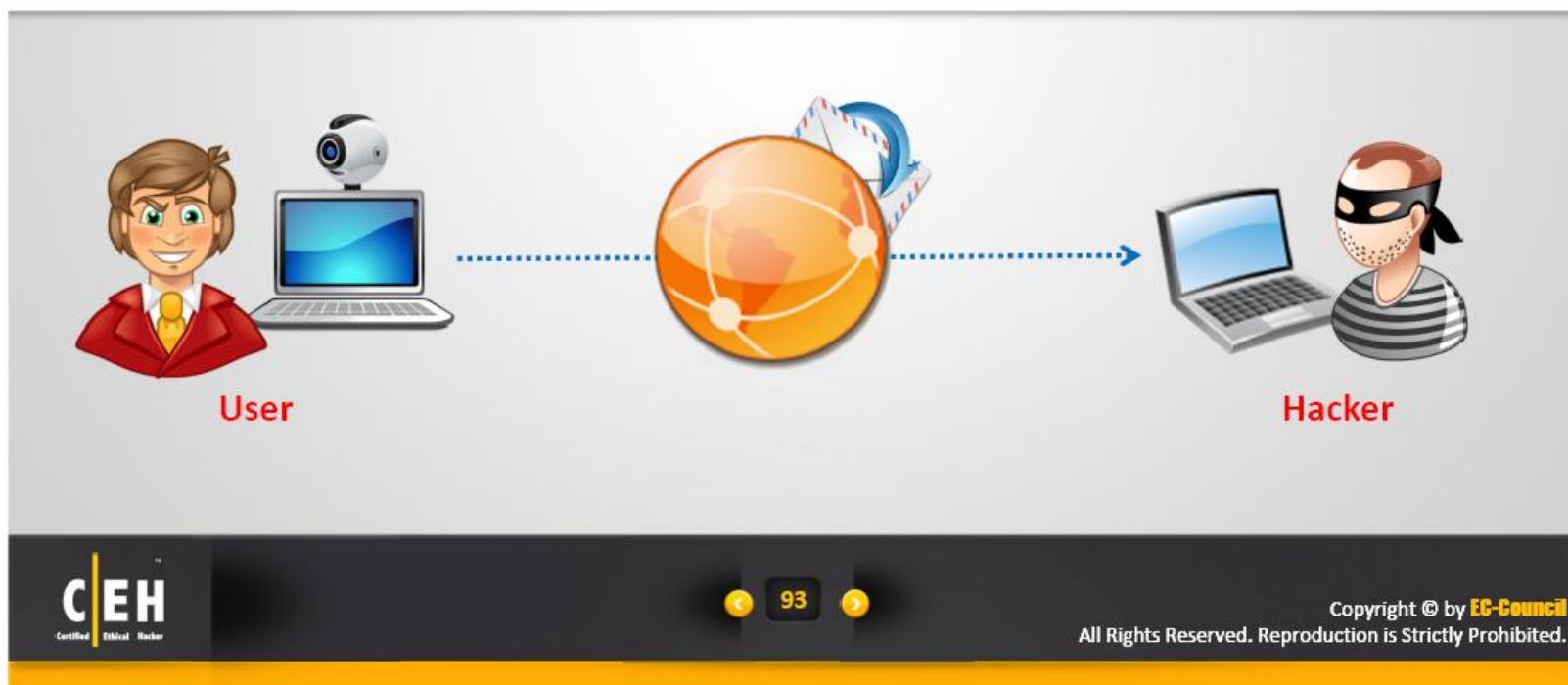
# Audio Spyware: RoboNanny, Stealth Recorder Pro and Spy Voice Recorder



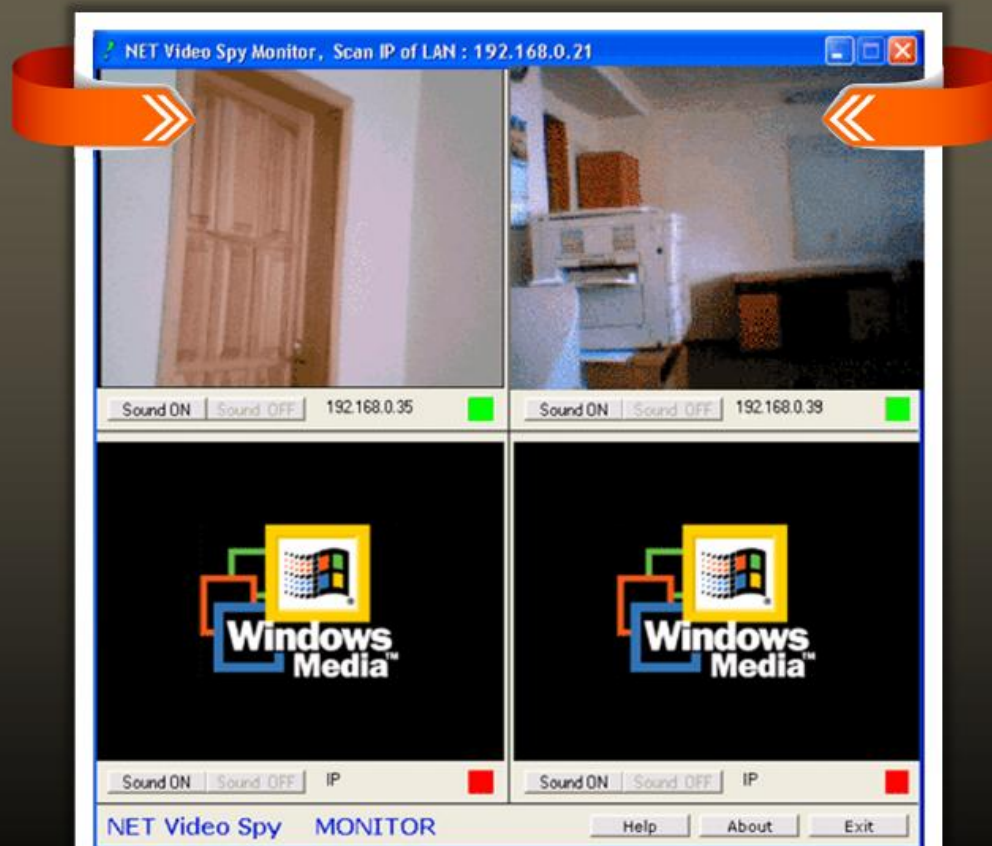


# Video Spyware

- Video spyware secretly **monitors** and **records** webcams and video IM conversions
- Attackers can remotely view webcams via the web or mobile phones
- Video spyware can be used for **video surveillance** of sensitive facilities



# Video Spyware: Net Video Spy



<http://www.sarbash.com>



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# Video Spyware



**WebCam Recorder**  
<http://webcamrecorder.com>



**WebcamMagic**  
<http://www.robomagic.com>



**EyeSpyFX**  
<http://www.eyespyfx.com>



**I-Can-See-You**  
<http://www.internetsafetysoftware.com>



**Digi-Watcher**  
<http://www.digi-watcher.com>



**Eyeline Video Surveillance Software**  
<http://www.nchsoftware.com>



**Capturix VideoSpy**  
<http://www.capturix.com>

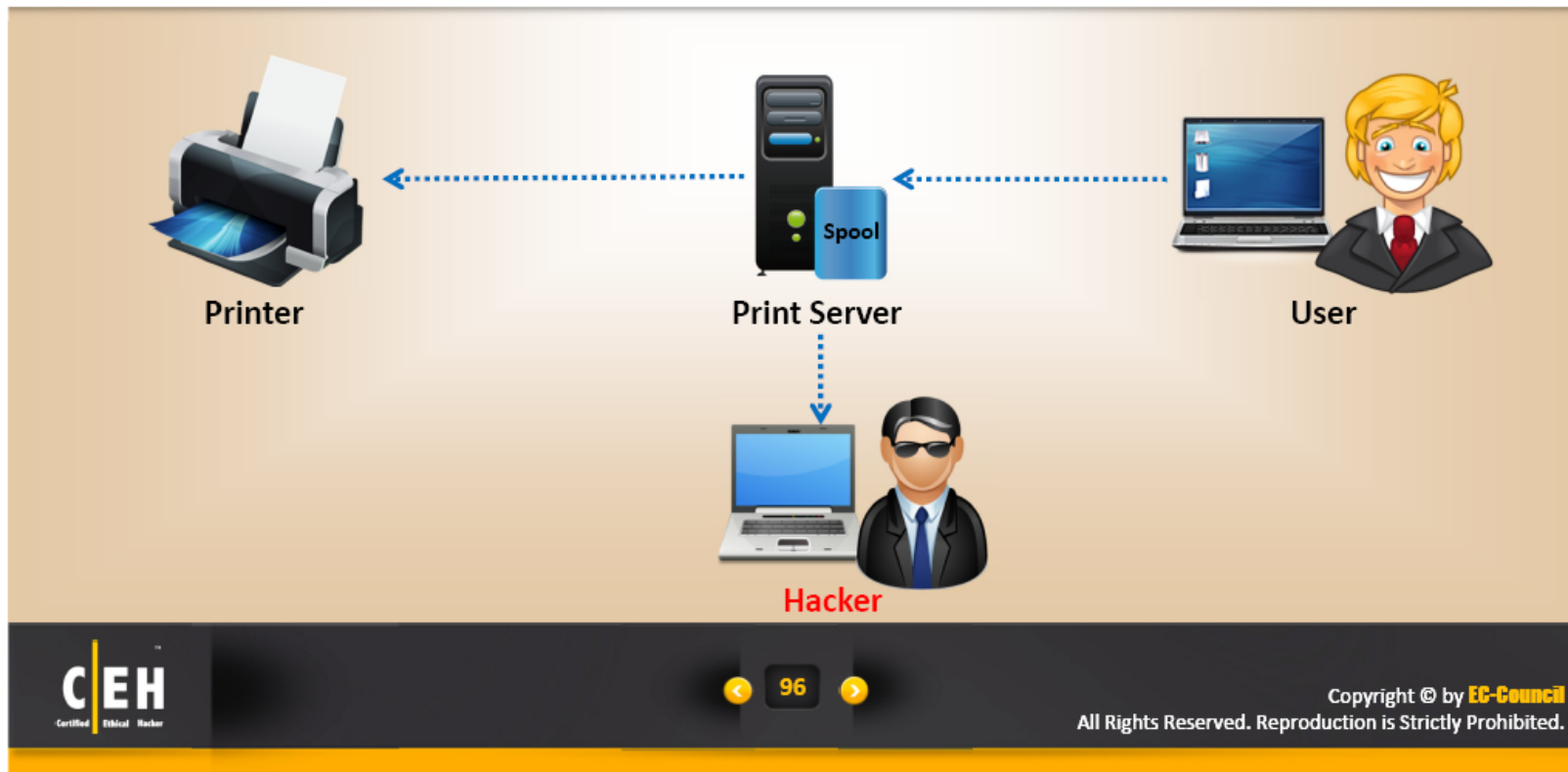


**Hidden Camera Control**  
<http://www.rempubs.com>



# Print Spyware

- Printer spyware facilitates remote printer usage monitoring
- It can be used to detect exact **print job properties** such as number of copies, number of printed pages, and content printed





# Print Spyware: Printer Activity Monitor

The screenshot displays the 'Printer Activity Monitor' application window. The main pane shows a report titled 'Top 10 (All-in-One)' with columns for 'Activity Breakdown', 'Bytes Printed', 'Pages Printed', 'Jobs Count', and 'Percentage'. The report lists activity for various users, host names, applications, and printer names.

Activity Breakdown	Bytes Printed	Pages Printed	Jobs Count	Percentage
Username	205.63 MB	100	81	100%
WINDOWS2003\Administrator	180 MB	60	60	74.07%
REDLINE\user	23.56 MB	26	12	14.81%
SERVER2\Administrator	2.06 MB	14	9	11.11%
Host Name	205.63 MB	100	81	100%
WINDOWS2003	180 MB	60	60	74.07%
REDLINE	23.56 MB	26	12	14.81%
SERVER2	2.06 MB	14	9	11.11%
Application	205.63 MB	100	81	100%
firefox.exe	181.81 MB	68	63	77.78%
notepad.exe	293.36 KB	13	13	16.05%
iexplore.exe	20.18 MB	15	2	2.47%
EXCEL.EXE	184.77 KB	1	1	1.23%
chrome.exe	307.48 KB	2	1	1.23%
mmc.exe	2.86 MB	1	1	1.23%
Printer Name	205.63 MB	100	81	100%
AGFA-AccuSet v52.3	180 MB	60	60	74.07%
MS Publisher Color Printer	25.63 MB	39	20	24.69%
[Virt]Canon MF3110	1,148 B	1	1	1.23%

The right-hand pane contains task lists: 'Generation Tasks' (Generate a New Report, Generate a Predefined Report), 'Reports Tasks' (Print Report, Email Report, Export Report, Edit Report Settings, Save Report Settings, Save Report Settings As), 'Navigation Tasks' (Back, Toggle Report Style, View Printed Documents), and 'Related Tasks' (Find Text, Show Charts, Configure Settings, Manage Scheduled Tasks).

<http://www.redline-software.com>

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# Print Spyware



**Spyarsenal Print Monitor**  
<http://www.spyarsenal.com>



**PrintSniffer**  
<http://www.printsniffer.com>



**Accurate Printer Monitor**  
<http://www.aggsoft.com>



**Print Censor**  
<http://usefulsoft.com>



**All-Spy Print**  
<http://www.all-spy.com>



**O&K Print Watch**  
<http://www.prnwatch.com>



**Print Job Monitor**  
<http://www.imonitorsoft.com>

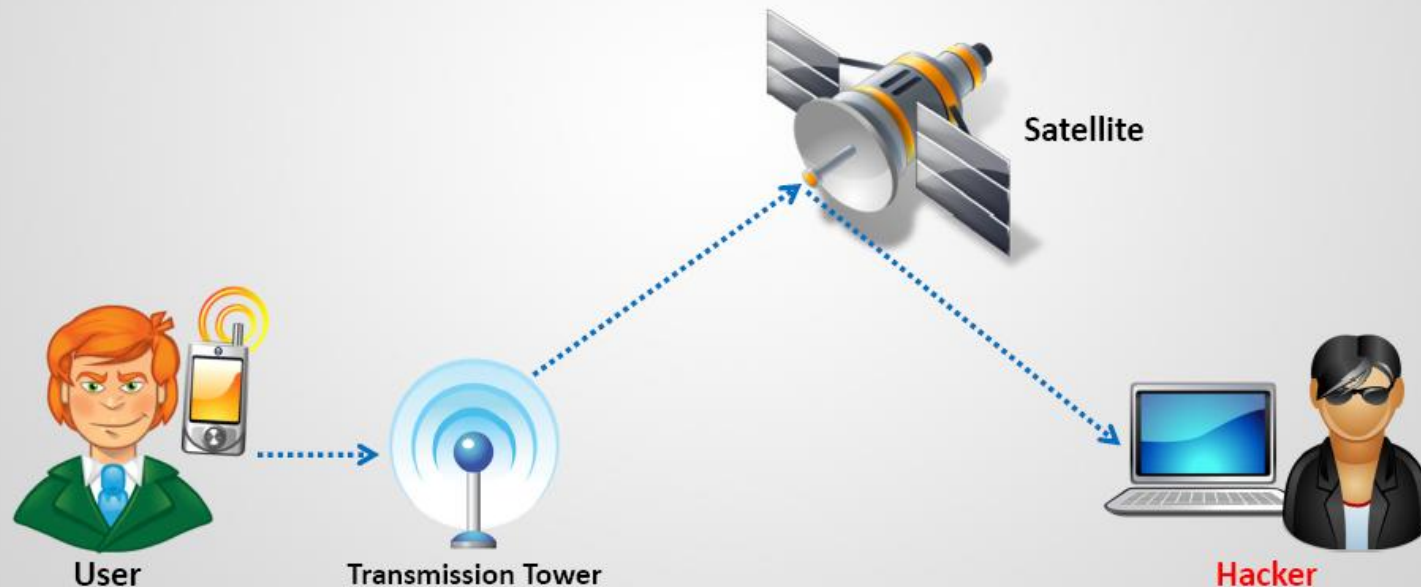


**PrintTrak**  
<http://www.lygil.com>

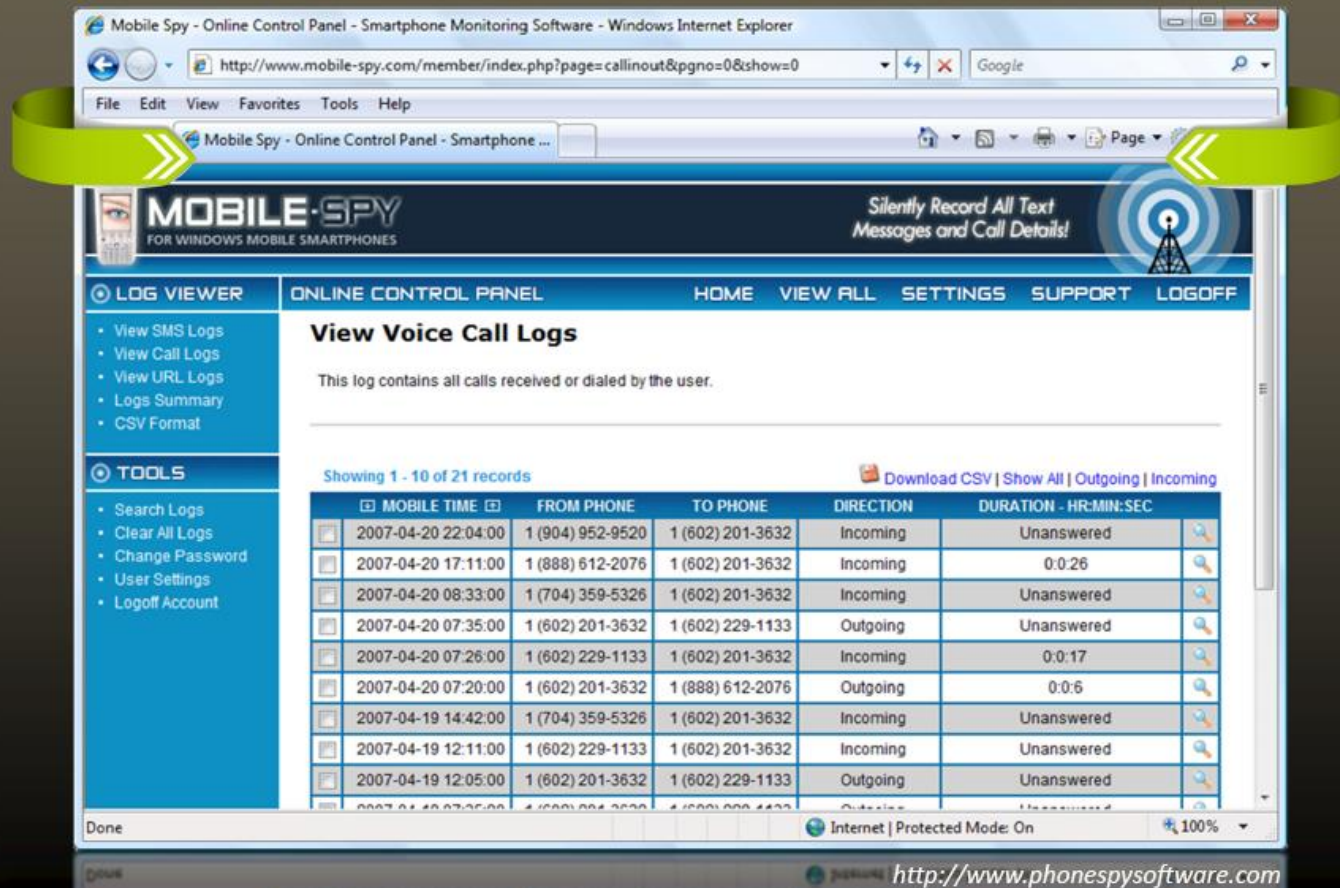


# Telephone/Cellphone Spyware

- Telephone/cellphone spyware **monitors** and **records** phone calls, text messages, and tracks employee cell phone usage
- Attackers install spyware on the devices they want to track. Which **secretly send data to attackers** through SMS or email



# Cellphone Spyware: Mobile Spy



Mobile Spy - Online Control Panel - Smartphone Monitoring Software - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.mobile-spy.com/member/index.php?page=callinout&pgno=0&show=0

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Mobile Spy - Online Control Panel - Smartphone ...

**MOBILE-SPY**  
FOR WINDOWS MOBILE SMARTPHONES

Silently Record All Text Messages and Call Details!

LOG VIEWER ONLINE CONTROL PANEL HOME VIEW ALL SETTINGS SUPPORT LOGOFF

**View Voice Call Logs**

This log contains all calls received or dialed by the user.

Showing 1 - 10 of 21 records

Download CSV | Show All | Outgoing | Incoming

MOBILE TIME	FROM PHONE	TO PHONE	DIRECTION	DURATION - HR:MIN:SEC
2007-04-20 22:04:00	1 (904) 952-9520	1 (602) 201-3632	Incoming	Unanswered
2007-04-20 17:11:00	1 (888) 612-2076	1 (602) 201-3632	Incoming	0:0:26
2007-04-20 08:33:00	1 (704) 359-5326	1 (602) 201-3632	Incoming	Unanswered
2007-04-20 07:35:00	1 (602) 201-3632	1 (602) 229-1133	Outgoing	Unanswered
2007-04-20 07:26:00	1 (602) 229-1133	1 (602) 201-3632	Incoming	0:0:17
2007-04-20 07:20:00	1 (602) 201-3632	1 (888) 612-2076	Outgoing	0:0:6
2007-04-19 14:42:00	1 (704) 359-5326	1 (602) 201-3632	Incoming	Unanswered
2007-04-19 12:11:00	1 (602) 229-1133	1 (602) 201-3632	Incoming	Unanswered
2007-04-19 12:05:00	1 (602) 201-3632	1 (602) 229-1133	Outgoing	Unanswered

Done Internet | Protected Mode: On 100%

http://www.phonespysoftware.com



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# Telephone/Cellphone Spyware



## Telephone Spy

<http://www.spyarsenal.com>



## VRS Recording System

<http://www.nch.com.au>



## Modem Spy

<http://www.modemspy.com>



## Phone spy

<http://www.gooods.com>



## MobiStealth Cell Phone Spy

<http://www.mobistealth.com>



## SPYPhone GOLD

<http://spyera.com>



## SpyPhoneTap

<http://www.spyphonetap.com>



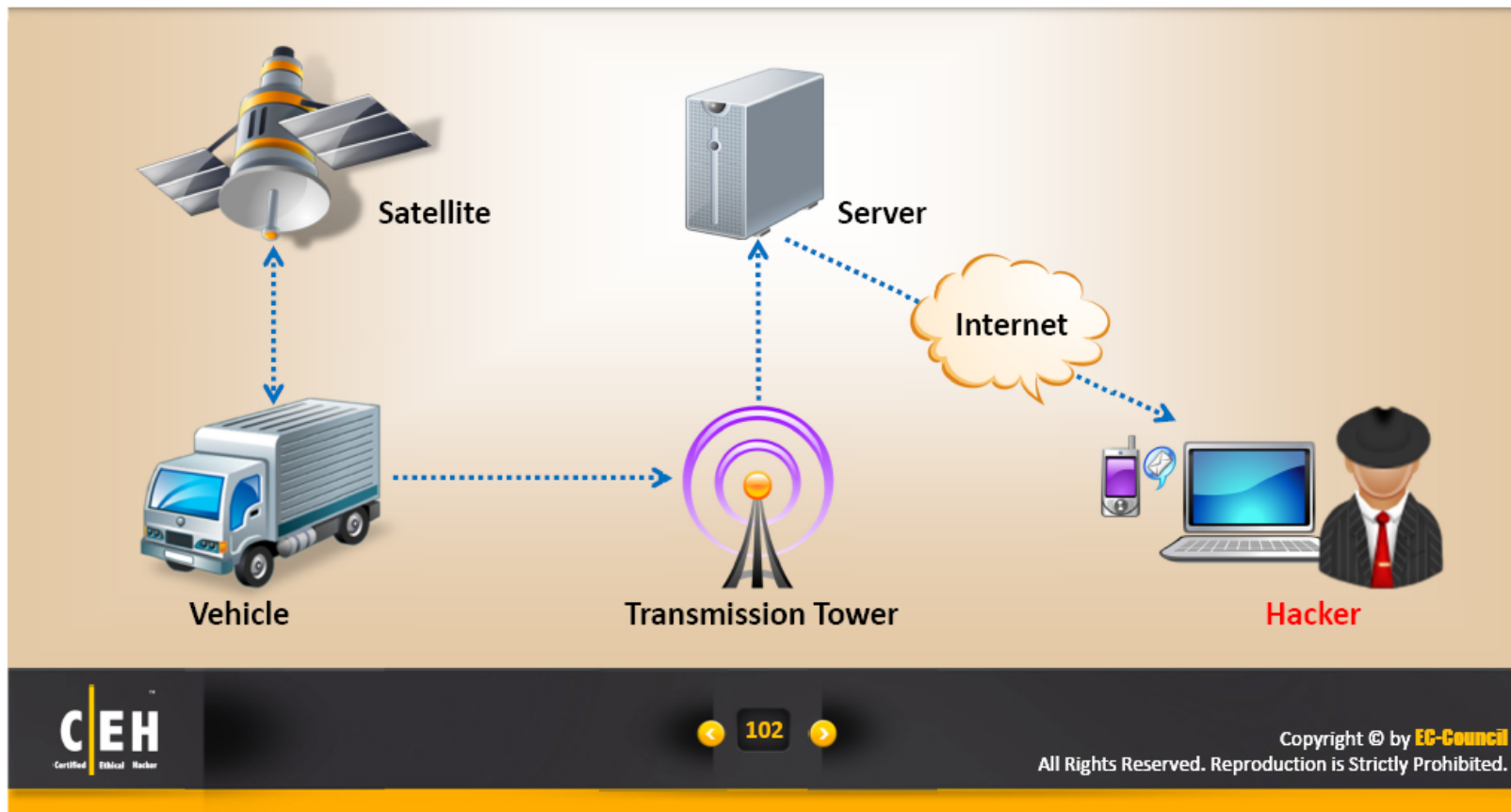
## FlexiSPY

<http://www.flexispy.com>

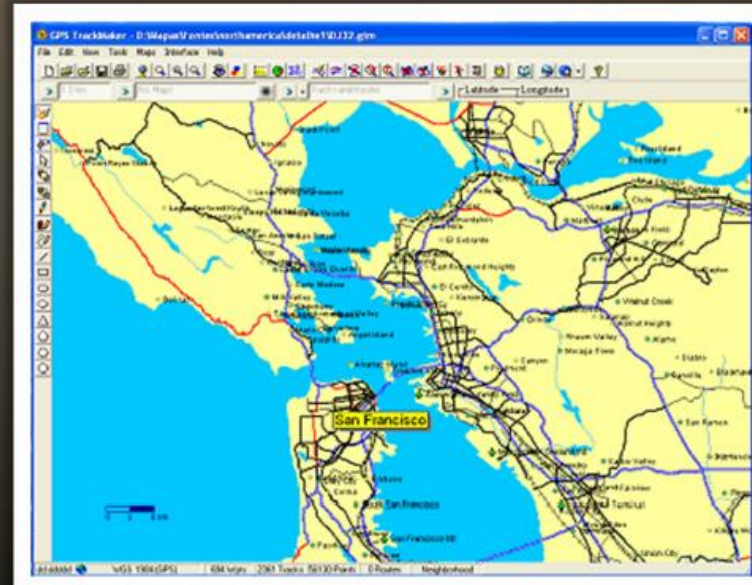


# GPS Spyware

GPS spyware is a device or software application that uses the Global Positioning System to **determine the location** of a vehicle, person, or other asset to which it is attached or installed



# GPS Spyware: **GPS TrackMaker**



<http://www.gpstm.com>

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# GPS Spyware



**EasyGPS**

<http://www.easygps.com>



**FlexiSPY PRO**

<http://www.flexispy.com>



**Mobile Spy**

<http://www.phonespysoftware.com>



**World-Tracker**

<http://www.world-tracker.com>



**ALL-in-ONE Spy**

<http://www.thespyphone.com>



**Trackstick**

<http://www.trackstick.com>



**MobiStealth Pro**

<http://www.mobistealth.com>



**SPYPhone**

<http://spyera.com>





# How to Defend against Keyloggers?



Install **antivirus software** and keep the signatures up to date

Install a **Host-based IDS** which can monitor your system and disable the installation of keyloggers

Install good professional **firewall software** and **anti-keylogging software**



Keep your **hardware systems secure** in a locked environment and frequently check the keyboard cables for the attached connectors

Choose **new passwords** for different online accounts and change them frequently

Use software that frequently **scans** and **monitors** the changes in the system or network



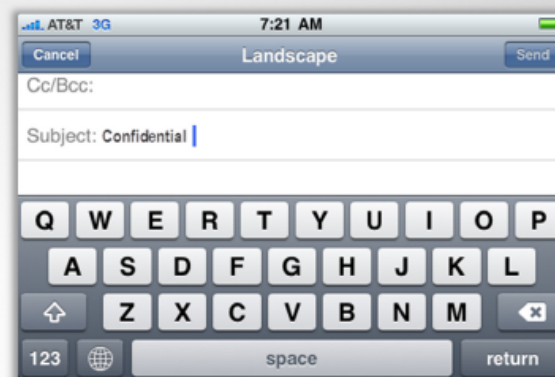
Use **pop-up blocker** and avoid opening junk emails

**Scan the files** before installing them on to the computer and use registry editor or process explorer to check for the keystroke loggers



# Anti-Keylogger

- Anti keyloggers detect and disable software keyloggers
- Some of the anti-keyloggers work by matching **signatures of keylogger code** with a signature database while others protect keyboard drivers and kernels from manipulation by keyloggers
- Using a **virtual keyboard** or touch screen makes it difficult for malicious spyware and Trojan programs to capture keystrokes



# Anti-Keylogger: Zemana AntiLogger



<http://www.zemana.com>



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# Anti-Keyloggers



## Anti-Keylogger

<http://www.anti-keyloggers.com>



## PrivacyKeyboard

<http://www.anti-keylogger.com>



## DefenseWall HIPS

<http://www.softsphere.com>



## Anti-Keylogger Elite

<http://www.remove-keyloggers.com>



## Advanced Anti Keylogger

<http://www.anti-keylogger.net>



## Anti Keyloggers 2010

<http://www.antikeyloggers2010.com>



## KeyScrambler

<http://www.qfxsoftware.com>



## I Hate Keyloggers

<http://dewasoft.com>





# How to Defend against Spyware?



# Anti-Spyware: Spyware Doctor

PC Tools  
Spyware Doctor

count personale Smart Update Guida

La protezione completa è ON

Stato

Avvia scansione

IntelliGuard

Strumenti

Impostazioni

Scansione ora  
Protezione: ON

IntelliGuard  
Protezione: ON

Informazioni di protezione generali

- Sottoscrizione: Attiva
- Ultimo Smart Update: Meno di un'ora
- Ultima scansione: Meno di un'ora
- IntelliGuard: ON
- Versione: Aggiornata
- Motore antivirus: Non installato
- Versione prodotto: 8.0.0.601
- Versione database: 6.15760
- Intelli-Signature: 5,112,329
- Aggiorna per attivare l'antivirus
- Visualizza cronologia
- Modifica impostazioni generali

pc tools

Visitare [pctools.com](http://www.pctools.com) per iscriversi al forum della comunità, trovare informazioni e tanto altro ancora.

<http://www.pctools.com>



# Anti-Spywares



**CounterSpy**

<http://www.sunbeltsoftware.com>



**Norton Internet Security  
2011**

<http://www.symantec.com>



**SpyHunter**

<http://www.enigmaoftware.com>



**Spyware Terminator**

<http://www.spywareterminator.com>



**Kaspersky Internet Security  
2011**

<http://www.kaspersky.com>



**Ad-Aware**

<http://www.lavasoft.com>



**Spy Sweeper**

<http://www.webroot.com>



**MacScan (for MAC OS X)**

<http://macscan.securemac.com>



# CEH System Hacking Steps



Cracking  
Passwords



Escalating  
Privileges



Executing  
Applications



Covering  
Tracks



Hiding  
Files



Penetration  
Testing





# Rootkits



Hacker

1

Rootkits are kernel programs having the ability to **hide** themselves and cover up **traces of activities**



2

It replaces certain **operating system calls** and **utilities** with its own modified versions of those routines



3

The attacker acquires **root access to the system** by installing a virus, Trojan horse program, or spyware, in order to exploit it



4

Rootkit allows the attacker to **maintain hidden access** to the system



# Types of Rootkits



Modifies the boot sequence of the machine to load themselves instead of the original virtual machine monitor or operating system

## Hypervisor Level Rootkit

Adds malicious code or replaces original OS kernel and device driver codes

## Kernel Level Rootkit

Replaces regular application binaries with fake Trojan, or modifies the behavior of existing applications by injecting malicious code

## Application Level Rootkit

## Hardware/Firmware Rootkit

Hides in hardware devices or platform firmware which is not inspected for code integrity

## Boot Loader Level Rootkit

Replaces the original boot loader with one controlled by a remote attacker

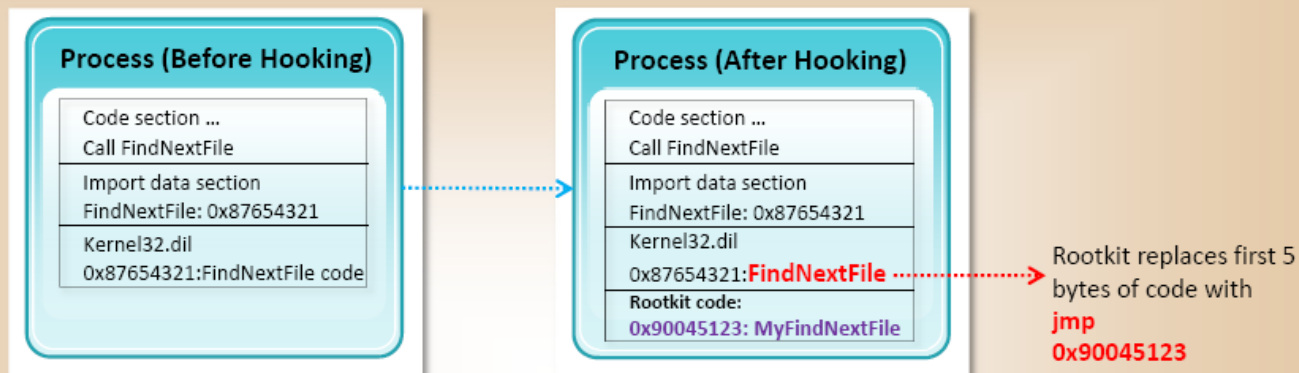
## Library Level Rootkits

Replaces original system calls with fake ones to hide information about the attacker

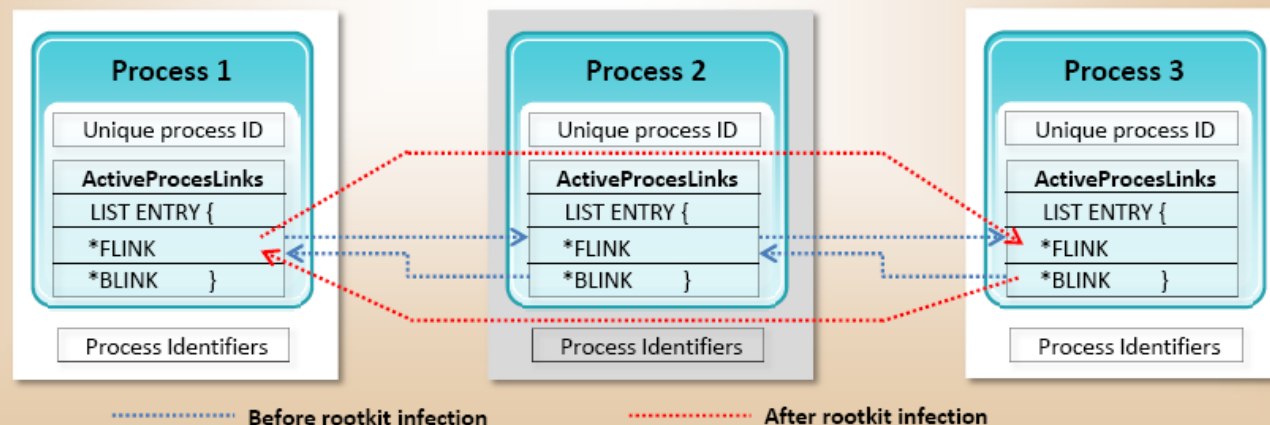


# How Rootkit Works?

## Hooks



## Direct Kernel Object Manipulation (DKOM)



DKOM rootkits hide a process by unlinking it from the process list

# Rootkit: **Fu**

Fu operates using direct Kernel object manipulation

Components of Fu are **dropper** (fu.exe) and **driver** (msdirectx.sys)

It allows attacker to:

- Hide processes and drivers
- Hide information from user-mode applications and even from kernel-mode modules
- Add privileges to any process token
- Remove to-be-hidden entries from two linked lists with symbolic names

## CA Invite de commandes

```
C:\temp>fu -pl 30
Process: fu.exe:860
Process: :2153091200
Process: System:4
Process: smss.exe:376
Process: csrss.exe:632
Process: winlogon.exe:664
Process: services.exe:708
Process: lsass.exe:732
Process: svchost.exe:912
Process: svchost.exe:1004
Process: svchost.exe:1092
Process: svchost.exe:1176
Process: svchost.exe:1284
Process: spoolsv.exe:1416
Process: VMwareService.e:1592
Process: alg.exe:2036
Process: explorer.exe:572
Process: wscntfy.exe:580
Process: VMwareTray.exe:920
Process: VMwareUser.exe:1040
Process: ctfmon.exe:1168
Process: cmd.exe:420
Process: taskmgr.exe:816
Total number of processes = 23
```



# Detecting Rootkits

## Integrity Based Detection

It compares a snapshot of the file system, boot records, or memory with a known trusted baseline



## Signature Based Detection

This technique compares characteristics of all system processes and executable files with a database of known rootkit fingerprints

**Rootkits**

## Cross View based Detection

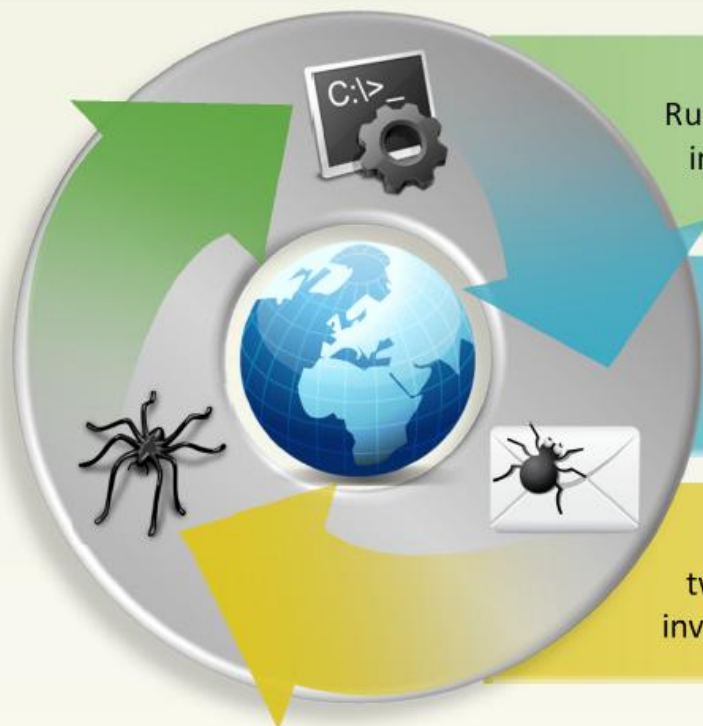
Enumerates system files, processes, and registry keys and compares them to an algorithm used to generate a similar data set that does not rely on the system's common APIs

## Heuristic Detection

It looks for deviations from normal system patterns and behavior to find unidentified rootkits based on the execution path hooks it uses



# Steps for Detecting Rootkits



Run "**dir /s /b /ah**" and "**dir /s /b /a-h**" inside the potentially infected OS and save the results

Boot into a clean CD, run "**dir /s /b /ah**" and "**dir /s /b /a-h**" on the same drive and save the results

Run a clean version of **WinDiff** from the CD on the two sets of results to detect file-hiding ghostware (i.e., invisible inside, but visible from outside)

**Note:** There will be some false positives. Also, this does not detect stealth software that hides in BIOS, video card EEPROM, bad disk sectors, Alternate Data Streams, etc.

# How to Defend against Rootkits?

❖ Reinstall OS/applications from a trusted source after backing up the critical data

❖ Staff with ill-defined responsibilities

❖ Well-documented automated installation procedures need to be kept

❖ Install network and host-based firewalls

❖ Use strong authentication

❖ Store the availability of trusted restoration media

❖ Harden the workstation or server against the attack

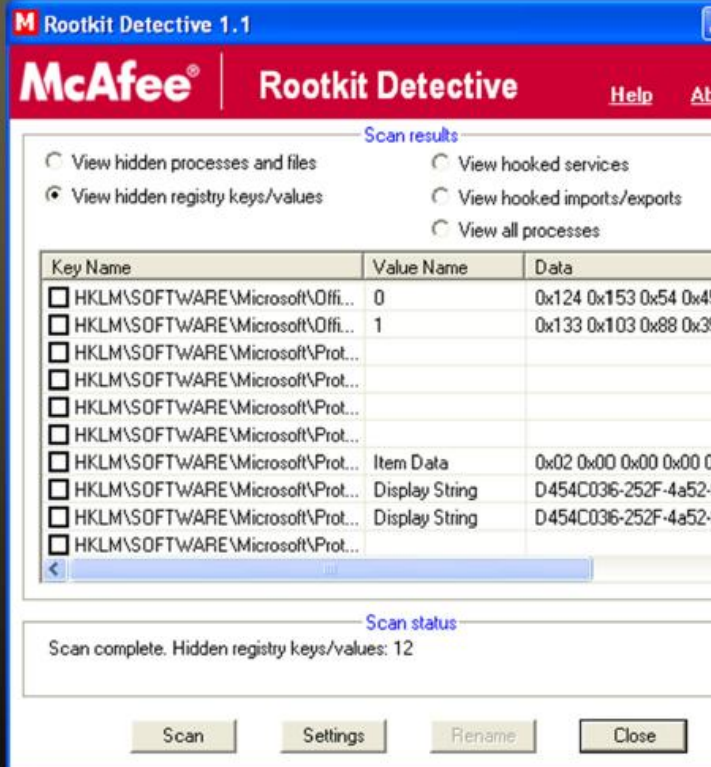
❖ Update the patches for operating systems and applications

❖ Update antivirus and anti-spyware software regularly





# Anti-Rootkit: RootkitRevealer and McAfee Rootkit Detective



**McAfee Rootkit Detective 1.1**

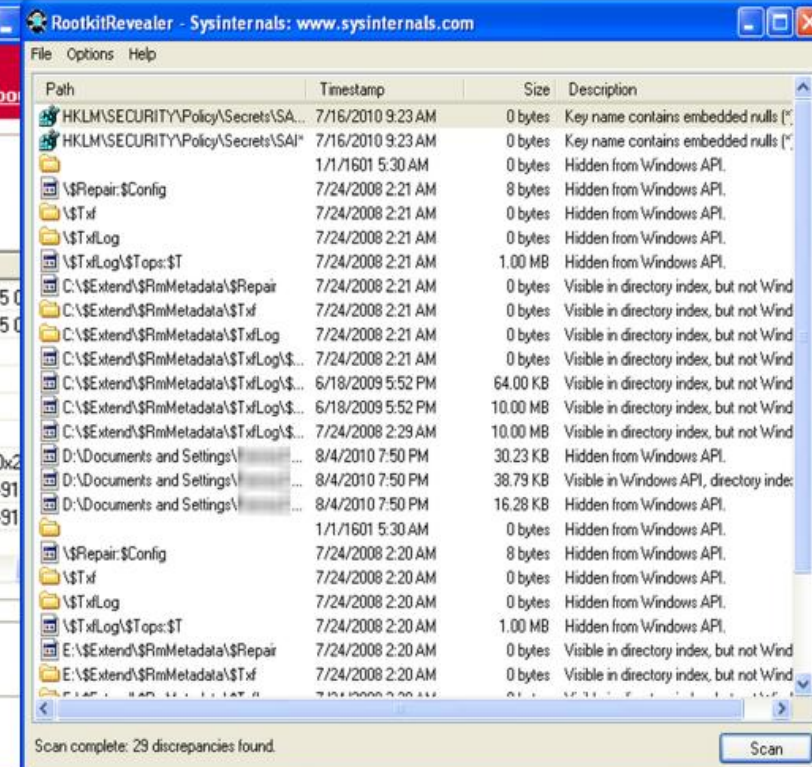
Scan results

☐ View hidden processes and files  
☒ View hidden registry keys/values  
☐ View hooked services  
☐ View hooked imports/exports  
☐ View all processes

Key Name	Value Name	Data
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Offi...	0	0x124 0x153 0x54 0x45 0
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Offi...	1	0x133 0x103 0x88 0x35 0
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...		
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...		
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...		
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...	Item Data	0x02 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x2
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...	Display String	D454C036-252F-4a52-91
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...	Display String	D454C036-252F-4a52-91
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Prot...		

Scan complete. Hidden registry keys/values: 12

Buttons: Scan, Settings, Rename, Close



**RootkitRevealer - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com**

File Options Help

Path	Timestamp	Size	Description
HKLM\SECURITY\Policy\Secrets\SA...	7/16/2010 9:23 AM	0 bytes	Key name contains embedded nulls ["
HKLM\SECURITY\Policy\Secrets\SAI...	7/16/2010 9:23 AM	0 bytes	Key name contains embedded nulls ["
\Repair\Config	1/1/1601 5:30 AM	0 bytes	Hidden from Windows API.
\\$Txf	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	8 bytes	Hidden from Windows API.
\\$TxfLog	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	0 bytes	Hidden from Windows API.
\\$TxfLog\Tops:\$T	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	1.00 MB	Hidden from Windows API.
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\Repair	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	0 bytes	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\Txf	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	0 bytes	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\TxfLog	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	0 bytes	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\TxfLog\...	7/24/2008 2:21 AM	0 bytes	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\TxfLog\...	6/18/2009 5:52 PM	64.00 KB	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\TxfLog\...	6/18/2009 5:52 PM	10.00 MB	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
C:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\TxfLog\...	7/24/2008 2:29 AM	10.00 MB	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
D:\Documents and Settings\...	8/4/2010 7:50 PM	30.23 KB	Hidden from Windows API.
D:\Documents and Settings\...	8/4/2010 7:50 PM	38.79 KB	Visible in Windows API, directory inde
D:\Documents and Settings\...	8/4/2010 7:50 PM	16.28 KB	Hidden from Windows API.
\Repair\Config	1/1/1601 5:30 AM	0 bytes	Hidden from Windows API.
\\$Txf	7/24/2008 2:20 AM	8 bytes	Hidden from Windows API.
\\$TxfLog	7/24/2008 2:20 AM	0 bytes	Hidden from Windows API.
\\$TxfLog\Tops:\$T	7/24/2008 2:20 AM	1.00 MB	Hidden from Windows API.
E:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\Repair	7/24/2008 2:20 AM	0 bytes	Visible in directory index, but not Wind
E:\\$Extend\FrmMetadata\Txf	7/24/2008 2:20 AM	0 bytes	Visible in directory index, but not Wind

Scan complete: 29 discrepancies found.

Buttons: Scan

<http://vil.nai.com>

<http://technet.microsoft.com>



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# Anti-Rootkits



**Sophos Anti-Rootkit**  
<http://www.sophos.com>



**GMER**  
<http://www2.gmer.net>



**F-Secure BackLight**  
<http://www.f-secure.com>



**Trend Micro RootkitBuster**  
<http://downloadcenter.trendmicro.com>



**Avira AntiRootkit Tool**  
<http://www.free-av.com>



**Rootkit Razor**  
<http://www.tizersecure.com>



**SanityCheck**  
<http://www.resplendence.com>

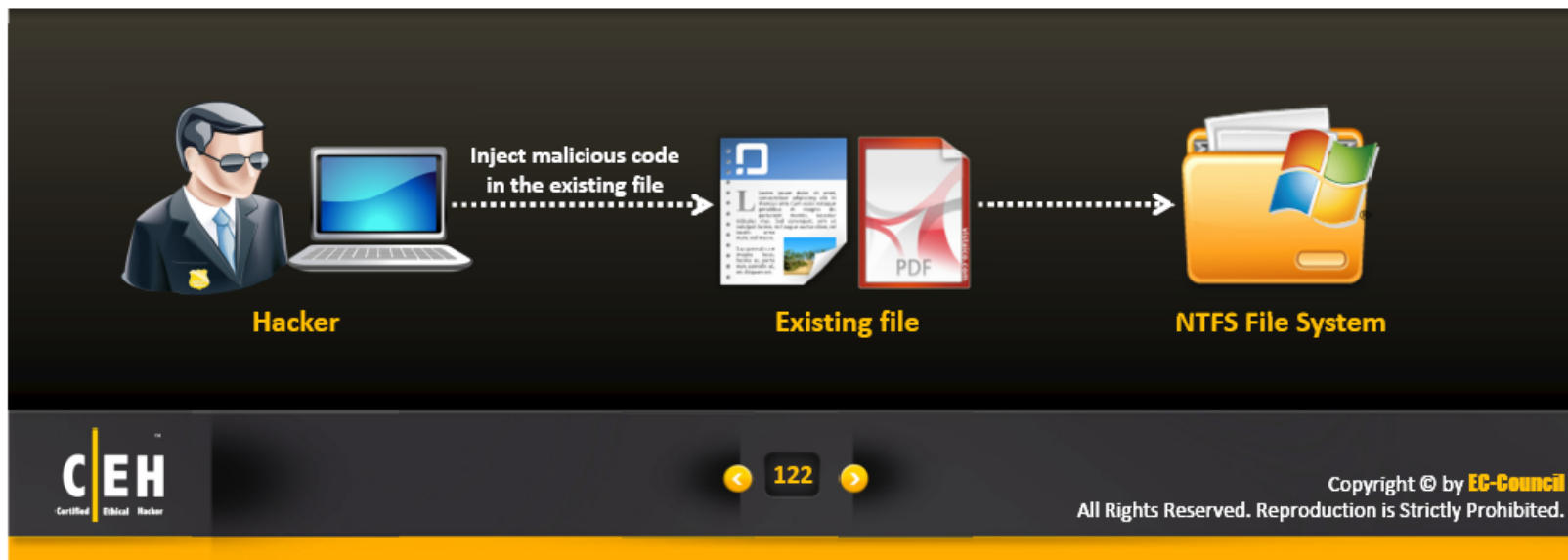


**RemoveAny**  
<http://heavenward.ru>



# NTFS Data Stream

- NTFS Alternate Data Stream (ADS) is a **Windows hidden stream** which contains metadata for the file such as attributes, word count, author name, and access and modification time of the files
- ADS is the ability to **fork data into existing files** without changing or altering their functionality, size, or display to file browsing utilities
- ADS allows an attacker to **inject malicious code** on a breached system and executes them without being detected by the user



# How to Create NTFS Streams?

Notepad is stream compliant application

1

Launch `c:\>notepad myfile.txt:lion.txt`

Click 'Yes' to create the new file and type 10 lines of data  
**Save** the file



2

Launch `c:\>notepad myfile.txt:tiger.txt`

Click 'Yes' to create the new file and type  
other 20 lines of text  
**Save** the file



3

View the file size of `myfile.txt`  
(It should be zero)



4

To modify the stream data, open document  
'`myfile.txt:tiger.txt`' in notepad



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< 123 >

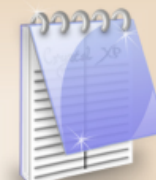
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# NTFS Stream Manipulation



Trojan.exe (size: 2 MB)

Location c:\ Move the contents of Trojan.exe to Readme.txt Location c:\



Readme.txt (size: 0)

To **move** the contents of Trojan.exe to Readme.txt (stream):

```
C:\> type c:\Trojan.exe > c:\Readme.txt:Trojan.exe
```

To **execute** the Trojan.exe inside the Readme.txt (stream):

```
C:\> start c:\Readme.txt:Trojan.exe
```

To **extract** the Trojan.exe from the Readme.txt (stream):

```
C:\> cat c:\Readme.txt:Trojan.exe > Trojan.exe
```

**Note:** Cat is a Windows 2003 Resource Kit Utility





# How to Defend against NTFS Streams

Deleting a stream file involves copying the **front file** to a **FAT partition** and then copying it back to NTFS



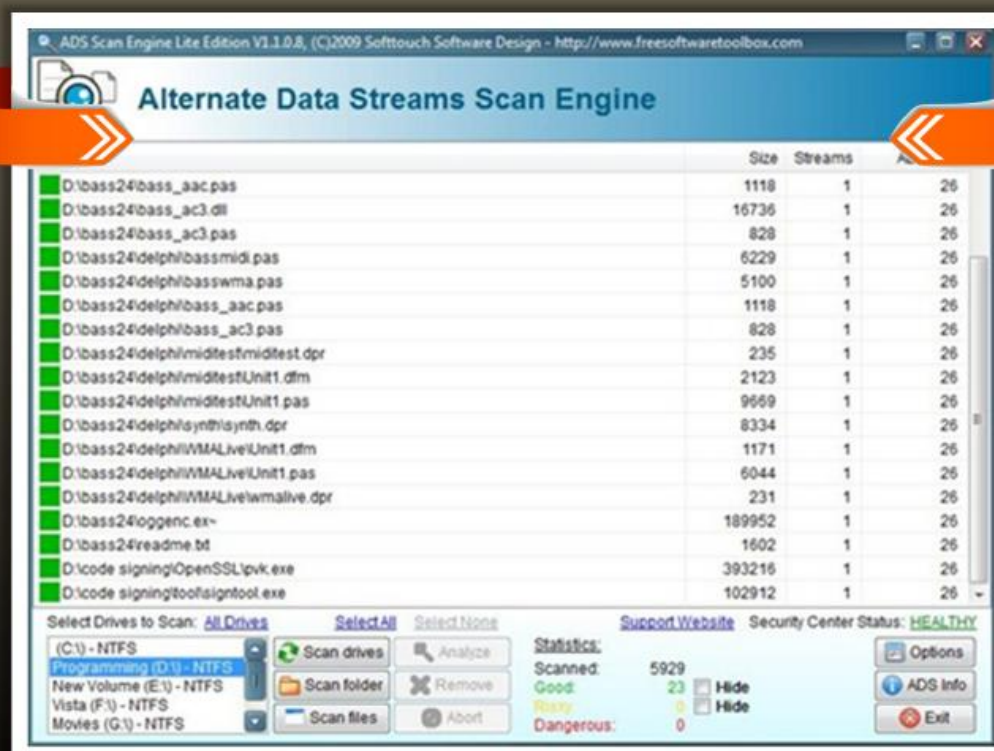
Streams are lost when the file is moved to the **FAT Partition**



LNS.exe from (<http://ntsecurity.nu/cgi-bin/download/lns.exe.pl>) can detect streams



# NTFS Stream Detector: ADS Scan Engine



<http://www.freewaretoolbox.com>



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# NTFS Stream Detectors



**ADS Spy**

<http://www.merijn.nu>



**List NTFS Streams (LNS)**

<http://www.ntsecurity.nu>



**LADS**

<http://www.heysoft.de>



**StreamArmor**

<http://www.rootkitanalytics.com>



**NTFS Streams Info**

<http://www.isgeo.kiev.ua>



**Streams**

<http://technet.microsoft.com>



**ADS Locator**

<http://www.safer-networking.org>



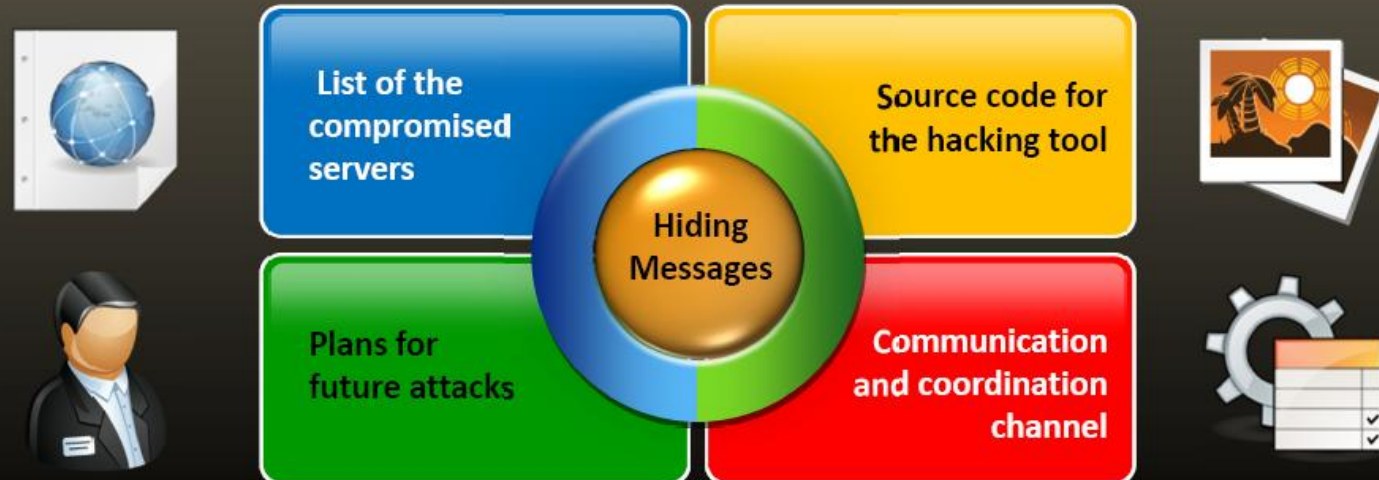
**ADS Manager**

<http://dmitrybrant.com>



# What is **Steganography**?

- Steganography is a technique of **hiding a secret message** within an ordinary message and **extracting it at the destination** to maintain confidentiality of data
- **Utilizing a graphic image as a cover** is the most popular method to conceal the data in files





# Steganography Techniques



## Substitution Techniques

Substitute redundant part of the cover-object with a secret message

## Transform Domain Techniques

Embed secret message in a transform space of the signal (e.g. in the frequency domain)



## Cover Generation Techniques

Encode information that ensures creation of cover for secret communication

## Spread Spectrum Techniques

Adopt ideas from spread spectrum communication to embed secret messages



## Distortion Techniques

Store information by signal distortion and in the extraction step measures the deviation from the original cover

## Statistical Techniques

Embed messages by altering statistical properties of the cover objects and use hypothesis methods for extraction



# How Steganography Works?

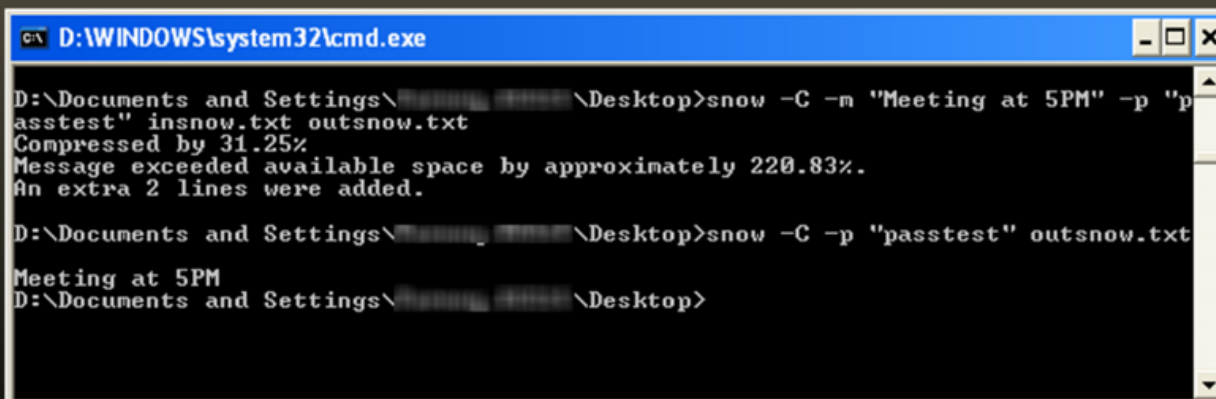


# Types of Steganography



# Whitespace Steganography Tool: **SNOW**

1. The program snow is used to conceal messages in **ASCII text** by appending whitespace to the end of lines
2. Because spaces and tabs are generally not visible in **text viewers**, the message is effectively hidden from casual observers
3. If the **built-in encryption** is used, the message cannot be read even if it is detected



```
D:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

D:\Documents and Settings\... \Desktop>snow -C -m "Meeting at 5PM" -p "passtest" insnow.txt outsnow.txt
Compressed by 31.25%
Message exceeded available space by approximately 220.83%.
An extra 2 lines were added.

D:\Documents and Settings\... \Desktop>snow -C -p "passtest" outsnow.txt
Meeting at 5PM
D:\Documents and Settings\... \Desktop>
```

<http://www.darkside.com.au>



# Image Steganography

- In image steganography, the **information is hidden in image** files of different formats such as .PNG, .JPG, .BMP, etc.
- Image steganography tools **replace redundant bits of image** data with the message in such a way that the effect can not be detected by human eyes



# Image Steganography: Hermetic Stego

Hermetic Stego

Select operation: ☒ **Encrypt the data file and hide it in the input image(s)**  
☐ Extract the data file from the input image(s) and decrypt it

☐ Select first input image ☐ Delete unsuitable input images (after confirmation)

File with data to be hidden: C:\temp\input\finances.xls [Clear]

Input images folder: C:\temp\input\ [Clear] [List]

Stego images folder: C:\temp\stego\ [Clear] [List]

Select first input image file

View key

Hide the data

Save configuration

Load configuration

Operation: Hide data  
Data file: C:\temp\input\finances.xls  
Data file size: 1,332,224 bytes  
Input images folder: C:\temp\input\  
Stego images folder: C:\temp\stego\  
The data was successfully hidden in the following 5 images:  
rock100.bmp (3,606,254 bytes)  
sf\_cover.bmp (2,202,678 bytes)

[Clear] [Copy to clipboard] [Help] [Quit]

Copyright 2003-2008 Hermetic Systems www.hermetic.ch Online user manual

<http://www.hermetic.ch>



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# Image Steganography Tools



**ImageHide**

<http://www.dancemammal.com>



**Contraband**

<http://jthz.com>



**QuickStego**

<http://www.quickcrypto.com>



**Camera/Shy**

<http://sourceforge.net>



**gifshuffle**

<http://www.darkside.com.au>



**JPHIDE and JPSEEK**

<http://nixbit.com>



**OutGuess**

<http://www.outguess.org>

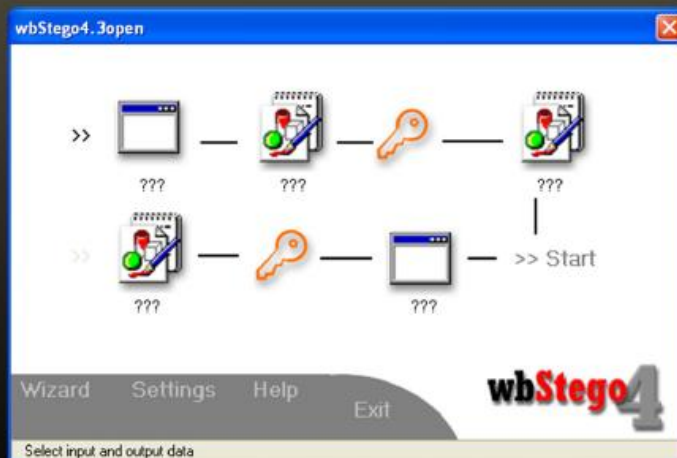
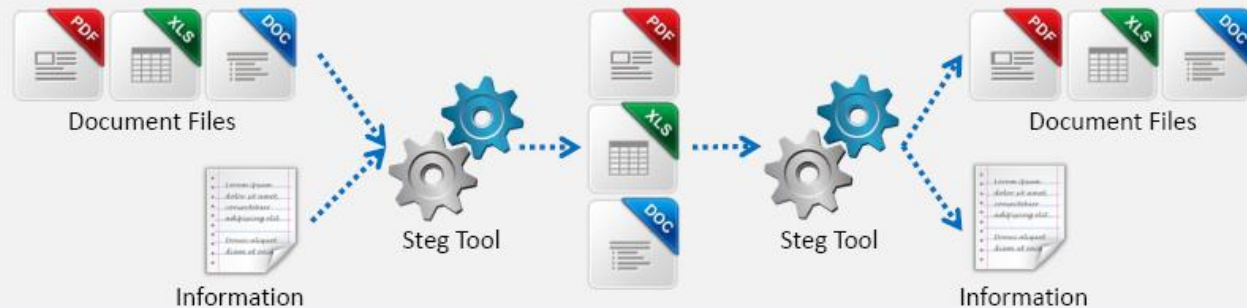


**StegaNote**

<http://www.planetsourcecode.com>



# Document Steganography: **wbStego**



<http://wbstego.wbailer.com>



# Document Steganography Tools



**Merge Streams**

<http://www.ntkernel.com>



**FoxHole**

<http://foxhole.sourceforge.net>



**Office XML**

<http://www.irongeek.com>



**Xidie Security Suite**

<http://www.stegano.ro>



**CryptArkan**

<http://www.kuskov.com>



**StegParty**

<http://www.fasterlight.com>



**Data Stash**

<http://www.skyjuicesoftware.com>



**Hydan**

<http://www.crazyboy.com>



# Video Steganography Tools



**Masker**

<http://www.softpuls.com>



**MSU StegoVideo**

<http://compression.ru>



**Max File Encryption**

<http://www.softeza.com>



**BDV DataHider**

<http://www.bdvnotepad.com>



**Xiao Steganography**

<http://xiao-steganography.en.softonic.com>



**CHAOS Universal**

<http://safechaos.com>



**RT Steganography**

<http://sourceforge.net>



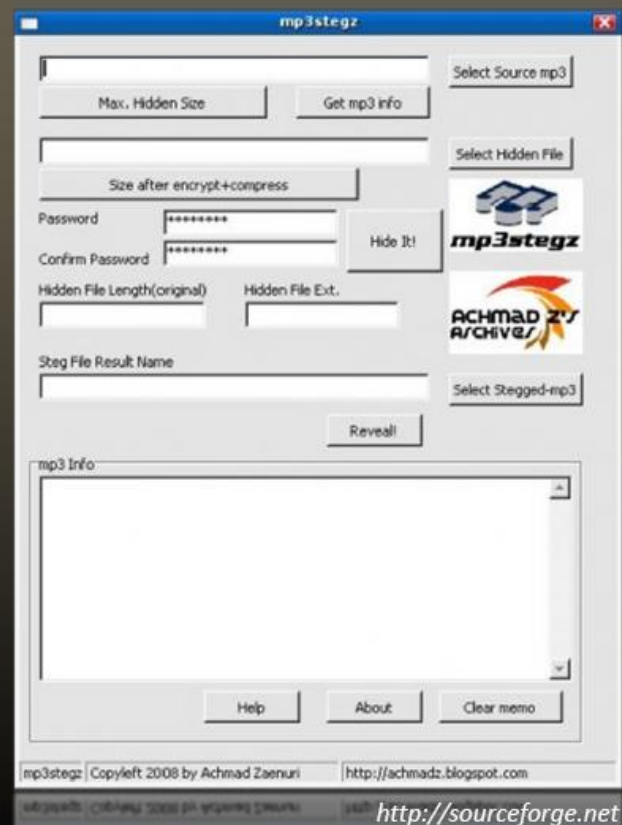
**OmniHide PRO**

<http://omnihide.com>



# Audio Steganography: Mp3stegz

Audio steganography refers to hiding a secret information in **audio** files such as .MP3, .RM, .WAV, etc.



# Audio Steganography Tools



**MAXA Security Tools**

<http://www.maxa-tools.com>



**MP3Stego**

<http://www.petitcolas.net>



**Stealth Files**

<http://www.froebis.com>



**Steghide**

<http://steghide.sourceforge.net>



**audiostegano**

<http://www.mathworks.com>



**Hide4PGP**

<http://www.heinz-repp.onlinehome.de>



**BitCrypt**

<http://bitcrypt.moshe-szweizer.com>



**CHAOS Universal**

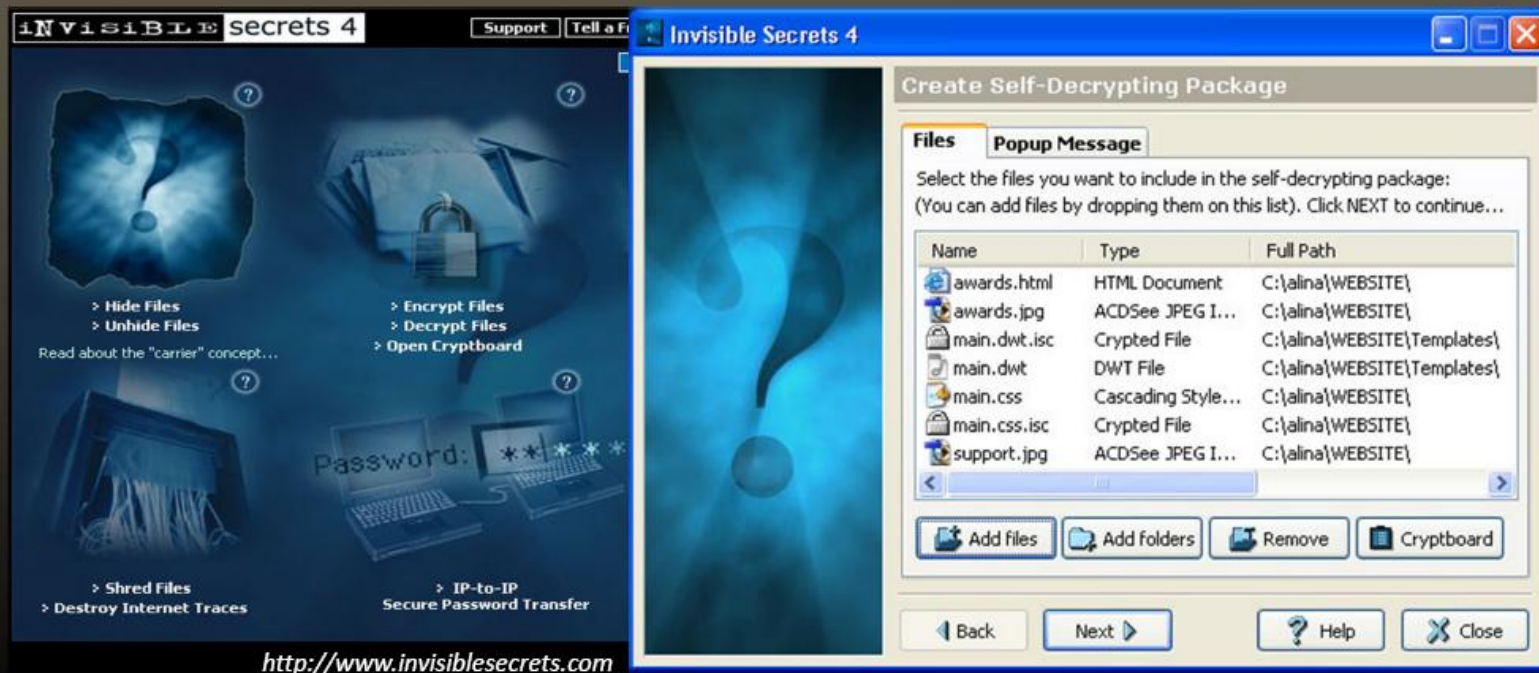
<http://safechaos.com>





# Folder Steganography: Invisible Secrets 4

Folder steganography refers to hiding a secret information in **folders**



<http://www.invisiblesecrets.com>

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# Folder Steganography Tools



**StegoStick**  
<http://stegostick.sourceforge.net>



**PSM Encryptor**  
<http://www.powersoftmakers.com>



**QuickCrypto**  
<http://www.quickcrypto.com>



**XPTools**  
<http://www.xptools.net>



**Max Folder Secure**  
<http://www.maxfoldersecure.com>



**Universal Shield**  
<http://www.everstrike.com>



**WinMend Folder Hidden**  
<http://www.winmend.com>



**Hide My Files**  
<http://www.secretfilessoftware.com>



# Spam/Email Steganography: Spam Mimic

Spam steganography refers to hiding information in **spam messages**

**spam mimic**

**Encode**

Enter your short secret message:

Hi, I am John

Alternate encodings:

- Encode as spam with a password
- Encode as fake PGP
- Encode as fake Russian
- **NEW** Encode as space

[home](#) | [encode](#) | [decode](#) | [explanation](#) | [credits](#) | [faq & feedback](#)

**Encoded**

Your message Hi, I am John gets encoded into spam as:

Dear Friend , Especially for you - this breath-taking news ! If you no longer wish to receive our publications simply reply with a Subject: of "REMOVE" and you will immediately be removed from our database . This mail is being sent in compliance with Senate bill 1622 ; Title 4 , Section 302 . This is not a get rich scheme ! Why work for somebody else when you can become rich inside 68 days . Have you ever noticed most everyone has a cellphone and how many people you know are on the Internet . Well, now is your chance to capitalize on this . We will help you decrease perceived waiting time by 170% plus increase customer response by 170% ! You can begin at absolutely no cost to you . But don't believe us . Prof Jones of Washington tried us and says "My only problem now is where to park all my cars" ! This offer is 100% legal ! For the sake of your family order now ! Sign up a friend and you'll get a discount of 50% ! Thanks !

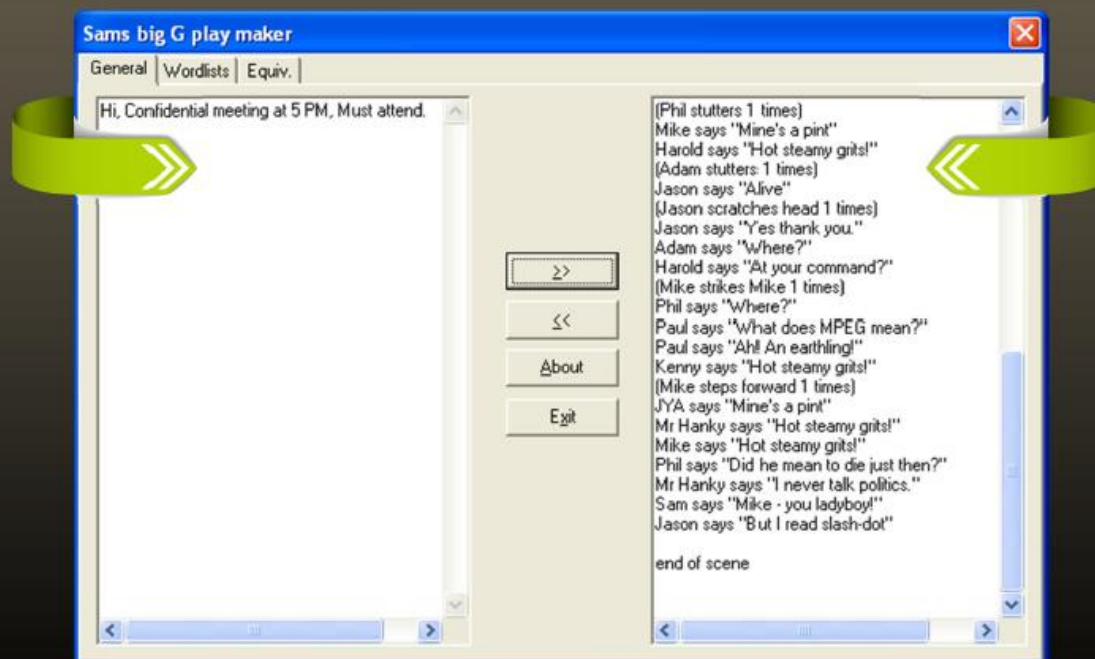
<http://www.spammimic.com>



# Natural Text Steganography:

## Sams Big G Play Maker

Natural text steganography programs convert sensitive information in to a **user-definable free speech** such as a play



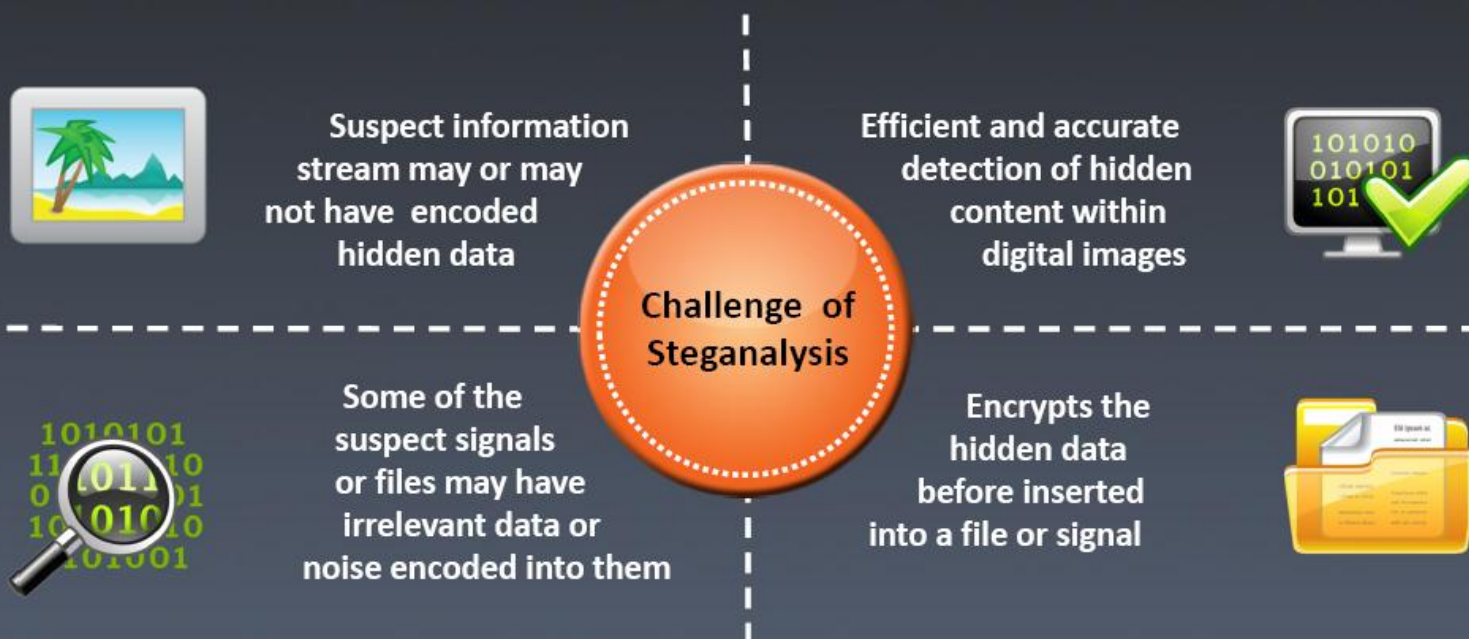
<http://www.scramdisk.clara.net>





# Steganalysis

Steganalysis is the art of discovering and rendering covert messages using steganography

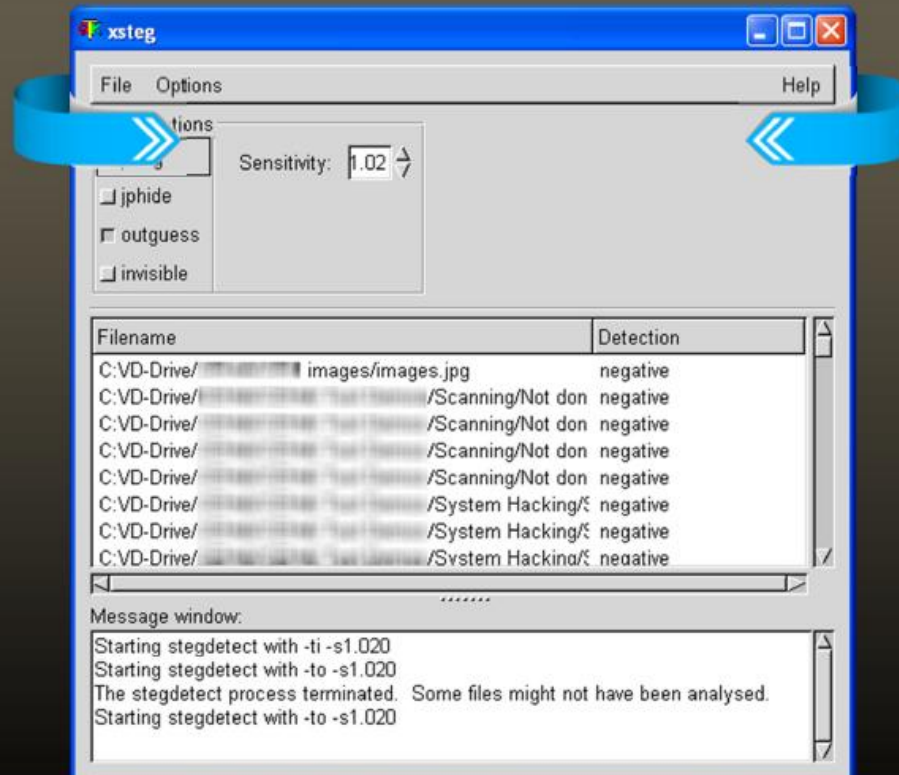


# Steganalysis **Methods/Attacks** on Steganography



Only the steganography medium is available for analysis	<b>Stego-only</b>	<b>Reformat</b>	The format of the file is changed. This works because different file formats store data in different ways
Original and stego-object are available and the steganography algorithm is known	<b>Known-stego</b>	<b>Known-cover</b>	The stego-object is compared with the original cover object to detect hidden information
The hidden message and the corresponding stego-image are known	<b>Known-message</b>	<b>Chosen-message</b>	The goal is to determine patterns in the stego-object that may point to the use of the specific steganography tools or algorithms
During the communication process, active attackers can change the cover	<b>Disabling or Active</b>	<b>Chosen-stego</b>	The stego-object and steganography algorithm are identified

# Steganography Detection Tool: Stegdetect



<http://www.outguess.org>



# Steganography **Detection** Tools



**Xstegsecret**

<http://stegsecret.sourceforge.net>



**StegSpy**

<http://www.spy-hunter.com>



**Stego Watch**

<http://www.wetstonetech.com>



**Gargoyle Investigator™  
Forensic Pro**

<http://www.wetstonetech.com>



**StegAlyzerAS**

<http://www.sarc-wv.com>



**StegAlyzerSS**

<http://www.sarc-wv.com>



**StegAlyzerRTS**

<http://www.sarc-wv.com>



**StegMark**

<http://www.datamark.com.sg>





# CEH System Hacking Steps



Cracking  
Passwords



Escalating  
Privileges



Executing  
Applications



Covering  
Tracks



Hiding  
Files



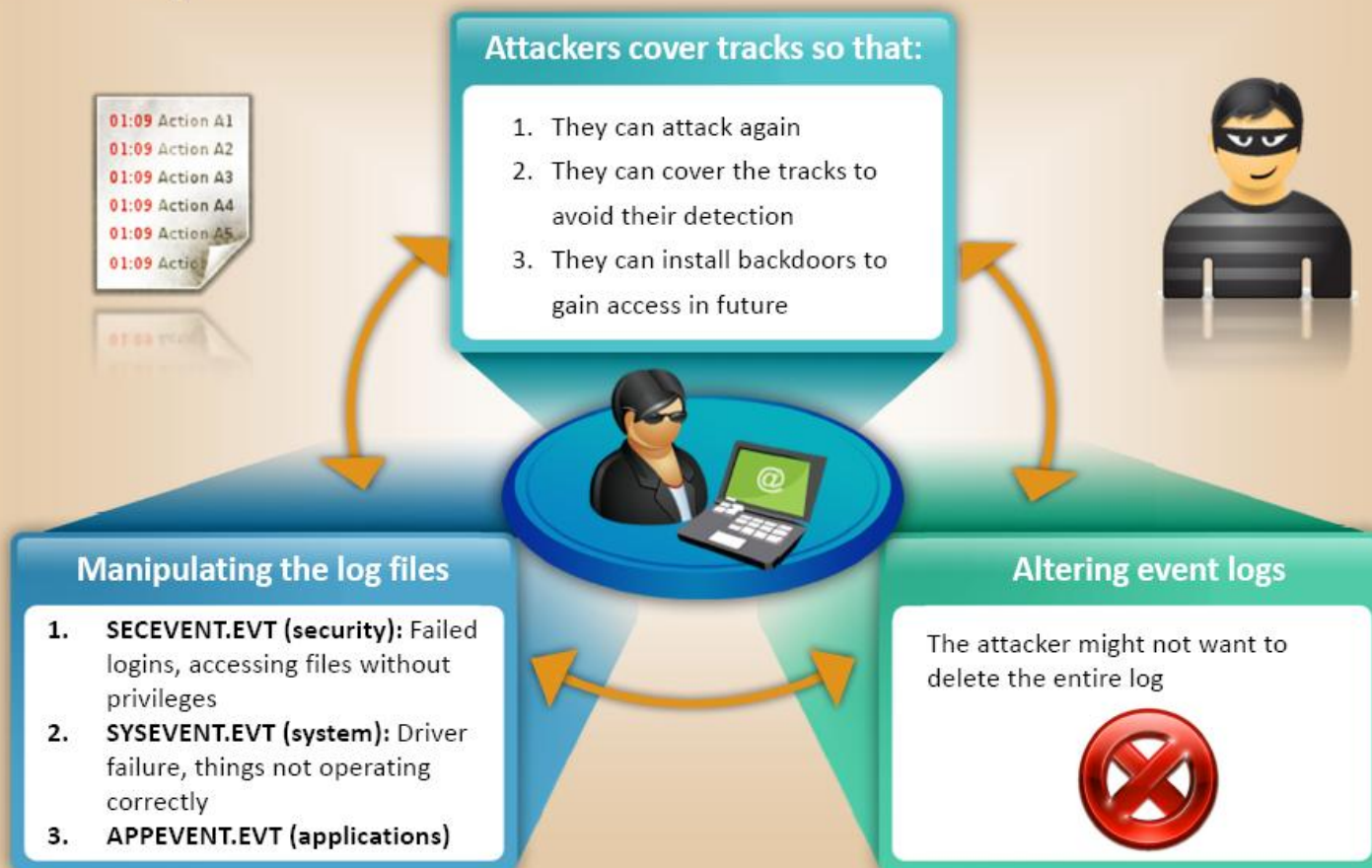
Penetration  
Testing



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# Why Cover Tracks?



# Covering Tracks

Once intruders have successfully **gained administrator access on a system**, they will try to cover the tracks to avoid their detection



Hacker



Gained administrator access



Target User

Install backdoors



When all the information of interest has been stripped off from the target, the intruder installs **several backdoors** so that he or she can gain easy access in the future

# Ways to Clear Online Tracks

Remove Most Recently Used (MRU), delete cookies, clear cache, turn off AutoComplete, clear Toolbar data from the browsers

## In Windows XP

Right-click on the **Start** menu, choose **Properties** > **Start Menu** tab > **Customize** > **Advanced** > **Clear List** > uncheck "List my most recently opened documents"



## Clearing MRU list



## From the Registry

**HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer** and then remove the key for "Recent Docs"

Delete all the values except "(Default)"





# Disabling Auditing: **Auditpol**

- Intruders will **disable auditing** immediately after gaining administrator privileges
- At the end of their stay, the intruders will just turn on auditing again using auditpol.exe



```
D:\>auditpol.exe /enable
Running ...
Local audit information changed successfully ...
New local audit policy ...
<X> Audit Enabled

AuditCategorySystem           = No
AuditCategoryLogon            = No
AuditCategoryObjectAccess     = No
AuditCategoryPrivilegeUse     = No
AuditCategoryDetailedTracking = No
AuditCategoryPolicyChange     = No
AuditCategoryAccountManagement = No
Unknown                       = No
Unknown                       = No

D:\>auditpol.exe /disable
Running ...
Local audit information changed successfully ...
New local audit policy ...
<0> Audit Disabled

AuditCategorySystem           = No
AuditCategoryLogon            = No
AuditCategoryObjectAccess     = No
AuditCategoryPrivilegeUse     = No
AuditCategoryDetailedTracking = No
AuditCategoryPolicyChange     = No
AuditCategoryAccountManagement = No
Unknown                       = No
Unknown                       = No

D:\>
```

<http://www.microsoft.com>

# Covering Tracks Tool: Window Washer

The screenshot displays the 'Window Washer' application interface. The main window has a sidebar with buttons for Home, Wash, Wash Setup, Options, Free Space Washing, and System Eraser. The main area shows 'Wash My Computer' with a 'Select Wash Items' button and 'Bleach Settings'. A 'Wash Statistics' panel on the right shows 'Last wash: 8/6/2010 11:20 AM' and 'Space recovered: Internet, Windows, Custom, Total'. A 'Wash' window is open, showing a detailed log of actions performed during a wash cycle on 2010-08-06 at 11:20:56. The log includes adding items to the registry queue and successfully removing various files and folders. At the bottom of the 'Wash' window, there are buttons for '< Back', 'Copy to clipboard', and 'Finished'. The bottom of the main window features a 'CEH Certified Ethical Hacker' logo, a 'Buy Now' button, and a 'Help' button. The URL 'http://www.webroot.com' is visible in the background.

Window Washer

Home

Wash

Wash Setup

Options

Free Space Washing

System Eraser

Webroot Window Washer

Trial version (30 days) expires in 30 days.

Wash My Computer

Wash Internet tracks and other traces of recent computer activity left by Windows and other software

Select Wash Items

Wash My Computer Now

Bleach Settings

Add bleach to your wash to make it more secure

Add bleach: No  
Method: N/A  
Wash slack space: No

Edit Bleach Settings

Wash Statistics

Last wash:  
8/6/2010 11:20 AM

Space recovered

Internet  
Windows  
Custom  
Total

Cumulative

Version 1.0

Trial Evaluation

Version: 1.0

Last updated: 8/6/2010

Wash

Home

Wash

Wash Setup

Options

Free Space Washing

System Eraser

2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\DirectInput\MostRecentApplication  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\Framework.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\mfcomp.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\replog.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\setup.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemcore.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemess.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemess\_lo\_...  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemprox.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wmiadap.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Adding to file queue: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wmiprov.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\Framework.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\mfcomp.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\replog.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\setup.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemcore.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemess.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemess\_lo\_...  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wbemprox.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wmiadap.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:56 : Successful removal: D:\WINDOWS\system32\wbem\logs\wmiprov.log  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\WinRAR\ArchHistory- Key\*  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\WinRAR\DialogEditHistory- Key\*  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\WinRAR\Compression+ Value = defolder  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\WinRAR\Extraction+ Value = defolder  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\WinRAR\Extraction+ Value = lastfolder  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\WinRAR\Paths+ Value = startfolder  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_USERS\DEFAULT\Software\WinRAR\ArchHistory- Key\*  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_USERS\DEFAULT\Software\WinRAR\Compression+ Value = defolder  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_USERS\DEFAULT\Software\WinRAR\DialogEditHistory- Key\*  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_USERS\DEFAULT\Software\WinRAR\DialogEditHistory\ExtrPath- Key\*  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Adding to registry queue: HKEY\_USERS\DEFAULT\Software\WinRAR\Extraction+ Value = defolder  
2010-08-06 11:20:57 : Wash Completed

Buy Now

Help

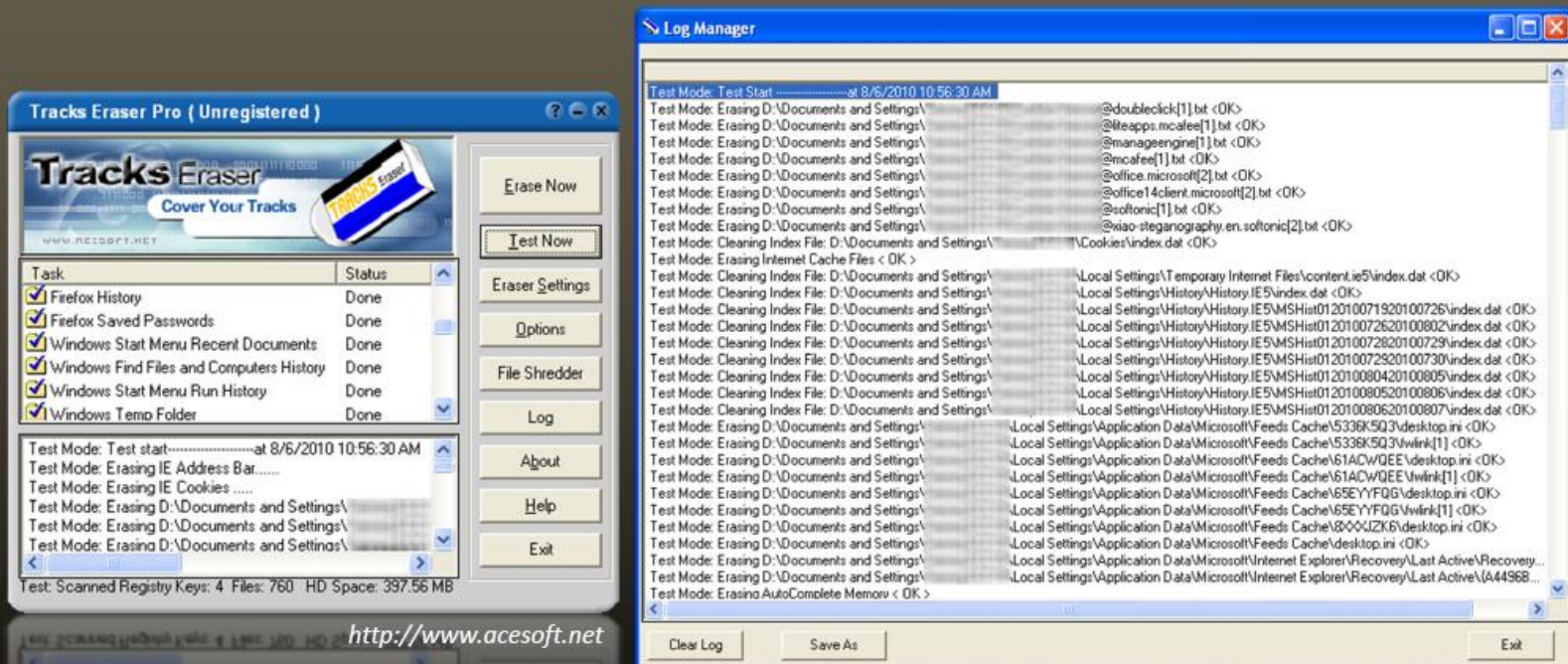
http://www.webroot.com

CEH Certified Ethical Hacker

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# Covering Tracks Tool: Tracks Eraser Pro





# Track Covering Tools



**Evidence Eliminator**

<http://www.evidence-eliminator.com>



**Armor Tools**

<http://www.armortools.com>



**Clear My History**

<http://www.hide-my-ip.com>



**EvidenceEraser**

<http://www.evidenceeraser.com>



**Traceless**

<http://www.nonags.com>



**WinZapper**

<http://ntsecurity.nu>



**ZeroTracks**

<http://www.kleinsoft.co.za>



**WinTools.net Ultimate**

<http://www.wintools.net>





# CEH System Hacking Steps



Cracking  
Passwords



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Applications



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Tracks



Hiding  
Files



Penetration  
Testing



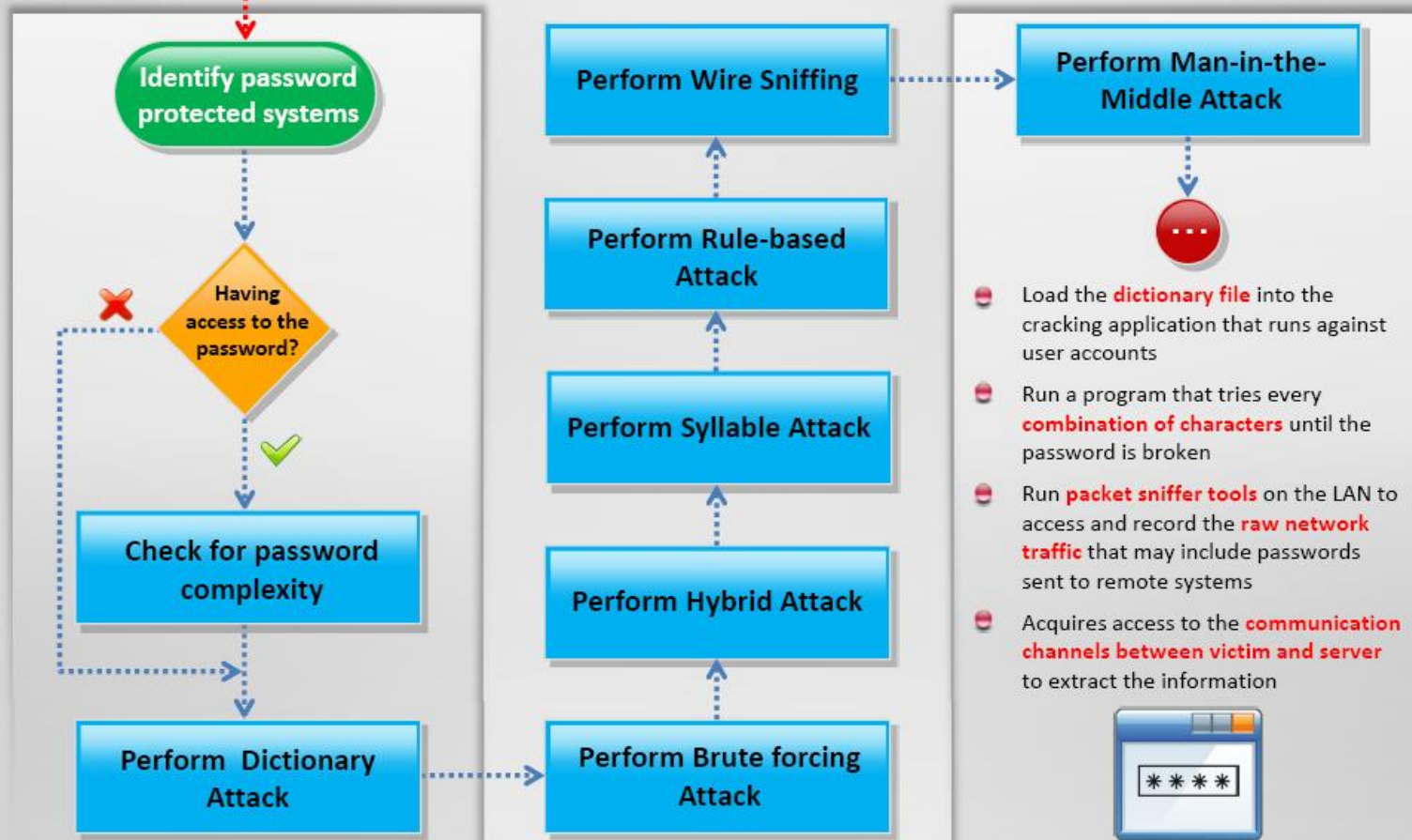
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START

# Password Cracking



# Password Cracking



Perform Replay  
Attack

Perform Shoulder  
Surfing

Perform Password  
Guessing

Perform Social  
Engineering

Perform  
Trojan/Spyware/  
keyloggers

Perform  
Dumpster Diving

Perform Hash  
Injection Attack

Perform Pre-  
Computed Hashes

Perform Rainbow  
Attack

Perform Distributed  
Network Attack

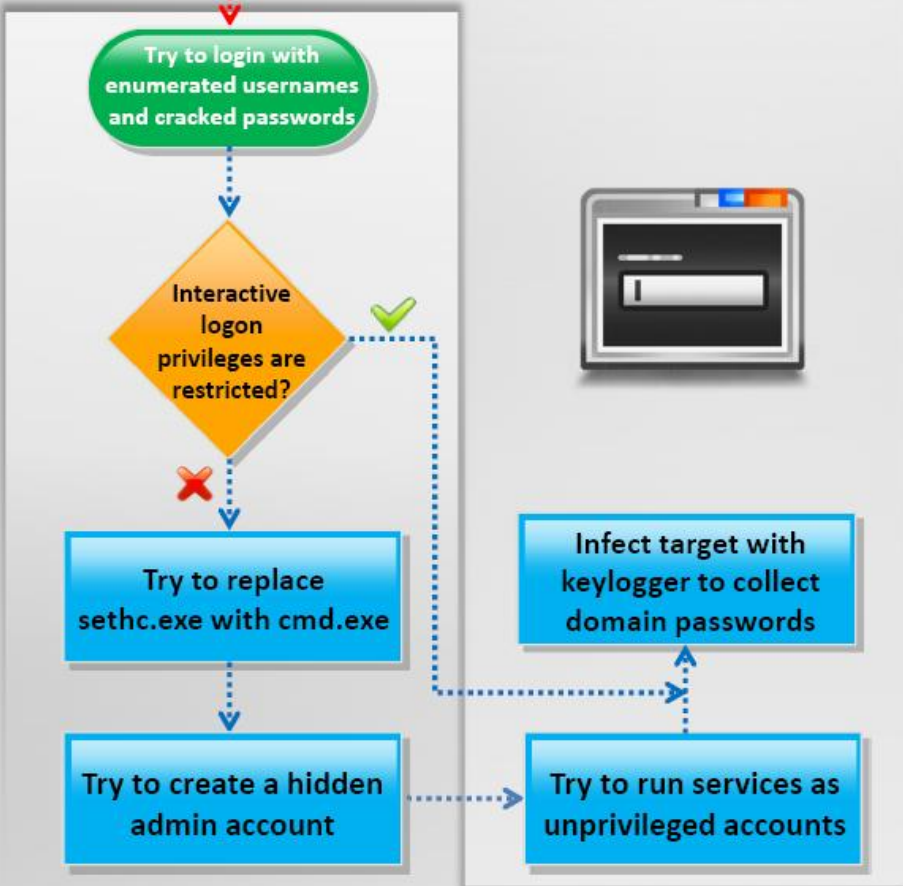
- Use a **Sniffer** to capture packets and authentication tokens. After extracting relevant info, place back the tokens on the network to gain access
- Record every keystroke** that an user types using keyloggers
- Secretly **gather person or organization personal information** using spyware
- With the help of a **trojan** get access to the stored passwords in the Trojaned computer
- Inject a compromised hash** into a local session and use the hash to validate to network resources
- Recover password-protected files using the unused processing power of **machines across the network** to decrypt password



# Privilege Escalation



START...



- Replace the **sethc.exe** which is responsible for the sticky key dialog, with **cmd.exe**, and then call **sethc.exe** by pressing shift key 5 times at logon screen to get the command prompt with administrator privileges
- Use **privilege escalation tools** such as Active@ Password Changer, Passware Password Recovery Kit, Password Unlocker Bundle, ElcomSoft System Recovery, etc.





# Executing Applications



START

Check if antivirus software is installed and up to date

Check if firewall software and anti-keylogging software are installed

Check if the hardware systems are secured in a locked environment

Try to use keyloggers

Try to use Spywares

Use tools for remote execution



- Use **keyloggers** such as Advanced Keylogger, Spytech SpyAgent, Perfect Keylogger, Powered Keylogger, etc.
- Use **spywares** such as Robo Nanny, Stealth Recorder Pro, Net Video Spy, WebcamMagic, Mobile Spy, etc.



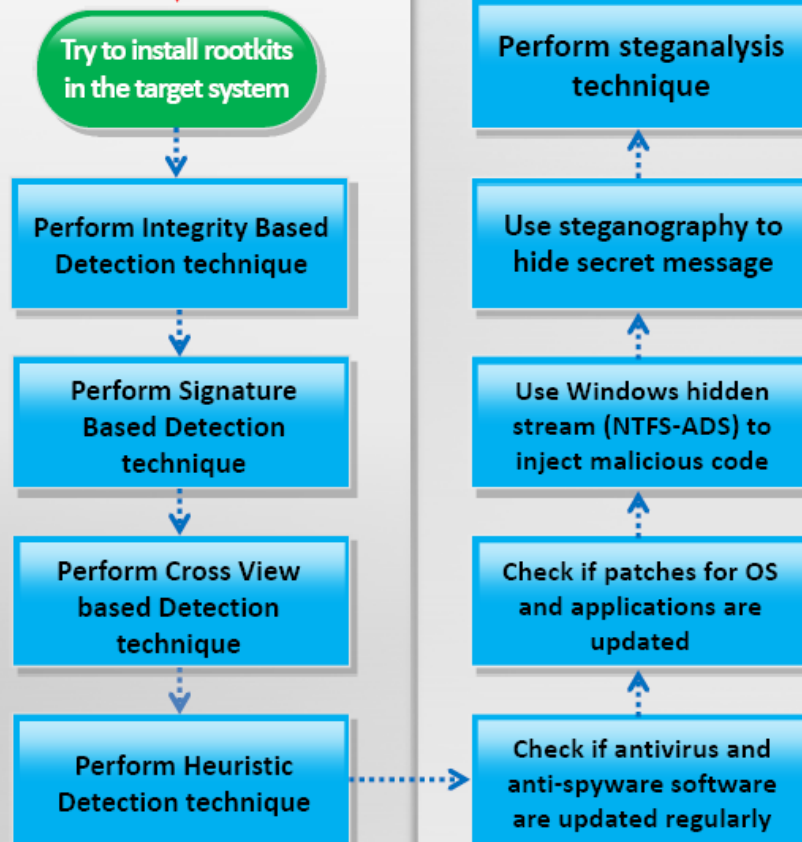
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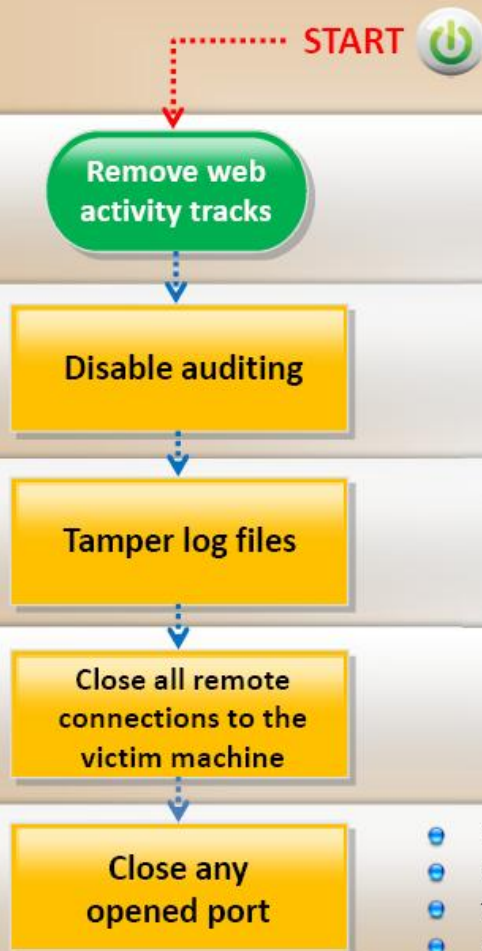
START...



# Hiding Files

- Try to install the rootkit in the target system to **maintain hidden access**
- Perform Integrity Based Detection, Signature Based Detection, Cross View based Detection, Heuristic Detection techniques to **detect rootkits**
- Use **anti-rootkits** such as RootkitRevealer, McAfee Rootkit Detective, SanityCheck, Sophos Anti-Rootkit, etc. to detect rootkits
- Use NTFS Alternate Data Stream (ADS) to **inject malicious code** on a breached system and execute them without being detected by the user
- Use **NTFS stream detectors** such as ADS Scan Engine, ADS spy, NTFS Streams Info, etc. to detect NTFS-ADS stream
- Use steganography technique to **hide secret message** within an ordinary message and extract it at the destination to maintain confidentiality of data
- Use **steganography detection tools** such as Stegdetect, Stego Watch, StegSpy, Xstegsecret, etc. to perform steganalysis

# Covering Tracks



- Remove **web activity tracks** such as MRU, cookies, cache, temporary files and history
- Disable auditing using tool such as **Auditpol**
- Tamper log files such as event log files, server log files and proxy log files by **log poisoning or log flooding**
- Use track covering tools such as Windows Washer, Tracks Eraser Pro, Evidence Eliminator, Clear My History, etc.



# Module Summary



- ☐ Attackers use a variety of means to penetrate systems
- ☐ Password guessing and cracking is one of the first steps
- ☐ Password sniffing is a preferred eavesdropping tactic
- ☐ Vulnerability scanning aids the attacker in identifying which password cracking technique to use
- ☐ Key stroke logging and other spyware tools are used as they gain entry to systems to keep up the attacks
- ☐ Invariably, attackers destroy evidence of “having been there and done the damage”
- ☐ Stealing files as well as hiding files are the means to sneak out sensitive information





# Quotes

“A lot of hacking is playing with other people, you know, getting them to do strange things.”

- **Steve Wozniak**,  
Computer Engineer and  
Co-founder, Apple  
Computer, Inc.

# Video Steganography: **Our Secret**

In video steganography, the **information is hidden in video** files of different formats such as .AVI, .MPG4, .WMV, etc.



<http://www.securekit.net>

