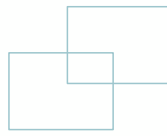


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Cyber Security



Networking Basics



- ⇒ Introduction to Networks
- ⇒ Types of Networks
- ⇒ Types of Topologies
- ⇒ IP address, Ports
- ⇒ Protocols and Protocol types
- ⇒ OSI layers and protocols
- ⇒ Networking Devices and Advanced Networking Devices
- ⇒ Wireless technologies
- ⇒ Virtualization and network storage
- ⇒ Security policies
- ⇒ Physical Security Devices
- ⇒ Authentication and Access Control
- ⇒ Common Networking Attacks
- ⇒ Network Troubleshooting
- ⇒ Network Hardware tools and Software tools

Introduction To Ethical Hacking



- ⇒ **Information security overview**
- ⇒ **Elements of information security**
- ⇒ **Motives, goals and objects of information security attacks**
- ⇒ **Classification of attacks**
- ⇒ Passive attacks
- ⇒ Active attacks
- ⇒ Close-in-attacks
- ⇒ Insider attacks
- ⇒ Distribution attacks

Information warfare

- ⇒ Command and control warfare
- ⇒ Intelligence-based warfare
- ⇒ Electronic warfare
- ⇒ Psychological warfare
- ⇒ Hacker warfare
- ⇒ Economic warfare
- ⇒ Cyber warfare
- ⇒ Defensive information warfare
- ⇒ Offensive information warfare

Cyber kill chain concepts (*)

- ⇒ Reconnaissance
- ⇒ Weaponization
- ⇒ Delivery
- ⇒ Exploitation
- ⇒ Installation
- ⇒ Command and control
- ⇒ Actions on objects

Tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) Adversary behavioural identification

- ⇒ Internal reconnaissance
- ⇒ Use of PowerShell
- ⇒ Unspecified proxy activities
- ⇒ Use of command-line interface
- ⇒ Http user agent
- ⇒ Command and control server
- ⇒ Use of DNS Tunnelling
- ⇒ Use of web shell
- ⇒ Data staging

Indicators of compromise Categories of indicators of compromise

- ⇒ Email indicators
- ⇒ Network indicators
- ⇒ Host-based indicators
- ⇒ Behavioural indicators

Hacking concepts

- ⇒ Hacker classes
- ⇒ Phases of hacking

Ethical hacking concepts

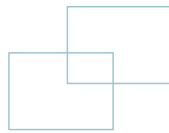
- ⇒ What and why ethical hacking
- ⇒ Scope and limitations of an ethical hacker
- ⇒ Skills of an ethical hacker

Types of threat intelligence

- ⇒ Strategic threat intelligence
- ⇒ Tactical threat intelligence
- ⇒ Operational threat intelligence
- ⇒ Technical threat intelligence

Threat modelling

- ⇒ Identify security objectives
- ⇒ Application overview
- ⇒ Identify roles
- ⇒ Identify key usage scenarios
- ⇒ Identify technologies
- ⇒ Identify application security mechanisms



Decompose the application

- ⇒ Identify trust boundaries
- ⇒ Identify data flows
- ⇒ Identify entry points
- ⇒ Identify exit points
- ⇒ Identify threats
- ⇒ Identify vulnerabilities

Incident management Incident handling and response

- ⇒ Preparation
- ⇒ Incident recording and assignment
- ⇒ Incident triage
- ⇒ Notification
- ⇒ Containment
- ⇒ Evidence gathering and forensic analysis
- ⇒ Eradication
- ⇒ Recovery
- ⇒ Post-incident activities

Role of AI and ML in cyber security

- ⇒ Supervised learning
- ⇒ Unsupervised learning

How do AI and ML prevent cyber-attacks?

- ⇒ Password protection and authentication
- ⇒ Phishing detection and prevention
- ⇒ Threat detection
- ⇒ Vulnerability management
- ⇒ Behavioural analytics
- ⇒ Network security
- ⇒ AI-based antivirus
- ⇒ Fraud detection
- ⇒ Botnet detection
- ⇒ AI to combat AI threats

Information security laws and standards

- ⇒ Payment card industry Data security standard (PCI DSS) ISO/IEC 27001:2013
- ⇒ Health Insurance Probability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- ⇒ Electronic transactions and code set standards
- ⇒ Privacy rule
- ⇒ Security rule
- ⇒ Employer identifier standard
- ⇒ National provider identifier standard (NPI)
- ⇒ Enforcement rule
- ⇒ **Sarbanes Oxley Act (SOX)**
- ⇒ **The digital millennium copyright Act (DMCA)**
- ⇒ **The Federal Information security Management Act (FISMA)**
- ⇒ **Cyber laws in different countries**

Footprinting And Reconnaissance



Foot-printing concepts

What is footprinting and types?

- ⇒ Active footprinting
- ⇒ Passive footprinting

Information obtained in foot printing

- ⇒ Organization footprinting
- ⇒ Network footprinting
- ⇒ System footprinting

Objectives of footprinting

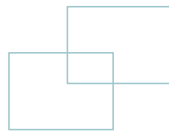
- ⇒ Know security posture
- ⇒ Reduce focus area
- ⇒ Identify vulnerabilities
- ⇒ Draw network map

Footprinting threats

- ⇒ Social engineering
- ⇒ System and network attacks
- ⇒ Information leakage
- ⇒ Privacy loss
- ⇒ Corporate espionage
- ⇒ Business loss

Footprinting methodology

- ⇒ Footprinting through search engines
- ⇒ Footprinting using advanced search operators (GHDB)
- ⇒ VoIP and VPN footprinting through GHDB
- ⇒ Gathering information using google advanced search.
- ⇒ Gathering information from video search engines
- ⇒ Gathering information from Meta search engines
- ⇒ Gathering information from ftp search engines
- ⇒ Gathering information from IOT search engines
- ⇒ Footprinting through web services
- ⇒ Finding company's TLD's and sub-domains
- ⇒ Finding geographical locations of the target
- ⇒ Footprinting through social networking sites
- ⇒ Website footprinting
- ⇒ Gathering information from financial services
- ⇒ Footprinting through job sites
- ⇒ Deep web and Dark web footprinting
- ⇒ VoIP and VPN footprinting through shodan
- ⇒ Competitive intelligence gathering
- ⇒ Information gathering using groups forums and blogs
- ⇒ Footprinting using website mirrors
- ⇒ Footprinting using web spiders
- ⇒ Footprinting using wayback archive
- ⇒ Email footprinting
- ⇒ Whois footprinting
- ⇒ DNS footprinting
- ⇒ Network footprinting
- ⇒ Footprinting through social engineering



Scanning Networks

Overview of network scanning

Types of scanning

- ⇒ Port scanning
- ⇒ Network scanning
- ⇒ Vulnerability scanning

Objectives of network scanning

Tcp communication flags

TCP/IP communication

Host discovery

- ⇒ Arp ping scan
- ⇒ Udp ping scan
- ⇒ Icmp ping scan
- ⇒ Icmp echo ping sweep
- ⇒ Icmp timestamp ping
- ⇒ Icmp address mask ping
- ⇒ Tcp ping scan
- ⇒ Ip protocol scan

Port and service discovery

- ⇒ Open tcp scanning methods
- ⇒ Stealth tcp scanning methods
- ⇒ Third party and spoofed tcp scanning methods

Os discovery

(banner grabbing/ os fingerprinting)

- ⇒ Active banner grabbing
- ⇒ Passive banner grabbing

Scanning beyond IDS and Firewall

Ids/firewall evasion techniques

- ⇒ Packet fragmentation
- ⇒ Source routing
- ⇒ Source port manipulation
- ⇒ Ip address decoy
- ⇒ Ip address spoofing
- ⇒ Creating custom spoofing
- ⇒ Randomizing host order
- ⇒ Sending bad checksum
- ⇒ Proxy servers
- ⇒ Anonymizes

Enumeration

Enumeration concepts

Techniques for enumeration

- ⇒ Extract usernames using email ids
- ⇒ Extract information using default passwords
- ⇒ Brute force active directory
- ⇒ Extract information using DNS zone transfer
- ⇒ Extract user groups from windows
- ⇒ Extract usernames using SNMP

Service and ports enumerate

- ⇒ NetBIOS enumeration
- ⇒ Snmp enumeration
- ⇒ LDAP enumeration
- ⇒ NTP and NFS enumeration
- ⇒ SMTP and DNS enumeration
- ⇒ MySQL enumeration
- ⇒ FTP enumeration
- ⇒ Telnet enumeration
- ⇒ Http/https enumeration
- ⇒ Ssl/tls enumeration
- ⇒ Smb enumeration

Enumeration countermeasures

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability assessment concepts

- ⇒ Vulnerability research

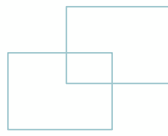
Vulnerability classification and assessment types

Vulnerability management life-cycle

- Identify assets and create a baseline
- Vulnerability scan
- Risk assessment
- Remediation
- Verification
- Monitor

Vulnerability classifications

- Misconfiguration
- Default installations
- Buffer overflows
- Unpatched servers
- Design flaws
- Operating system flaws
- Application flaws
- Open services
- Default passwords



Types of vulnerability assessment

- ⇒ Active assessment
- ⇒ Passive assessment
- ⇒ External assessment
- ⇒ Internal assessment
- ⇒ Host based assessment
- ⇒ Network based assessment
- ⇒ Application assessment
- ⇒ Database assessment
- ⇒ Wireless network assessment
- ⇒ Distributed assessment
- ⇒ Credentialed assessment
- ⇒ Non-credentialed assessment
- ⇒ Manual assessment
- ⇒ Automated assessment

Vulnerability assessment solutions and tools

Comparing approaches of vulnerability assessment

- ⇒ Product-based assessment
- ⇒ Service based-assessment
- ⇒ Tree-based assessment
- ⇒ Inference-based assessment

Characteristics of a good vulnerability assessment solutions

Working os vulnerability scanning solutions

Types of vulnerability assessment tools

- ⇒ Host-based vulnerability assessment tools
- ⇒ Depth assessment tools
- ⇒ Application-layer vulnerability assessment tools
- ⇒ Scope assessment tools
- ⇒ Active and passive tools
- ⇒ Location and data examination tools

Vulnerability assessment reports

System Hacking

System hacking concepts

- ⇒ Footprinting module
- ⇒ Scanning module
- ⇒ Enumeration module
- ⇒ Vulnerability analysis module

Gaining access

Cracking passwords

- ⇒ Security accounts manager (SAM)
- ⇒ Database NTLM authentication
- ⇒ Kerberos authentication

Password cracking

Types of password cracking

Non-electronic attacks

- ⇒ Social engineering
- ⇒ Shoulder surfing
- ⇒ Dumpster diving

Active online attacks

- ⇒ Dictionary attack
- ⇒ Brute-force attack
- ⇒ Rule-based attack
- ⇒ Password guessing
- ⇒ Default passwords
- ⇒ Trojan/spyware/keylogger
- ⇒ Hash injection/pass-the-hash (path) attack
- ⇒ LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning
- ⇒ Internal monologue attack
- ⇒ Cracking Kerberos password
- ⇒ Pass the ticket attack
- ⇒ Combinatory attack
- ⇒ Fingerprint attack
- ⇒ Prince attack
- ⇒ Toggle-case attack
- ⇒ Markov-chain attack

Passive online attacks

- ⇒ Wire sniffing
- ⇒ Man-in-the-middle and replay attacks

Offline attacks

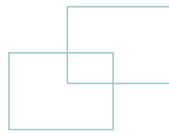
- ⇒ Rainbow table attack
- ⇒ Distributed network attack

Password recovery tools

- ⇒ Elcomsoft distributed password recovery
- ⇒ Password recovery toolkit
- ⇒ Passware kit forensic
- ⇒ Hash cat
- ⇒ Windows password recovery tool
- ⇒ Pcutlocker

How to defend against password cracking

How to defend against LLMNR/NBT-NS poisoning



Buffer overflow



- ⇒ Types of buffer overflow
- ⇒ Stack-based buffer overflow
- ⇒ Heap-based buffer overflow

Windows buffer overflow exploitation

Escalating privileges

Types of privilege escalation

- ⇒ Horizontal privilege escalation
- ⇒ Vertical privilege escalation

Privilege escalation using DLL Hijacking

Privilege escalation by exploiting vulnerabilities

Privilege escalation using Dylib hijacking

Privilege escalation using spectre and meltdown vulnerabilities

Privilege escalation using named pipe impersonation

Privilege escalation by exploiting is configured services

Pivoting and relaying to hack external machines

Defend against privilege escalation

Maintaining access



- ⇒ Executing applications
- ⇒ Backdoors
- ⇒ Crackers
- ⇒ keylogger
- ⇒ Spyware

Remote code execution techniques



- ⇒ Exploitation for client execution
- ⇒ Web-browser-based exploitation
- ⇒ Office-application-based exploitation
- ⇒ Third-party applications-based exploitation

Remote code execution techniques



- ⇒ Exploitation for client execution
- ⇒ Web-browser-based exploitation
- ⇒ Office-application-based exploitation
- ⇒ Third-party applications-based exploitation

Scheduled task

Service execution

Windows management instrumentation (WMI)

Windows remote management (WimRM)

Keylogger

Types of keyloggers

Hardware keylogger

- ⇒ Pc/BIOS embedded
- ⇒ Keylogger keyboard
- ⇒ External keylogger
- ⇒ Ps/2 and usb keylogger
- ⇒ Acoustic/CAM keylogger
- ⇒ Bluetooth keylogger
- ⇒ Wi-Fi keylogger software keylogger
- ⇒ Application keylogger
- ⇒ Kernel keylogger
- ⇒ Hypervisor-based keylogger
- ⇒ Form grabbing based keylogger
- ⇒ JavaScript based keylogger
- ⇒ Memory injection based keylogger

Spyware

Types of spyware

- ⇒ Desktop spyware
- ⇒ Email spyware
- ⇒ Internet spyware
- ⇒ Child-monitoring spyware
- ⇒ Screen-capturing spyware
- ⇒ Usb spyware
- ⇒ Audio spyware
- ⇒ Video spyware
- ⇒ Print spyware
- ⇒ Telephone/cell phone spyware
- ⇒ Gps spyware

Anti-keyloggers

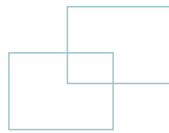
Anti-spywares

Rootkits

- ⇒ Types of rootkits
- ⇒ Hypervisor-level rootkit
- ⇒ Hardware/firmware rootkit
- ⇒ Kernel-level rootkit
- ⇒ Boot-loader-level rootkit
- ⇒ Application-level/user-mode rootkit
- ⇒ Library-level rootkits

How to defend from rootkits

Anti-rootkits



Steganography

Technical steganography

- ⇒ Invisible ink
- ⇒ Microdots

Computer based methods

- ⇒ Substitution techniques
- ⇒ Transform domain techniques
- ⇒ Spread spectrum techniques
- ⇒ Statistical techniques
- ⇒ Distortion techniques
- ⇒ Cover generation techniques

Linguistic steganography

Semagrams

- ⇒ Visual semagrams
- ⇒ Text semagrams
- Open codes
- Jargon codes
- Covered ciphers
- ⇒ Null ciphers
- ⇒ Grille ciphers

Types of steganography

- ⇒ Image steganography
- ⇒ Document steganography
- ⇒ Folder steganography
- ⇒ Video steganography
- ⇒ Audio steganography
- ⇒ Whitespace steganography
- ⇒ Web steganography
- ⇒ Spam/email steganography
- ⇒ DVD-Rom steganography
- ⇒ Natural steganography
- ⇒ Hidden os steganography
- ⇒ C++ source-code steganography

Steganalysis

Steganalysis methods/attacks on steganography

- ⇒ Stego-only attack
- ⇒ Known-stego attack
- ⇒ Known-message attack
- ⇒ Known-cover attack
- ⇒ Chosen-message attack
- ⇒ Chosen-stego attack
- ⇒ Chi-square attack
- ⇒ Distinguishing statistical attack
- ⇒ Blind classifier attack

Clearing logs

- ⇒ Techniques used for covering tracks
- ⇒ Disabling auditing
- ⇒ Clearing logs
- ⇒ Manipulating logs
- ⇒ Covering tracks on the network
- ⇒ Covering tracks on the os
- ⇒ Deleting files
- ⇒ Disabling windows functionality

MALWARE THREATS

Malware concepts

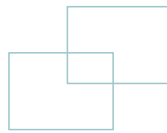
- ⇒ Introduction to malware
- ⇒ Different ways for malware to enter a system
- ⇒ Instant messenger applications
- ⇒ Portable hardware media/removable devices
- ⇒ Browser and email software bugs
- ⇒ Insecure patch management
- ⇒ Rouge/decoy applications
- ⇒ Untrusted sites and free web applications/software
- ⇒ Downloading files from internet
- ⇒ Email attachments
- ⇒ Network propagation
- ⇒ File sharing
- ⇒ Installation by other malware
- ⇒ Bluetooth and wireless network

Common techniques attackers use to distribute malware on the web

- ⇒ Black hat search engine optimization (SEO)
- ⇒ Social engineered click-jacking
- ⇒ Spear-phishing sites
- ⇒ Malvertising
- ⇒ Compromised legitimate websites
- ⇒ Drive-by downloads
- ⇒ Spam emails

Components of malware

- ⇒ Crypter
- ⇒ Downloader
- ⇒ Dropper
- ⇒ Exploit
- ⇒ Injector
- ⇒ Obfuscator
- ⇒ Packer
- ⇒ Payload
- ⇒ Malicious code



Characteristics of advanced persistent threat

- ⇒ Objectives
- ⇒ Timeliness
- ⇒ Resources
- ⇒ Risk tolerance
- ⇒ Skills and methods
- ⇒ Actions
- ⇒ Attack origination points
- ⇒ Numbers involved in the attack
- ⇒ Knowledge source
- ⇒ Multi-phased
- ⇒ Tailored to the vulnerabilities
- ⇒ Multiple points to entries
- ⇒ Evading signature-based detection systems
- ⇒ Specific warning signs

Advance persistent life-cycle

- ⇒ Preparation
- ⇒ Initial intrusion
- ⇒ Expansion
- ⇒ Persistence
- ⇒ Search and exfiltration
- ⇒ clean-up

Trojan concepts

- ⇒ Types of Trojans
- ⇒ Remote access Trojans
- ⇒ Backdoor Trojans
- ⇒ Botnet Trojans
- ⇒ Rootkit Trojans
- ⇒ E-banking Trojans
- ⇒ Point-of-sale Trojans
- ⇒ Defacement Trojans
- ⇒ Service protocol Trojans
- ⇒ Mobile Trojans
- ⇒ IOT Trojans
- ⇒ Security software disabler Trojans
- ⇒ Destructive Trojans
- ⇒ Ddos attack Trojans
- ⇒ Command shell Trojans

Virus and worms concepts

Introduction to viruses

Characteristics of viruses

Stages of virus lifecycle

- ⇒ Design
- ⇒ Replication
- ⇒ Launch
- ⇒ Detection
- ⇒ Incorporation
- ⇒ Execution of the damage routine

Types of viruses

- ⇒ System or boot sector virus
- ⇒ File virus
- ⇒ Multipartite virus
- ⇒ Macro virus
- ⇒ Cluster virus
- ⇒ Stealth/tunnelling virus
- ⇒ Encryption virus
- ⇒ Sparse infector virus
- ⇒ Polymorphic virus
- ⇒ Metamorphic virus
- ⇒ Overwriting file or cavity virus
- ⇒ Companion virus/camouflage virus
- ⇒ Shell virus
- ⇒ File extension virus
- ⇒ Fat virus
- ⇒ Logic bomb virus
- ⇒ Web scripting virus
- ⇒ Email virus
- ⇒ Armored virus
- ⇒ Add-on virus
- ⇒ Intrusive virus
- ⇒ Direct action or transient virus
- ⇒ Terminate and stay resident virus

Fileless malware concepts

- ⇒ Fileless techniques used by attackers
- ⇒ Phishing emails
- ⇒ Legitimate applications
- ⇒ Native applications
- ⇒ Infection through lateral movement
- ⇒ Malicious websites
- ⇒ Registry manipulation
- ⇒ Memory code injection
- ⇒ Script based injection

Taxonomy of fileless malware types

- ⇒ No file activity performed
- ⇒ Indirect file activity
- ⇒ Required files to operate
- ⇒ Exploits
- ⇒ Hardware
- ⇒ Execution and injection

Launching fileless malware through document exploits

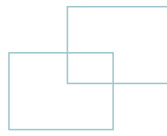
Launching fileless malware through in-memory exploits

Launching fileless malware through script-based injection

Launching fileless malware by exploiting system admin tools

Launching fileless malware through phishing

Maintaining persistence with fileless techniques



SNIFFING

Sniffing concepts

Types of sniffing

- ⇒ Active sniffing
- ⇒ Mac flooding
- ⇒ Dns poisoning
- ⇒ Arp poisoning
- ⇒ Dhcp attacks
- ⇒ Switch port stealing
- ⇒ Spoofing attack

Passive sniffing

- ⇒ Compromising physical security
- ⇒ Using a Trojan horse

Protocols vulnerable for sniffing

- ⇒ Telnet and rlogin
- ⇒ Http
- ⇒ Snmp
- ⇒ SMTP
- ⇒ Nntp
- ⇒ Pop
- ⇒ Ftp
- ⇒ Imap

Wiretapping and methods

- ⇒ Active wiretapping
- ⇒ Passive wiretapping

Sniffing technique: MAC attacks Sniffing

Technique: DHCP attacks

Sniffing Technique: ARP poisoning

Sniffing Technique: spoofing attacks

Sniffing Technique: DNS poisoning

Countermeasures

Sniffing Detection Techniques

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

Social engineering concepts

Common targets of social engineering

- ⇒ Receptionists and help-desk personnel
- ⇒ Technical support executives
- ⇒ System administrators
- ⇒ Users and clients
- ⇒ Vendors of the target organization
- ⇒ Senior executives

Impact of social engineering

- ⇒ Economic losses
- ⇒ Damage of goodwill
- ⇒ Loss of privacy
- ⇒ Dangers of terrorism
- ⇒ Lawsuits and arbitration
- ⇒ Temporary or permanent closure

Behaviours vulnerable to attacks

- ⇒ Authority
- ⇒ Intimidation
- ⇒ Consensus or social proof
- ⇒ Scarcity
- ⇒ Urgency
- ⇒ Familiarity or liking
- ⇒ Trust
- ⇒ Greed

Factors that make companies vulnerable to attacks

- ⇒ Insufficient security training
- ⇒ Unregulated access to information
- ⇒ Several organizational units
- ⇒ Lack of security policies

Phases of social engineering attacks

- ⇒ Research the target company
- ⇒ Select a target
- ⇒ Develop a relationship
- ⇒ Exploit the relationship

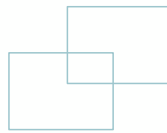
Social engineering techniques

Human based social engineering

- ⇒ Impersonation
- ⇒ Vishing
- ⇒ Tailgating
- ⇒ Eavesdropping
- ⇒ Shoulder surfing
- ⇒ Dumpster diving
- ⇒ Reverse social engineering
- ⇒ Piggybacking
- ⇒ Diversion theft
- ⇒ Honey trap
- ⇒ Baiting
- ⇒ Quid pro quo
- ⇒ Elicitation

Computer based social engineering

- ⇒ Phishing
- ⇒ Spam mail
- ⇒ Pop-up window attacks
- ⇒ Scareware
- ⇒ Instant chat messenger Mobile based social engineering
- ⇒ Publishing malicious apps
- ⇒ Using fake security applications
- ⇒ Repackaging legitimate apps
- ⇒ Smishing (sms phishing)



Insider threats

Types of insider threats

- ⇒ Malicious insider
- ⇒ Negligent insider
- ⇒ Professional insider
- ⇒ Compromised insider

Behavioural indications of an insider threat

- ⇒ Alerts of data exfiltration
- ⇒ Missing or modified network logs
- ⇒ Changes in network usage patterns
- ⇒ Multiple failed login attempts
- ⇒ Behavioural and temporal changes
- ⇒ Unusual time and location of access
- ⇒ Missing or modified critical data
- ⇒ Unauthorized download or copying of sensitive data
- ⇒ Sending sensitive information to personal email account
- ⇒ Logging of different user accounts from different systems
- ⇒ Temporal changes in revenue or expenditure
- ⇒ Unauthorized access to physical assets
- ⇒ Increase or decrease in productivity of employee
- ⇒ Inconsistent working hours, unusual business activities, and concealed or frequent foreign trips
- ⇒ Extreme behaviour due to mental instability
- ⇒ Signs of vulnerability (such as drug or alcohol abuse, financial difficulties, gambling, illegal activities)
- ⇒ Complaint on sensitive data leak
- ⇒ Abnormal access of systems and user accounts
- ⇒ Irresponsible social media behaviour
- ⇒ Attempt to access restricted zones

Impersonation on social networking sites

Identity theft

Types of identity theft

- ⇒ Child identity theft
- ⇒ Criminal identity theft
- ⇒ Financial identity theft
- ⇒ Driver license identity theft
- ⇒ Insurance identity theft
- ⇒ Medical identity theft
- ⇒ Tax identity theft
- ⇒ Identity cloning and concealment
- ⇒ Synthetic identity theft
- ⇒ Social identity theft

Techniques attackers use to obtain identity

- ⇒ Theft of wallets, phones
- ⇒ Internet searches
- ⇒ Social engineering
- ⇒ Dumpster diving and shoulder surfing
- ⇒ Phishing
- ⇒ Skimming
- ⇒ Pretexting
- ⇒ Pharming
- ⇒ Hacking
- ⇒ Keyloggers and password stealers
- ⇒ War diving
- ⇒ Mail theft and rerouting

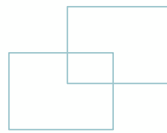
Countermeasures

DENIAL OF SERVICE

Dos/DDos concepts

Basic dos/ddos attack vectors

- ⇒ Volumetric attacks
- ⇒ Protocol attacks
- ⇒ Application layer attack
- ⇒ Dos/DDOs attack techniques
- ⇒ Udp flood attack
- ⇒ ICMP flood attack
- ⇒ Pod attack
- ⇒ Smurf attack
- ⇒ Pulse wave attack
- ⇒ Zero-day attack
- ⇒ Syn flood attack
- ⇒ Fragmentation attack
- ⇒ Ack flood attack
- ⇒ Tcp state exhaustion attack
- ⇒ Spoofed session flood attack
- ⇒ Https get/post attack
- ⇒ Slowloris attack
- ⇒ Udp application layer flooded attack
- ⇒ Multi-vector attack
- ⇒ Peer-to-peer attack
- ⇒ Permanent Dos (PDoS) attack
- ⇒ Distributed reflection DoS (DRDoS) attack
- ⇒ Countermeasures



SESSION HIJACKING

Session hijacking concepts

Types of session hijacking

- ⇒ Active session hijacking
- ⇒ Passive session hijacking

Session hijacking in OSI model

- ⇒ Network level hijacking
- ⇒ Application level hijacking

Application level session hijacking

- ⇒ Session sniffing
- ⇒ Predictable session token
- ⇒ Man-in-the-middle attack
- ⇒ Man-in-the-browser attack
- ⇒ cross-site-scripting attack
- ⇒ Cross-site request forgery
- ⇒ Session reply attack
- ⇒ Session fixation attack
- ⇒ CRIME attack
- ⇒ Forbidden attack
- ⇒ Session donation attack

Network level session hijacking

- ⇒ Blind attack
- ⇒ Udp hijacking
- ⇒ TCP/IP hijacking
- ⇒ Rst hijacking
- ⇒ Man-in-the-middle
- ⇒ Ip spoofing

Countermeasures

IDS, IPS, Firewall, and Honeypot concepts

Types of intrusion detection systems

- ⇒ Network-based intrusion detection system
- ⇒ Host-based intrusion detection system

Types of IDS alerts

- ⇒ True positive
- ⇒ False positive
- ⇒ False negative
- ⇒ True negative

Firewall architecture

- ⇒ Bastion host
- ⇒ Screened subnet
- ⇒ Multi homed firewall

Demilitarized zone (DMZ)

Types of firewalls

- ⇒ Hardware firewalls
- ⇒ Software firewalls

Firewall technologies

- ⇒ Packet filtering
- ⇒ Circuit-level gateways
- ⇒ Application-level firewall
- ⇒ Stateful multilayer firewall
- ⇒ Application proxies
- ⇒ Virtual private network
- ⇒ Network address translation

Honeypots and types of honeypots

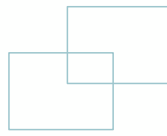
- ⇒ Low-interaction honeypots
- ⇒ Medium-interaction honeypots
- ⇒ High-interaction honeypots
- ⇒ Pure honeypots
- ⇒ Production honeypots
- ⇒ Research honeypots
- ⇒ Malware honeypots
- ⇒ Database honeypots
- ⇒ Spam honeypots
- ⇒ Email honeypots
- ⇒ Spider honeypots
- ⇒ Honey nets

IDS, IPS, Firewall, and Honeypot solutions

Evading IDS

IDS evasion techniques

- ⇒ Insertion attack
- ⇒ Evasion
- ⇒ Denial-of-service attack
- ⇒ Obfuscation
- ⇒ False positive generation
- ⇒ Session splicing
- ⇒ Unicode evasion
- ⇒ Fragmentation attack
- ⇒ Overlapping fragmentation
- ⇒ Time-to-live attacks
- ⇒ Invalid RST packets
- ⇒ Urgency flag
- ⇒ Polymorphic shell code
- ⇒ ASCII shell code
- ⇒ Application-layer attacks
- ⇒ DE synchronization
- ⇒ Encryption
- ⇒ Flooding



Evading Firewalls

Session hijacking concepts

Types of session hijacking

- ⇒ Port scanning
- ⇒ Firewalking
- ⇒ Banner grabbing
- ⇒ ip address spoofing
- ⇒ Source routing
- ⇒ Tiny fragments
- ⇒ Using an ip address in place of a url
- ⇒ Using anonymous website surfing sites
- ⇒ Using a proxy server
- ⇒ Icmp tunnelling
- ⇒ Ack tunnelling
- ⇒ Http tunnelling
- ⇒ Ssh tunnelling
- ⇒ Dns tunnelling
- ⇒ Through external systems
- ⇒ Through mitm attack
- ⇒ Through content
- ⇒ Through xss attack

Detecting honeypots

HACKING WEB SERVERS

Web server concepts

Web server operations

Components of web server

- ⇒ Document root
- ⇒ Server root
- ⇒ Virtual Document root
- ⇒ Virtual hosting
- ⇒ Web proxy

Web server attacks

- ⇒ Dos/ddos attacks
- ⇒ Domain name system (DNS) server hijacking
- ⇒ DNS amplification
- ⇒ Directory traversal
- ⇒ Man in the middle/sniffing
- ⇒ Phishing
- ⇒ Website defacement
- ⇒ Web server misconfiguration
- ⇒ Http response splitting
- ⇒ Web cache poisoning
- ⇒ Secure shell brute force
- ⇒ Web server password cracking
- ⇒ Server side request forgery

Web server methodology

- ⇒ Information gathering
- ⇒ Web server foot printing
- ⇒ Website mirroring
- ⇒ Vulnerable scanning
- ⇒ Session hijacking
- ⇒ Web server passwords hacking

Countermeasures

HACKING WEB APPLICATIONS

Web application concepts

- ⇒ Introduction to web applications
- ⇒ Web application architecture
- ⇒ Vulnerability stack

Web application threats

- ⇒ Injection
- ⇒ Sql injection
- ⇒ Command injection
- ⇒ shell injection
- ⇒ Html injection
- ⇒ File injection
- ⇒ Ldap injection
- ⇒ Server side js injection
- ⇒ Log injection
- ⇒ Crlf injection attack

Broken authentication

- ⇒ Session id in urls
- ⇒ Password exploitation
- ⇒ Timeout exploitation

Sensitive data exposure

Xml external entity

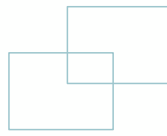
Broken access control

Broken authentication

- ⇒ Insecure direct object reference
- ⇒ Missing function level access control

Security misconfiguration

- ⇒ Unvalidated inputs
- ⇒ Parameter/form tampering
- ⇒ Improper error handling
- ⇒ Insufficient transport layer protection
- ⇒ Server software flaws
- ⇒ Enabling unnecessary services
- ⇒ Improper authentication
- ⇒ Unpatched security flaws
- ⇒ Server configuration problems



Cross site scripting

- ⇒ Malicious script execution
- ⇒ Redirecting to a malicious sever
- ⇒ Exploiting user privileges
- ⇒ Ads in hidden IFRAMES and popups
- ⇒ Data manipulation
- ⇒ Session hijacking
- ⇒ Brute-force password cracking
- ⇒ Data theft
- ⇒ Intranet probing
- ⇒ Key logging and remote monitoring

Insecure deserialization

Using components with known vulnerabilities

Insufficient logging and monitoring

Directory traversal

Invalidated redirects and forwards

Watering hole attack

Cross site request forgery

Cookie/session poisoning

Web server attacks

Cookie snooping

Hidden field manipulation

Authentication hijacking

Obfuscation application

Broken session management

Broken account management

Denial-of-service

Buffer-overflow

Captcha attacks

Platform exploits

Network access attacks

DMZ protocol attacks

Web based timing attacks

Marionet attack

Rc4 no more attack

Click jacking attack

Java script hijacking

DNS rebinding attack

Web application hacking methodology

- ⇒ Footprint web infrastructure
- ⇒ Analyse web applications
- ⇒ Bypass client-side controls
- ⇒ Attack authentication mechanisms
- ⇒ Attack authorization schemes
- ⇒ Attack access controls
- ⇒ Attack application logic flaws
- ⇒ Attack shared environments
- ⇒ Attack database connectivity
- ⇒ Attack web application clients
- ⇒ Attack web services

Web API, Web hooks, and Web shell

Web service API's

- ⇒ Soap API
- ⇒ Rest (representation state transfer) API
- ⇒ Restful API
- ⇒ Xml-rpc Json-rpc

Owasp top 10 API security risks

- ⇒ Broken object authorization
- ⇒ Broken user authentication
- ⇒ Excessive data exposure
- ⇒ Lack of resources and rate limiting
- ⇒ Broken function level authorization
- ⇒ Mass assignment
- ⇒ Security misconfiguration
- ⇒ Injection
- ⇒ Improper assets management
- ⇒ Insufficient logging and monitoring

API vulnerabilities

Enumerated resources

Sharing resources via unsigned URLs

Vulnerabilities in third-party libraries

Improper use of cors

Code injections

RBAC privilege excalation

No ABAC validation

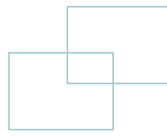
Bussiness Logic Flaws

Web API methodology

Detect security standards

Identify attack surface

- ⇒ API metadata vulnerabilities
- ⇒ API discovery
- ⇒ Brute force Fuzzing
- ⇒ Invalidate input attacks
- ⇒ Malicious input attacks
- ⇒ Injection attacks
- ⇒ Insecure ssl configuration
- ⇒ Insecure direct object reference
- ⇒ Insecure session/authentication handling
- ⇒ Login/credential stuffing attacks
- ⇒ API ddos attacks
- ⇒ Authorization attacks on API
- ⇒ Reverse engineering
- ⇒ User spoofing
- ⇒ Man-in-the-middle attacks
- ⇒ Session replay attack
- ⇒ Social engineering



Web application security

- ⇒ Manual web application security testing
- ⇒ Automated web application security testing
- ⇒ Static application security testing
- ⇒ Dynamic application security testing
- ⇒ Web application fuzz testing
- ⇒ Source code review

SQL INJECTION

Sql injection concepts

- ⇒ What is sql injection?
- ⇒ Why bother about sql injection
- ⇒ Sql injection and server-side technologies
- ⇒ Understanding http post request
- ⇒ Understanding normal sql query
- ⇒ Understanding an sql injection query-code analysis

Types of sql injection

Sql injection concepts

- ⇒ What is sql injection?
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- ⇒ Understanding normal sql query
- ⇒ Understanding an sql injection query-code analysis

In-band sql injection

- ⇒ Error-based sql injection
- ⇒ System stored procedure
- ⇒ Illegal/logical incorrect query
- ⇒ Union sql injection
- ⇒ Tautology
- ⇒ End-of-line comment
- ⇒ In-line comments
- ⇒ Piggybacked query

Blind/inferential sql injection

- ⇒ No error message returned
- ⇒ Waitfordelay
- ⇒ Boolean exploitation and heavy query
- ⇒ Out-of-band SQL injection

Sql injection methodology

- ⇒ Information gathering and Sql vulnerability detection
- ⇒ Launch sql injection attacks
- ⇒ Advanced SQL injection

Countermeasures

HACKING WIRELESS NETWORKS

Wireless concepts

Wireless terminology

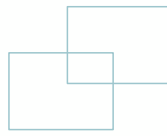
- ⇒ Global system for mobile communications (GSM)
- ⇒ Bandwidth
- ⇒ Access point (AP)
- ⇒ Basic service set identifier (BSSID)
- ⇒ Industrial scientific and medical (ISM) band
- ⇒ Hotspot
- ⇒ Association
- ⇒ Service set identifier (SSID)
- ⇒ Orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM)
- ⇒ Multiple input, multiple output-orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (MIMO-OFDM)
- ⇒ Direct-sequence spread spectrum (DSSS)
- ⇒ Frequency-hopping spread spectrum (FHSS)

Wireless networks and types of wireless networks

- ⇒ Extension to a wired network
- ⇒ Multiple access points
- ⇒ Lan-to-lan wireless network
- ⇒ 3g/4g hotspot

Wireless standards

- ⇒ 802.11
- ⇒ 802.11a
- ⇒ 802.11b
- ⇒ 802.11d
- ⇒ IEEE 802.11e
- ⇒ 802.11g
- ⇒ 802.11i
- ⇒ 802.11n
- ⇒ 802.11ah
- ⇒ 802.11ac
- ⇒ 802.11ad
- ⇒ 802.12
- ⇒ 802.15 (bluetooth)
- ⇒ 502.15.4 (zigbee)
- ⇒ 802.15.5
- ⇒ 802.16



Service set identifier (SSID) wi-fi authentication modes

- ⇒ Open system authentication process
- ⇒ Shared key authentication process

Wi-fi authentication process using a credentialized authentication server Types of wireless antennas

- ⇒ Directional antenna
- ⇒ Omni directional antenna
- ⇒ Parabolic grid antenna
- ⇒ Dipole antenna
- ⇒ Reflector antennas

Wireless encryption Types of wireless encryptions

- ⇒ 802.11i ⇒ wep
- ⇒ eap ⇒ leap
- ⇒ wpa ⇒ tkim
- ⇒ wpa2
- ⇒ aes
- ⇒ ccmp
- ⇒ wpa2 enterprise
- ⇒ radius
- ⇒ peap
- ⇒ wpa3

Wireless threats

- ⇒ Access control threats
- ⇒ Wardriving
- ⇒ Rogue access points
- ⇒ Mac spoofing
- ⇒ AP misconfiguration
- ⇒ Ad hoc association
- ⇒ promiscuous client
- ⇒ Client mis-association
- ⇒ Unauthorized association

Integrity attacks

- ⇒ Data-frame injection
- ⇒ Wep injection
- ⇒ Bit-flipping attacks
- ⇒ Extensible ap relay
- ⇒ Data replay
- ⇒ Initialization vector replay attacks
- ⇒ Radius replay
- ⇒ Wireless network viruses

Availability attacks

- ⇒ Access point theft
- ⇒ Disassociation attacks
- ⇒ Eap-failure
- ⇒ Beacon flood
- ⇒ Denial-of-service
- ⇒ De-authenticate flood
- ⇒ Routing attacks
- ⇒ Authenticate flood
- ⇒ Address resolution protocol (ARP)
- ⇒ cache poisoning attacks
- ⇒ Power saving attacks
- ⇒ Tkip mic exploit

Authentication attacks

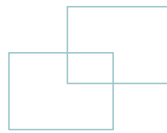
- ⇒ Psk cracking
- ⇒ Leap cracking
- ⇒ vpn login cracking
- ⇒ Domain login cacking
- ⇒ Key reinstallation attack
- ⇒ Identity theft
- ⇒ Shared key guessing
- ⇒ Password speculation
- ⇒ Application login theft
- ⇒ Rogue ap attack
- ⇒ Client mis-association
- ⇒ Misconfigured ap attack
- ⇒ Unauthorized association
- ⇒ Ad-hoc connection attack
- ⇒ Honeypot ap attack
- ⇒ AP mac spoofing
- ⇒ Denial-of-service attack
- ⇒ Key reinstallation attack (KRACK)
- ⇒ Jamming signal attack
- ⇒ aLTER attack
- ⇒ Wormhole and sinkhole attacks

Wi-Fi jamming devices

Wireless hacking methodology

Wi-fi discovery

- ⇒ Active footprinting method
- ⇒ Passive footprinting method



Gps mapping

- ⇒ Wireless traffic analysis
- ⇒ Launch of wireless attacks
- ⇒ Wi-fi encryption cracking
- ⇒ Wi-fi network compromising

Countermeasures

Hacking Mobile Platforms

Mobile platform attack vectors

- ⇒ Owasp top 10 mobile risks
- ⇒ Improper platform usage
- ⇒ Insecure data storage
- ⇒ Insecure communication
- ⇒ Insecure authentication
- ⇒ Insufficient cryptography
- ⇒ Insecure authorization
- ⇒ Client code quality
- ⇒ Code tampering
- ⇒ Reverse engineering
- ⇒ Extraneous functionality

Hacking android os

- ⇒ Android os architecture
- ⇒ Android device administrator
- ⇒ API Android rooting

Jail breaking ios

Types of jail breaking

- ⇒ User land exploit
- ⇒ Iboot exploit
- ⇒ Bootrom exploit

Jail breaking techniques

- ⇒ Untethered jail breaking
- ⇒ Semi-tethered jail breaking
- ⇒ Tethered jail breaking
- ⇒ Semi-untethered jail breaking

Mobile device management

Mobile security guidelines and tools

Iot And Ot Hacking

Iot concepts

- ⇒ Iot architecture
- ⇒ Iot technologies and protocols
- ⇒ Iot communication models
- ⇒ Challenges of Iot
- ⇒ Iot threats
- ⇒ Iot vulnerabilities

Iot attacks

- ⇒ DDoS attack
- ⇒ Exploit HVAC
- ⇒ Rolling code attack
- ⇒ Blue borne attack
- ⇒ Jamming attack
- ⇒ SDR-Based attack
- ⇒ Fault injection attack
- ⇒ Sybil attack
- ⇒ Exploit kit
- ⇒ Man-in-middle attack
- ⇒ Replay attack
- ⇒ Forged malicious attack
- ⇒ Side-channel attack
- ⇒ Ransomware attack

Iot hacking methodology

- ⇒ Information gathering
- ⇒ Vulnerability scanning
- ⇒ Launch attacks
- ⇒ Gain remote access
- ⇒ Maintain access

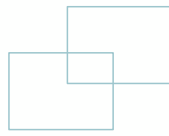
Countermeasures

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing concepts

Module Objectives

- ⇒ Understanding cloud computing concepts
- ⇒ Overview of container technology and services computing
- ⇒ Understanding cloud computing threats
- ⇒ Understanding cloud hacking
- ⇒ Understanding cloud computing security
- ⇒ Overview of various cloud computing security tools



Module Flow

- ⇒ Cloud computing
- ⇒ Container technology
- ⇒ Server less computing
- ⇒ Cloud computing threats
- ⇒ Cloud hacking
- ⇒ Cloud security

Cloud Computing Concepts Introduction to cloud computing (Characteristics of cloud computing)

- ⇒ On demand self service
- ⇒ Distributed storage
- ⇒ Rapid elasticity
- ⇒ Automated Management
- ⇒ Resource pooling
- ⇒ Virtualization Technology

Types of Cloud Computing Service

- ⇒ Infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS)
- ⇒ Platform-as-a-service (PaaS)
- ⇒ Software-as-a-service (SaaS)
- ⇒ Identity-as-a-service (IDaaS)
- ⇒ Security-as-a-service (SECaaS)
- ⇒ container-as-a-service (CaaS)
- ⇒ Function-as-a-service (FaaS)

Separation of responsibilities in cloud

Cloud Deployment Models

- ⇒ Public cloud
- ⇒ Private cloud
- ⇒ Community Cloud
- ⇒ Hybrid Cloud
- ⇒ multi Cloud

NIST Cloud Deployment Reference Architecture

Role of AI in Cloud Computing

Virtual Reality and Reality on Cloud

Cloud Service Providers

- ⇒ Amazon Web Services(AWS)
- ⇒ Microsoft Azure
- ⇒ Google Cloud Platform
- ⇒ IBM cloud
- ⇒ Container Technology

What is Container?

Container VS Virtual Machine

What is Docker?

- ⇒ Docker Engine
- ⇒ Docker Architecture
- ⇒ Docker Objects
- ⇒ Docker Operations

Micro services vs Docker

Docker Networking

Container Orchestration

What is Kubernetes?

Kubernets Vs Docker

Container Security Challenges

- ⇒ Inflow of vulnerable source code
- ⇒ Large attack surface
- ⇒ Lack of visibility
- ⇒ Compromising Secrets
- ⇒ DevOps speed
- ⇒ Noisy Neighbouring Containers
- ⇒ Container breakout to the host
- ⇒ Network-based attacks
- ⇒ Bypassing isolation
- ⇒ Ecosystem complexity

Container Management Platforms

- ⇒ Docker
- ⇒ Amazon Elastic container service
- ⇒ redhat open shift container platform
- ⇒ Portainer Rancher

Kubernets Platforms

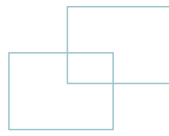
- ⇒ Kubernetes
- ⇒ Docker Kubernetes Service
- ⇒ Knative

Server less Computing

- ⇒ What is serverless computing?
- ⇒ Serverless Vs Containers
- ⇒ Serverless computing frame works
- ⇒ Microsoft Azure Functions

Cloud computing threats

- ⇒ OWASP top 10 Cloud security risks
- ⇒ OWASP top 10 serverless security risk
- ⇒ Cloud computing threat
- ⇒ Container Vulnerabilities
- ⇒ Kubernetes Vulnerabilities
- ⇒ Cloud Attacks: Service hijacking using Social Engineering
- ⇒ Cloud Attacks: Service hijacking using Network sniffing
- ⇒ Cloud Attacks: Side-channel Attacks
or Cross-guest VM breaches
- ⇒ Cloud Attacks: Wrapping Attack
- ⇒ Cloud Attacks: Man in the cloud (MITC) Attack
- ⇒ Cloud Attack: Cloud Hooper Attack
- ⇒ Cloud Attacks: Cloud Crypto jacking
- ⇒ Cloud Attack: Cloud borne Attack



Cloud hacking

What is Cloud Hacking?

Container Vulnerability Scanning Using Trivy

Kubernetes Vulnerability Scanning Using Sysd

Enumerating s3 Buckets

Identifying open S3 Buckets S3Scanner

Enumerating Kubernetes etcd

Enumerating AWS Account IDs

Enumerating IAM Roles

Enumerating Bucket Permissions using S3Inspector

Backdooring Docker Images Using Dock screen

AWS hacking Tool: AWS pwn

Cloud security

Cloud Security Control Layers

- ⇒ Application Layer
- ⇒ Information layer
- ⇒ management layer
- ⇒ Network Layer
- ⇒ Trusted Computing
- ⇒ Computation and Storage
- ⇒ Physical layer

Placement of security controls in the cloud

NIST recommendations for cloud security

Kubernetes Vulnerabilities and solutions

Serverless security risks and solutions

Best practices for Docker security

Best practices for Kubernetes security

Best practices for serverless security

Zero trust Networks

International Cloud Security Organizations

Cloud security alliance

Cryptography

Cryptography concepts

Objectives of cryptography

Types of cryptography

- ⇒ Symmetric encryption
- ⇒ asymmetric encryption

Government access to keys

Encryption algorithms

Ciphers

Types of ciphers

- ⇒ Classical ciphers
- ⇒ Modern ciphers Data encryption standard (DES)
- ⇒ Triple Data encryption standard (3DES)
- ⇒ Advanced encryption standard (AES)
- ⇒ RC4, RC5, Rc6
- ⇒ Blowfish
- ⇒ Two fish and three fish Serpent
- ⇒ Tea
- ⇒ Cast-128
- ⇒ Ghost Block cipher
- ⇒ Camellia
- ⇒ DSA and related signature schemes
- ⇒ Rivest shamir adleman (RSA)
- ⇒ Diffie-Hellman
- ⇒ YAK
- ⇒ Message digest (one-way hash) functions
- ⇒ Message digest secure hashing algorithms RIPEMD-160
- ⇒ HMAC
- ⇒ CHAP
- ⇒ EAP
- ⇒ GOST-Hash function

Public key infrastructure (PKI)

Email encryption

- ⇒ Digital signature
- ⇒ Secure socket layer (ssl)
- ⇒ Transport layer security (TLS)
- ⇒ PGP (pretty good privacy)
- ⇒ GNU privacy guard (GPG)
- ⇒ Web of trust (WOT)

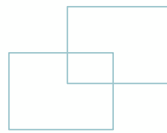
Disk encryption Cryptanalysis

Cryptanalysis methods

- ⇒ Linear cryptanalysis
- ⇒ Differential cryptanalysis
- ⇒ Integral cryptanalysis

Cryptography attacks

- ⇒ Cipher text-only attack
- ⇒ Adaptive chosen-plaintext attack
- ⇒ Chosen-plaintext attack
- ⇒ Related-key attack
- ⇒ Dictionary attack
- ⇒ Known-plaintext attack
- ⇒ Chosen-cipher text attack
- ⇒ Rubber hose attack
- ⇒ Chosen-key attack
- ⇒ Timing attack
- ⇒ Man-in-the-middle attack



- ⇒ Brute-force attack
- ⇒ Birthday attack
- ⇒ Side-channel attack
- ⇒ Hash collision attack
- ⇒ Duhk attack
- ⇒ Rainbow table attack
- ⇒ Padding oracle attack
- ⇒ Drown attack

Countermeasures

Lab Environment (LAB SETUP)

Virtualization Lab

- ⇒ Virtual box

Linux systems

- ⇒ Kali linux ⇒ Parrot
- ⇒ ubuntu

Windows systems

- ⇒ Windows 7 ⇒ Windows xp
- ⇒ Windows 8
- ⇒ Windows 10
- ⇒ Windows 11

Windows servers

- ⇒ Windows 2000
- ⇒ Windows 2003
- ⇒ Windows 2008
- ⇒ Windows 2012
- ⇒ Windows 2016
- ⇒ Windows 2019

Linux servers

- ⇒ Ubuntu server
- ⇒ Debian server
- ⇒ Fedora server
- ⇒ Red hat enterprise linux

Android os

- ⇒ Andoid4-9 versions

Mac os

Multiple Vuln machines

- ⇒ DVWA ⇒ BWAPP
- ⇒ CTF Learn ⇒ Defend the web
- ⇒ Google gnyere
- ⇒ Hack.me ⇒ Hack the box
- ⇒ Hack this site ⇒ Overthewire
- ⇒ Hellbound hackers
- ⇒ Thisislegal ⇒ Game of Hacks
- ⇒ Metasploitable
- ⇒ FTP vulnerable server
- ⇒ Vulnerable wordpress exploits
- ⇒ Vulnerable drupal services and exploits
- ⇒ Zero day exploits

PRIMARY TOOLS

Foot printing tools

- ⇒ Web spidering tools: Web extractor
- ⇒ Website Mirroring Tools: HTTrack Web Site Copier
- ⇒ Metadata Extraction Tools: Extract Metadata
- ⇒ Web Updates Monitoring Tools: Follow That Page
- ⇒ Email Tracking Tools: Email tracker pro
- ⇒ tracking online reputation of target: Trackur
- ⇒ Monitoring Website Traffic of Target Company: Clicky
- ⇒ Competitive Intelligence Gathering: Similar Web
- ⇒ Whois Lookup Tools: smartwhois
- ⇒ IP Geolocation Lookup Tools: Ip2location
- ⇒ Foot printing tools: maltego

Scanning Tools

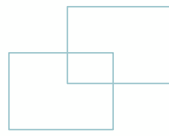
- ⇒ Nmap
- ⇒ Hping2/hping3
- ⇒ Scanning tools for mobile: fing, net scanner
- ⇒ Ping sweep tools: angry ip scanner
- ⇒ creating customized packet: cola packet soft builder
- ⇒ Proxy tools: proxy switcher
- ⇒ Proxy tools for mobiles: proxy droid
- ⇒ Network discovery and mapping tools: network topology mapper
- ⇒ Network discovery tools for mobile: network analyzer

Enumeration tools

- ⇒ NetBIOS enumeration tools: NetBIOS enumerator
- ⇒ Nmap
- ⇒ Global network inventory
- ⇒ Nsauditor network security auditor
- ⇒ Snmp enumeration tools: snmpcheck
- ⇒ LDAP enumeration tools: softera LDAP administrator
- ⇒ Ntp enumeration tools: prtgm network monitor
- ⇒ Nfs enumeration tools: RPCScan
- ⇒ SMTP enumeration tools: smtp-user-enum

Vulnerability Assessment Tools

- ⇒ Vulnerability analysis: exploit database
- ⇒ Vulnerability assessment tools: Acunetix web vulnerability scanner
- ⇒ Vulnerability assessment tool: Nessus
- ⇒ Vulnerability assessment tool: Burp suite



System Hacking Tools:

Default passwords online tools

- ⇒ <http://open-sez.me>
- ⇒ <https://www.fortypoundhead.com>
- ⇒ <https://cirt.net>
- ⇒ <http://www.defaultpassword.us>
- ⇒ <http://defaultpassword.in>
- ⇒ <https://www.routerpasswords.com>
- ⇒ <https://default-password.info>

Password recovery tools

- ⇒ password recovery toolkit
- ⇒ Keepass password manager
- ⇒ Kaspersky password checker

Tools to extract password hashes

- ⇒ pwdump7

Password cracking tools

- ⇒ L0phtcrack ⇒ Ophcrack
- ⇒ Rainbow crack ⇒ John the ripper
- ⇒ Hash cat
- ⇒ The hydra
- ⇒ Cain & Abel
- ⇒ Ncrack

Buffer overflow detection tools

- ⇒ Ollydbg
- ⇒ Splint
- ⇒ BOVSTT

Privilege escalation tools

- ⇒ Beroot
- ⇒ Linpostexp

Tools for executing applications

- ⇒ Pupy

Keyloggers

- ⇒ Spyrix keylogger

Spyware tools

- ⇒ Spytech
- ⇒ Power spy

Desktop and child monitoring spyware

- ⇒ Activtrak

Audio spyware

- ⇒ Spy voice recorder

Video spyware

- ⇒ Free2x webcam recorder

Cell phone spyware

- ⇒ Phone spy

Gps spyware

- ⇒ Mspy

Anti keylogger tools

- ⇒ Zemana anti-keylogger

Anti-spyware tools

- ⇒ Super anti spyware

Anti-rootkits

- ⇒ Malware bytes

Steganography tools

- ⇒ Image steganography: quick stego
- ⇒ Document steganography: snow
- ⇒ Video steganography: open puff
- ⇒ Audio steganography: deep sound
- ⇒ Folder steganography: folder lock
- ⇒ Spam/email steganography tool: spam mimic
- ⇒ Steganography tools for mobile: steganography master
- ⇒ Steganography detection tools: zsteg
- ⇒ S-tools steganography tool

Track-covering tools

- ⇒ Ccleaner

Phishing tools

- ⇒ Zphisher

Android rooting tools

- ⇒ Kingoroot

Android based sniffers

- ⇒ Packetcapture

Android Hacking tools

- ⇒ Nexspy

Android security tools

- ⇒ SEP mobile security

Android vulnerability scanner

- ⇒ Vulners scanner

Jail breaking tools

- ⇒ Apricot

Ios hacking tools

- ⇒ Spyzie

Ios Device Security tools

- ⇒ Avira mobile security
- ⇒ Norton security for ios
- ⇒ Lastpass password manager
- ⇒ Lookout personal for ios
- ⇒ McAfee mobile security
- ⇒ Trend micro mobile security

IOS device tracking tools

- ⇒ Find my iPhone

Mobile anti-spyware

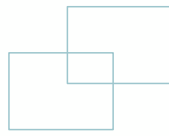
- ⇒ Malwarebytes ⇒ Antispy mobile
- ⇒ Spyware detector ⇒ lamnotified
- ⇒ Privacy scanner ⇒ Centro iPhone

Sniffing tools

- ⇒ Wireshark

IOT vulnerability scanning tools

- ⇒ Bestorm ⇒ BladeRF
- ⇒ Metasploit pro ⇒ Rfcat
- ⇒ Iotsploit ⇒ HackRF
- ⇒ Iotseeker ⇒ Funcube Dongle
- ⇒ Bitdefender home scanner ⇒ Gqrx
- ⇒ Iot inspector ⇒ Iot hacking tools
- ⇒ Tools to perform SDR-Based attacks ⇒ censys
- ⇒ Universal radio hacker ⇒ shodan



Information gathering tools for IOT

- ⇒ Kamera-GUI
- ⇒ Redpoint
- ⇒ S7scan

OT Hacking Tools

- ⇒ ICS exploitation framework

Cryptography tools

- ⇒ Md5 calculator
- ⇒ hash my files
- ⇒ Md6 calculator
- ⇒ All hash generator
- ⇒ Md6 generator
- ⇒ Md5 hash calculator
- ⇒ Hashcalc

Hash calculators for mobiles in playstore

- ⇒ hash tools
- ⇒ hash droid
- ⇒ Md5 checker
- ⇒ Hash checker
- ⇒ Hashr-checksum & hash digest calculator
- ⇒ Hash calculator
- ⇒ hash calc

Crypt tools

- ⇒ BCTextEncoder
- ⇒ AxCrypt
- ⇒ Microsoft cryptography tools
- ⇒ Concealer
- ⇒ Sensiguard
- ⇒ Challenger
- ⇒ Cryptography tools for mobile in playstore
- ⇒ Secret space encryptor
- ⇒ secure everything
- ⇒ Crypto
- ⇒ encrypt file free
- ⇒ Ego Secure Encryption Anywhere
- ⇒ Cipher Sender
- ⇒ Decrypto

Cryptography toolkits

- ⇒ Openssl ⇒ keyczar
- ⇒ Wolfssl ⇒ AES crypto toolkit
- ⇒ RELIC ⇒ Pycrypto

Email encryption tools

- ⇒ Rmail ⇒ Virtru
- ⇒ Zixmail
- ⇒ Egress secure email amd file transfer
- ⇒ Proof point email protection
- ⇒ Paubox

Disk encryption tools

- ⇒ Veracrypt
- ⇒ Symantec frive encryption
- ⇒ bit locker drive encryption
- ⇒ Final crypt
- ⇒ Seqrite encryption manager
- ⇒ file vault
- ⇒ Gillsoft full disk encryption
- ⇒ Rohos disk encryption

Cryptanalysis tools

- ⇒ Cryp tool
- ⇒ crypto sense
- ⇒ RsaCtfTool
- ⇒ Msieve
- ⇒ Cryptol
- ⇒ Crypto Bench

Online md5 decryption tools

- ⇒ Md5 decoder
- ⇒ Crackstation
- ⇒ Md5 encrypt & decrypt
- ⇒ md5hashing
- ⇒ Md5 decrypt
- ⇒ Md5 decryption
- ⇒ Md5 decrypter
- ⇒ Onlinehashcrack
- ⇒ hashkiller.co.uk
- ⇒ Md5.my-Addr
- ⇒ cmd5.org
- ⇒ decode md5 hash
- ⇒ Md5 decoder tool





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