Ethical hacking ppt pdf

Skip to Content 1. Ethical Hacking Presented By :- Shravan Sanidhya 2. Content Introduction Ethical Hacking Who are Hackers Why do Hackers hack Types of Hackers What should do after hack Hacking Process 3. Content… Why do We need Ethical Hacking Required Skills of an Ethical Hacker What do hackers do after Hacking? Advantages Disadvantages Future Enhancements Conclusion 4. Introduction Ethical hacking also known as penetration testing or white-hat hacking, involves the same tools, tricks, and techniques that hackers use,but with one major difference that Ethical hacking is legal. 5. Ethical Hacking Independent computer security Professionals breaking into the computer systems. Neither damage the target systems nor steal information. Evaluate target systems security and report back to owners about the bugs found. 6. Who are Hackers? A person who enjoys learning details of a programming language or system. A person who enjoys actually doing the programming rather than just theorizing about it. A person capable of appreciating someone else's hacking. A person who picks up programming quickly. A person who is an expert at a particular programming language or system. 7. Why do hackers hack ? Just for fun. Show off. Hack other systems secretly. Notify many people their thought. Steal important information. Destroy enemy’s computer network during the war. 8. Ethical Hackers but not Criminal Hackers Completely trustworthy. Strong programming and computer networking skills. Learn about the system and trying to find its weaknesses. Techniques of Criminal hackers-Detection- Prevention. 9. Types of Hackers Black Hat Hacker White Hat Hacker Grey Hat Hacker 10. Black-Hat Hacker A black hat hackers or crackers are individuals with extraordinary computing skills, resorting to malicious or destructive activities. That is black hat hackers use their knowledge and skill for their own personal gains probably by hurting others. 11. White-Hat Hacker White hat hackers are those individuals professing hacker skills and using them for defensive purposes. This means that the white hat hackers use their knowledge and skill for the good of others and for the common good. 12. Grey-Hat Hackers These are individuals who work both offensively and defensively at various times. We cannot predict their behavior. Sometimes they use their skills for the common good while in some other times he uses them for their personal gains. 13. What should do after hacked? Shutdown or turn off the system Separate the system from network Restore the system with the backup or reinstall all programs Connect the system to the network It can be good to call the police 14. Hacking Process Foot Printing Scanning Gaining Access Maintaining Access 15. Foot Printing Whois lookup NS lookup IP lookup 16. Scanning Port Scanning Network Scanning Finger Printing Fire Walking 17. Gaining Access Password Attacks Social Engineering Viruses 18. Maintaining Access Os BackDoors Trojans Clears Tracks 19. Why do you need Ethical hacking Viruses, Trojan Horses, and Worms Social Engineering Automated Attacks Accidental Breaches in Security Denial of Service (DoS) Organizational Attacks Restricted Data Protection from possible External Attacks 20. Required Skills of an Ethical Hacker Microsoft: skills in operation, configuration and management. Linux: knowledge of Linux/Unix; security setting, configuration, and services. Firewalls: configurations, and operation of intrusion detection systems. 21. Required Skills of an Ethical Hacker…. Routers: knowledge of routers, routing protocols, and access control lists Mainframes : knowledge of mainframes Network Protocols: TCP/IP; how they function and can be manipulated. Project Management: leading, planning, organizing, and controlling a penetration testing team. 22. What do hackers do after hacking?... Patch Security hole The other hackers can’t intrude Clear logs and hide themselves Install rootkit (backdoor) The hacker who hacked the system can use the system later It contains trojan virus, and so on Install irc related program identd, irc, bitchx, eggdrop, bnc 23. What do hackers do after hacking? Install scanner program mscan, sscan, nmap Install exploit program Install denial of service program Use all of installed programs silently 24. Advantages To catch a thief you have to think like a thief. Helps in closing the open holes in the system network. Provides security to banking and financial establishments. Prevents website defacements. An evolving technique. 25. Disadvantages All depends upon the trustworthiness of the ethical hacker Hiring professionals is expensive. 26. Future Enhancements As it an evolving branch the scope of enhancement in technology is immense. No ethical hacker can ensure the system security by using the same technique repeatedly. More enhanced software’s should be used for optimum protection. 27. Conclusion In the preceding sections we saw the methodology of hacking, why should we aware of hacking and some tools which a hacker may use. Now we can see what can we do against hacking or to protect ourselves from hacking. The first thing we should do is to keep ourselves updated about those software’s we and using for official and reliable sources. Educate the employees and the users against black hat hacking. 28. References www.google.com www.wikipedia.org www.tutorialspoint.com 29. Thank You Full PDF PackageDownload Full PDF PackageThis PaperA short summary of this paper22 Full PDFs related to this paperDownloadPDF Pack SlideShare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our User Agreement and Privacy Policy. SlideShare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for details. Embed Size (px) 344 x 292429 x 357514 x 422599 x 487 1. A SEMINAR POWERPOINT PRESENTATION ON ETHICAL HACKING SESSION: 2016-17 Submitted To: Submitted By: Mrs.Raja Bhati Sir Shivam Sahu Assistant Professor BACHELOUR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION JECRC University 16BCAN035 2. STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION Introduction Ethical Hacker Types of Hackers Hacking Process Skill of a Hacker Types of Attack What is phishing ? Why do We need Ethical Hacking? What we learn in Ethical Hacking? Vulnerability Top 10 vulnerability What is Bug Bounty? & Website that provide Bug bounty? What is Hall of fame? What is Gifts & Reward? Advantages & Disadvantages Payscale of certified ethical hacker Conclusion Bibliography 3. INTRODUCTION Ethical hacking also known as penetration testing or white-hat hacking, involves the same tools, tricks, and techniques that hackers use, but with one major difference that Ethical hacking is legal. Independent computer security Professionals breaking into the computer systems. Neither damage the target systems nor steal information. Evaluate target systems security and report back to owners about the vulnerabilities found. 4. ETHICAL HACKERS BUT NOT CRIMINAL HACKERS!! A person who enjoys learning details of a programming language or system A person who enjoys actually doing the programming rather than just theorizing about it A person capable of appreciating someone else's hacking A person who picks up programming quickly A person who is an expert at a particular programming language or system Strong programming and computer networking skills. Learn about the system and trying to find its weaknesses. Techniques of Criminal hackers-Detection-Prevention. Published research papers or released security software. No Ex-hackers. A Ethical hacker has to be certified with Ec-council. 5. TYPES OF HACKERS Black Hat Hacker White Hat Hacker Gray Hat Hacker 6. BLACK-HAT HACKER A black hat hackers or crackers are individuals with extraordinary computing skills, resorting to malicious or destructive activities. That is black hat hackers use their knowledge and skill for their own personal gains probably by hurting others. 7. WHITE-HAT HACKER White hat hackers are those individuals professing hacker skills and using them for defensive purposes. This means that the white hat hackers use their knowledge and skill for the good of others and for the common good. 8. GREY-HAT HACKERS These are individuals who work both offensively and defensively at various times. We cannot predict their behavior. Sometimes they use their skills for the common good while in some other times he uses them for their personal gains. 9. HACKING PROCESS Foot printing and Reconnaissance Footprinting (also known as reconnaissance) is the technique used for gathering information about computer systems Scanning Networks Network scanning is a procedure for identifying active hots on a network, either for the purpose of attacking them or for network security assessment. Gaining access Gaining access is the most important phase of an attack in terms of potential damage. Attackers need not always gain acdamo the system to cause damage Maintain access Once an attacker gains access to the target system, the attacker can choose to use both the system and its resources, and further use the system as a launch pad to scan and exploit other systems, or to keep a low profile and continue exploiting Clear track and logs An attacker would like to destroy evidence of his/her presence and activities for various reasons such as maintaining access and evading punitive action. Erasing evidence of a compromise is a requirement for any attacker who would like to remain obscure. This is one of the best methods to evade trace back. 10. REQUIRED SKILLS OF AN ETHICAL HACKER Linux: knowledge of Linux/Unix; security setting, configuration, and services. Routers: knowledge of routers, routing protocols, and access control lists Firewalls: configurations, and operation of intrusion detection system Microsoft: skills in operation, configuration and management. Technical & Security Knowledge Operating System Knowledge Network Knowledge Computer Expert Patience!! 11. TYPES OF ATTACKS Operating System a attack Dos attack DDos attack Spoofing attack Password attack Application attack Identity attack 12. PHISHING ?? The act of sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft. Phishing email will typically direct the user to visit a website where they are asked to update personal information, such as a password, credit card, social security, or bank account numbers, that the legitimate organization already has. The website, however, is bogus and will capture and steal any information the user enters on the page. How Common is Phishing Today? Why is Phishing Successful for Scammers? Phishing emails are blindly sent to thousands, if not millions of recipients. By spamming large groups of people, the "phisher" counts on the email being read by a percentage of people who actually have an account with the legitimate company being spoofed in the email and corresponding webpage. Phishing, also referred to as brand spoofing or carding, is a variation on "fishing," the idea being that bait is thrown out with the hopes that while most will ignore the bait, some will be tempted into biting. 13. WHY DO WE NEED ETHICAL HACKING Protection from both Internal & External Attacks Viruses, Trojan Horses, and Worms Social Engineering Automated Attacks Accidental Breaches in Security Denial of Service (DoS) Organizational Attacks Restricted Data 14. WHAT WE LEARN IN HACKING Enumeration System Hacking Trojans and Backdoors Viruses and Worms Sniffers Social Engineering Denial of Service Session Hijacking Hacking Web Servers Hacking Web Applications SQL Injection Hacking Wireless Networks Hacking Mobile Platforms Evading IDS, Firewalls, and Honey pots Buffer Overflow Cryptography Penetration Testing 15. VULNERABILITY?? Vulnerability is a cyber-security term that refers to a flaw in a system that can leave it open to attack. A vulnerability may also refer to any type of weakness in a computer system itself, in a set of procedures, or in anything that leaves information security exposed to a threat. 16. TOP 10 VULNERABILITY?? A1-Injection Injection flaws, such as SQL, OS, and LDAP injection occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. A2-Broken Authentication and Session Management Application functions related to authentication and session management are often not implemented correctly, allowing attackers to tokens, or to exploit other A3-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) XSS flaws occur whenever an application takes untrusted data and sends it to a web browser without proper validation or escaping. A4-Insecure Direct Object References A direct object reference occurs when a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object, such as a file, directory, or database key. A5-Security Misconfiguration Good security requires having a secure configuration defined and deployed for the application, frameworks, application server, web server, databaseserver, and platform. 17. A6-Sensitive Data Exposure Many web applications do not properly protect sensitive data, such as credit cards, tax IDs, and authentication credentials. A7-Missing Function Level Access Control Most web applications verify function level access rights before making that functionality visible in the UI. A8-Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) A CSRF attack forces a logged-on victims browser to send a forged HTTP request, including the victims session cookie A9-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities Components, such as libraries, frameworks, and other software modules, almost always run with full privileges. A10-Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards Web applications frequently redirect and forward users to other pages and websites, and use untrusted data to determine the destination pages. 18. WHAT IS BUG BOUNTY?? A bug bounty is IT jargon for a reward given for finding and reporting a bug in a particular software product. Many IT companies offer these types of incentives to drive product improvement and get more interaction from end users or clients. A bug bounty is a reward provided by a company to someone who reports a bug in their software product. Rewards can range from $25 to $50000s of dollars depending on the severity of the vulnerability. TOP 3 WEBSITES THAT PROVIDE BUG BOUNTY.. www.openbugbounty.com www.bugcrowd.com www.hackerone.com HALL OF FAME!! GIFTS & REWARD 19. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES To catch a thief you have to think like a thief Helps in closing the open holes in the system network Provides security to banking and financial establishments Prevents website defacements An evolving technique All depends upon the trustworthiness of the ethical hacker Hiring professionals is expensive. As it an evolving branch the scope of enhancement in technology is immense. No ethical hacker can ensure the system security by using the same technique repeatedly. More enhanced softwares should be used for optimum protection. 20. PAYSCALE OF CERTIFIED ETHICAL HACKER IN INDIA?? 21. CONCLUSION In the preceding sections we saw the methodology of hacking, why should we aware of hacking and some tools which a hacker may use. Now we can see what can we do against hacking or to protect ourselves from hacking. The first thing we should do is to keep ourselves updated about those softwares we and using for official and reliable sources. Educate

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