

What Can Go Wrong During a Pen-Test?

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Terms

- Zero Knowledge
- Exploit
- 0-Day
- Vulnerability





How Systems Are Compromised??

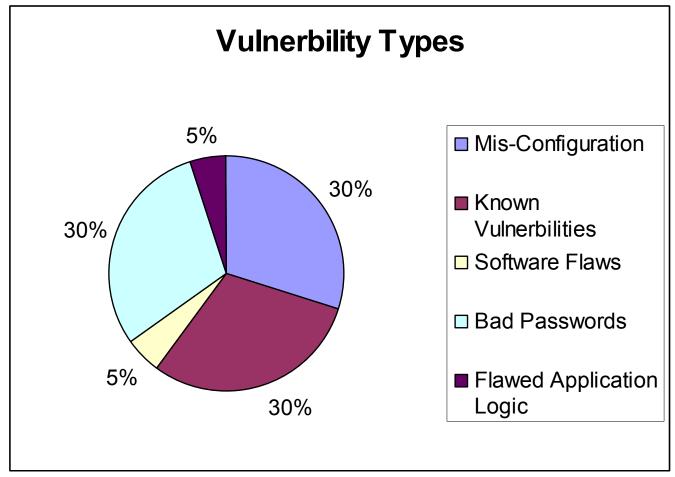


Chart for illustration only, not based on study data



Typical Pen-Testing Methodology

- Footprinting
 - Discovery phase
 - How an attacker learns about a network.
 - Compared to a burglar "casing" a retail establishment. determine active devices and what services are running on those device. "doorknob rattling"
- Reconnaissance
 - Researching the target network and systems using publicly available information.
 - American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), and WHOIS for technical information related to DNS and network addressing.
 - Google search engine

Enumeration

- Expanding a folder or a service to obtain more details.
- For example, after discovering a Windows NT domain, identifying a list of user accounts, shares, groups etc. for a particular device or network.

Exploitation

- Can involve "brute force" guessing of passwords
- Tools and utilities are used to gain control of the system and/or network.

An Example of "Information Leakage"

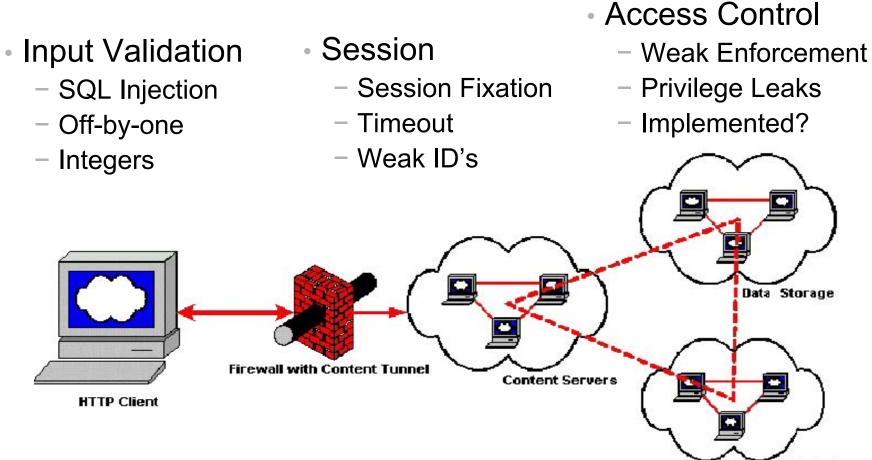
cschieke@somehost cschieke]\$ telnet www.BigCo.com 80 Trying www.BigCo.com... Connected to BigCo.com on Port 80 Escape character is '^]'.

HEAD /

HTTP/1.1 401 Access Denied Server: Microsoft-IIS/5.0 Date: Thu, 19 Jun 2003 16:00:39 GMT WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="10.1.1.6" Content-Length: 4431 Content-Type: text/html



Application Security

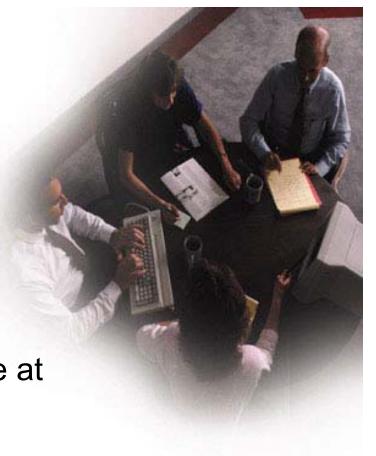


Security Registry



Measuring Business Value

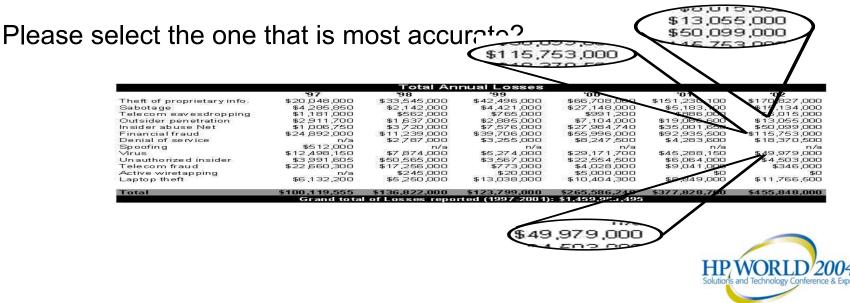
- Inadequate ways to quantify results:
 - We exploited 100 Systems
 - We compromised 500 Gig of Critical Business Data
 - We found 1000 High Risk Vulnerabilities
- Qualifying more appropriate
 - Security Infrastructure ineffective at stopping attacks
 - Business data obtained using commonly available tools
 - Avoid: "It was easy"





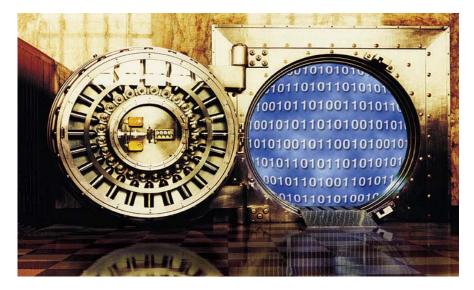
Return on Investment

- Classic ROI doesn't work
- Does the Classic Definition Apply?
 - A. "We saved over \$100,000 in carrier costs by switching to IPsec VPN"
 - B. "We saved over \$100,000,000.00 by finding and fixing vulnerabilities in the transaction processing system"
 - C. "We saved our business by having a penetration test"



Managing Risk

- Some Facts We Can All Agree on:
 - All businesses can expect some "loss" also known as "the cost of doing business"
 - Some businesses are not tolerant of loss in certain areas



Wise businesses choose which losses are acceptable!



My Life as a Fortune Teller!

Perception

- This system may be vulnerable, based on the software version number being displayed
 No known exploits
- Conclusion
 - -l'm safe

Reality:
This system has a vulnerability
There are tools available on the Internet to exploit this vulnerability

Conclusion
 You are not safe



What is being tested?

Are trying to prove a negative?

"I tried to compromise your systems and was able to do so. "

Your systems are not secure

"I tried to compromise your systems and was unable to do so."

Your systems are secure



Risks in Penetration Testing

- Your systems could crash
- You could lose business data
- You could miss a real penetration



- Someone could follow your incident response procedures (and call law enforcement)
- You could remain unaware about real vulnerabilities in your environment



When is Ethical Hacking Needed?

Periodic Checkups

- Quarterly vulnerability scans
- After significant change
- Legacy systems that are not closely monitored
- Investigation of critical applications and systems
 - Where is the most risk?
 - Who has reviewed the effectiveness of controls? (from the technical perspective)
- 3rd Party Vendors/Suppliers
 - Do they connect to your network?
 - Do they handle YOUR DATA?



Questions to ask a Pen-test team

- Do they hire former hackers?
- How do they store engagement data?
- How do they dispose of engagement data?
- Do they perform background checks?
- How do they collect exploits?
- How do they train their staff?
- Do they test exploits in a lab?



Steps to Managing a Pen Test

- Clearly define objectives
- Schedule frequent status updates
- Supervise closely
- Request raw data
- Inform internal security monitoring group*
- Review results with team (before end of test)

will leak info in a zero-knowledge effort, but worth it!



Examples of what can go wrong!

- Please don't call the Cops!!
- Yes sir, that was me that caused 450 calls to the help desk.
- Ooops that's not your system?
- Here you go, here's your hard-drive back.
- "Hello, yes, Do You Speak English"?



Questions?

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