

Goal Oriented Penetration Testing

Getting the most value out of Penetration Testing January 25, 2011

Joshua Abraham, Senior Security Consultant/Researcher



About me - Joshua "Jabra" Abraham



- Senior Security Consultant/Researcher at Rapid7 LLC.
- Past speaking engagements
 - BlackHat, DefCon, ShmooCon, Infosec
 World, SOURCE, CSI, OWASP
 and many others
- Contributes to BackTrack LiveCD, BeEF,
 Nikto, Fierce, and PBNJ
- Technical Editor for Syngress (Ninja Hacking)
- Codes in Perl!
- Twitter: http://twitter.com/jabra
- Blog: http://spl0it.wordpress.com



Breaking through a misconception

How many times during a scoping call have you heard the customer say the goal of the assessment is to "Hack Us?"



"Hack Us" – Is NOT good enough

- "Hack Us" is subjective
- What do you mean by "Hack"?
- How do you know when you are done?
- What is the success criteria for "Hacking" the customer?
- How do you measure the "Hack"?



Agenda

1	The need for a better approach
2	Goal Oriented Overview
3	Defining SMARTER Goals
4	Methods for Success
5	Examples from the Field
6	Summary/Q&A



Background Information

- The primary objective of all assessments is to demonstrate risk
- Difference between a risk rating from a vulnerability scanner and a business risk is that a business risk takes into account the value of each asset
- Vulnerabilities are found by automated tools
- A threat does not have to be demonstrated in order to constitute a risk.



Background Information

- Vulnerability Management
 - Identify vulnerabilities (False positives / False negatives)
 - Risk of 10 Vulnerabilities compared to 1000
 - Assign value to assets and data
- Penetration Testing
 - Demonstrating Risk
- Methodology
 - OSSTMM, OWASP etc



The need for a better approach

- How do you know what is MOST important?
- Achieve Domain Admin access on 1st day
- Access to all data
- Maybe get lucky and guess right
- Shouldn't need to guess
 - data X more valuable/important than data Y ?



Which Data or Systems would you go after?

- With Control of
 - The entire network
 - OR .. all windows systems
 - OR .. all *nix systems

- Evil Attacker Destructive
- Evil Attack Financially motivated
- Consultant Pentester
- Malicious System Admin
- Malicious Employee
- Malicious Executive



Raising the bar on penetration testing

- There are several technical methodologies
 - Define what and how to test.
 - OWASP, OSSTMM and vulnerabilityassessment.co.uk
- Industry lacks a common process
 - Outline a method to facilitate the testing process
 - Ensure assessment/project completion



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Real-World Pentesting

- Evil Attackers Blackhats
 - Financially Motivated
 - Not limited by amount of time and/or resources
- Pentesters Whitehats
 - Context / Goal Focused (experience, 6th sense, etc)
 - Demonstrate real world risks, but limited by the time of the engagement
 - A snapshot of the network/ application at a point in time



Clear Motivation

- Emulate a Blackhat, by using Goals as motivation
- Doesn't decrease the experience / 6th sense elements
- Allows the pentesting team to focus efforts on critical weaknesses



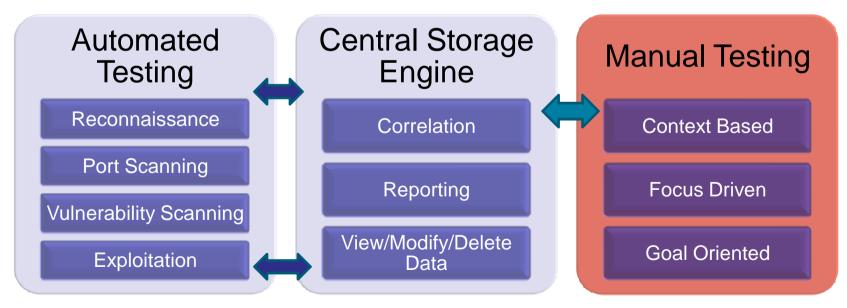
Goal Oriented Pentesting

- Non-technical methodology in which the process is the central focus
- Goals are focus points (drivers) for the assessment
- Provides the best (ROI) for organizations when they conduct a penetration assessment



Goals 101

- Goals can be achieved in parallel or a serial process
- Each goal may have a number requirement for unique paths verified
 - Discussed during scoping call





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SMARTER Goals

- S Specific
- M Measurable
- A Attainable
- R Relevant
- T Time-Bound
- E Evaluate
- R Reevaluate

- "Hack us" is NOT sufficient!
- S.M.A.R.T.E.R. Goals
 - PM technique
 - Saves Time!
- Customers should demand that consultants use a Goal Oriented Approach



SMARTER Goals (S – Specific)

- What is involved?
 - Sharing of Data (customer and pentest team)
 - Completeness w/ Recon
- Internal Pentest
 - Access to Oracle database
- External Pentest
 - Access to the internal network via social engineering



SMARTER Goals (M – Measurable)

- How do you know when a goal is achieved?
- Focus on systems that can lead to achieving the goal
- Gain RW privileges
 - AAA table
 - BBB database
- Gain access to 1+ domain admin accounts



SMARTER Goals (A – Attainable)

- Define goals based on the perspective of the assessment
 - Limit goals to the most important areas
- Example of a goal that is NOT attainable:
 - Identify all risks within an application



SMARTER Goals (R – Relevant)

- Every goal in a penetration assessment should be focused on either:
 - Achieving access to sensitive data for the business
 - Demonstrating real world risks
- Example:
 - Gain access to the corporate ERP database containing sensitive information
- Keep in mind, that not all goals are data-centric
 - Create a DoS condition against the IPS or WAF
 - Deface a website



SMARTER Goals (T – Time-Bound)

- Nearly all assessments are time-bound
 - 1 day, 1 week, 1 month etc
- Limit the amount of time spent to achieve a goal
- Example:
 - Gain access to the internal network via wireless (limited 1 day).
- Time constraints may need to be adjusted
 - Goal is achieved sooner
 - Constraints are limiting progress



SMARTER Goals (E – Evaluate)

- Discuss the status after amount of time.
 - Time bound (x days or x weeks)
 - Nothing is preventing progress (modify goals as needed)
- Unique methods
 - Sometimes there is a requirement for specific number of unique paths
 - Demonstrate ease of exploitation and attacker's flexibility



SMARTER Goals (R – Reevaluate)

- Discuss the status after goal completion
 - Event bound
- Access to the database was achieved, but SQLmap and SQLninja failed.
- How long would it take to create a tool script kiddies could use?



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Scoping

- What type of data is most sensitive?
- What data would put the organization on the front-page of the New York Times?
- Data-classifications should be provided to the Pentesting team
- Goals can be data-centric (but not always!)



Leveraging Unique Paths

- Success criteria for goals is to achieve them
- Demonstrating a specific number of unique paths
 - Provides a clear-view that weaknesses exist in many areas
- Will a pentest find all unique paths?
 - Not necessarily
 - Hit a point of diminishing returns
- Number of unique paths should be agreed upon with the scope



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External Network Penetration Assessment – Sample Goals

- Identify all of the externally accessible IPs
- Gain access to
 - Internal network (remotely)
 - Via network or application based vulnerability
 - Via social engineering
 - Production MSSQL database
- Achieve and maintain undetected access for 24 hours



External Network Penetration Assessment – Customer X

- Found a system external that contained network diagrams (test.company.com)
- Diagram of All internal and external systems!
- Detailed how the network was configured
- Contained several root passwords for the internal network!
- Publicly accessible + No authentication needed
- Used Fierce v2 to find it



Application Assessment – Sample Goals

- Gain access to:
 - A user's account
 - An administrator's account
 - Elevate the privileges of a user's account
 - The application's backend database
- Achieve and maintain undetected access for 24 hours

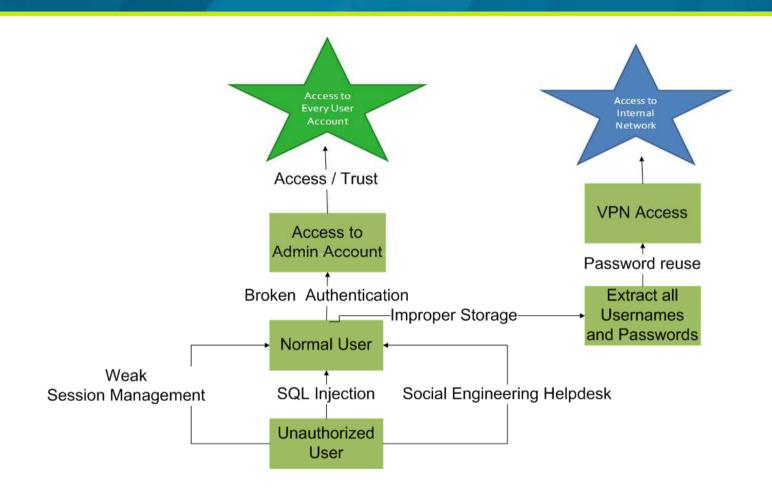


Application Assessment – Customer X

- SQLninja and SQLmap failed me.
 - This is pretty sad!
- How long would it take to develop a PoC to pull data from the database?
- ... Approximately 6 hours.
- Had a working PoC.



Application Assessment – Customer Y



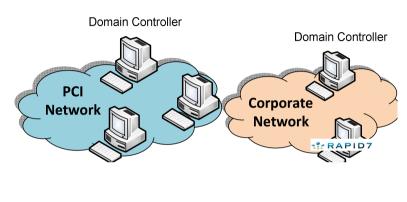


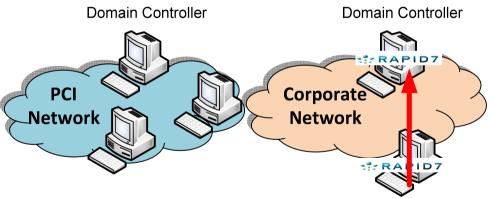
Internal Network Penetration Assessment – Sample Goals

- Gain physical access to the network
- Gain access to the:
 - Corporate wireless
 - Production MSSQL database
 - Domain controller (within the PCI environment) as an administrator
- Achieve and maintain undetected access for 24 hours



Internal Network Penetration Assessment – Customer X





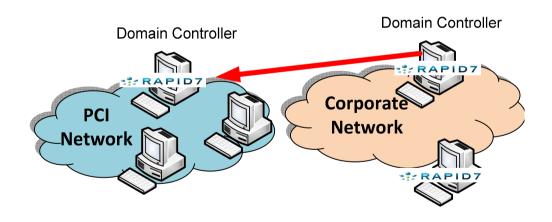
- Pass-The-Hash + Token Impersonation
- ARP Spoofing
 - Unclear-text protocols
- Weak passwords
- Unpatched systems
- Workstation Network was easy

 PCI Network was well protected



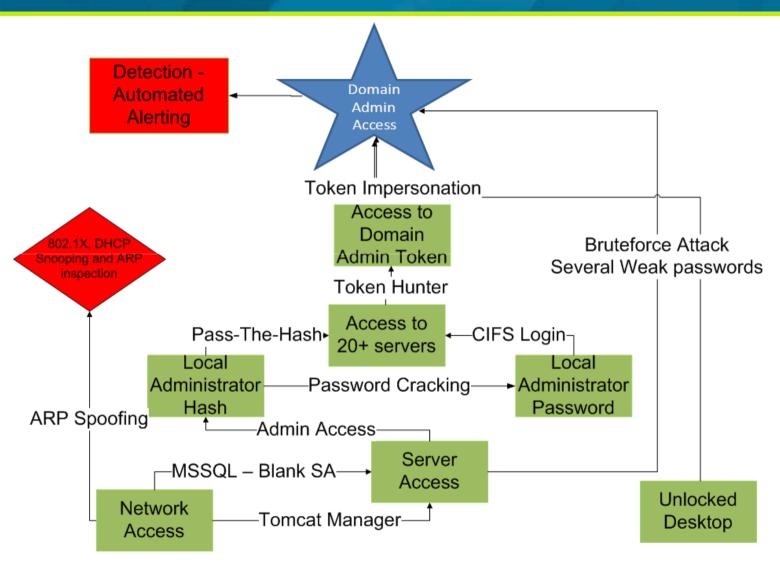
Internal Network Penetration Assessment – Customer X

- Added Admin Account onto PCI Network Domain Controller
- Inter-Domain Trust





Internal Network Penetration Assessment – Customer Y





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Summary

- Strategic and Practical Methodology for Improving the ROI of any security assessment
- Leverages project management ideals
- Goals are not the only element of testing, only a place to start
- Whitepaper still in the works...
 - It will be released at Rapid7.com



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Comments/Questions?

- Joshua "Jabra" Abraham
 - Company: http://www.rapid7.com
 - Blog: http://spl0it.wordpress.com
 - Twitter: http://twitter.com/jabra
 - Jabra_aT_spl0it_d0t_org
 - Jabra_aT_rapid7_d0t_com





Questions or Comments

Thank you for your time today!