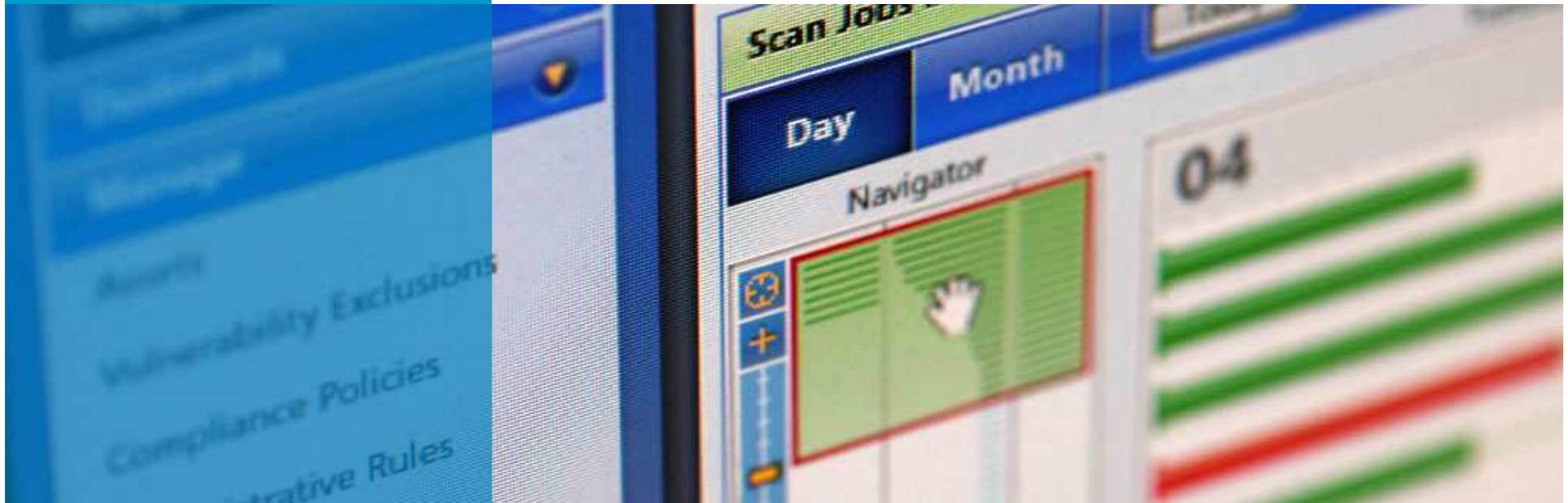




Goal Oriented Pentesting

Getting the most value out of Penetration Testing

June 15, 2010



About me

- ▶ Joshua “Jabra” Abraham
 - Joined Rapid7 in 2006 as a Security Consultant
 - Extensive IT Security and Auditing experience
 - Worked as an enterprise risk assessment analyst for Hasbro Corporation
- ▶ Specializes in...
 - Network Pentesting, Web Application Audits and Custom Code Development
- ▶ Open-source code development projects
 - Contributes to BackTrack LiveCD, BeEF, Nikto, Fierce, and PBNJ
- ▶ Past speaking engagements
 - BlackHat, DefCon, ShmooCon, Infosec World, CSI, OWASP Conferences, LinuxWorld, Comdex and BLUG
- ▶ 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

- ▶ **The need for a better approach**
- ▶ Goal Oriented Overview
- ▶ Defining SMARTER Goals
- ▶ Methods for Success
- ▶ Examples from the Field
- ▶ 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

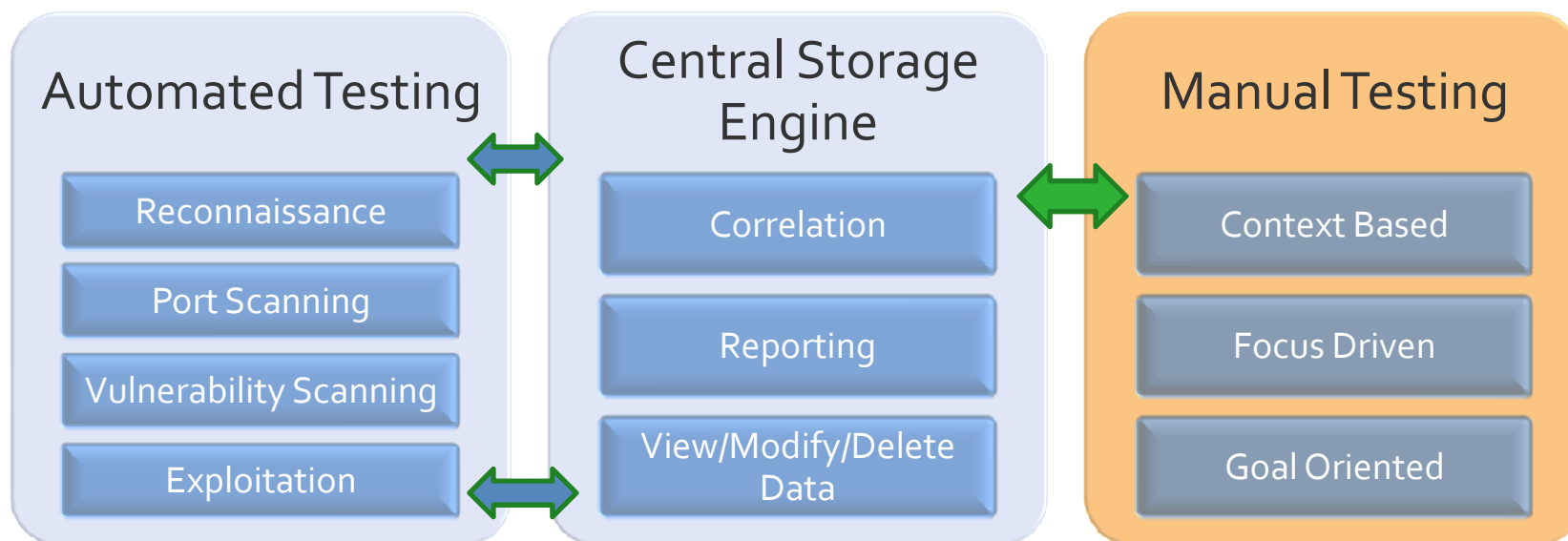


Goal Oriented Pentesting

- ▶ 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

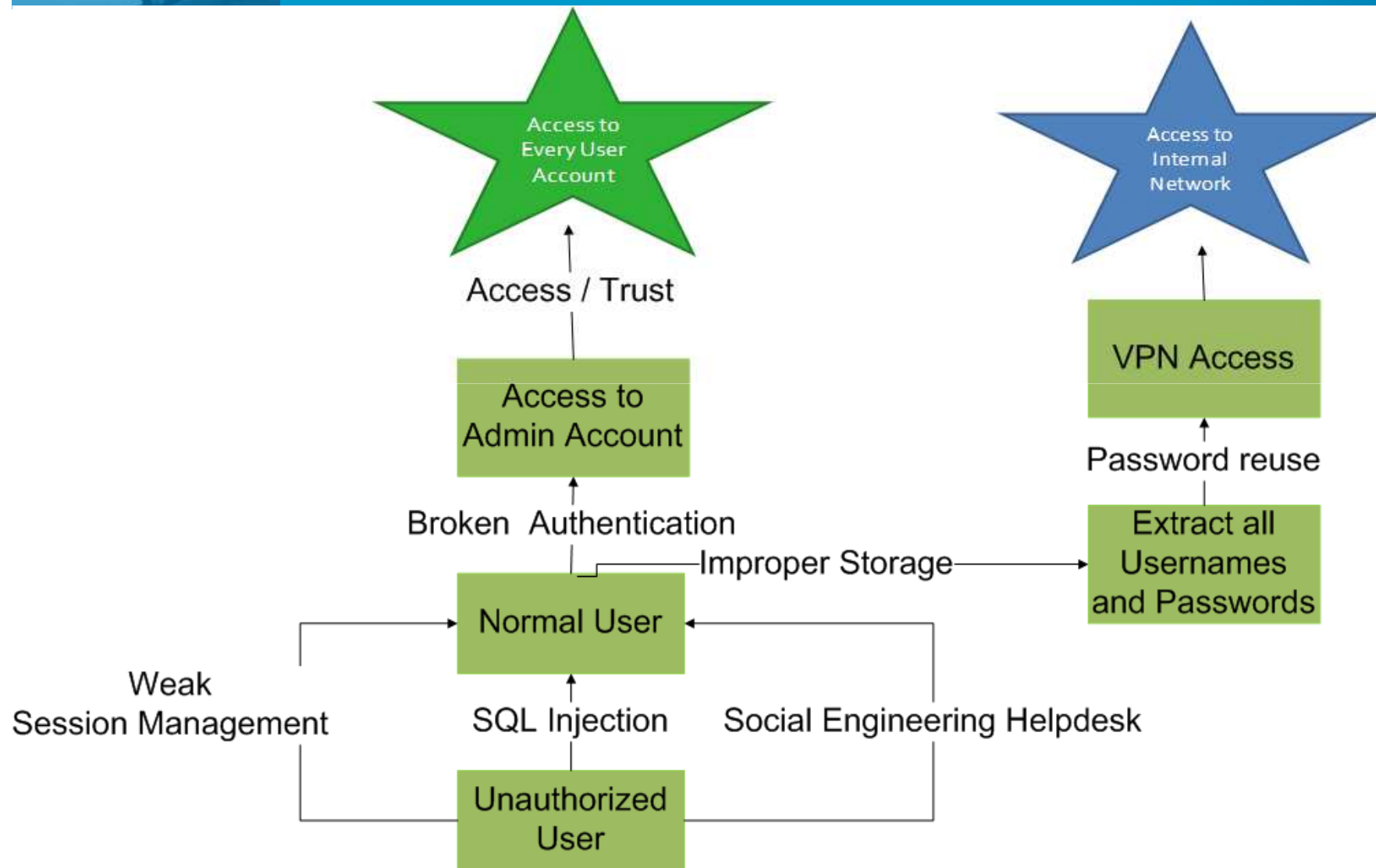
Application Assessment – Sample Goals

- ▶ 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

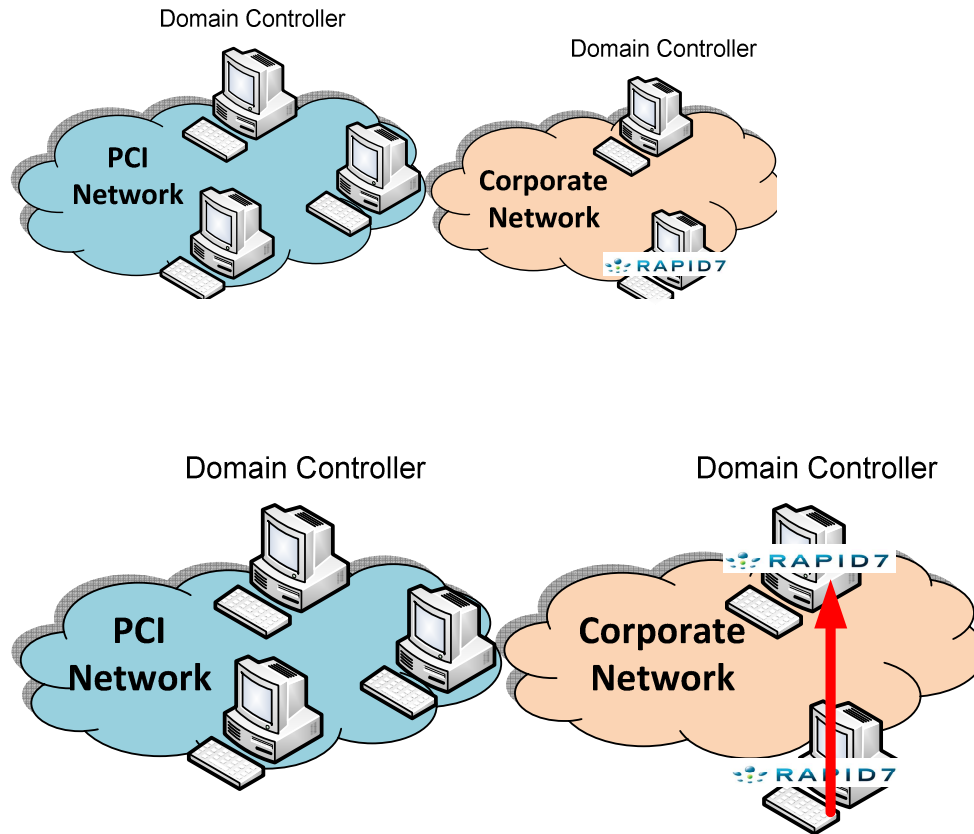




Internal Network Penetration Assessment – Sample Goals

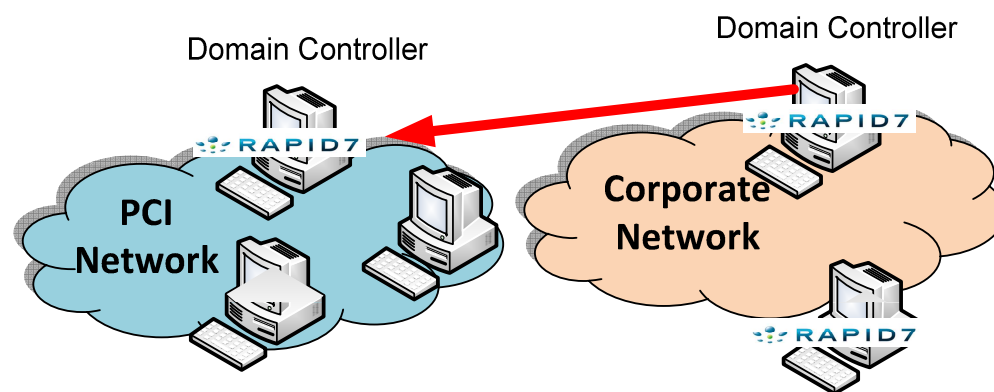
- ▶ Gain physical access to the network
- ▶ Gain access to the:
 - Corporate wireless
 - Production MSSQL database
 - Domain controller (within the PCI environment) as an administrator
- ▶ Achieve and maintain undetected access for 24 hours

Internal Network Penetration Assessment – Customer X



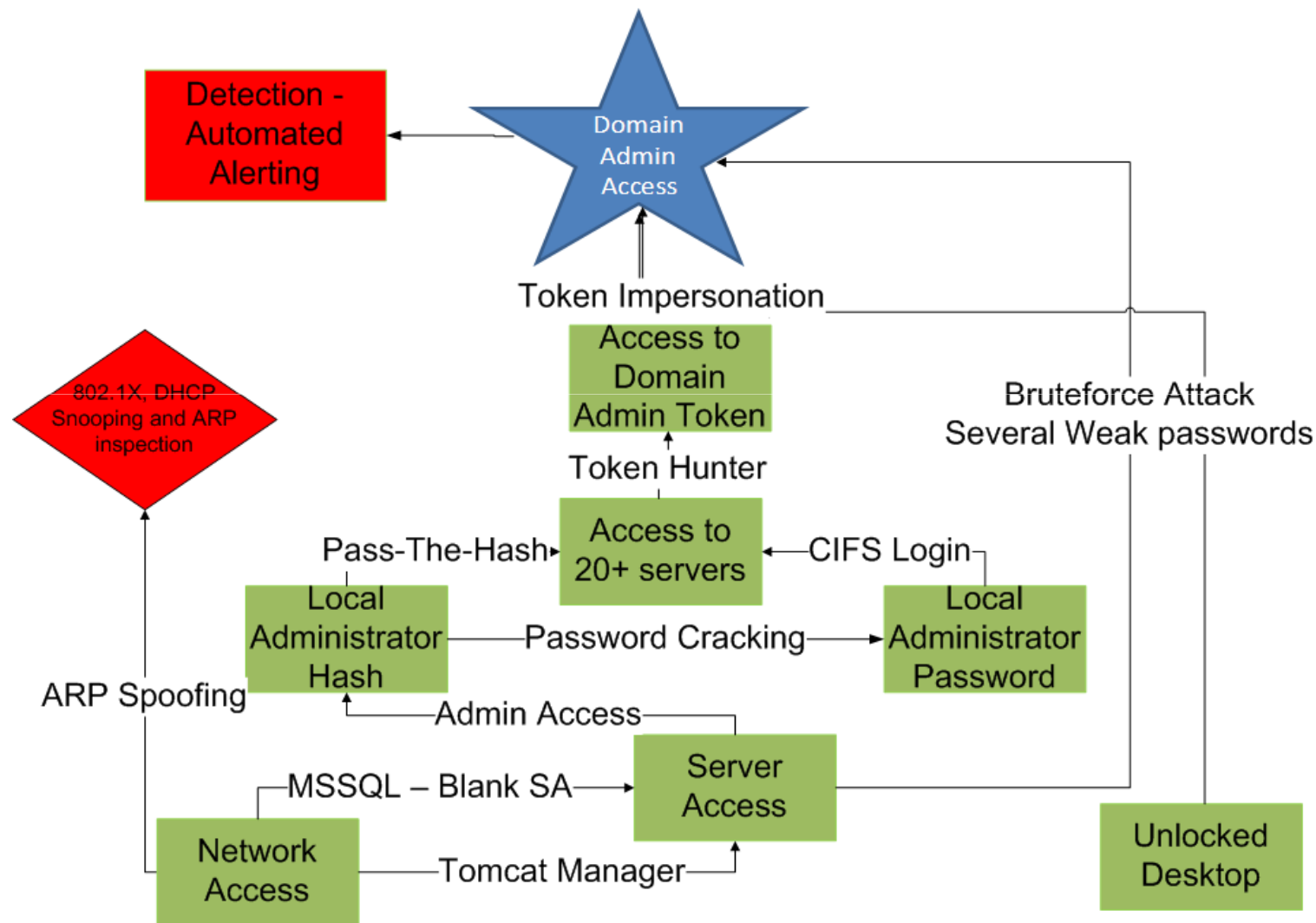
- ▶ Pass-The-Hash + Token Impersonation
- ▶ ARP Spoofing
 - Unclear-text protocols
- ▶ Weak passwords
- ▶ Unpatched systems
- ▶ Workstation Network was easy
- ▶ PCI Network was well protected

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

References

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Acknowledgements/Special Thanks!

- ▶ Rafal Los
- ▶ Chris Eng
- ▶ Zach Lanier
- ▶ Mike Bailey
- ▶ Marcus J. Carry
- ▶ Jack Mannino
- ▶ Will Vandevanter
- ▶ Rob Fuller
- ▶ Marcella Carby-Samuels

Comments/Questions?

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