

## ICMP Attack

sending a bunch of ICMP data

### Smurf attack

type 8 (req) is sent, wait for type 0 (rep)

SRC IP spoofing

defense → no dir-bcast, IP filters

### Fraggle attack

the same as smurf, but UDP is used

### ICMP port scan

using the unreachable to check the IP presence

### OS Fingerprint

checking the reply to see OS-specific data (TTL)

### Ping of death

using improper values - size bigger than 65.535B

## Man In The Middle (MITM)

attacker relays the communication of the victim

between the SRC and DST, hidden intercept

defense → SSL/TLS, certificates, VPNs ...

## Replay attack

sensitive information are delayed/repeated

similar to MITM

defense → using timestamps and accurate time

## Spoofing

easy concept - setting the invalid SRC IP

part of DoS/DDoS/TCP Syn

defense → RFC 1918/2827

## Backdoor

process to bypass the authentication

worms/apps can create the backdoor to let the

attacker access the victim's device

defense → IDS, relies on discovering them

## DoS/DDoS

Distributed Denial of Service

goal is to make the service unavailable

due to overloading the circuit

due to overloading the CPU/Memory

DoS - from one device, DDoS - from many

**botnet** - Robot Network, the group of attackers

## Virus/Worms

malware - malicious software

replication of itself by executing app

infecting other files/systems

resident - sits in the RAM, non-resident - in HDD

boot-sector viruses

**Worms** are apps, self-replicating

causing the damage of the net -e.g. eating BW

deleting files, sending emails ...

defense → Antivirus, Firewalls, up-to-date DB

## Day Zero attack

the vulnerability is exploited right before the SW

is released

zero-day virus → not known virus

using **sandbox** for new apps/SW

## Host Header Attack

getting/sending email from/to another domain

cache poisoning

HTTP header injection - **X-site scripting**

trusted patterns, dangerous patterns

**link-poisoning**, social engineering

## Wireless Attacks

### Rogue AP

listening to the communication

breaking the WEP - intercepting

### MAC spoofing

**Evil Twin** - rogue AP pretends being legitimate

Wireless IPS

## SW/OS Exploit

**exploit** - uses a vulnerab to take an advantage

**hacking** - breaking the security, using exploits

**white hat** - testing, ethical hacker, non-profit

**black hat** - personal/business gain

**gray hat** - between black/white

## Attacks tools

vulnerability scanner

**brute-force attack**

password cracking - **dictionary attack**

**packet analyzer** - analyzing the flows

**phishing** (spoofing) - hiding the real ID

**rootkit**

social engineering

worms/viruses/trojans

## Intrusion Detection/Prevention

**IDS** → identifying the attack, no mitigation

**IPS** → identifying and mitigating the attack

**NIPS** - Network IPS, whole subnet, many hosts

network sensor

**HIPS** - Host IPS, one end-host (logs, processes ..)

end-host agent

**signature** - attack definition

pattern-based

traffic-based

baseline breaking traffic

signature engine - parser and inspector

examines indiv signatures

True Positive - alarmed attack traffic

True Negative - allowed non-attack traffic

False positive - alarmed non-attack traffic

False Negative - allowed attack traffic

## Packet Filter

engine that analyzes the input/output traffic

possibility of filtering (blocking)

IP-based - SRC,DST, subnet, protocol ...

L4-based - TCP/UDP, SRC/DST

## Content Filter

mostly HTTP header

Java, ActiveX applet examin

URL filtering

### Packet Inspection

SPI - Stateful inspection

maintains legitimate traffic records

creates the legit record for outgoing traffic

Firewall feature

legit traffic leaves the point of inspection

→ record is created in the state table

return traffic is then checked in the Stable

## Network Admission Control (NAC)

examines the end hosts before it enters net

guest network (quarantine)

**Posture assessment** - auth process

user assessment

device assessment

802.1x, MS AD, Cisco NAC appliance

**BYOD** concept, agent-less assessment

SW-based agent

**Cisco NAC Agent** - Win-based agent

can check SW version, updates, antivir ...

**Cisco ISE**

## QoS Marking Attacks

possible higher costs due to using better QoS

change the QoS marking

### Config Attack

change of the CE config

long-term attack

### Data Fwd Attack

generating traffic with high QoS

injecting the traffic just to fill the class