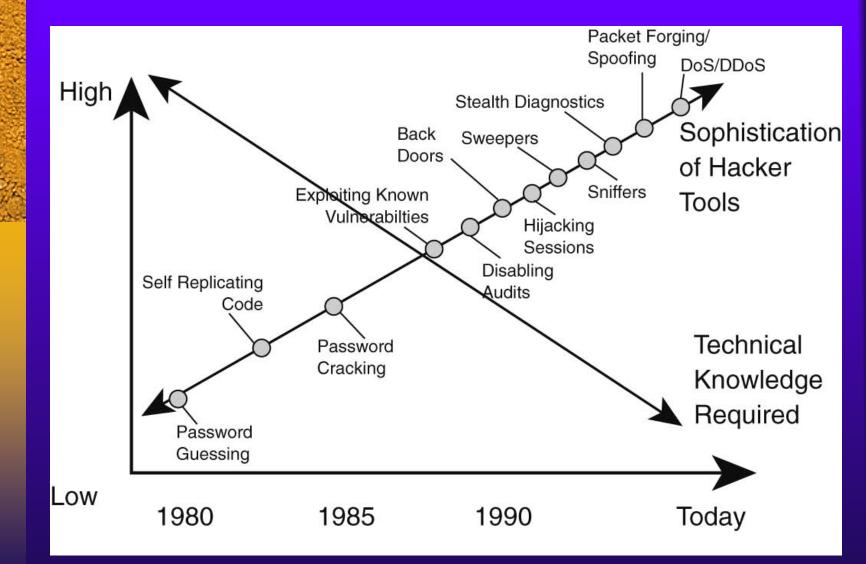
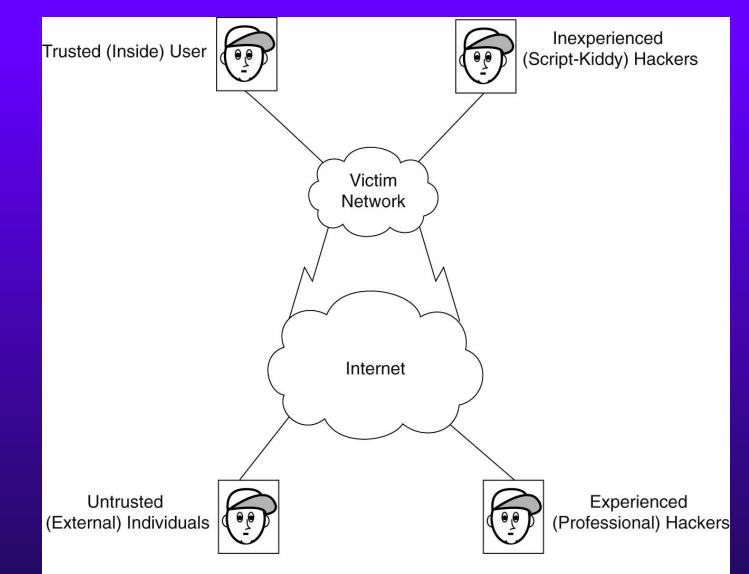


# Chapter 14 Intrusion Detection

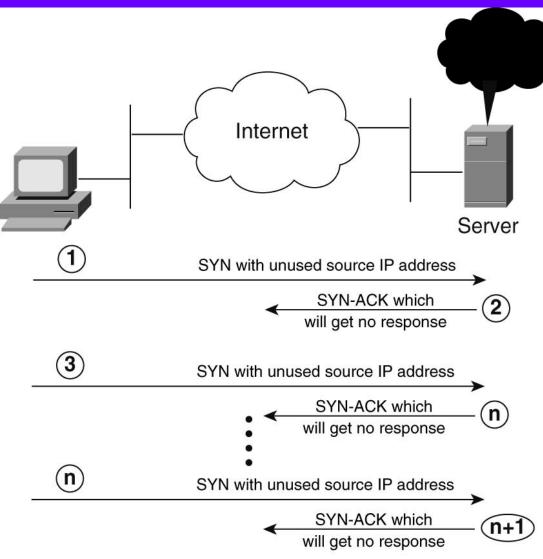
# Hacker Capabilities



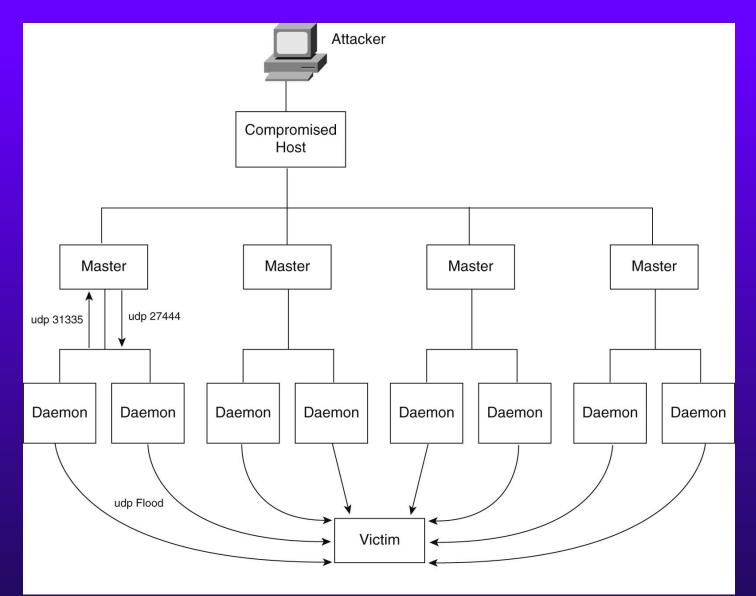
## Types of Attackers



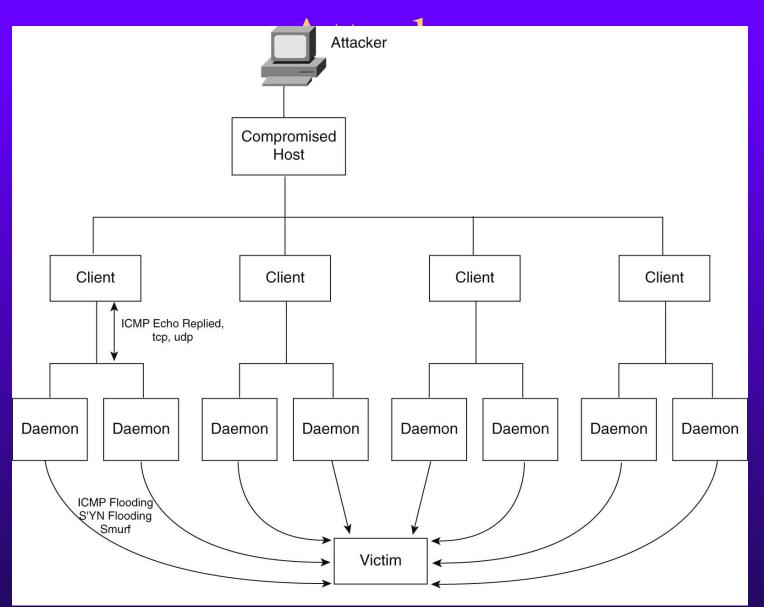
### TCP SYN Flood DoS Attack



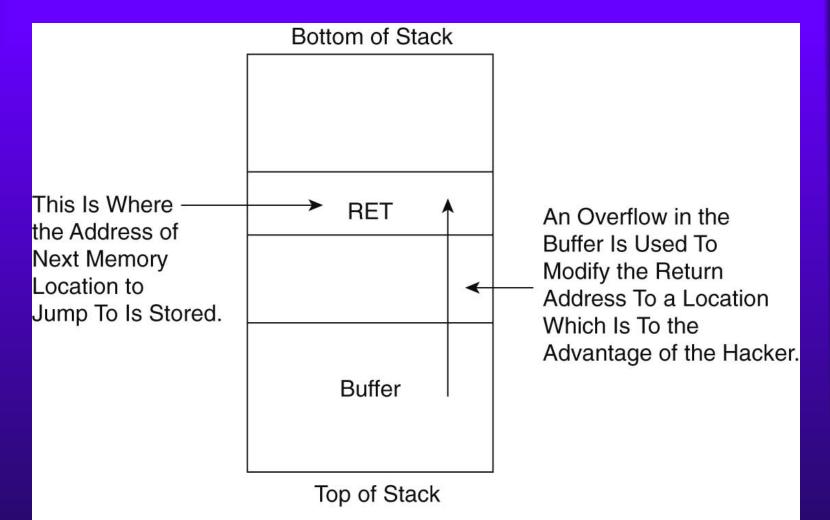
## Trinoo Network Attack



## Tribal Flood Network (TFN)



# **Buffer Overflow Attack**





#### Top 25 vulnerabilities

The table lists the most commonly found vulnerabilities on customer sites during internal and external Security Posture Assessments (SPAs). The vulnerabilites at the top of each column are the most common.

#### **Rank Internal**

- 1 Possible Denial of Service (DoS) >>Read
- 2 Weak Passwords >> Read
- 3 finger Global<u>>>Read</u>
- 4 Microsoft SNMP Get Info>>Read
- 5 finger Relay<u>>>Read</u>
- 6 SNMP Community Name Guess --Public<u>>>Read</u>
- 7 SNMP read community string<u>>>Read</u> .
- 8 Mail Spam or Unsolicited Commercial E-mail (UCE)<u>>>Read</u>
- 9 finger Walk with Digits >> Read
- 10 sendmail HELP>>Read
- 11 RPC portmapper Active >> Read
- 12 sendmail Reconnaissance: EXPN and VRFY>>Read
- 13 IIS Unicode Remote Command Execution<u>>>Read</u>
- 14 Read Access to Netbios Share<u>>>Read</u>
- 15 TFTP Service Enabled >> Read
- 16 Anonymous FTP<u>>>Read</u>
- 17 SMTP Relav>>Read

#### External

TFTP Service Enabled >> Read

finger Global<u>>>Read</u>

sendmail HELP<u>>>Read</u>

Mail Spam or Unsolicited Commercial Email (UCE)<u>>>Read</u>

Possible Denial of Service (DoS) >> Read

Weak Passwords >> Read

sendmail Reconnaissance: EXPN and VRFY<u>>>Read</u>

#### SMTP HELP<u>>>Read</u>

IIS Unicode Remote Command Execution<u>>>Read</u>

Microsoft IIS .idq Requests Reveal Directory Paths<u>>>Read</u>

SMTP Relay<mark>>>Read</mark>

sendmail Program Sender (Pipe From) <u>>>Read</u>

HTTP MSADC vulnerability >> Read

#### SMTP-VRFY>>Read

RPC portmapper Active >Read

- IIS .htr Overflow >> Read
- finder Walk Dot>>Read

## **Detecting Intrusions**

 Statistical anomaly-based IDS – Uses thresholds for various types of activities Pattern matching or signature-based IDS – Uses a set of rules to detect an attack - Content-based and context-based signatures Cisco host-based and network-based IDS detect attacks based on signatures and anomalies



# Types of Signatures

Context: (Header)	Ping of Death Land Attack	Port Sweep SYN Attack TCP Hijacking
Content: (Data)	MS IE Attack DNS Attacks	Telnet Attacks Character Mode Attacks
	"Atomic" Single Packet	"Composite" Multiple Packets
	+ plus IP fragmentation reassembly	

# Case Study: Kevin Metnick's Attack on <u>Tsutomu Simomura's</u> <u>Computers</u>