

# TEACHING SOFTWARE SECURITY TO NOVICES WITH USER FRIENDLY ARMITAGE

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# INTRODUCTION

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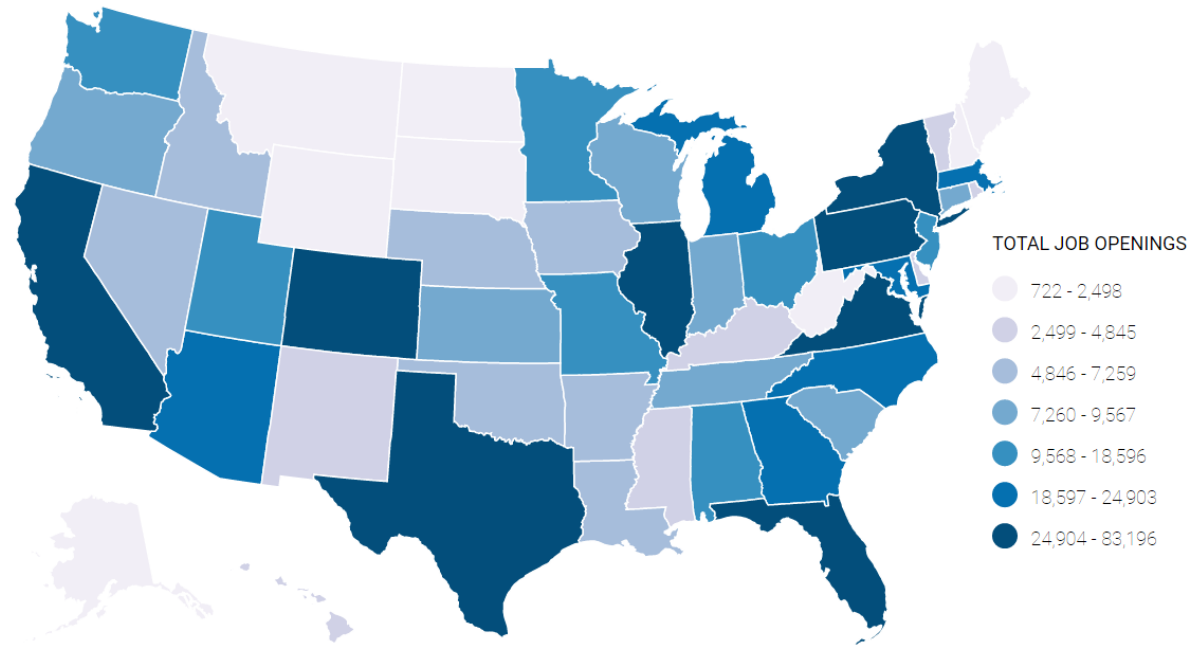
## PREVALENCE OF CYBERCRIME

- Cybercrime becoming increasingly more common.
- Reported increase of 600% due to COVID-19
- Recent attacks
  - Ransomware attack on Costa Rica's government
  - Data breach against Saudi Aramco

# INTRODUCTION

## CYBERSECURITY JOB FULFILLMENT SHORTAGE

- Reported that there are over 700,000 cybersecurity job openings in the US alone in 2022.



# INTRODUCTION

## WHAT'S THE PROBLEM

- Lack of high-quality educational material for *novices*.
- The realm of cybersecurity is massive.
  - Too many options can often leave students flustered and discouraged.
- Software security typically requires C and assembly language to understand the advanced concepts such as the buffer overflow attack.
  - These are not novice-friendly.

# INTRODUCTION

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## WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO DO?

- Creating educational material that will teach the *basics* of software security to *novices*.
- This material was created to be practical, realistic, modern, accurate and intuitive.

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

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- 1) CYBER ATTACK CYCLE
- 2) INTRODUCTION TO METASPLOIT AND ARMITAGE
- 3) DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

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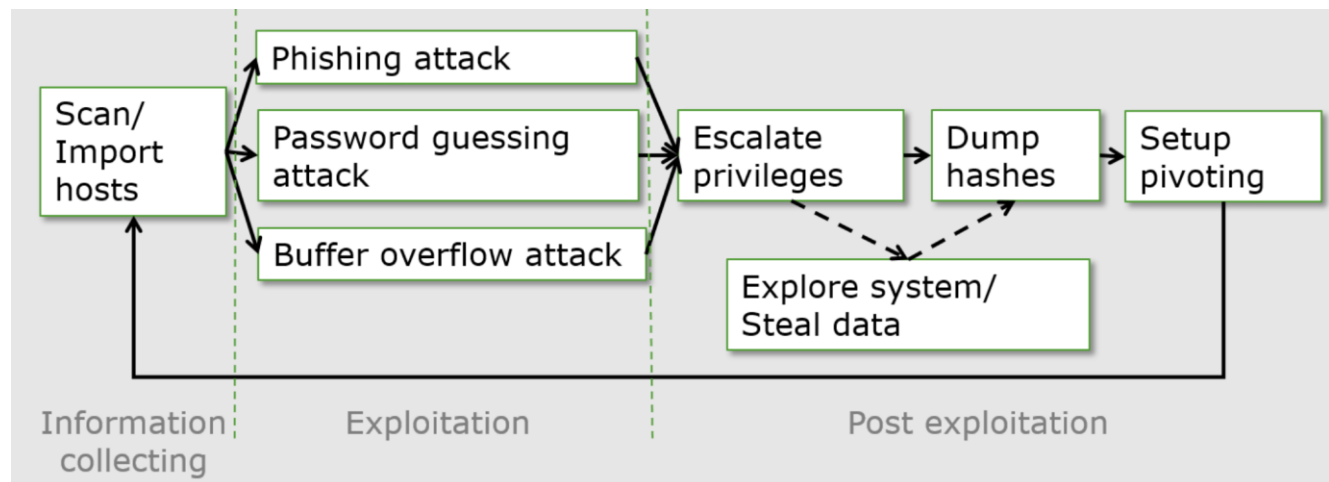
## CYBER ATTACK CYCLE



# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## CYBER ATTACK CYCLE

- To mitigate and defend against attacks, we must be able to think like an attacker.
- Different phases of a cyber attack:
  - Information Collecting
  - Exploitation
  - Post Exploitation



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## CYBER ATTACK CYCLE – INFORMATION COLLECTING

- An attacker needs to gather information to attack their target effectively.
- Common method: Port Scanning
  - Can discover services running on the target and craft an attack.
  - If run on a *range* of addresses, they can also discover additional targets.

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## CYBER ATTACK CYCLE – EXPLOITATION

- With this information gathered, the attacker can now begin to run exploits.
- Typically done via a remote attack.
- Some examples:
  - Brute force attack: Attacker continuously try to *guess* credentials.
  - Buffer overflow: Attacker injects malicious code into a target server remotely.
  - Social Engineering: Attacker sends an email containing a piece of malware that an unsuspecting party downloads and runs.
- *Goal*: The attacker wants to gain *some* access to the target machine.

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## CYBER ATTACK CYCLE – POST-EXPLOITATION

- Once access is gained, there are a myriad of ways an attacker can cause more damage.
- Common example (Password cracking):
  - Privilege Escalation: Attacker will try to become the *root* user to have full control of the machine
  - Hash dump: Once *root*, the attacker can get the password hashes file (*shadow*).
  - Password cracking: The attacker can then use a tool like “John the Ripper” to get the passwords.
- Another common example:
  - Persistent access via a backdoor

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

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## INTRODUCTION TO METASPLOIT AND ARMITAGE

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## INTRODUCTION TO METASPLOIT AND ARMITAGE - METASPLOIT

- Commonly used penetration testing tool by cybersecurity professionals.
- Can perform entire exploits or specific portions of one.
- **No prior knowledge of how the attacks work required.**
- Pure Metasploit is command-line only.
  - This is error-prone and non-intuitive; would prove to be detrimental to a student's learning experience.
- Therefore, we need a solution.

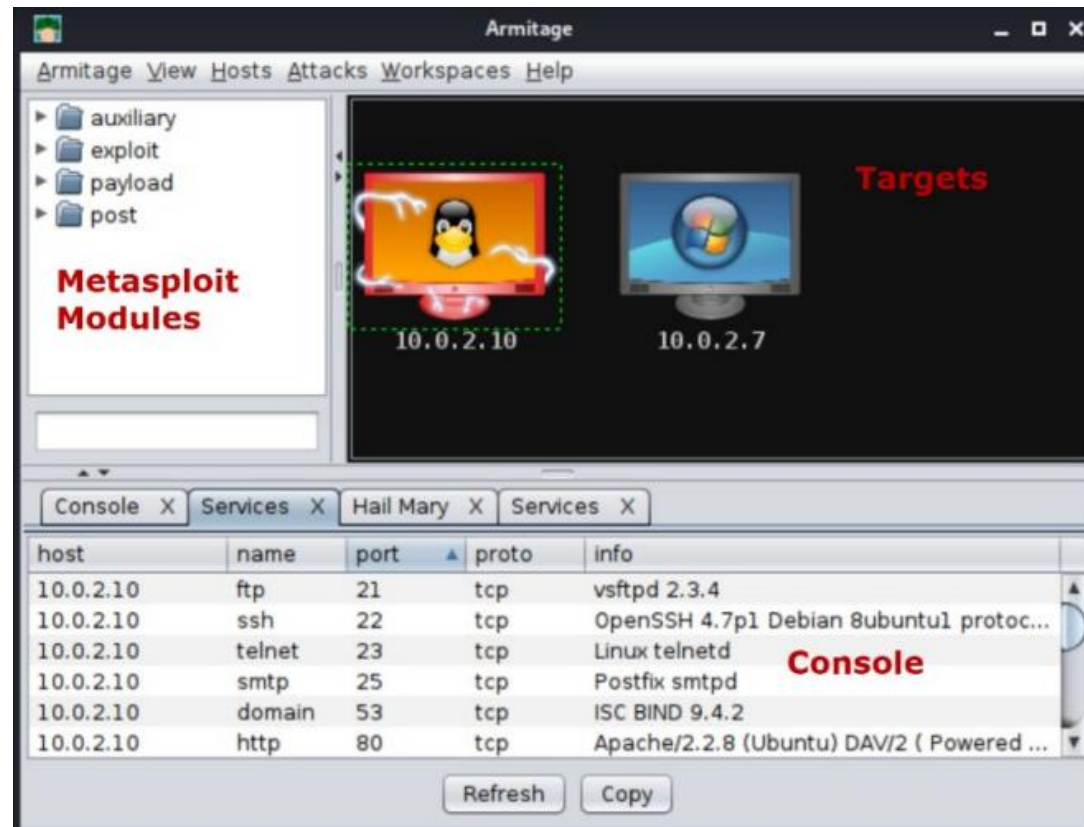
# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## INTRODUCTION TO METASPLOIT AND ARMITAGE - ARMITAGE

- Provides an intuitive Graphical User Interface (GUI) for Metasploit.
- Items chosen in the GUI will be mapped to Metasploit commands.
  - Removes requirement to remember syntax, flags, parameters, etc.
- Ability to perform various port scans for *information gathering*.
- Has “find attacks” feature to find an exploit for a vulnerability.
- Contains a variety of *post-exploitation* modules.
- Using this will improve efficiency and learning experience to further inspire students to explore more.

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## INTRODUCTION TO METASPLOIT AND ARMITAGE - ARMITAGE





# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

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## DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE - SETUP

- Oracle's VirtualBox hypervisor with "NatNetwork" network type.
- Virtual Machines:
  - Metasploitable 2: Intentionally vulnerable machine made for *safe* practice.
  - Kali Linux: *Popular* cybersecurity learning platform for penetration testing.
  - Windows 10: We preconfigure this machine to disable:
    - *Windows Defender Firewall* settings
    - *Virus and Threat Protection* settings
    - *Real-Time Protection* security functionality

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE - SETUP

- *Vchat*:
  - We developed our own *novel* vulnerable chat server in C.
  - Contains specific vulnerabilities for penetration testing purposes.
  - Showcases that working services such as a chat server can be problematic - even on the *latest* Operating Systems.
  - Allows for future modules
- **Metasploit Modules:**
  - We've developed our own custom Metasploit modules to attack *vchat*
    - Buffer overflow module
    - DoS module
    - DDoS module

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## DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE - DEMONSTRATION

- Understanding theory is important, but *intuitive* hands-on labs is crucial to the *reinforcement* of what they learned.
- Shows that the content can be *directly applied* into a *real-world* situation and the consequences of poor software security.
- All stages of the cyber attack cycle are performed.
  - First on the Metasploitable machine
  - Then, on vchat on the Windows 10 Machine

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE - DEMONSTRATION

- Armitage on Kali Linux will perform msf or nmap scans against Metasploitable (*Information collection*).
- Armitage will “find attacks” on Metasploitable.
- Attacker will run the “unreal\_ircd\_3281\_backdoor”. (*Exploitation*)
- Attacker will use Armitage’s post-exploitation modules to “dump the hash” and use John the Ripper to obtain user credentials. (*Post-exploitation*)

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## DEMONSTRATION OF CYBER ATTACK CYCLE - DEMONSTRATION

- An attack against *vchat* on the Windows 10 VM is very similar.
- Armitage will use a msf or nmap scan to indicate vchat's port, 9999, is open. (*Information collection*)
- Will use three modules for three separate attacks (*Exploitation*).
  - Double-click the modules on the Armitage GUI and follow intuitive prompts.
- The buffer overflow module will allow us to perform some *post-exploitation* techniques such as keystroke logging and camera streaming.

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

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## HANDS-ON LABS

# SOFTWARE SECURITY MODULE

## HANDS-ON LABS

- *Hands-on 1:* Hack into Metasploitable through unreal\_ircd\_3281\_backdoor.
- *Hands-on 2:* Hack into Windows 10 using buffer overflow using premade Metasploit module.
- *Hands-on 3:* Capture a screenshot through Metasploit meterpreter payload.
- *Hands-on 4:* Perform keystroke logging through Metasploit meterpreter payload.
- *Hands-on 5:* Deploy persistent backdoor
- *Hands-on 6:* Buffer overflow attack via Python code. Intentionally designed for students who are familiar with Python and want to investigate the buffer overflows, DoS and DDoS mechanisms.



# EVALUATION

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CLASS SETUP

LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS

# EVALUATION

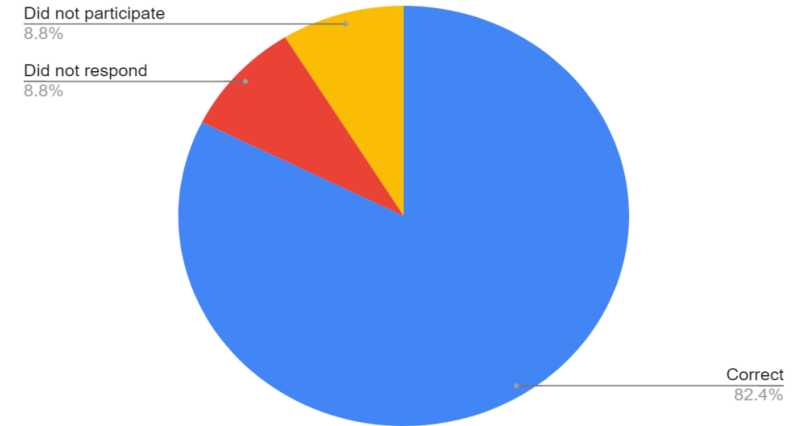
## CLASS SETUP

- We had run a GenCyber cybersecurity camp for 40 high school students from grades 9 – 12 in 2022 summer.
- During the camp, after running through our software security module, the Hands-on labs were given to the students.
- At the end of the camp, we ran a Capture-the-Flag (CTF) competition that contained a software security challenge.
- Students were encouraged to form teams of up to two to promote collaboration and develop crucial communication skills.
- Submissions done through Google Forms

# EVALUATION

## LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS

- TAs had helped students during the Hands-on Labs.
  - All camp students were able to finish Hands-on Labs 1-5.
  - Some were able to finish Hands-on Lab 6.
- On the day of the CTF
  - 34 students attended and did not have help from TAs.
  - The software security question (hacking Metasploitable then dumping and cracking password hashes) was one of the most successful flags in terms of correctness.



# CONCLUSION

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- Presented our methodology and module for teaching the basics of software security to *novice* cybersecurity students.
- First, explained the cyber attack cycle.
- Then, introduced Metasploit and Armitage
- Finally, we provided a live demonstration of how a cyber crime can be carried out.
- We prove the effectiveness by teaching high school students and analyze the results of a CTF and hands-on labs.

**THANK YOU!**

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