



# Strategies of Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing

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## Introduction

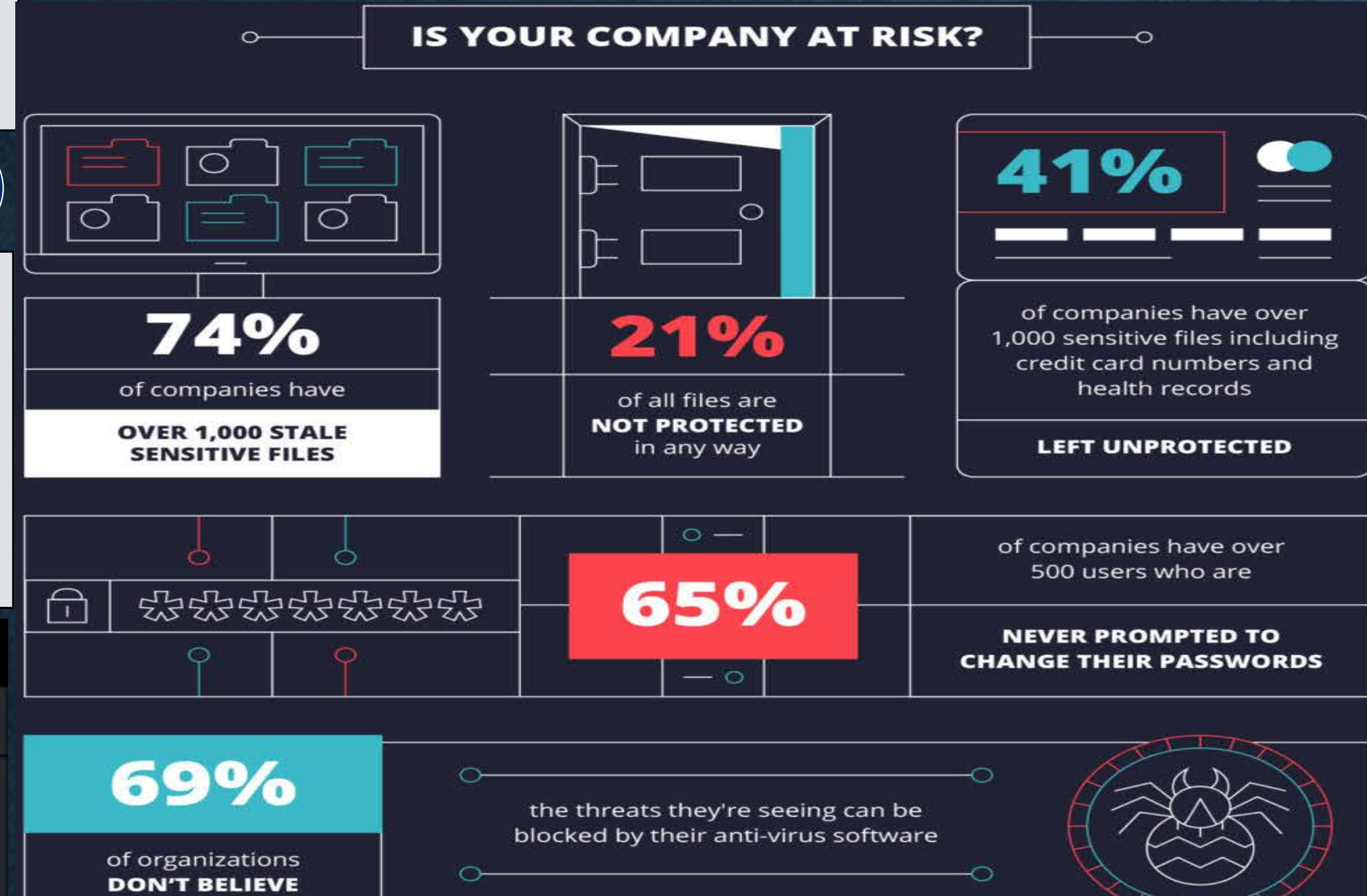
The digital age has brought up new issues and vulnerabilities to personal and professional information. With computers networked into almost every object, information is accessible anytime and anywhere. This access also allows outsiders to access without authorization. From 2014 to 2018, the total financial loss from cybercrime throughout the world increased from \$8 million to \$2.7 billion. The average cost of a data breach being \$3.92 million in 2019 for a business, and an average of 279 days is spent to detect a breach. There is a need for proactive methods to prevent cybercrime. This study evaluates the use of ethical hacking to protect networks from cybercrime.

## Objectives and Hypothesis

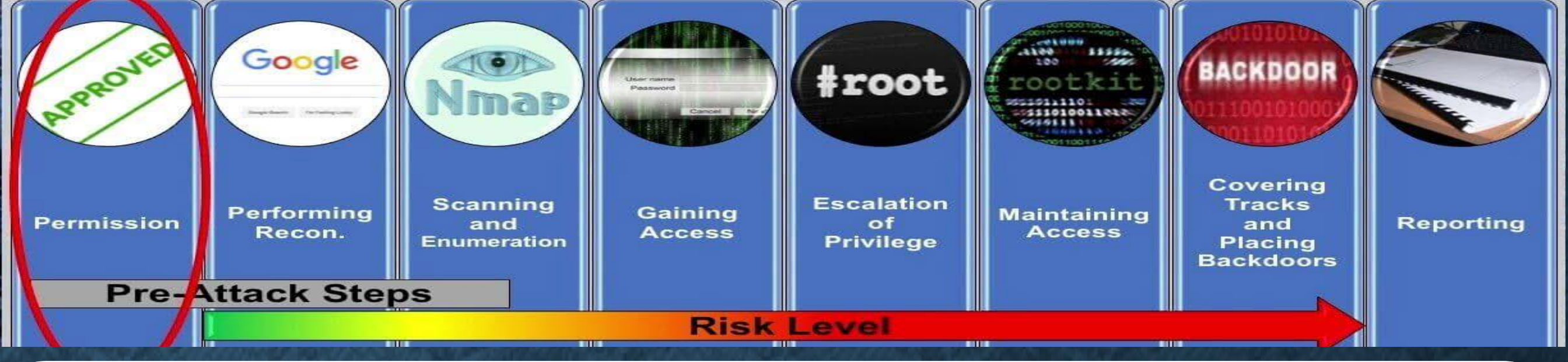
**Aim:** To assess the benefits of ethical hacking for use in preventing cybercrime  
**Specific:**  
 1. To evaluate the trends in impact of cybercrime.  
 2. To assess the use of ethical hacking for deterring cybercrime.  
**Hypothesis**  
 1. Cybercrime continues to increase as new forms infiltration are invented.  
 2. Adding a proactive ethical hacking approach to find and fix vulnerabilities in a network can significantly reduce security breaches

## Methods

- A review of literature will be used to study the increase in cyber crime and to identify the potential of ethical hacking and penetration testing.
- Review the principle and theory of ethical hacking and determine pros and cons.
- Discuss how and why ethical hacking is an effective approach to deter cybercrime.



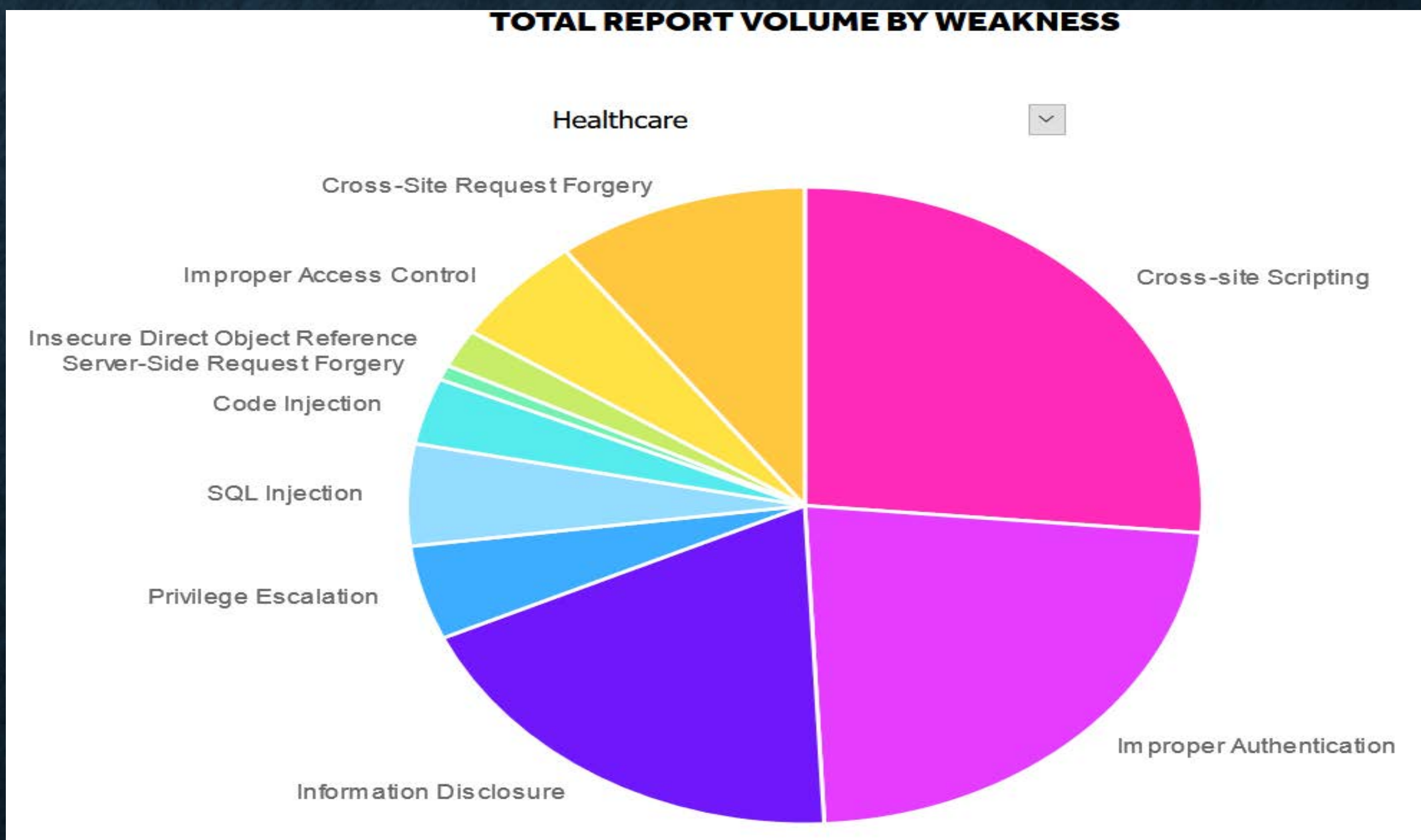
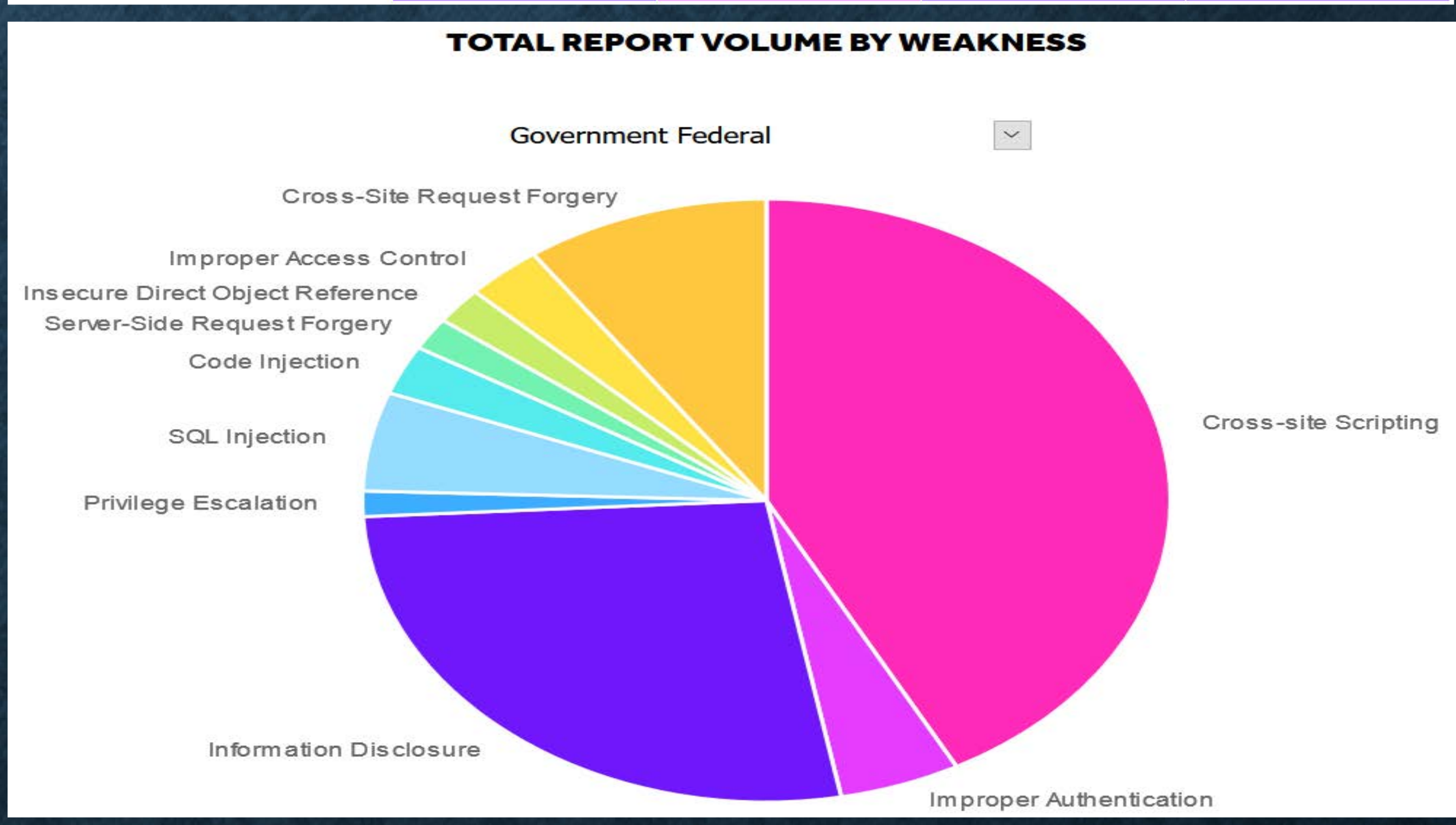
## Ethical Hacker's Methodology



## Results

**TOTAL REPORT VOLUME BY WEAKNESS**

Weakness	Healthcare	Retail & eCommerce	Computer Software	Internet & Online Services
Cross-site Scripting	26%	27%	29%	30%
Improper Authentication	23%	17%	24%	18%
Information Disclosure	19%	23%	18%	23%
Privilege Escalation	5%	5%	7%	5%
SQL Injection	5%	2%	1%	3%
Code Injection	3%	2%	2%	2%
Server-Side Request Forgery	1%	1%	1%	1%
Insecure Direct Object Reference	2%	3%	2%	2%
Improper Access Control	6%	5%	4%	4%
Cross-Site Request Forgery	10%	16%	11%	12%



Starbucks: Singapore - Account Takeover via IDOR (Resolved, Critical)

PayPal: By princechadha to PayPal (\$4,433.00)

Udemy: By what\_web to Udemy

Razer: SQL Injection in Razer Gold List Admin at /lists/index.php via the 'listID' parameter (Resolved, Critical, \$2,000.00)

Mail.ru: Unauthenticated Stored XSS in API at https://api.my.games/comments/v1/comments/update/ (Resolved, High)

## Discussion

The first documented case of "hacking" was back in the 1970's when computerized phones were becoming targeted. Since then it has shown that the more complex the system was, the more susceptible and vulnerable to cybercrime they became. In 2020, a cybersecurity firm, Trustwave, uncovered a backdoor malware named "GoldenSpy" that was embedded in mandatory Chinese tax software suites that foreign companies, doing business in China, must use to pay their taxes. By way of social engineering, Twitter had a major breach in their systems and hackers were able to swindle numerous individuals of roughly \$120,000 in BitCoin. Cybercriminals posed as Amazon employees to steal money and personal information from unsuspecting customers. These two examples were accomplished not by attacking the system, but rather by exploiting one of the only open-ended variables in the equation, the human factor.

Some reactive and defensive methods of security protocols are virus scanners (Norton, Avira, McAfee), software updates that include bug fixes, malware detection, and firewalls. The Catch-22 behind this approach is the need for existence of a threat before you can detect and disable it. Ethical hacking and penetration testing are two of the proactive approaches to prevent security breaches before they arise. Essentially, these tactics are innocuously executed to find flaws and patch them before they can be exploited for nefarious purposes. Some companies openly invite, challenge and reward people to successfully hack their systems known as the "Bug Bounty" program. Sony offered \$50,000 to anyone who could hack Playstation4. While defenders have to find all the bugs in a system, attacker need only to find one flaw to infiltrate the system.

- | Advantage   | Disadvantage   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helping in closing the open holes in the system network</li> <li>Provides security to banking and financial establishments</li> <li>Prevent website defacements</li> <li>Fight against terrorism and national security breaches</li> <li>Having a computer system that prevents malicious hackers from gaining access</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All depends upon the trustworthiness of the ethical hacker</li> <li>Hiring professionals is expensive</li> <li>The ethical hacker using the knowledge they gain to do malicious hacking activities</li> <li>Allowing the company's financial and banking details to be seen</li> <li>Massive security breach</li> </ul> |

## Conclusions

- Cyber crime is predicted to increase exponentially.
- A proactive approach to cyber security is needed and reactive security measures are not enough. Ethical hacking fills that void.
- Ethical Hacking is proven to prevent cyber crime and security breaches on computer networks and systems.

## Acknowledgements

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## Conceptual model

