

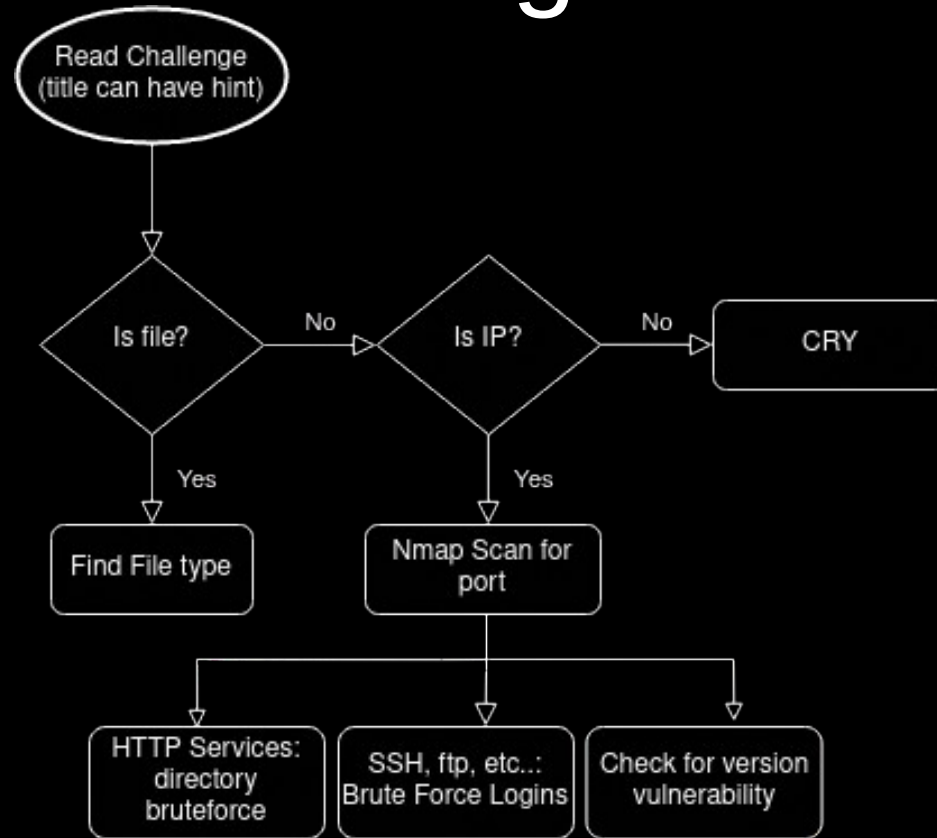


UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

CYBER SECURITY SOCIETY

CTF stuff

Anatomy of doing most CTF challenges



Port scanning

- Network services are hosted on specific ports e.g. HTTP 80, HTTPS 443
- Port scanning is the process of checking each of these ports to see if a service is hosted there
 - There are standardised ports but people by no means have to abide by them
- Can also do more advanced port scanning to check what service is using the port



Switches (some important ones)

- Scan types
 - -sn : ping scan (doesn't scan ports, just checks if host online)
 - -sT : TCP connect scan (full TCP handshake)
 - -sS : TCP SYN scan (Just waits for TCP SYN)
 - -sU : UDP scan
- Scan techniques
 - -sV : Probe ports for versions
 - -A : Detect OS, port versions, script scanning, and traceroute
- Timing
 - -T0-5 : Delay between packets (3 or 4 recommended)



Additional tools

- rustscan
 - Does fast SYN scan then uses nmap to do more advanced scans on open ports
- armada
 - Very fast SYN port scanner (doesn't do advanced scanning)
- masscan
 - Very fast SYN port scanner (doesn't do advanced scanning)



Directory scanning

- Tools

- dirbuster : GUI, builtin to kali
- feroxbuster : CLI, install with apt, my preference
- gobuster : CLI, install with apt

- Lists

- seclists : Install with apt
- /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/*

```
feroxbuster -ekw /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/big.txt -o "ferox.out" -u "http://10.128.0.1"
```



Regex

- Character classes

- \w
- [abc21]
- [1A-Z]

- Groups

- (text)
- (?text)

- Repetition

- \w+
- \w*
- \w?
- \w{1,3}

- Escaping

- \\

Helpful websites

- [regexpr.com](https://www.regexpalace.com/)
- [regex101.com](https://www.regex101.com/)



Useful file list

- User info
 - /etc/passwd
 - /etc/shadow
 - C:/Windows/System32/Config/SAM
 - C:/Windows/System32/Config/SECURITY
 - C:/Windows/System32/Config/SYSTEM
- Config files
 - /etc/ssh/sshd_config
 - /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
 - /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
- Logs
 - /var/log/*



Investigating files (strings)

- Strings Is a GNU coreutil (builtin to linux) that prints all ascii strings in a binary
- This can be used to easily find embedded data e.g.
 - flag in a v. easy binexp challenge
 - flag in exif data (might still be better to use proper exif tool)
- Easier to read output
 - strings file | less : scrollable/searchable output (press “/” to search)
 - strings file | grep search term : only print lines matching search term to terminal



Investigating files (file + binwalk)

- `file filename` : Checks the file signature of a file
- `binwalk filename` : Scans the file for file signatures
- `binwalk -e filename` : Scans the file for file signatures and attempts to extract embedded files



Saving output

- When doing challenges it's a good idea to take notes and save everything your doing in case you want to go back on yourself or continue at a later date
- Saving output of commands on linux
 - `ls -la /example > output.txt` : write output to file (not output to terminal)
 - `ls -la /example | tee output.txt` : write output to file (and output to terminal)
 - `ls -la /example | xclip -sel clip` : write output to clipboard (only works well for text)



Teamwork

- Don't be afraid to ask other people for ideas, especially if stuck
- When you might not all be doing CTF at same exact times it is useful to share notes
- Have fun, make jokes (or else: mike shallot will get you)

