

### Digital War in e-Business

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### Trend in Internet Commerce Market

- More Internet Commerce Market
  - Increase in Business to Commerce Services
  - Increase in Business to Business Services
  - □ Increase in e-CRM, e-SCM, ERP
  - □ Increase in e-Banking
- More Financial transactions on Internet



- No of companies spending more than US\$1 million a year has doubled from 1999 to 2000;
- Increment in Security Budget;
- Increase revenue for Security vendors;
- More jobs in computer security market.

# Most popular security products

- Prevention Tools
  - Firewall
  - VPN
  - Intrusion Detection Systems
  - Virus Scanner
  - Biometrics tools
- Infrastructure
  - PKI
  - Smart card
- Services
  - Security Consultancy



- More than half of the Small and Mediumsized enterprises (SMEs) will be hacked from now to 2003
- More than 80% of companies in Asian region will be attacked from now to 2003.
- According to Gartner Group report



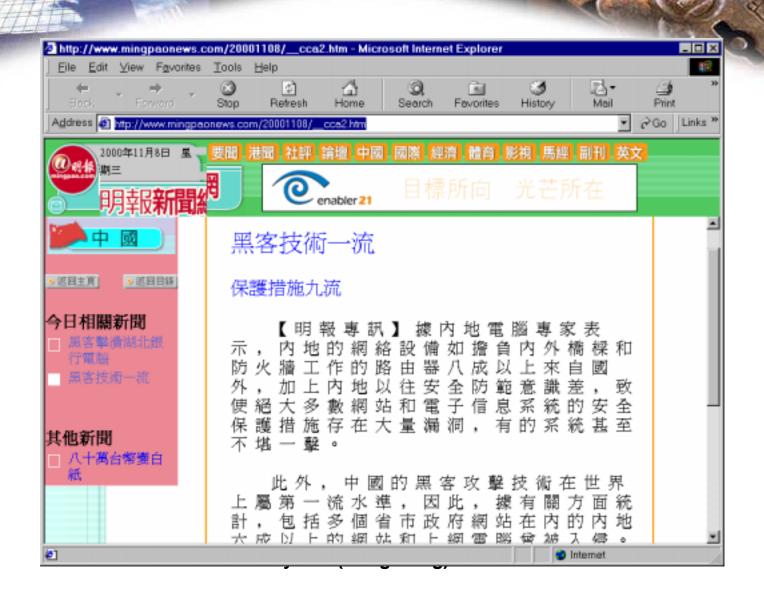
- Around 10 20 web sites have been defaced daily
- Computer Fraud reported in HK increased from 38 (1999) - 207 (2000)
- More online banks were hacked
  - UK bank Barclays
  - Powergen
  - Bank One Online
- HSBC (UK) web site have been defaced
  - □ (http://www.attrition.org/mirror/attrition/2000/09/19/www.bank ing.hsbc.co.uk/mirror.html)
- Microsoft was being hacked (not once but twice)
   PrivyLink (Hong Kong) Ltd.

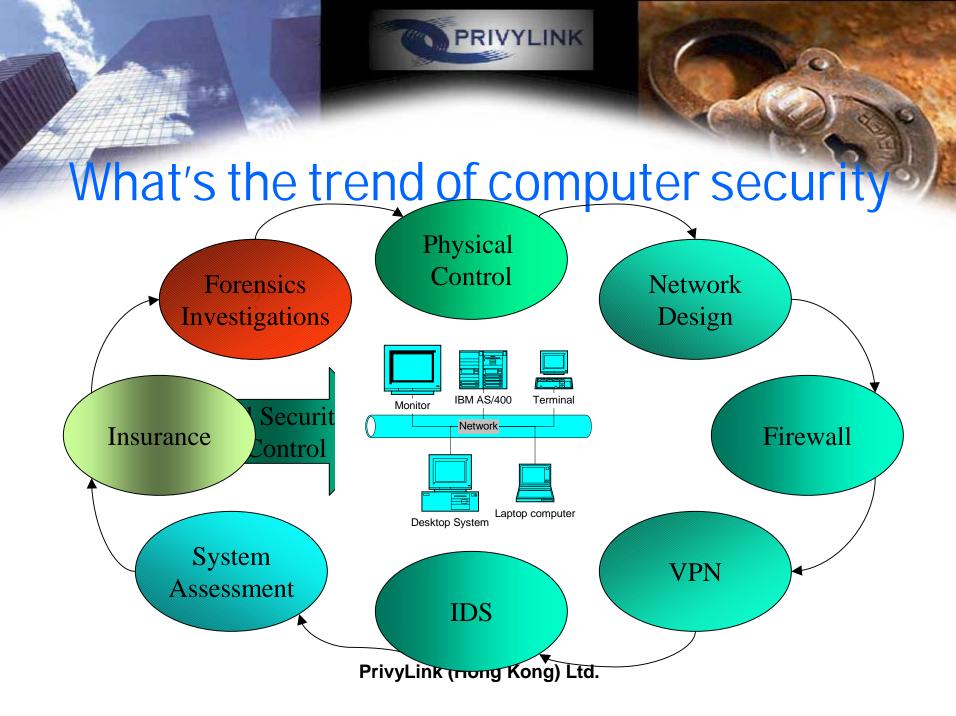




- More targets
- More hackers especially teenage hackers
- More hacking news reported
- Increase in Internet Market
- No enough investment in security
- Improper implementations of security products.
   Spending more for computer security alone won't protect the network from hackers and cybersaboteurs.

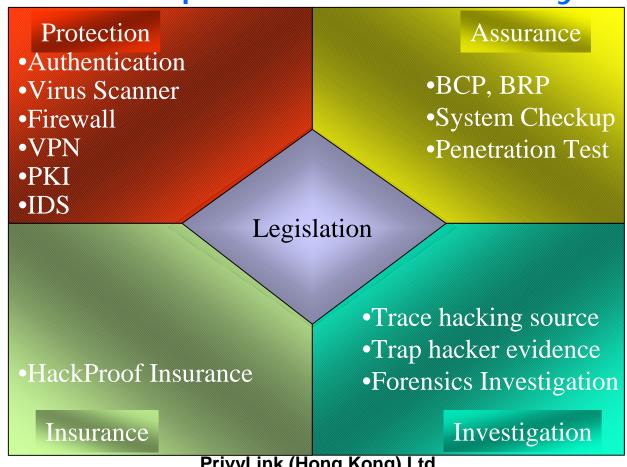








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# Solution to security problems

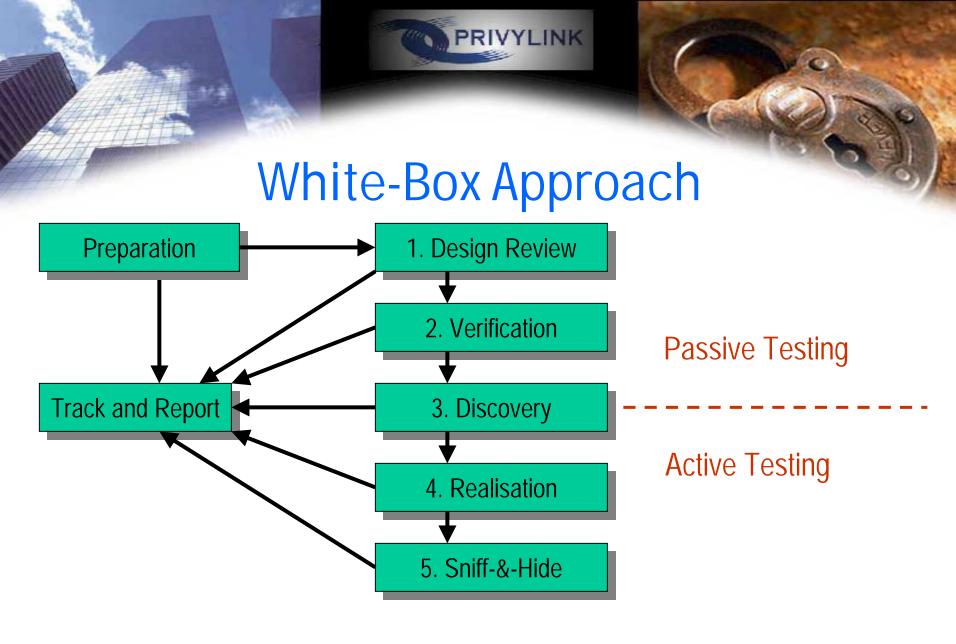
- Firewall Configurations
- Boundary Services
- Consolidate and centralized remote access
- Installation of Intrusion Detection Systems
- Assurance Test
- Installation of evidence preserving tools



- Systems inventory and definition
- Vulnerability and threat assessment
- Evaluation controls
- Decision
- Communication and monitoring



- System Checkup
  - Firewall configuration check
  - OS System Check
  - Network Configuration Check
- Penetration Test
  - Internal Pen Test
  - External Pen Test





- Evaluate the each machine on:
  - System Configurations
  - Password file protections
  - Firewall, Router Setting
  - Ethernet Switch Setting
  - Database Setting



### Penetration Test

- Internal
  - Attack from internal network
  - Attack at machine console
- External
  - Determine OS type
  - Confirm Patches Version
  - Determine possible vulnerabilities
  - Perform system attack



Module Configuration Dialog

\_ B ×

### **CyberCop Scanner Results**

Report Sorted By Host





•

192.168.1.10

192,168,1,10

OS Type: unknown

Scan Performed on 05-Oct-2000 6:51:39PM

Vulnerability Group 1000 Information Gathering and Recon

1032 ICMP timestamp obtained

05-Oct-2000 6:51:39PM

Vulnerabilities

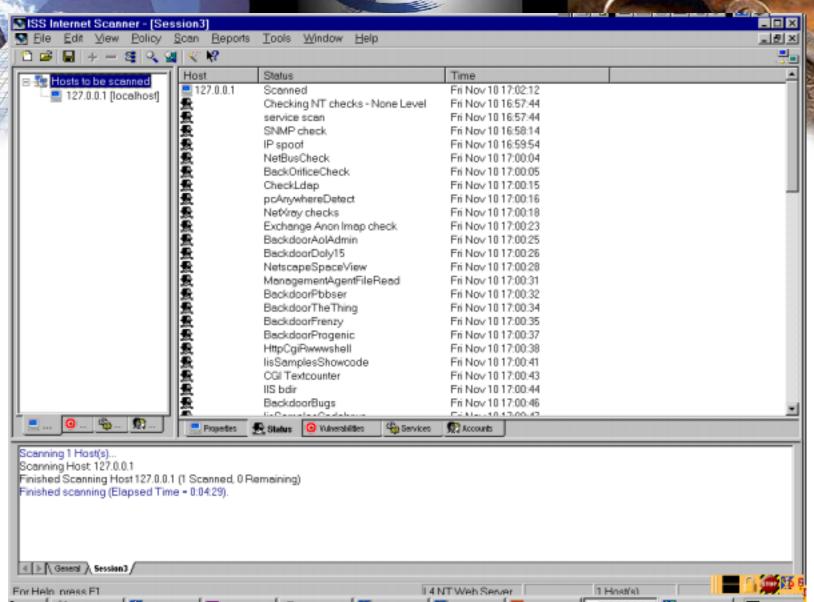
Risk Factor: Low
Complexity: Medium
Popularity: Obscure
Impact: Intelligence
Root Cause: Insecure Design

Some Versions of Wu-ftp contained a backdoor. When the string 'NULL' was used as a username the intruder gained root access to the ftp server.

4

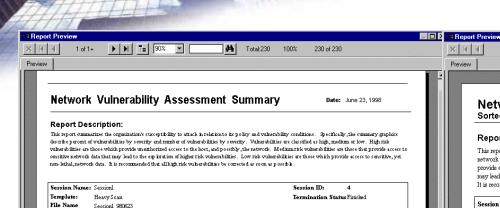
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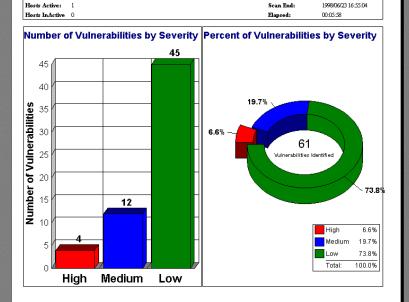


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Scan Summary Information Hosts Scanned: 1



### Network Vulnerability Assessment Report

Sorted by Vulnerability Severity and Name

▶ N = 100% ▼

June 23, 1998

### Report Description:

This report displays the organization's susceptibility to attack in relation to its policy and vulnerabilities on dischiffuses are instructive vulnerabilities and suggested corrective action. Vulnerabilities are classified as high, medium and low. High rich vulnerabilities are those which provide authorized access to the host, and possibly, the network. Medium risk vulnerabilities are those that provide access to sensitive network data that may lead to the exploitation of higher risk vulnerabilities. Low risk vulnerabilities are those which provide access to sensitive, yet non-lethal, network data. It is recommended that all high risk vulnerabilities be corrected as soon as possibly.

**₽** Total:61

Session Name: Template: File Name:	Session1 Heavy Scan Session1_980623	Session ID: Termination Status:	4 Finished
Scan Summary	Information		
Hosts Scanned	1	Scan Start:	1998/06/23 16:49:06
Hosts Active:	1	Scan End:	1998/06/23 16:55:04
Hosts InActive:	0	Elapsed:	00:05:58

### Vulnerability Name:

Getadmin Patch not applied

Severity: High

### D-----

An unpatched version of Windows NT has been found. It is possible for a local user to obtain administrator privileges by running getadmin. See Microsoft Knowledge base article Q146965 for details.

### Fix:

1998/06/23 16:49:06

Scan Starts

Apply the post-SP3 getadmin patch, or SP4 when available. For the patch and the Knowledge Base article, see ftp://ftp.microsoft.com/bussys/winnt/winnt-public/fixes/usa/nt40/hotfixes-postSP3/getadmin-fix/

IP Address	DNS Name	Additional Info	Session ID
127.0.0.1	localhost		4

### Vulnerability Name:

Severity:

Modified teardrop attack blue screens Windows systems.

High

### Description:

This issue is a modified version of an attack that appeared on the Internet a few months ago called "tearchop." This new issue is caused by a problem with the way the Microsoft TCPAP stack handles certain exceptions caused by misformedUDP header information. This situation does not occur in properly formed TCPAP packets and must be generated by a program with malicious intent.

### Fix:

Obtain patch: ftp://ftp.microsoft.com/bussys/winnt/winnt-public/fizes/usa/NT40/hotfizes-postSP3/teardrop2-fiz/ for Windows NT 40 and ftp://ftp.microsoft.com/bussys/winnt/winnt-public/fizes/usa/NT351/hotfizes-postSP5/teardrop2-fiz/ for Windows NT 3.5.1

IP Address	DNS Name	Additional Info	Session ID
127.0.0.1	localhost		4



- Computer Security Insurance
- Hack proof Insurance
- Market players include
  - ICSA Security Services



- No hack proof system
- Setup Honey pot
- Setup Intrusion Detection System
- Setup proper audit logging system



- Search for evidence from hacked system
- Preserve as much evidence as possible
- Identify hacking source location
- Collect audit logs and trail from all relevant machines



- In Hong Kong
  - No Computer Crime Ordinance
  - Based on
    - Crimes Ordinance, Cap 200
    - Theft Ordinance, Cap 210
    - Electronic Transactions Ordinance, Cap 553
    - Criminal Jurisdiction Ordinance, Cap 461
- No cross boundary law
- Legal entities have to learn more on security technology trend



- Learn to preserve evidence according to industry best practices
- Protect the systems based on security standards
- Conduct Security Awareness Training
- Establish connections with Security Organization Entity
- Perform regular checkup



- No Security at all
- Any machines can be hacked any time
- Can Minimize hacking damage
- Track hacking evidence and identify hacking
- Corporate with Law enforcement entity and HK CERT



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