

Ethical Hacking

Presented By : CYBER SHIELD

From Zero To Hero



CYBER SHIELD

Contents Of This Course

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Part 2 :

- Main Course Materials

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. On the left side, there is a complex, abstract pattern of light blue lines that resemble a circuit board or a network diagram. These lines are interconnected and form various geometric shapes, including rectangles and zig-zags. Some of the lines end in small, glowing blue dots, giving the impression of active nodes or data points. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and tech-oriented.

01

Preliminaries

Why Do Hackers Hack ?

- Just for fun.
- Show off.
- Hack other systems secretly.
- Notify many people their thought.
- Steal important information.
- Destroy enemy's computer network during the war.



Types of Hackers

- Black Hat Hacker
- White Hat Hacker
- Grey Hat Hacker



What Should I Do After I Have Being Hacked?

- ✓ Shutdown or turn off the system
- ✓ Separate the system from network
- ✓ Restore the system with the backup or reinstall all programs
- ✓ Connect the system to the network
- ✓ It can be good to call the police



Hacking Process

01

Foot Printing

03

Gaining Access

02

Scanning

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Maintaining Access

Foot Printing

- Whois lookup
- NS lookup
- IP lookup



Scanning

- Port Scanning
- Network Scanning
- Finger Printing
- Fire Walking



Gaining Access

- Password Attacks
- Social Engineering
- Viruses



Required Skills of an Ethical Hacker

Here's what you need to become an ethical hacker:

1. **Microsoft:** skills in operation, configuration and management.
2. **Linux:** knowledge of Linux/Unix; security setting, configuration, and services.
3. **Firewalls:** configurations, and operation of intrusion detection systems.
4. **Routers:** knowledge of routers, routing protocols, and access control lists
5. **Network Protocols:** TCP/IP; how they function and can be manipulated.
6. **Project Management:** leading, planning, organizing, and controlling a penetration testing team.



What do hackers do after hacking ?

1. Patch Security hole
2. Clear logs and hide themselves
3. Install rootkit (backdoor)
4. The hacker who hacked the system can use the system later
5. Install irc related program
6. Install scanner program
 - mscan
 - sscan
 - nmap
7. Install exploit program
8. Install denial of service program
9. Use all of installed programs silently



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02

Course Materials

Introduction to Cyber Security

1. Introduction to Cyber Security
 - - Basic Networking Skills,TCP and IP Routers
 - - Linux Command Line
 - - Windows Command Line
 - - Introduction to Programming
2. Bash Scripting
3. Python Basics
 - - Python request
4. Kali Linux Basics



Introduction to Cyber Security

5. Working with Essential Tools
 - - Netcat
 - - Wireshark
 - - TCPdump

6. Passive Information Gathering
 - - Whois
 - - Theharvester
 - - Dork
 - - Recon

7. Active Information Gathering
 - - Host
 - - DNSENUM



Introduction to Cyber Security

8. Enumeration

- - Port Scanning
- - IP Scanning
- - Shodan
- - ASN Scanning
- - IP Info and Iraq ASN Summary
- - All Device Scanning (Routers, Cameras, Microtek Systems, Network)

9. Scanning Vulnerability

- - Website Scanning
- - Subdomain Scanning

10. System Hacking

- - Computer and Mobile Hacking
- - Metasploit
- - Armitage



Introduction to Cyber Security

11. Password Cracking
 - - Cracking Hash
 - - Hash Bounty
 - - Cracking Accounts
12. Exploiting Vulnerabilities
 - - Scanning for Exploits
 - - exploit-db
 - - searchsploit
13. Privilege Escalation
 - - IDOR
14. SQL Injection
 - - SQL Injection Basics
 - - Manual SQL Injection
 - - Blind SQL injection
 - - New Method for Finding SQL injection
15. XSS
 - - XSS Reflector
 - - XSS dom Based
 - - XSS Stored



Introduction to Cyber Security

- 16. D/DoS Attacks
 - Cloudflare
 - Real IP Address

- 17. Social Engineering
 - hacking with link
 - Fake Pages
 - Beef

- 18. Web Application Testing
- 19. Web Pentesting Methodology
- 20. CSRF
- 21. File Uploads
- 22. OS Command Injection
- 23. File Includes
- 24. Directory Traversal
- 25. Buffer Overflow
- 26. Windows Buffer Overflow
- 27. Linux Buffer Overflow
- 28. Malware Attacks
- 29. Port Forwarding & Tunneling





Thanks!

Do you have any
questions? Email us on
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