Ethical Hacking

A Hands-on Introduction to Breaking In

by Daniel G. Graham

errata updated to print 3

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
3	Insertion	When installing VirtualBox on Windows, users will need to install the VirtualBox Extensions.	Print 2
5	Insertion	When installing the new version of pfSense, readers will need to select the Auto (UFS) BIOS option.	Print 2
8			Print 3
	LAN (lan) -> em1 -> v4: 192.1689.100.1/24	LAN (lan) -> em1 -> v4: 192.168.100.1/24	
10	Open the Kali Linux virtual machine in VirtualBox. If your Kali Linux displays nothing but a black screen, make sure the PAE/ NK checkbox is selected.	Open the Kali Linux virtual machine in VirtualBox. If your Kali Linux displays nothing but a black screen, make sure the PAE/ NX checkbox is selected.	Print 2
10	Deletion	On the left side of the page, you should see a folder icon. Click it and select your downloaded OVA file.	Print 2
41			Print 2
	ip.src == 192.168.1.101 ip.dst == 192.168.1.101	ip.src == 192.168.1.101 ip.dst == 192.168.1.101	
78	4. Use the <i>extended Euclidean</i> algorithm to compute the public key (<i>d</i>) by choosing an integer <i>d</i> such that <i>ed</i> mod $z = 1$.	4. Use the <i>extended Euclidean</i> algorithm to compute the private key (<i>d</i>) by choosing an integer <i>d</i> such that <i>ed</i> mod $z = 1$.	Print 3
91	TLS uses HASHA@hashbased message authentication codes (HMACs) to verify messages.	TLS uses hashbased message authentication codes (HMACs) to verify messages.	Print 2

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
94	Figure 6-5 replacement	image: secure including public keyVour information (for example, passwords or credit card numbers) is private when it is sent to this site.Image: certificate (valic)Image: certificate (valic)Image: certification pathImage: certification path	Print 2
100	Let's use the HKDF function to derive a key and encrypt a file: kali@kali:~\$ openssl enc -aes-256-ctr -hkdf -e -a -in plain.txt -out encrypted .txt -pass file:AliceSharedSecret.bin	Let's use a key derivation function to derive a key and encrypt a file. Instead of using HKDF we will use the PBKDF2 function supported by openssl. kali@kali:~\$ openssl enc -aes-256-ctr -pbkdf2 -e -a -in plain.txt -out encrypted .txt -pass file:AliceSharedSecret.bin	Print 2
163	Then comes the 16-bit <i>Client TLS Version</i> , which is the version of TLS that the client is currently running, and the 32-bit <i>Client Random</i> , a nonce supplied during the TLS exchange.	Then comes the 16-bit <i>Client TLS Version</i> , which is the version of TLS that the client is currently running, and the 32-byte <i>Client Random</i> , a nonce supplied during the TLS exchange.	Print 3
166	0x00, 0x40 # Payload length 64KB	0x40, 0x00 # Payload length 64KB	Pending
194– 195	postint	postin <mark>s</mark> t	Pending
195	touch ~/Desktop/Malware/trojans/mailTrojan/ <mark>postint</mark>	<pre>touch ~/Desktop/Malware/trojans/mailTrojan/DEBIAN/postinst</pre>	Pending
230	<pre>#define disable_write_protection() my_write_cr0(read_cr0() & (~0x10000);</pre>	<pre>#define disable_write_protection() my_write_cr0(read_cr0() & (~0x10000));</pre>	Print 3