**Ethical Hacking Tools and Techniques: Cyber Security Implications**

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**Abstract:**Ethical hacking is a crucial and sensitive aspect of cybersecurity, enabling organizations to test their defenses and identify security weaknesses. It involves detecting and remediating vulnerabilities in systems, networks, and applications. The dailydave mailing list highlights the latest tools and trends in ethical hacking techniques and tools. The key stages include network reconnaissance, vulnerability testing, exploitation, social engineering, web application tests, and wireless security testing. These tools and techniques use specialized techniques like port scanning, penetration tests, and phishing simulations to identify vulnerabilities in a company's security posture.It explains the various phases of ethical hacking, for effective implementation of the tools and techniques to work on organizations security, so it is essential to identify. And by applying these methods and framework solutions, the ethical hackers factor into identifying and fixing security flaws ahead of attackers, and help companies in mitigating cyber risks and overall elevate cybersecurity preparedness.

**Keywords:**Ethical Hacking,Hackers, Hacking Phases, Cybersecurity,Tools,Techniques.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The growth of the cyber technology world and the advancement of computer security has led to a heightened evolution of security for governments and business peoples where getting hacked is relative to how well their infrastructure is secured. Professionals known as ethical hackers employ the same strategies and tactics as hackers do to find security flaws and vulnerabilities, but only in a legal and acceptable way to evaluate a target system's security posture without endangering it. When the ethical process has been finalized, the owners will receive all the detailed report of the vulnerabilities they have discovered, as well as the details of how to fix find the malicious code they have uncovered.

"Penetration Hacking," "Intrusion Testing," and "Red Teaming" are other names for ethical hacking. Another name for ethical hacking is "hacking without evil." Comparing Malicious and Ethical Hackers The roles that malevolent and ethical hackers play in security are simply different. According to Palmer (2004, referenced by Pashel, 2006), "Ethical hackers employ the same instruments and techniques as intruders, but they do not steal data or harm third-party systems". They don’t damage servers or delete files; they assess the service-like security of the target systems, and feed that information back to the owners of the target systems, so owners can address any weaknesses found in the course of that normal back-and-forth relationship. The massive expansion of the Internet has brought a wave of good slate of things with it. Electronic commerce, email, vast reserves of reference material and many other wonderful things. Like, you know, all good things in technology, there’s a flip side: criminal hackers who will surreptitiously rip off the organization’s data and blast it out to the open internet. They are known as black hat hackers. Then, to escape from such critical factors we got another type of hackers and they are termed as Ethical hackers or white hat hackers.

Ethical hacking is one form of a security assessment. Like all other assessments an ethical hack is a random sample and passing an ethical hack does not mean there are no security issues. The output of an ethical hack is a detailed report of the findings and a statement that a particular hacker with a specific amount of time and skill would or would not be able to do some damage or gain some access. Ethical hacking is a security assessment, a form of training, the testing of an information technology environment for weakness. An ethical hack demonstrates the security risks of an information technology environment and reccomendations can be made to mitigate the risk to some extend or to accept it.Ethical hacking fits well into the security life cycle shown in the below figure.

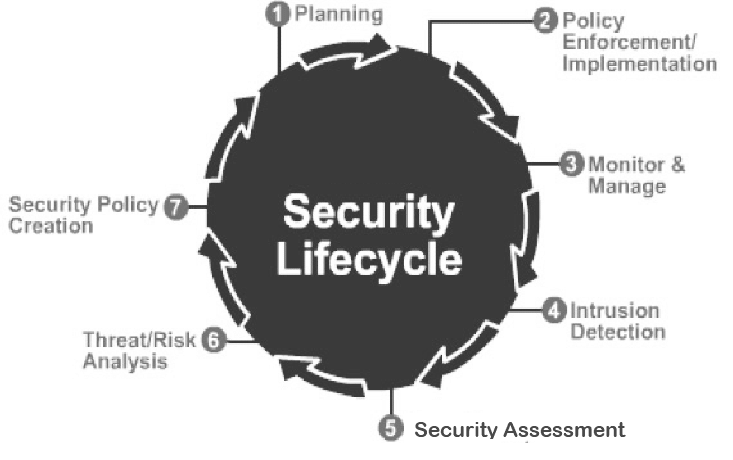


Fig. 1 Security Life Cycle

1. **HACKING**

Hacking is the spawn of curiosity. The hacker wants to know more, depending on his/her taste, out of curiosity. The hacker is one who enjoys the intellectual challenge of creatively overcoming and circumventing limitations of programming systems and who tries to extend his/her facilities for doing so. He/She is a computer fan and a good programmer, skillful in programming language, computer and network. Mostly you hear to the term hackers for someone who breaks the computer network security systems. Internet and making www work, were developed by the hackers. The same goes for the UNIX operating system. Hacking -- Originally meaning- "A person who enjoys exploring the details of programmable systems and how to stretch their capabilities, as opposed to most users, who prefer to learn only the basics that let them do what they need." A slogan introduced by Peter Landin meaning "One who likes programming, or training, or influence, or even one who believes that everyone should learn to program."

They are not hackers who break into systems; they are the ones who protect a company’s networks. They penetrate systems of the organizations to find, if any, flaw in the security within their legal allowance. Ethical hacking is also called as “Penetration Hacking” or “Intrusion Testing” or “Red Teaming”. Cracking and malicious hacking is defined as the unauthorized use of computer and network resources. When you get Hackers malicious application to gain access to other users email or account numbers and passwords.spyware to infiltrate a corporate network to steal key information. It can lead to identity theft, information theft, work hours waste, utilization of network resources like over use of bandwidth, mail flooding, deception with regards to transactions made, misuse of credit card / debit card numbers, and sale of the user”s personal information like addresses, account numbers, phone numbers etc. To the general public, they are perceived as the "Thugs of the Cyber Space," who just wish to disrupt and harm another person's data and network. Crackers are also known as "Hackers," and they are the nasty guys. Like the good hackers, the bad hackers concentrate on their core competencies; the only thing that differs is their intention.

White-hat hackers are extremely persistent. All they require is time, and the will do find gaps in the security to work their way into the system. This essential element of patience can also be find on the attacking side, as the malicious hacker would have, the patience level at least, if not, and would watch the victim closely, for weeks, or could be, for months, waiting a chance to make the attempt. The key difference is that a white-hat hacker would have the patience to investigate the target for any particular security flaw against which to attack, while the black hat would have patience to investigate and find some opportunity to attack as relevant the target system. It can be seen that all the methods and skills applied for the ethical hackers and the malicious hackers were the same. But for the intention of the hackers, they are one and the same. Once the ethical hackers gain these techniques and skills, they would always target the system and try to find the vulnerabilities and how to counter it against any of the malicious attacks, but in opposing to this, the malicious hackers would always try to get use of these techniques and skills to attack on the system of the target in order to destroy or harm it for the personal interested (for example, money). The same can be said of these good hackers (who are, I agree are a bit of a different beast to the nefarious ones). The reason for this an ethical hacker would now have to acquire knowledge about the modifications the malevolent hacker made to the network.

1. **TYPES OF HACKING/HACKERS**

The hacking systems can be distinguished with three types as per the colors of the “Hat”. The term Hat comes from old western movies, where the Hero’s’ cap color was “White” and the villains was “Black”. Again it may be said, the lighter the color, the less purpose to injure. White Hat Hackers are the good guys, working for companies, authorized and paid on the work they do. They are also called “IT Technicians”. They protect the Internet, companies, computer systems and networks from crackers. Some firms pay a fee to IT professionals to try to hack their servers and computers to see how secure they are. They do hacking in the service of the company. They’re hacking into their own security software. The white Hat Hacker is also known as an Ethical Hacker. Unlike the white hat hackers, the Black hat hackers are the one who exploit the computer systems and network with the malicious intent. The compromise the security, trespass on the network and damage and destroy data to render the network unusable. They vandalize the websites, swipe the data and break through the security. The \*h4><3r$ break into their programs and password to break in the unauthorized network or system. They are doing things for their own selfish own loves like $$. They’re commonly referred to as “Crackers,” or Malicious Hackers.

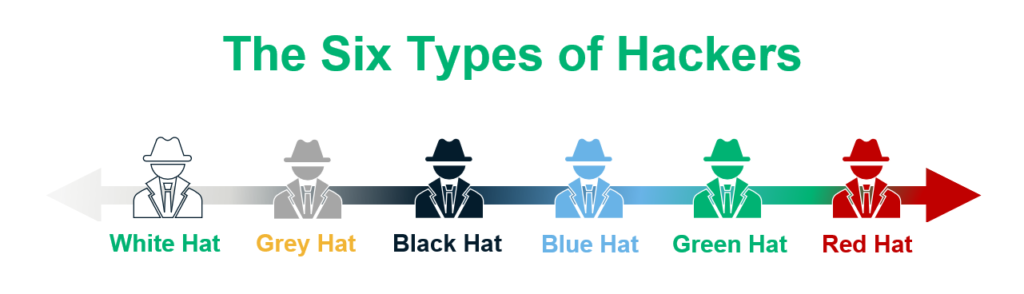


Fig. 2 Different Hackers

In addition to white hats and black hats, a third type of hacker is a Grey Hat. Even just like inheritance, entire properties of the base class/not necessarily of the both are inherited by the derived classes, same goes here a grey hat hacker have the properties of both black hat and white our case as well. They’re the ones with ethics. Grey Hat Hacker- This is where a hacker only has access into a system and tries to find a way to inform the security administrators of a break in the security of the system. Then the cure, perhaps, could be their own. They already know what’s right and what’s wrong, sometimes they just don’t act positively. He/She would be more accurately designated as a Gray Hat, since he is effectively violating the computer security of the organizations, and using and defacing it. But in general, they are changing what were already programmed general units that can be fixed. Well, eventually they come and tell the administrator some of the ways the organization is weak in security. They hack or enter unauthorized into the network just for the sake of fun and with no intention of destroying the Organizations’ network. During hacking a system, either it is ethical hacking (white hat hacking) or malicious hacking (black hat hacking), the hacker has to do some steps to get into a computer system that can be described as five phases.

**Phase 1: Reconnaissance can be Active or Passive:**

In Passive Reconnaissance, The Information is collected about the target in the absence of knowledge about target companyor individual. This can be done by just for searching information of the target on Internet or bribing anemployee of targeted company who would do this and provide useful for you. This process is also knownas “Information Gathering”. In this method, hacker doesn’t use to hack the system or network of the company to gettheinformation. In active reconnaissance on the other hand, thehacker goes inside the network inorder tofind out specific hosts, IPaddresses and network services. This method is also known as “Rattling the Doorknobs”. There is a higher change in getting caught in this approach than passive reconnaissance.

**Phase 2: Scanning:** The information from Phase 1 helps analyze the network. Hackers use tools like dialers and port scanners to explore and access the company’s system and network.

**Phase 3: Owning the System:** The hacking phase involves the hacker using information from earlier phases to attack and access the local area network, local PCs, internet, or offline systems, known as "owning the system.”

**Phase 4: Zombie System:** Once a hacker gains access to a system or network, they keep that access for future attacks by altering the system so others cannot enter. This compromised system is then called a "Zombie System."

**Phase 5: Evidence Removal:** In this phase, the hacker eliminates all evidence of the hack, like log files and alarms, to avoid being caught and facing legal issues. After hacking, there are methods called penetration testing to identify the hacker and cracker.

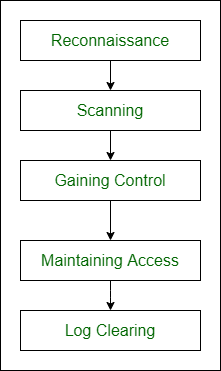


Fig.3 Different Phases of Hacking

**4. ETHICAL HACKING APPROACHES AND PRACTICES**

Ethical hacking involves finding and exploiting security flaws using various methods. This section reviews key techniques such as network hacking, vulnerability scanning, penetration testing, social engineering, and online application hacking, discussing their advantages, disadvantages, and use in different organizations.

* **Vulnerability Scanning:**An automated procedure called vulnerability scanning is used to find possible security holes in networks or systems. To find problems like open ports, missing security updates, and out-of-date software, this approach uses specialist tools. Despite being successful in identifying known vulnerabilities, it frequently generates a sizable number of false positives.
* **Penetration Testing:** Through attack simulation, this testing verifies the security of a system. By utilizing vulnerabilities, it evaluates an organization's ability to identify threats and take appropriate action. The three types of testing are gray box, white box, and black box.
* **Social Engineering:** Social engineering uses study on the human brain to trick others into divulging private information or acting dangerously. Phishing, pretexting, and baiting are some of the tactics. Strong security and awareness training might lessen its effects.
* **Web Application Hacking:** SQL injection, XSS, CSRF, and session hijacking are all part of web application hacking. Use input validation, secure code, and frequent security audits to safeguard online applications.
* **Network Hacking:** Network hacking exploits weaknesses in hardware like firewalls and routers. Techniques include spoofing, sniffing, and DoS attacks. Countermeasures are intrusion detection systems, firewalls, and segmentation.

**5. ETHICAL HACKING TOOLS**

Automatic tools have transformed penetration testing and ethical hacking, making the process faster, more reliable, and easier. It summarizes the best tools currently used in the hacking field.

* **Nmap:** It is a top tool used in ethical hacking for port scanning. Originally a command-line tool for Unix or Linux operating systems, it now has a Windows version, making it easier to use. It also helps in operating system fingerprinting.
* **Nessus:** Nessus, the most popular vulnerability scanner in the world, was developed by Tenable Network Security and is available for free for home users and non-business settings. It is a scanner for network vulnerabilities and may be used to find significant problems in a system.
* **Nikto:** It is a free and open-source tool, detects the default files and applications on over 270 servers and looks for version-specific issues and outdated versions on over 1000 servers. It is the greatest tool for testing the penetration of web servers.
* **Kismet:** There is a market for WLAN hacking, and companies hire penetration testers to test wireless networks. Kismet is a suitable tool for this, as it passively collects packets and detects both hidden and non-beaconing networks through data traffic, potentially revealing their identities over time.
* **MetaSploit:**It is a powerful tool used to run exploit code on computers. It is user-friendly and has a database of available exploits, making it ideal for penetration testing.
* **NetStumbler:** Using IEEE 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11a, it can locate WiFi networks and is compatible with Windows operating systems. Windows CE may be used with MiniStumbler.

**6. ETHICAL HACKING TECHNIQUES**

* **Information Gathering**: In order to better comprehend the logic of the web application, testers gather information about it in this stage. Penetration testing will be more successful with a better understanding. Even if it doesn't appear related, testers should collect all information because it can come in handy later. Public tools like as search engines, scanners, making basic or specially constructed HTTP queries, or navigating the application can be used.
* **Analysis of Vulnerability:** The collected data is used by testers to look for web application vulnerabilities. Configuration management, business logic, authentication, session management, and data validation are among the domains they examine, looking for different kinds of vulnerabilities along the way.
* **Exploitation:** Testers analyze vulnerabilities to identify target areas for exploits. They then exploited the two applications based on this list.
* **Test Analysis Phase:** This stage includes the target object, testers, and the outcomes. The target must comprehend the typical tactics, strategies, and equipment employed by attackers as well as any needless data exposure they may encounter.

**7. CONCLUSION**

Ethical hacking has become an essential part of sophisticated cybersecurity. In order to shield enterprises from the constantly changing threat landscape, ethical hackers play a critical role in proactively detecting and fixing vulnerabilities. The various facets of ethical hacking have been emphasized in this analysis, including its methods, development, use in penetration testing and vulnerability assessment, and wider effects on corporate security.Despite all of its benefits, ethical hacking has drawbacks and moral conundrums. Policymakers, business leaders, and researchers will need to work together to overcome these challenges. Ethical hacking is predicted to become more important as technology develops, therefore continuing study and development is essential to avoiding emerging risks. Businesses should use ethical hacking to protect their digital assets strategically. Organizations may ensure a safer digital future and significantly increase their resistance against cyberattacks by investing in qualified ethical hackers and fostering a security-conscious culture.

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