# Module 38 Cyber Security & Ethical Hacking

Module title	Cyber Security & Ethical Hacking		
Module NFO level (only if an NFO level can be	8		
demonstrated)			
Module number/reference	BSCH-CSEH		
	Bachelor of Science (Honours) in		
Parent programme(s)	Computing Science		
Stage of parent programme	Award stage		
Semester (semester1/semester2 if applicable) Semester 2			
Module credit units (FET/HET/ECTS)	ECTS		
Iodule credit number of units 5			
List the teaching and learning modes	Direct, Blended		
Entry requirements (statement of knowledge, skill	Learners must have achieved programme		
and competence)	entry requirements.		
re-requisite module titles BSCH-FC, BSCH-DNA			
o-requisite module titles None			
Is this a capstone module? (Yes or No)	No		
Specification of the qualifications (academic,	Qualified to as least a Bachelor of Science		
pedagogical and professional/occupational) and	(Honours) level in Computer Science or		
experience required of staff (staff includes	equivalent and with a Certificate in		
workplace personnel who are responsible for	Training and Education (30 ECTS at level 9		
learners such as apprentices, trainees and learners	on the NFQ) or equivalent.		
in clinical placements)			
Maximum number of learners per centre (or	60		
instance of the module)			
Duration of the module	One Academic Semester, 12 weeks		
	teaching		
Average (over the duration of the module) of the	3		
contact hours per week			
Module-specific physical resources and support	One class room with capacity for 60		
required per centre (or instance of the module)	learners		

Analysis of required learning effort				
	Minimum ratio teacher / learner	Hours		
Effort while in contact with staff				
Classroom and demonstrations	1:60	36		
Monitoring and small-group teaching				
Other (specify)				
Independent Learning				
Directed e-learning				
Independent Learning		55		
Other hours (worksheets and assignments)		34		
Work-based learning – learning effort				
Total Effort		125		

Allocation of marks (within the module)							
	Continuous assessment	Supervised project	Proctored practical examination	Proctored written examination	Total		
Percentage contribution	50%			50%	100%		

#### Module aims and objectives

The module details the cost of breaches and hacks to organizations and hence the importance of ethical hacking and penetration testing. Encryption is covered, from simple classical techniques to modern PK techniques. Learners are shown the process of auditing application source code to verify that the proper security controls are present. The module focusses on web applications. XSS, SQLi, insecure code, code errors.

Other concepts such as steganography, network security (basic analysis of packet captures), and system misconfiguration will be covered.

#### Minimum intended module learning outcomes

On successful completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

- 1. Critique encryption, from classical to modern crypto.
- 1. Defend the concept and implementation of ethical hacking.
- 2. Analyse and implement state-of-art penetration testing tools.
- 3. Code and deploy software securely.
- 4. Apply appropriate security policies.
- 5. Review code to detect vulnerabilities.

# Rationale for inclusion of the module in the programme and its contribution to the overall MIPLOs

In the current social and economic climate, computer security is paramount. Nowadays there is more focus on security and privacy. This module provides a solid foundation for all security topics found in computer science from a theoretical and practical perspective.

Appendix 1 of the programme document maps MIPLOs to the modules through which they are delivered.

#### Information provided to learners about the module

Learners receive a programme handbook to include module descriptor, module learning outcomes (MIMLO), class plan, assignment briefs, assessment strategy, and reading materials.

#### Module content, organisation and structure

#### **Basics of Cyber Securit**

- Cyber Securityas an ontology
- Policies
- Confidentiality, integrity, availability, and related concepts
- Access control ACLs, network devices

## Encryption

- Classical Caesar, ROT, Vigenere
- Modern Private key, public key, Key exchange, DES
- Modern principles Trapdoor functions, modulo arithmetic
- Modes of operation
- TLS handshake

#### **Ethical Hacking**

- Introduction to ethical hacking
- The role of security professionals and penetration testers
- OWASP (Top 10)

## Information gathering

- The role of reconnaissance
- Unearthing initial information
- Footprinting and related tools
- Scanning and related tools
- Enumeration and related tools

#### Module teaching and learning (including formative assessment) strategy

The module is delivered through a series of lectures. The emphasis is on developing knowledge and understanding in context.

Assessment is divided into three elements. The continuous assessment consists of a presentation on a prescribed and a comprehensive report on the same topic. These assess the learner's understanding in specific areas of the syllabus. Finally, there is an end of semester exam that tests the learners understanding of the theoretical material.

## Timetabling, learner effort and credit

The module is timetabled as one 3-hour lecture per week.

There are 36 contact hours made up of 12 lectures delivered over 12 weeks with classes taking place in a classroom. The learner will need 55 hours of independent effort to further develop the skills and knowledge gained through the contact hours. An additional 34 hours are set aside for learners to work on worksheets and assignments that must be completed for the module as a part of the continuous assessment.

#### Work-based learning and practice-placement

There is no work based learning or practice placement involved in the module.

## **E-learning**

The college VLE is used to disseminate notes, advice, and online resources to support the learners. The learners are also given access to Lynda.com as a resource for reference.

## Module physical resource requirements

Requirements are for a classroom for 60 learners equipped with a projector.

# Reading lists and other information resources Recommended Text

Simpson, M.T. (2017) *Hands-on Ethical Hacking and Network Defence*. Boston: Cengage Learning

## **Secondary Reading**

Regalado D, et al., (2015) *Grey Hat Hacking*. New York : McGraw-Hill Recent conference/journal papers related to module topics

# Specifications for module staffing requirements

For each instance of the module, one lecturer qualified to at least Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Computer Science or equivalent, and with a Certificate in Training and Education (30 ECTS at level 9 on the NFQ) or equivalent. Industry experience would be a benefit but is not a requirement.

Learners also benefit from the support of the programme director, programme administrator, learner representative and the Student Union and Counselling Service.

## **Module Assessment Strategy**

The assignments constitute the overall grade achieved, and are based on each individual learner's work. The continuous assessments provide for ongoing feedback to the learner and relates to the module curriculum.

No.	Description	MIMLOs	Weighting
1	Assignment Learners are asked to submit a dissertation on a (different) topic related to recent technologies and trends in the field of ethical hacking and security.	1-6	25%
2	<b>Presentation</b> Each learner will be asked to prepare a presentation regarding the topic covered in no. 1. Presentation will be short, 5-10 minutes.	1-6	25%
3	Written exam that tests the theoretical aspects of the module.	1-6	50%

All repeat work is capped at 40%.

## Sample assessment materials

Note: All assignment briefs are subject to change in order to maintain current content.

# **Cyber Security & Ethical Hacking**

Assignment 25% - Overall

The contents of the encrypted archive file (<u>file.7z</u>) are required. The following message was found attached to the monitor of a computer (IP address is 192.168.0.10) where the file was located:

"Ilx trhwpsis ml tvcrr"

The above information is obviously encrypted. More information is required.

You have access to the network where the computer is located. How would you examine the network? Write a short paragraph about possible avenues of discovery. [5 marks]

Go to the <u>online EH tool</u> and run the command to discover information. What information did you uncover?

(The online EH tool is a simulation of a command-line interface)

[5 marks]

What is the decrypted message?

[5 marks]

What are the contents of the decrypted archive file?

[10 marks]

# **GRIFFITH COLLEGE DUBLIN**

# QUALITY AND QUALIFICATIONS IRELAND EXAMINATION

**Cyber Security & Ethical Hacking** 

Lecturers: External Examiner: Lee Tobin

Date:

Time:

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR QUESTIONS FOUR QUESTIONS TO BE ATTEMPTED ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

#### [BASICS OF IS]

What is Information Risk Management?

(5 marks)

Explain the difference between the top-down and bottom-up approaches to Cyber Securit.

(5 marks)

Explain the difference between capability lists and access control lists

(5 marks)

What is the bootstrapping problem in the context of security auditing?

(5 marks)

What is the difference between authorisation and authentication?

(5 marks)

[NETSEC]

Where would the **extended** ACL be placed in the following network to prevent Workstation<sub>a</sub> from communicating with Laptop<sub>a</sub>? Use this diagram in your answer, indicating the location and the interface where your ACL is to be placed.



# (10 marks)

Briefly explain how the Kerberos authentication protocol works. Try to use diagrams in your explanation.

(15 marks)

[ENCRYPTION]

Given the 2DES/2 encryption scheme:

$$C = E_{k2}(E_{k1}(P))$$

The naïve brute force attack approach is:

$$\mathsf{P} = \mathsf{D}_{k1}(\mathsf{D}_{k2}(\mathsf{C}))$$

Explain how the *meet-in-the-middle* attack works.

# (10 marks)



The diagram below outlines the Feistel cipher. Briefly explain how it works.

# (15 marks)

#### [ETHICAL HACKING]

What is the difference between white hat and black hat hacking?
(5 marks)
The following code is vulnerable to what attack?
uid = getRequest("UserId");
sql = "SELECT \* FROM Users WHERE UserId = " + uid;
(5 marks)
Describe how would you perform the attack?
(10 marks)
Describe how you could mitigate this attack?
(5 marks)