

# Understanding IoT and OT Hacking Methodologies

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# Reconnaissance

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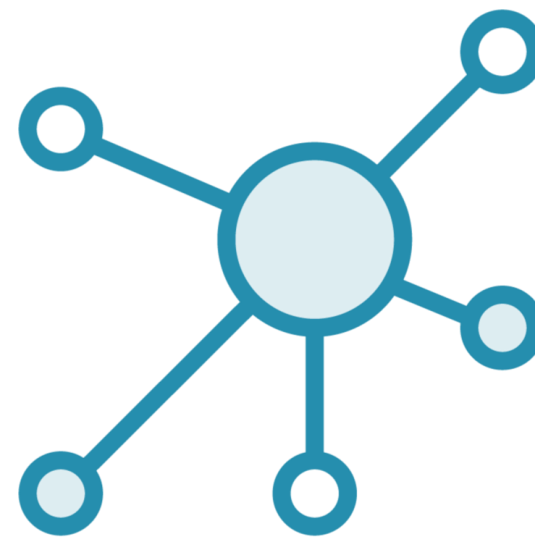
# Network Reconnaissance

Network reconnaissance is the practice of covertly discovering and collecting information about a system. This method is often used in ethical hacking or penetration testing.



**IOT**

Scanning for common vulnerabilities



**Endpoints**



**Specialized Tools**



Metasploit  
Shodan  
Nmap

# Default passwords

# Research and Recommendations

**Federal Communications  
Commission**

<https://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/fccid>

**MutiPing and IoTSeeker**

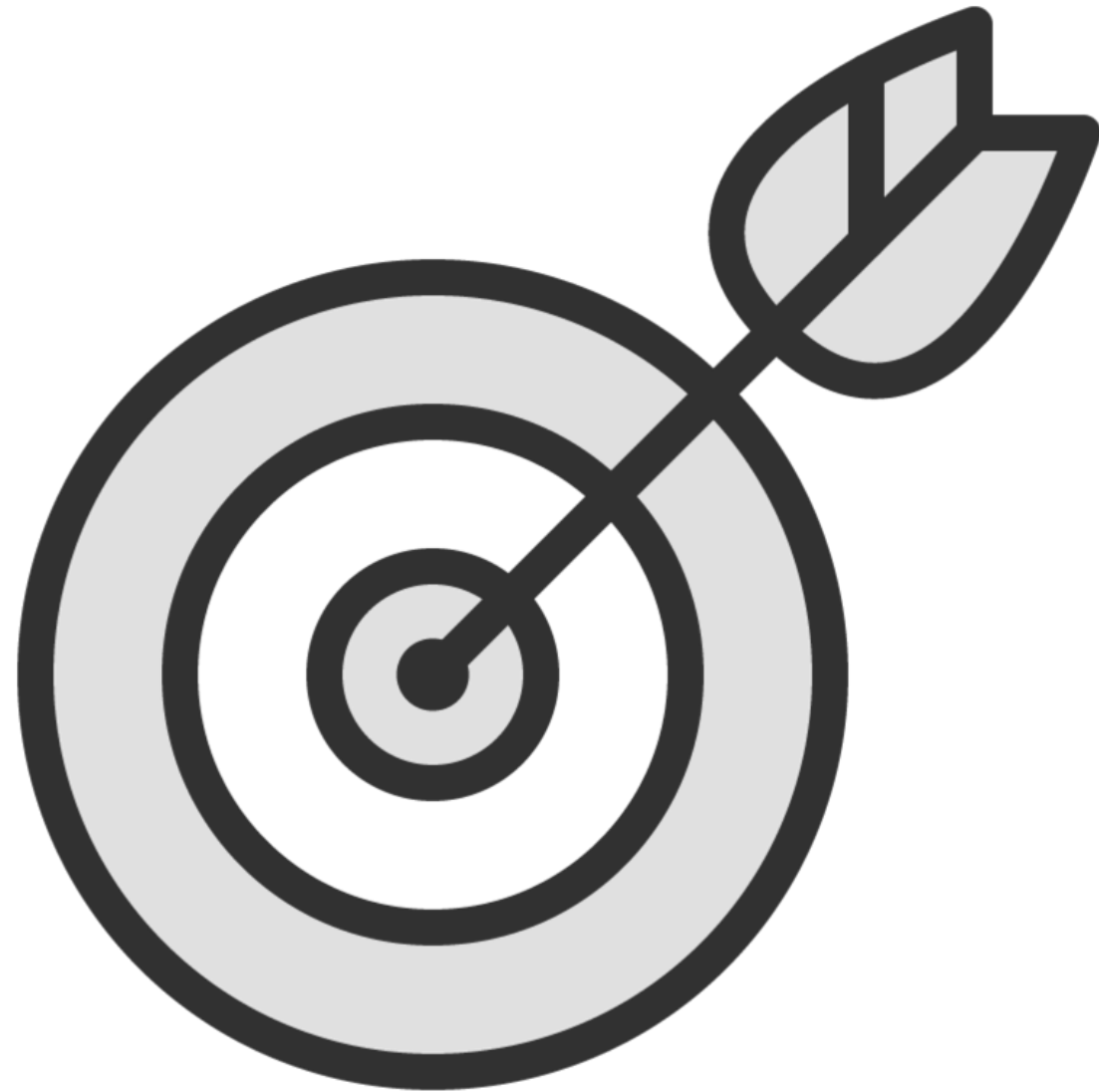




# Vulnerability Scanning

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# Vulnerability Scanning



**Exploits available to the public identify vulnerabilities**



**Third-party research groups**



**United States Computer  
Emergency Readiness Team  
(US-CERT)**



# nmap commands

## HMI devices

```
nmap -Pn -sT -p 46824 <Target IP>
```

## SMATIC S7 PLCs

```
nmap -Pn -sT -p 102 --script s7-info <Target IP>
```

## Modbus

```
nmap -Pn -sT -p 502 --script modbus-discover <Target IP>
```

## PCWorx

```
nmap -Pn -sT -p 1962 --script pcworx-info <Target IP>
```

# nmap commands

```
nmap -Pn -sT -p XXXX --script name <Target IP>
```

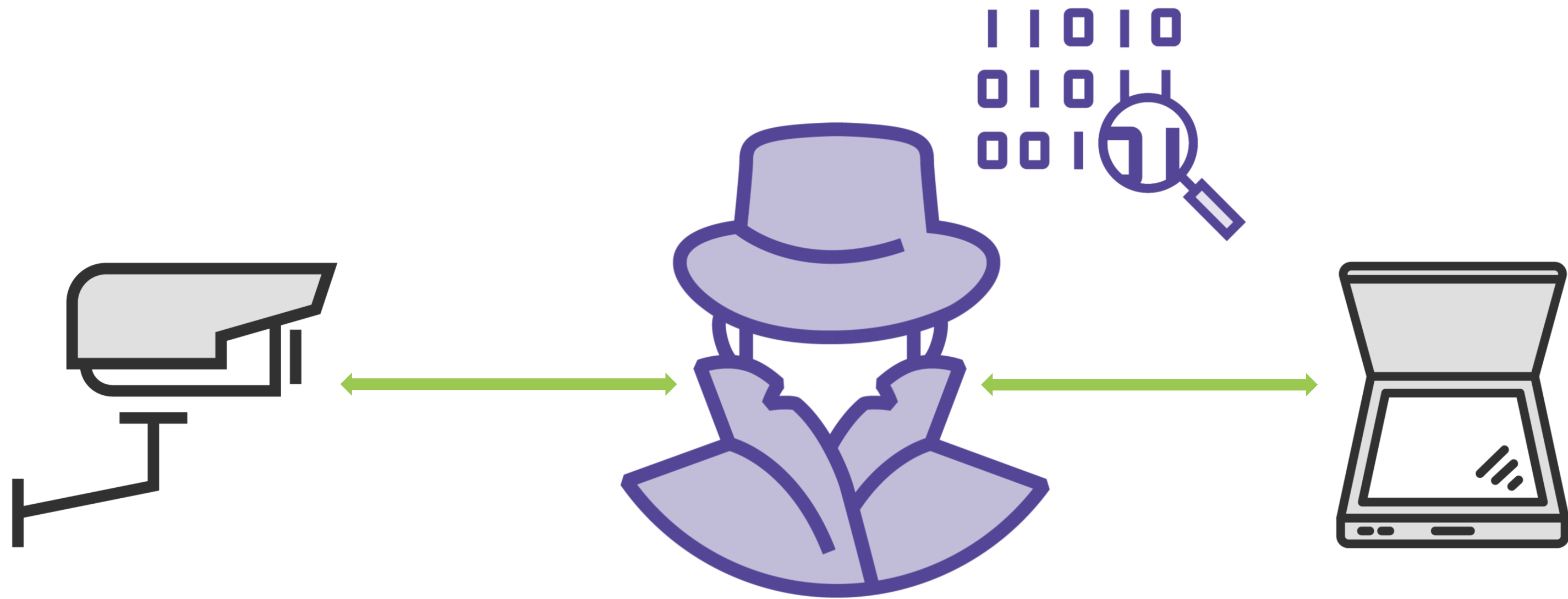
```
BACnet = --script bacnet-info
```

```
Niagara Fox = --script fox-info
```

```
ProConOS = --script proconos-info
```

# Sniffing for Devices

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Majority of IoT devices communicate using unencrypted protocols

A stylized illustration of a computer monitor with a dark grey bezel and a light grey stand. The screen is dark grey and displays a terminal command in a light green font. The command is: `C:\ nmap -p 80,81,8080,8081 <IP address range>`

```
C:\ nmap -p 80,81,8080,8081 <IP address range>
```

A stylized illustration of a computer monitor with a dark grey bezel and a light grey stand. The screen is dark grey and displays a terminal command in a light green font. The command is `C:\airmon-ng start wlan0`.

```
C:\airmon-ng start wlan0
```

A stylized illustration of a computer monitor with a dark grey bezel and a light grey stand. The screen is dark grey and displays a terminal command in a light green font. The command is `C:\ airodump-ng start wlan0mon`.

```
C:\ airodump-ng start wlan0mon
```

A stylized illustration of a computer monitor with a dark grey bezel and a light grey stand. The screen is dark grey and displays a terminal command in a light green font. The command is `C:\airmon-ng start wlan0mon 11`.

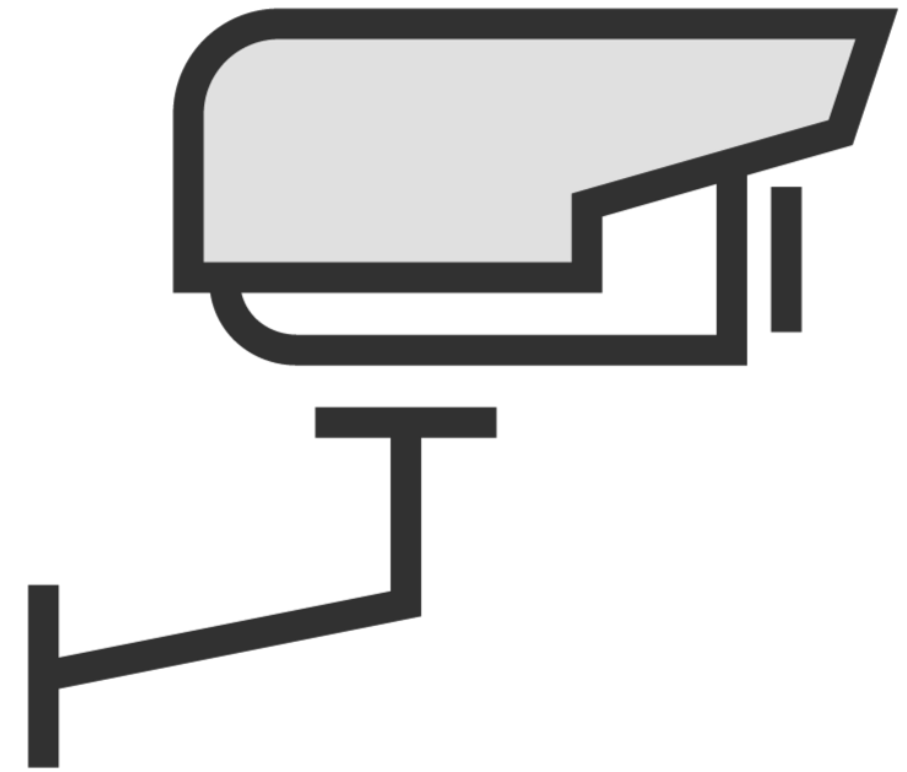
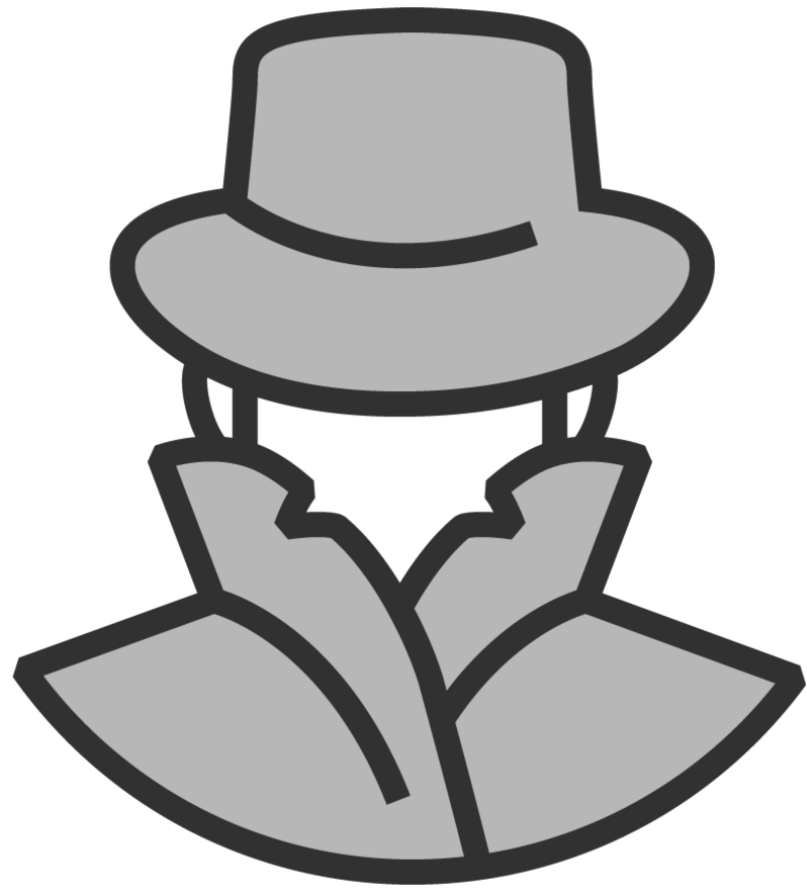
*C:\airmon-ng start wlan0mon 11*



<https://t.me/learningnets>



Always use a lab environment when practicing your skills



# Gaining and Maintaining Remote Access

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# Gaining Remote Access



**Conducts** test to determine if the device has been compromised



**Determines** what user-level access is available



**Identifies** an open telnet port

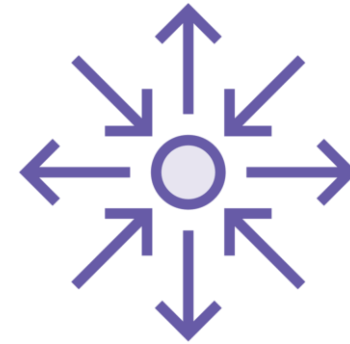
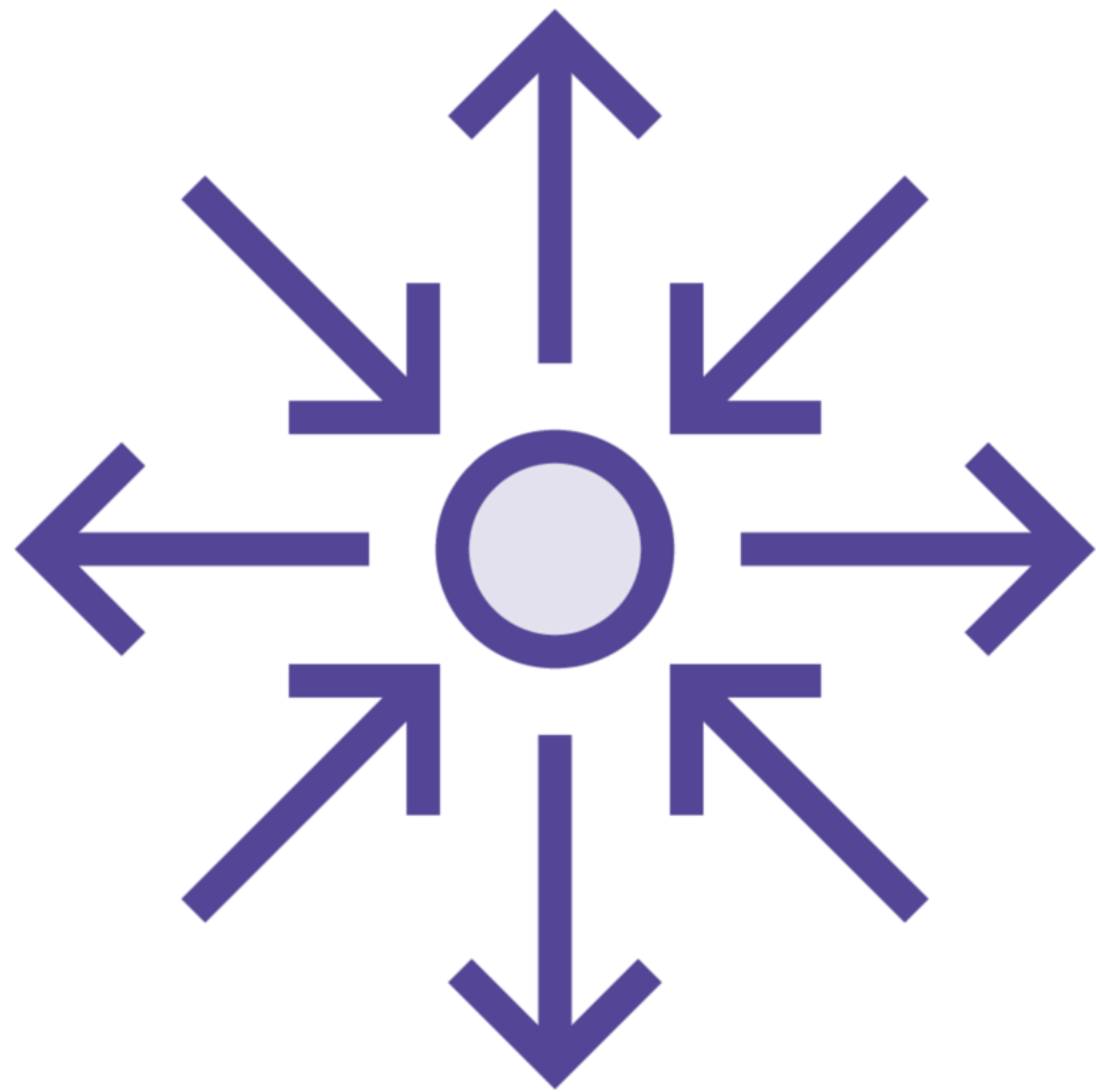


**Learns** what information is shared between the connected devices

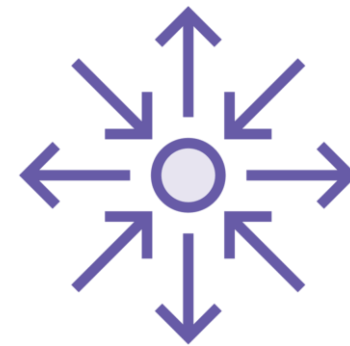


**Performs** further attacks by exploiting vulnerabilities

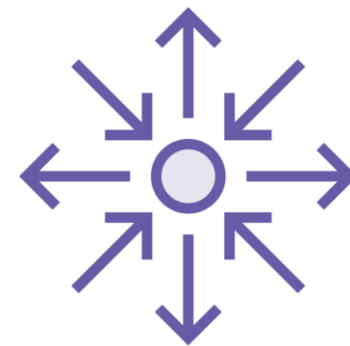
# Infiltrate and Exfiltrate Data



**Upload and execute scripts**



**Establish a remote shell**



**Move laterally within devices**

# Maintaining and Extending Access

**Remain hidden by deleting logs, upgrading firmware, and deploying malicious applications**

**Utilize specialized tools to exploit firmware**

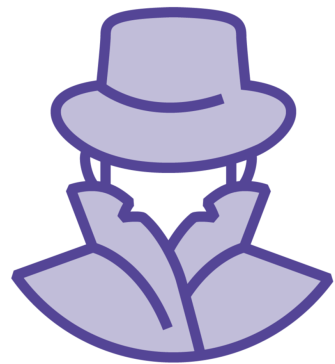
# Firmware Analysis



**The process of examining the firmware of a targeted device to identify underlying flaws and risks**



**Used to find passwords, API tokens, endpoints, backdoor accounts, and configuration files**



**Attackers will use reverse engineer the firmware to discover weaknesses and backdoors as a means to maintain future access**

Attackers will be prepared for multiple contingencies by having specialized tools on hand

# Learning Check

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# Learning Check



**FCC (Federal Communications Commission)**



**Telnet**



**US-CERT**



**Port and script name  
(--script modbus-discover)**



**Delete logs, upgrade firmware, or deploy  
backdoors**



Up Next:

Exploring IoT and OT Hacking Tools

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