sentry
cybersecurity

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Terms of service

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Terms of service

01 | About

Sentry is a cybersecurity company specialized in security testing and cyber defense solutions. Founded in 2017, the company is established in SEE - now domiciled in the United States with a team of Specialized Engineers, Former Military / Navy SEALS Personnel, and Former US Government Officials. The founding of the company is based in the Republic of Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sentry provides cutting edge cyber security services in Financial, Govtech, and Critical Information Infrastructure Industries.

- Extensive Staff Background in Security Services
- International Team of Experts within NATO Space
- Experience in Establishing National Cyber Security Strategies and CSIRTs
- Various degrees of Security Clearance levels

Sentry provides NIST and OWASP Compliant Security Testing as well as cutting edge approaches to threat modelling and adversarial simulations in order to strengthen cybersecurity posture for products, services, and infrastructure.

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02 | Penetration Testing Services

The Sentry flagship service is an extensive offer of **advanced** penetration testing operations. A penetration test, is an authorized simulated cyber attack on information technology infrastructure performed to evaluate the security of the systems.

Our team is continuously involved in extensive offensive research and intelligence gathering in order to provide our partners with advanced assessments in order to strengthen cybersecurity posture for products, services, and infrastructure.

External Penetration Testing reconnaissance provides an in-depth profile of an organization's security weaknesses from outside threats and adversaries trying to breach confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Traditional, Cloud, and Hybrid Networks/Infrastructures Communications Services and Microservices - AWS, Azure, Google, and more.

With **Internal Penetration Testing**, we provide unique insights into established internal networks, helping partners identify vulnerabilities, build up security, and defend against threats from within the boundaries of the organization's network.

LAN, WLAN, MAN, SAN, Distributed, Centralized, and Hybrid Networks/Infrastructures On-Site - Siloed and Isolated/Dark Network Testing

We provide our extensive **Application Penetration Testing** designed for Financial, Govtech, CII, Healthcare, and more, in order to protect from data breaches, coordinated cyber attacks, industrial espionage, and loss of service.

Contemporary Web Application Technologies Mobile Applications for both Android and iOS, SCADA Systems, and Embedded Systems in IoT

Sentry offers in-depth **Security Code Reviews** for some of the most popular technology stacks in the market:

C, C++, C#, Java, Python, Javascript, Ruby, Node.js, PHP, .Net, ASP, Golang, + more

Penetration Testing

Internal / External / Wireless / Social Engineering / Web / Mobile / Physical / IoT

A penetration test identifies an organization's weaknesses the same way an attacker would by hacking it. This enables organizations to better understand and ultimately minimize the risk associated with IT assets.

During a penetration test, Sentry identifies vulnerabilities for technology systems and infrastructure. Vulnerabilities are identified in information systems which could be tangible or intangible threats to the business/organization. Sentry examines any identified vulnerabilities to determine whether they can be exploited by an attacker to compromise targeted systems, gain access to sensitive information, incapacitate IT systems, and any other harm that may come from various types of cyber attacks.

The company is heavily focused in security research and offensive innovations in order to ensure that the evaluation is done by using the same techniques and methodologies used by advanced threats in the wild. All of the tests are done in accordance with OWASP Guidelines and executed with its PTE Standard.

External Penetration Test

The goal of this test is to find channels of compromise from the internet or outside the organization’s network. The perspective is that of an attacker with no knowledge or access to internal resources who exclusively targets the organization's IT infrastructure. The scope usually includes all public facing servers, network devices, IoT devices, firewalls etc. Testing of security controls and best practices is also part of the end evaluation.

Internal Penetration Test

The goal of this test is to identify security vulnerabilities within the organization’s network. The perspective is that of an insider threat or compromised system whose goal is to disrupt the confidentiality, availability or integrity of the network through exclusively targeting IT infrastructure. The scope usually includes servers, network devices, internal applications, DVR’s, workstations, hosts, printers etc. Testing of security controls and best practices is also part of the end evaluation.

02 | Penetration Testing Services

Application Penetration Test
The goal of this test is to identify security vulnerabilities in web/mobile technologies and applications. Testing of security controls and best practices is also part of the end evaluation. The testing is done in accordance to OWASP standards.

Mobile Penetration Test
The goal of this test is to identify security vulnerabilities within the organization's mobile applications. The perspective is that of an attacker with access to the mobile application and various resources based on the testing needs. The attacker will exclusively target the mobile application in order to compromise the target organization. Testing of security controls and best practices is also part of the end evaluation. The testing is done in accordance to OWASP standards.

Social Engineering Test
The goal of this activity is to compromise an organization’s security through the human element in order to assess the knowledge and awareness of human resources. The vectors of attack usually include phishing, spearphishing, clickbait, surveillance, information gathering, manipulation, and impersonation through electronic forms of communication. The attacker will take multiple perspectives and identities to achieve its goal, depending on the context and the contract.

Physical Testing
The aim of this activity is to locate vulnerabilities within a company’s physical site and perimeter, its physical security staff and other security controls. The vectors of attack include gaining access to unauthorized areas and devices in order to execute malicious activities within the scope of the perimeter. Physical tests may also include hacking IoT devices, reverse engineering, and compromising its users.

IoT/Embedded Systems Penetration Testing
Embedded security testing makes sure that systems are audited on the physical, firmware, software, and network levels for security vulnerabilities and exploitable weaknesses. Our team manually tests devices and systems through physical attacks, cyber attacks, as well as code audits/reviews.

Testing Details

Before starting with any testing procedures, Sentry will begin the project with a meeting which will seek to identify the following:

- Rules of Engagement
- Scope Definition
- Goals and Expectations
- Emergency Contacts
- Specific Timelines / Flexibilities
- Personnel Aware of the Tests
- Disaster Recovery Procedures
- Greatest Risk Objectives

After each of the aforementioned points has been clarified, the tests should proceed within the agreed timeframes. During the testing phase, relevant technologies will be attacked with various methods and techniques. In case of penetration, the testing will halt from the perspective of that attack vector, and the Emergency Contact will be informed if the finding is evaluated to be critical. The testing will continue in other attack vectors in order to identify as many vulnerabilities as possible for the duration of the test.

Reporting Details

After the tests are completed, the delivered report will contain a number of entries on how the application/organization was compromised. These entries will include the vectors of attack which enable the organization to assess their security on multiple levels and take it a step beyond the independent assessment of technology.

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Black Box Testing*

This methodology requires no prior information about the target network or application. it's a real-world hacker attack scenario. It's preferred because it enables the security experts to look at various levels of security controls from an attackers perspective. This is usually the best approach because it enables security teams to think out of the box and perform tests on all levels according to practical expertise and knowledge.

The benefits of this method are as follows:

- ❏ **Realism** - This is a more realistic testing scenario which emulates what a real 0 knowledge cyber attack would affect systems.
- ❏ **Rapidity** - The preparation time of these tests is very short since no information about the infrastructure is required.

White Box Testing*

In white box testing, conversely, the client shares in-depth knowledge of the internals of the systems being tested. That understanding is used to simulate attacks that directly assess how secure the systems actually are.

The benefits of this method are as follows:

- ❏ **Highly Effective -** This type of assessment guarantees a much larger and detailed coverage of testing and assessment
- ❏ **Expert Recommendations** - Maximizes remediation quality.

Gray Box Testing*

In gray box testing the client shares some knowledge of the internals of the systems being tested. That understanding is used to simulate attacks that directly assess how secure the systems actually are and speed up the testing process significantly while keeping the testing more realistic. This type of testing is highly recommended.

The benefits of this method are as follows:

- ❏ **Cost Effective -** This type of assessment guarantees a much larger and detailed coverage of testing and assessment
- ❏ **Collaborative** - Maximizes remediation quality.

03 | Penetration Testing Methodology

STEP 1 | Pre-Engagement
1 Week

- Rules of Engagement
- Scope Definition
- Greatest Risk Objectives
- Emergency Contacts
- Specific Timelines / Flexibilities
- Disaster Recovery Procedures

STEP 2 | Penetration Testing
2 - 6 Weeks

- Information Gathering / Footprinting
- Vulnerability Identification
- Exploitation
- Post-Exploitation Operations
- Security Systems Review
- Impact Analysis

STEP 3 | Documentation
1 Week

- Vulnerability Scoring CVSS V3
- Classification and CVE Assignments
- Executive Summary Report
- Technical Documentation
- Recommendations
- Report Handover

STEP 4 | Success Ops
Flexible

- In-person Executive Presentations
- In-person Technical Presentations
- Cybersecurity Consultations
- Industry Knowledge Sharing
- Follow-up Penetration Testing
- Networking Opportunities

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03 | Penetration Testing Methodology

Sentry aligns all of its testing procedures with **OWASP and its PTE Standards.** For Mobile applications, the mobile version of OWASP is adapted to meet testing requirements. The checks below encompass most of the tests that can be conducted against contemporary technologies.

Sentry will also expand the list by testing business logic vulnerabilities in-depth, such as the ability to automate phishing on a web application, client information enumeration, application-level denial of service (functional), etc. The exact scope and rules of engagement will be agreed upon at the beginning of the test.

INFO 01/10 - Information Gathering
CONF 01/08 - Configuration and Deployment Management Testing
IDNT 01/07 - Identity Management Testing
AUTH 01/10 - Authentication Testing
AUTZ 01/04 - Authorization Testing
SESS 01/08 - Session Management Testing
DTVL 01/16 - Data Validation Testing
ERRR 01/02 - Error Handling
CRPT 01/03 - Cryptography Assessment
CLNT 01/12 - Client Side Testing
BUSS 01/09 - Business Logic Testing

After the tests are completed, the delivered report will contain a number of entries on how the application/organization was compromised. These entries will include the vectors of attack which enable the organization to assess their security on multiple levels and take it a step beyond the independent assessment of technology.

The report will detail all of the identified vulnerabilities, their risk levels according to international standards in par with the context of your company. Along with information on the vulnerability, how it has been exploited, and recommendations on how the identified vulnerabilities can be mitigated, the report may also contain additional information about particular techniques or exploits to elaborate the threat surface and the potential damages they may cause.

03 | Penetration Testing Methodology

Information Gathering

INFO-001 Search Engine Discovery and Reconnaissance for Information Leakage
INFO-002 Fingerprint Web Server
INFO-003 Review Web server Metafiles for Information Leakage
INFO-004 Enumerate Applications on Web Server
INFO-005 Review Web page Comments and Metadata for Information Leakage
INFO-006 Identify application entry points
INFO-007 Map execution paths through application
INFO-009 Fingerprint Web Application
INFO-010 Map Application Architecture

Configuration and Deployment Management Testing

CONFIG-001 Test Network/Infrastructure Configuration
CONFIG-002 Test Application Platform Configuration
CONFIG-003 Test File Extensions Handling for Sensitive Information
CONFIG-004 Backup and Unreferenced Files for Sensitive Information
CONFIG-005 Enumerate Infrastructure and Application Admin Interfaces
CONFIG-006 Test HTTP Methods
CONFIG-007 Test HTTP Strict Transport Security
CONFIG-008 Test RIA cross-domain policy

Identity Management Testing

IDENT-001 Test Role Definitions
IDENT-002 Test User Registration Process
IDENT-003 Test Account Provisioning Process
IDENT-004 Testing for Account Enumeration and Guessable User Account
IDENT-005 Testing for Weak or unenforced username policy
IDENT-006 Test Permissions of Guest/Training Accounts
IDENT-007 Test Account Suspension/Resumption Process

Error Handling

ERR-001 Analysis of Error Codes
ERR-002 Analysis of Stack Traces

Cryptography

CRYPST-001 Testing for Weak SSL/TLS Ciphers, Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
CRYPST-002 Testing for Padding Oracle
CRYPST-003 Testing for Sensitive information sent via unencrypted channels

Session Management Testing

SESS-001 Testing for Bypassing Session Management Schema
SESS-002 Testing for Cookies attributes
SESS-003 Testing for Session Fixation
SESS-004 Testing for Exposed Session Variables
SESS-005 Testing for Cross-Site Request Forgery
SESS-006 Testing for logout functionality
SESS-007 Test Session Timeout
SESS-008 Testing for Session puzzling

Authentication Testing

AUTHN-001 Testing for Credentials Transported over an Encrypted Channel
AUTHN-002 Testing for default credentials
AUTHN-003 Testing for Weak lockout mechanism
AUTHN-004 Testing for bypassing authentication schema
AUTHN-005 Test remember password functionality
AUTHN-006 Testing for Browser cache weakness
AUTHN-007 Testing for Weak password policy
AUTHN-008 Testing for Weak security question/answer
AUTHN-009 Testing for weak password change or reset functionalities
AUTHN-010 Testing for Weaker authentication in alternative channel

Authorization Testing

AUTHZ-001 Testing Directory traversal/file include
AUTHZ-002 Testing for bypassing authorization schema
AUTHZ-003 Testing for Privilege Escalation
AUTHZ-004 Testing for Insecure Direct Object References

Business Logic Testing

BUSLOGIC-001 Test Business Logic Data Validation
BUSLOGIC-002 Test Ability to Forge Requests
BUSLOGIC-003 Test Integrity Checks
BUSLOGIC-004 Test for Process Timing
BUSLOGIC-005 Test Number of Times a Function Can be Used Limits
BUSLOGIC-006 Testing for the Circumvention of WorkFlows
BUSLOGIC-007 Test Defenses Against Application Mis-use
BUSLOGIC-008 Test Upload of Unexpected File Types
BUSLOGIC-009 Test Upload of Malicious Files

Data Validation Testing

INPVAL-001 Testing for Reflected Cross-Site Scripting
INPVAL-002 Testing for Stored Cross-Site Scripting
INPVAL-003 Testing for HTTP Verb Tampering
INPVAL-004 Testing for HTTP Parameter Pollution
INPVAL-005 Testing for SQL Injection:
Oracle Testing

03 | Penetration Testing Methodology

Data Validation Testing

INPVAL-001 Testing for Reflected Cross-Site Scripting
INPVAL-002 Testing for Stored Cross-Site Scripting
INPVAL-003 Testing for HTTP Verb Tampering
INPVAL-004 Testing for HTTP Parameter pollution
INPVAL-005 Testing for SQL Injection:
- Oracle Testing
- MySQL Testing
- SQL Server Testing
- Testing PostgreSQL
- MS Access Testing

INPVAL-006 Testing for NoSQL injection
INPVAL-007 Testing for LDAP Injection
INPVAL-008 Testing for ORM Injection
INPVAL-009 Testing for XML Injection
INPVAL-010 Testing for SSI Injection
INPVAL-011 Testing for XPath Injection
INPVAL-012 IMAP/SMTP Injection:
INPVAL-013 Testing for Command Injection
INPVAL-014 Testing for Buffer overflow:
- Testing for Heap overflow
- Testing for Stack Overflow
- Testing for Format string

INPVAL-015 Testing for incubated vulnerabilities
INPVAL-016 Testing for HTTP Splitting/Smuggling

Client Side Testing

CLIENT-001 Testing for DOM based Cross Site Scripting
CLIENT-002 Testing for JavaScript Execution
CLIENT-003 Testing for HTML Injection
CLIENT-004 Testing for Client-Side URL Redirect
CLIENT-005 Testing for CSS Injection
CLIENT-006 Testing for Client-Side Resource Manipulation
CLIENT-007 Test Cross-Origin Resource Sharing
CLIENT-008 Testing for Cross Site Flashing
CLIENT-009 Testing for Clickjacking
CLIENT-010 Testing WebSockets
CLIENT-012 Test Local Storage

04 | Risk Classification Systems

The report classifies vulnerabilities in a five-step hierarchy:

Critical Vulnerabilities - these vulnerabilities allow an attacker to compromise confidentiality, integrity, and access to information fully. An attacker is able to gain full control over a system or completely cripple critical business activities. Examples of critical vulnerabilities include Unauthorized Code Execution, SQL Injection, Buffer Overflows, etc.

High-Risk Vulnerabilities - these vulnerabilities have a significant impact on confidentiality, integrity, and access to your information, but usually do not allow for a full compromise or control of an organization. Some examples include denial of service on specific resources, cross-site scripting, path traversal, and insecure direct object references.

Medium Risk Vulnerabilities - they are similar to high-risk vulnerabilities which allow for the unauthorized use of specific resources or systems, but they do not have a high impact on either confidentiality, integrity, or access. Some examples include weaknesses in SSL/TLS protocols, weak hashing algorithms, etc.

Low-Risk Vulnerabilities - include weaknesses which give relevant information to an attacker in order to further compromise a system. Some examples of this may be information leakage on critical applications, full path disclosure, insecure elements, etc.

Informational Vulnerabilities - these are usually missing best practices or smaller information leaks which may help an attacker further compromise a system. Some examples of these vulnerabilities include verbose or default error pages, insecure cookies, information leaks on technologies used and so on.

The vulnerabilities found are classified according to **CVSS V3 (Common Vulnerability Scoring System).** When scores are computed, the vulnerabilities become contextual and help provide better understanding risk posed by this vulnerability to the organization.

Apart from vulnerability mitigation, this section will also include a top level look on your organization's resources and recommendations on upgrading the various layers of security in order to build highly secure environments.

05 | Sample Tools, Tactics, and Procedures

Core Toolset -

Kali
GNU/Linux distribution designed for digital forensics and penetration testing.
BlackArch
Arch GNU/Linux-based distribution for penetration testers and security researchers.
Metasploit Pro
Software for offensive security teams to help verify vulnerabilities and manage assessments.
Faraday
Multiuser integrated pentesting environment for red teams performing penetration tests.
Nexpose
Commercial vulnerability and risk management assessment engine.
Burp Suite
Integrated platform for performing security testing of web applications.

OSINT Resource Kit -

theHarvester
E-mail, subdomain and people names harvester.
Maltego
Proprietary software for open source intelligence and forensics, from Paterva.
metagoofil
Metadata harvester.
Google Hacking Database
Database of Google dorks; can be used for recon.
Shodan
World's first search engine for Internet-connected devices.
recon-ng
Full-featured Web Reconnaissance framework written in Python.

Web Exploitation Toolset -

autochrome
Browser with all the appropriate setting needed for web application testing with native Burp support, from NCCGroup.
BeEF
Command and control server for delivering exploits to commandeered Web browsers.
Offensive Web Testing Framework
Python-based framework for pentesting Web applications based on the OWASP Testing Guide.
SQLmap
Automatic SQL injection and database takeover tool.
tplmap
Automatic server-side template injection and Web server takeover tool.
weevely3
Weaponized web shell.
GitTools
Automatically find and download Web-accessible .git repositories.

Network Exploitation Toolset -

nmap
Security scanner for network exploration & security audits.
pig
GNU/Linux packet crafting tool.
tcpdump/libpcap
Common packet analyzer that runs under the command line.
Wireshark
Widely-used graphical, cross-platform network protocol analyzer.
mitmproxy
Interactive TLS-capable intercepting HTTP proxy for penetration testers and software developers.
Morpheus
Automated ettercap TCP/IP Hijacking tool.
smbmap
Handy SMB enumeration tool.
scapy
Python-based interactive packet manipulation program & library.

05 | Sample Tools, Tactics, and Procedures

Reverse Engineering Tools -

Interactive Disassembler
Proprietary multi-processor disassembler and debugger.
OllyDbg
x86 debugger for Windows binaries that emphasizes binary code analysis.
Immunity Debugger
Powerful way to write exploits and analyze malware.
Medusa
Open source, cross-platform interactive disassembler.
peda
Python Exploit Development Assistance for GDB.
Voltron
Extensible debugger UI toolkit written in Python.
Capstone
Lightweight multi-platform, multi-architecture disassembly framework.

Defense Evasion Tools -

Veil
Generate metasploit payloads that bypass common anti-virus solutions.
shellsploit
Generates custom shellcode, backdoors, injectors, optionally obfuscates every byte via encoders.
AntiVirus Evasion Tool (AVET)
Post-process exploits containing executable files targeted for Windows machines to avoid being recognized by antivirus software.
Nightmare
A golang based malware lab built by the Sentry team to bypass EDR and NGAV defenses.

Social Engineering Utilities -

Social Engineer Toolkit (SET)
Pentesting framework designed for social engineering featuring a number of custom attack vectors to make believable attacks quickly.
King Phisher
Phishing campaign toolkit used for creating and managing multiple simultaneous phishing attacks with custom email and server content.
Evilginx
MITM attack framework used for phishing credentials and session cookies from any Web service.
wifiphisher
Automated phishing attacks against WiFi networks.

Anonymization (C&C) Tools -

Tor
Onion routed overlay network that helps you defend against traffic analysis.
OnionScan
Tool for investigating the Dark Web by finding operational security issues introduced by Tor hidden service operators.
I2P
The Invisible Internet Project.
Nipe
Script to redirect all traffic from the machine to the Tor network.

06 | Pricing

Contact us for a Quote.

07 | Project Terms & Conditions

1. **SENTRY L.L.C** will perform a Security Penetration Test, a test to identify security vulnerabilities on target infrastructure, on one or more systems as outlined in the attached document titled ***"Scope of Work"***

2. That **EXAMPLE CORP** has the legal right to subject all designated computer systems to the aforementioned Security Penetration Test, including systems of which it is not the owner of. Any and all Machines cleared for testing must also have the limitations in testing **SENTRY L.L.C** must adhere to, if any, outlined in the attached document titled ***"Rules of Engagement"***

3. Not to hold **SENTRY L.L.C** liable for any indirect, punitive, special, incidental, or consequential damage however it arises. Exceptions and details must be included in the document titled ***"Rules of Engagement"***

4. That it has the sole responsibility for adequate protection and backup of data and/or equipment used in connection with this Security Penetration Test and will not make a claim against **SENTRY L.L.C** for lost data, re-run time, inaccurate output, work delays or lost profits resulting from the Penetration Test.

5. That **SENTRY L.L.C** will not divulge any information about the customer's network it received as a result of this Security Penetration Test. All results are confidential and will be treated as such. Exceptions and details are included in the attached document titled ***"Non-Disclosure Agreement"***.

6. That while the results of this test will provide a reasonably accurate view of the current security level of the tested computer systems, **SENTRY L.L.C** can not be held responsible if the Security Penetration Test fails to discover certain security or configuration issues on the target computer systems.

7. It will act in a normal fashion during the duration of the Security Penetration Test, as not to invalidate the validity of the results gathered from the test. This includes refraining from notifying any non-essential members of the company or allowing deviation in the usual corporate environment.

8.) It will pay **SENTRY L.L.C** for the work provided in relation to the **Penetration Test**, and that it understands that failure to pay the amount stated on the relevant billing receipt within a 30 day period will result in legal action.

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CACI
Cyber Academy
Certified Instructor

CACE
Cyber Academy
Certified Expert

CACP
Cyber Academy
Certified Professional

UNSA PROGRAM
Corporate Security & Defense

ISO/IEC 27032
Lead Cybersecurity Manager

ISO/IEC 27001
Lead Auditor

ARTILLERY ONE
cyberlance®
dock.io
FREEDIUM
PECB
nano VISION™
remote
VIG
VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP
wanchain
Premium Tobacco Group
INNOVATION CENTRE KOSOVO
monetas
free to prosper
mayune

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09 | Additional Service Catalogue

Information Security Operations Center - MSSP

Sentry's security team is responsible for monitoring and analyzing an organization's security posture on an ongoing basis. Sentry's security operations center is staffed with security analysts and network defense operators as well as managers who oversee security operations.

Sentry SOC team's goal will be to detect and analyze all the suspicious ongoing traffic and data flow to ensure security issues will be addressed quickly upon discovery. Our incident response teams are highly specialized in incident response and forensics.

Compliance Audit

Sentry offers audits and tests in order to get your organization up to speed with the latest standards in information and cyber security. Our team ensures that you have all of the prerequisites in place for standards implementation.

- ISO/IEC 27001
- ISO/IEC 27002
- PCI-DSS
- HIPAA
- And More

Risk Assessment

Sentry Risk Assessments are based on NIST Standards in order to identify, estimate, and prioritize risk to organizational operations (i.e., mission, functions, image, and reputation), organizational assets, and individuals, resulting from the operation and use of information systems.

Cyber Academy is one of the first institutions in the SEE region that provides a hands-on program that dives deep into different subjects of technology while presenting a new learning theory "Learn by Doing" where the students are more focused on practical knowledge and skills development. Our main focus is on Cybersecurity, Blockchain, and Artificial Intelligence.

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