

Experiment 7

7.1 Aim:- Study of malicious software using different tools: a) Keylogger attack using a keylogger tool. b) Simulate DOS attack using Hping or other tools c) Use the NESSUS/ISO Kali Linux tool to scan the network for vulnerabilities

7.2 Course Outcome:-

Explain the need of network management security, illustrate the need for NAC and identify the function of an IDS and firewall for the system security.

7.3 Lab Objective:-

To familiarize students to different malware and attacks on networks and infer the use of firewalls and security protocols.

7.4 Requirement:-

Keylogger tool (e.g., Revealer Keylogger, KidLogger, Spyrix Free Keylogger)

Windows/Linux machine to execute the attack

Hping3 (available in Kali Linux)

Nessus (Tenable Nessus Scanner) – for network vulnerability assessment

7.5 Theory:

Keylogger Tool

Introduction

A keylogger (keystroke logger) is a type of surveillance software that records all keystrokes made on a computer or mobile device. It can be used for both ethical purposes (such as monitoring employee or child activity) and malicious activities (such as stealing passwords and sensitive data).

Working Principle

- Keyloggers operate by intercepting and recording keystrokes before they reach the operating system or application.
- They store captured data in log files, which may be sent to an attacker via email or a remote server.
- Some advanced keyloggers can also capture clipboard data, take screenshots, and monitor applications.

Examples of Keylogger Tools

- Revealer Keylogger – Monitors and records keystrokes in real time.
- KidLogger – Logs keystrokes and provides parental monitoring features.
- Spyrix Free Keylogger – Captures keystrokes and allows remote monitoring.

Execution Environment

- Windows/Linux machine – Keyloggers can be installed on either operating system, depending on the tool used.

Hping3 (Available in Kali Linux)

Introduction

Hping3 is a command-line network security tool used for packet crafting, network testing, and penetration testing. It is commonly used to simulate attacks like Denial-of-Service (DoS), network mapping, and firewall testing.

Working Principle

- Hping3 can send custom TCP, UDP, and ICMP packets to analyze network responses.
- It helps in testing firewall rules, detecting open ports, and performing DoS attacks by flooding a target with packets.
- It can operate in raw mode, allowing security researchers to modify packet headers.

Common Uses of Hping3

- Simulating DoS Attacks – By sending a high volume of packets, Hping3 can flood a system, making it unresponsive.
- Firewall Testing – Hping3 can check how firewalls handle different types of network traffic.
- Network Scanning – It can detect open ports and active hosts.

Nessus (Tenable Nessus Scanner) – For Network Vulnerability Assessment

Introduction

Nessus is a widely used vulnerability scanner developed by Tenable Inc. It is used to detect security vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and compliance issues in a networked environment.

Working Principle

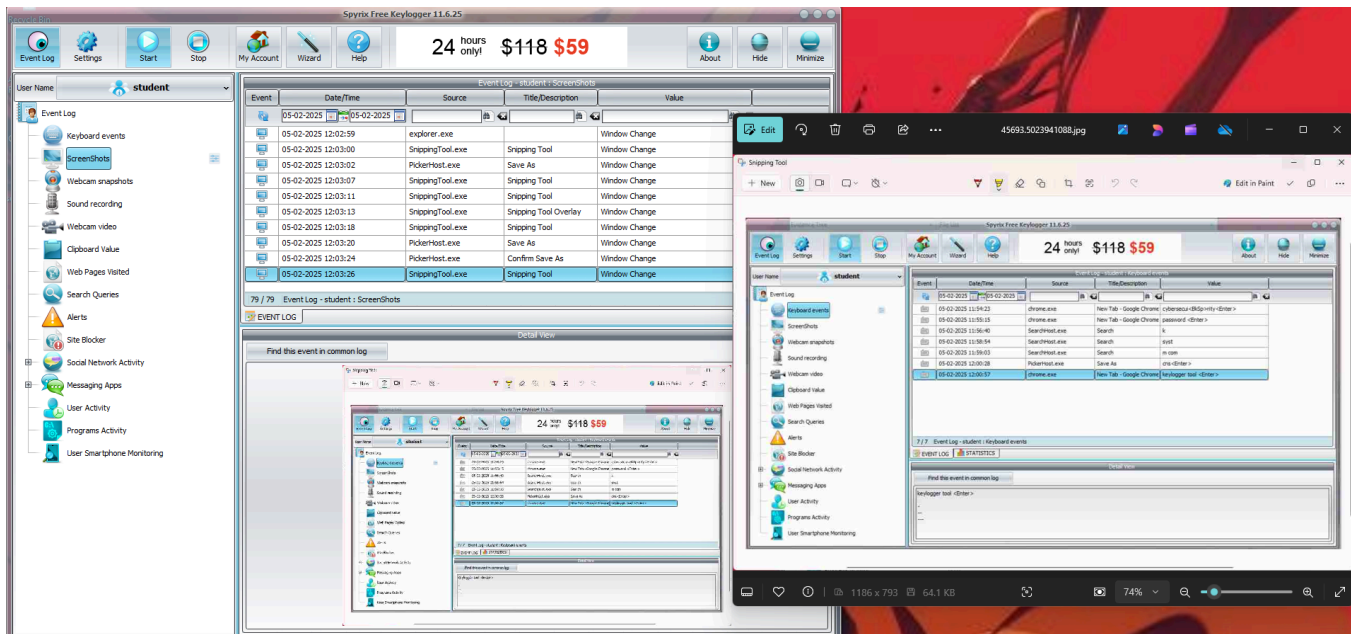
- Nessus scans a network and identifies vulnerabilities in operating systems, applications, and network services.
- It checks for outdated software, misconfigurations, and potential security exploits.
- The tool generates a detailed vulnerability report, ranking issues by severity level.

Common Uses of Nessus

- Network Security Audits – Identifies weaknesses in system configurations and services.
- Compliance Scanning – Helps organizations meet security standards such as ISO 27001, PCI-DSS, and HIPAA.
- Penetration Testing – Used by ethical hackers to find and patch vulnerabilities before attackers exploit them.

7.7 Result/Output :-

a) Keylogger attack:



Spyrix Free Keylogger 11.6.25

24 hours only! \$118 \$59

User Name: student

Event Log - student : Keyboard events

Event	Date/Time	Source	Title/Description	Value
	05-02-2025 11:54:23	chrome.exe	New Tab - Google Chrome	cybersecui<BkSp>rity<Enter>
	05-02-2025 11:55:15	chrome.exe	New Tab - Google Chrome	password <Enter>
	05-02-2025 11:56:40	SearchHost.exe	Search	k
	05-02-2025 11:58:54	SearchHost.exe	Search	syst
	05-02-2025 11:59:03	SearchHost.exe	Search	m com
	05-02-2025 12:00:28	PickerHost.exe	Save As	cns<Enter>
	05-02-2025 12:00:57	chrome.exe	New Tab - Google Chrome	keylogger tool <Enter>
	05-02-2025 12:03:05	PickerHost.exe	Save As	cns 1<Enter>
	05-02-2025 12:03:24	PickerHost.exe	Save As	cns <BkSp><Enter>
	05-02-2025 12:06:25	PickerHost.exe	Save As	cns 2<Enter>
	05-02-2025 12:07:29	PickerHost.exe	Save As	ns 3<Enter>

11 / 11 Event Log - student : Keyboard events

EVENT LOG STATISTICS

Detail View

Find this event in common log

ns 3<Enter>

Spyrix Free Keylogger 11.6.25

24 hours only! \$118 \$59

User Name: student

Statistics - student : Keyboard events

Value	Title/Description	Amount	Last time
cybersecurity	New Tab - Google Chrome	1	05-02-2025 11:54:23
password	New Tab - Google Chrome	1	05-02-2025 11:55:15
k	Search	1	05-02-2025 11:56:40
syst	Search	1	05-02-2025 11:58:54
m	Search	1	05-02-2025 11:59:03
com	Search	1	05-02-2025 11:59:03
cns	Save As	4	05-02-2025 12:06:25
keylogger	New Tab - Google Chrome	1	05-02-2025 12:00:57
tool	Save As	1	05-02-2025 12:00:57
1	Save As	1	05-02-2025 12:03:05
2	Save As	1	05-02-2025 12:06:25
ns	Save As	1	05-02-2025 12:07:29
3	Save As	1	05-02-2025 12:07:29

EVENT LOG STATISTICS

Detail View

Find this event in common log Visit URL

cybersecurity

b) DOS attack:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo hping3 -S --flood -p 80 192.168.236.128  
HPING 192.168.236.128 (eth0 192.168.236.128): S set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes  
hping in flood mode, no replies will be shown  
^C  
— 192.168.236.128 hping statistic —  
72127449 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss  
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.0/0.0/0.0 ms
```

```
top - 19:16:12 up 18 min, 2 users, load average: 1.38, 1.33, 0.94  
Tasks: 263 total, 2 running, 261 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie  
%Cpu(s): 12.8 us, 26.4 sy, 0.0 ni, 46.3 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 14.6 si, 0.0 st  
MiB Mem : 3884.3 total, 1655.3 free, 1073.4 used, 1449.3 buff/cache  
MiB Swap: 2135.0 total, 2135.0 free, 0.0 used, 2810.9 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
7087	root	20	0	9516	5120	4864	R	96.7	0.1	11:30.83	hping3
1078	root	20	0	431392	142100	64136	S	2.7	3.6	0:31.02	Xorg
26	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	2.3	0.0	0:03.99	ksoftirqd/1
2154	kali	20	0	286420	46172	19532	S	1.7	1.2	0:13.56	panel-13-cpugra
17	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.3	0.0	0:01.94	rcu_preempt
25	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:01.10	migration/1
704	root	20	0	243992	9424	8016	S	0.3	0.2	0:02.83	vmtoolsd
2275	kali	20	0	213092	38724	29840	S	0.3	1.0	0:03.01	vmtoolsd
10024	kali	20	0	617028	109004	88616	S	0.3	2.7	0:02.40	qterminal
10644	kali	20	0	10524	5572	3524	R	0.3	0.1	0:00.97	top
1	root	20	0	23208	14036	10392	S	0.0	0.4	0:02.06	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.03	kthreadd
3	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	pool_workqueue_release
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-rcu_gp
5	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-sync_wq
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-slub_flushwq
7	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-netns
8	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.21	kworker/0:0-events
9	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.28	kworker/0:0H-kblockd
11	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/u512:0-ipv6_addrconf
12	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-mm_percpu_wq
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_kthread
14	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
15	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
16	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:04.08	ksoftirqd/0
18	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_exp_par_gp_kthread_worker/1
19	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_exp_gp_kthread_worker
20	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	migration/0
21	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/0
22	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0
23	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/1
24	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/1
32	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.49	kworker/u514:1-events_unbound
33	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kdevtmpfs
34	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-inet_frag_wq
36	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kauditd

c) Nessus/iso kali linux:

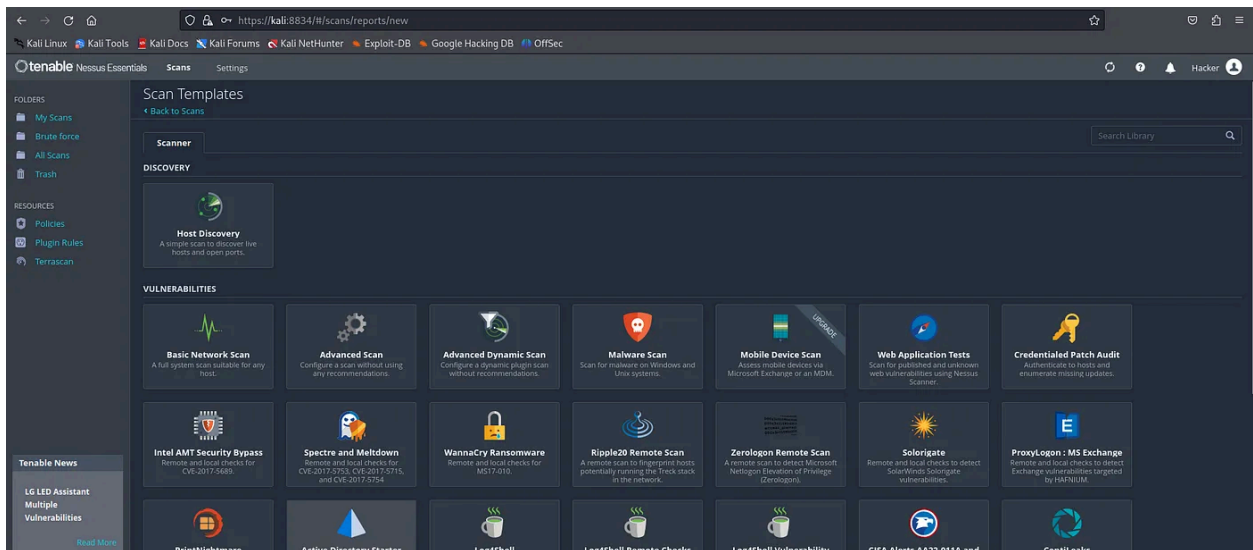
```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ wget https://www.tenable.com/downloads/api/v2/pages/nessus/files/Nessus-10.6.1-ubuntu_amd64.deb
--2025-02-26 19:35:04-- https://www.tenable.com/downloads/api/v2/pages/nessus/files/Nessus-10.6.1-ubuntu_amd64.deb
Resolving www.tenable.com (www.tenable.com)... 104.16.48.5, 104.16.49.5, 2606:4700::6810:3105, ...
Connecting to www.tenable.com (www.tenable.com)[104.16.48.5]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 404 Not Found
2025-02-26 19:35:05 ERROR 404: Not Found.

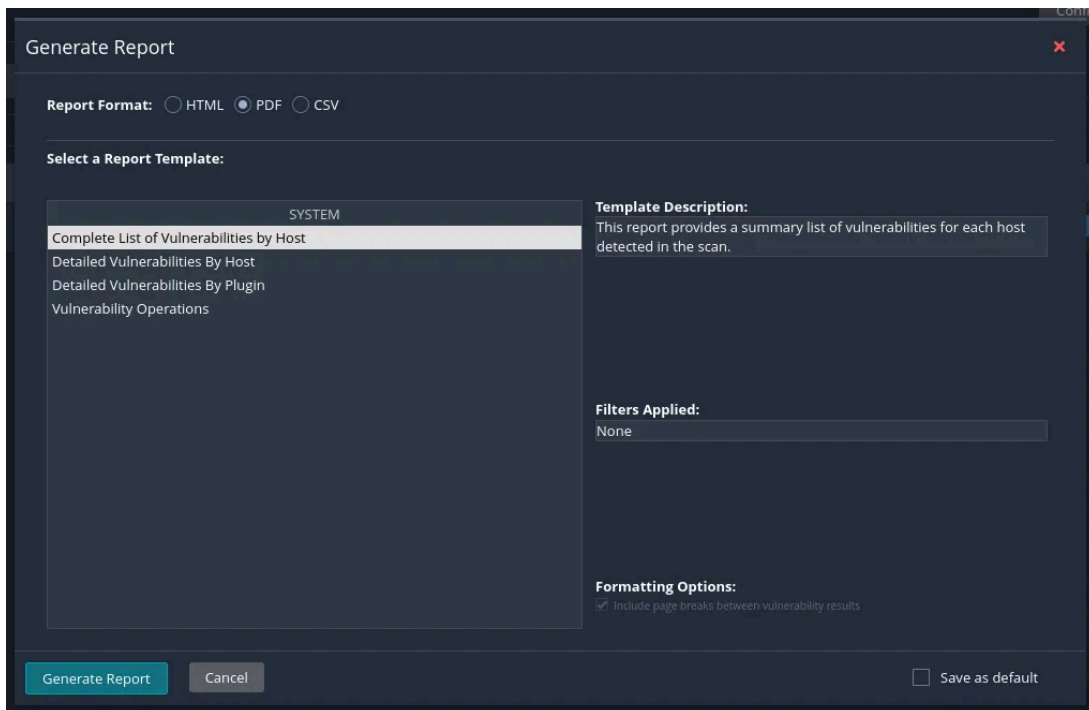
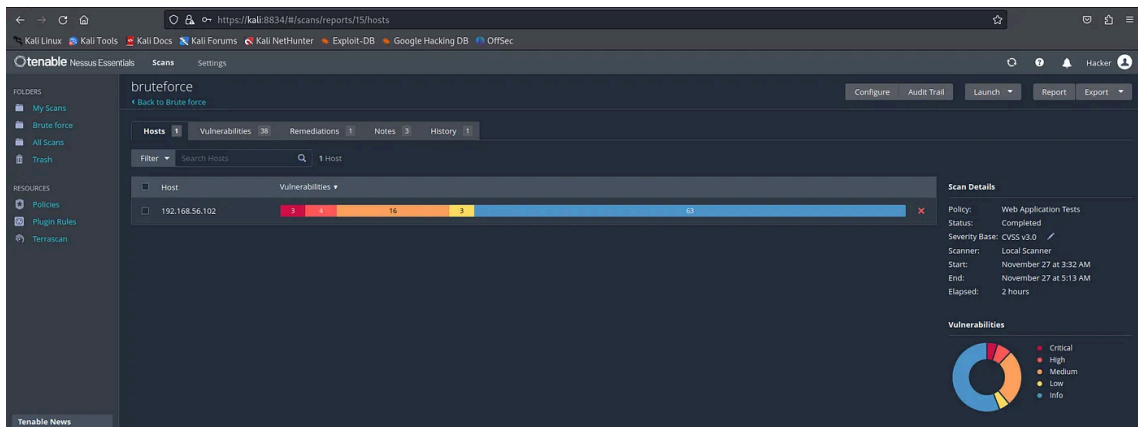
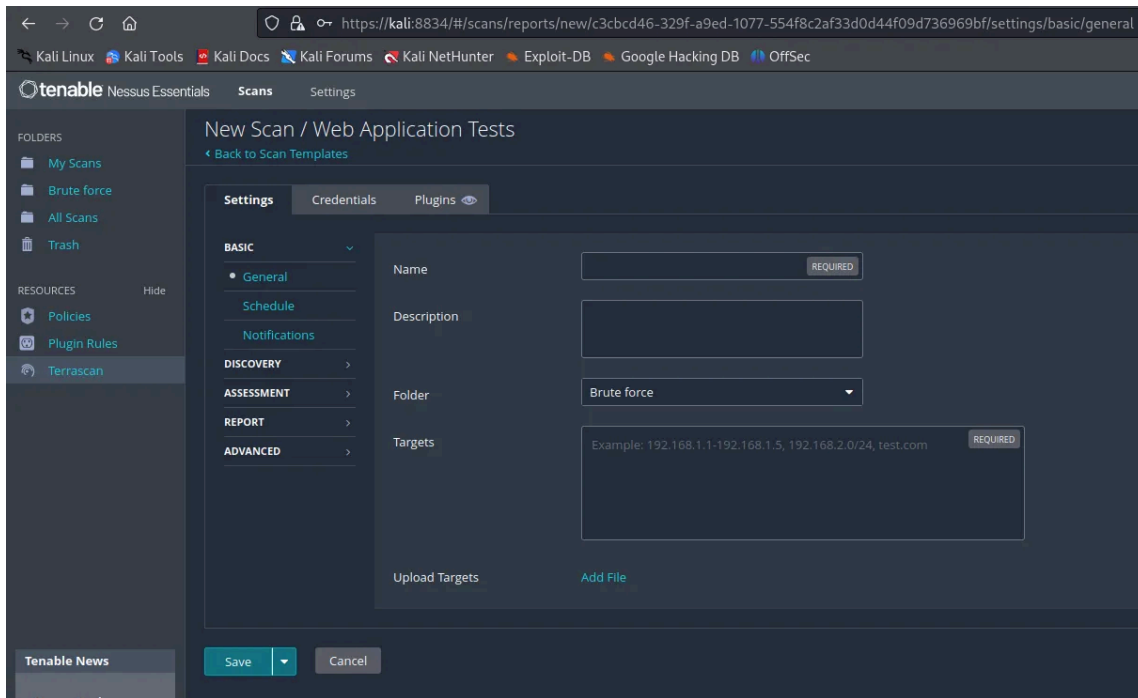
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd ~/Downloads

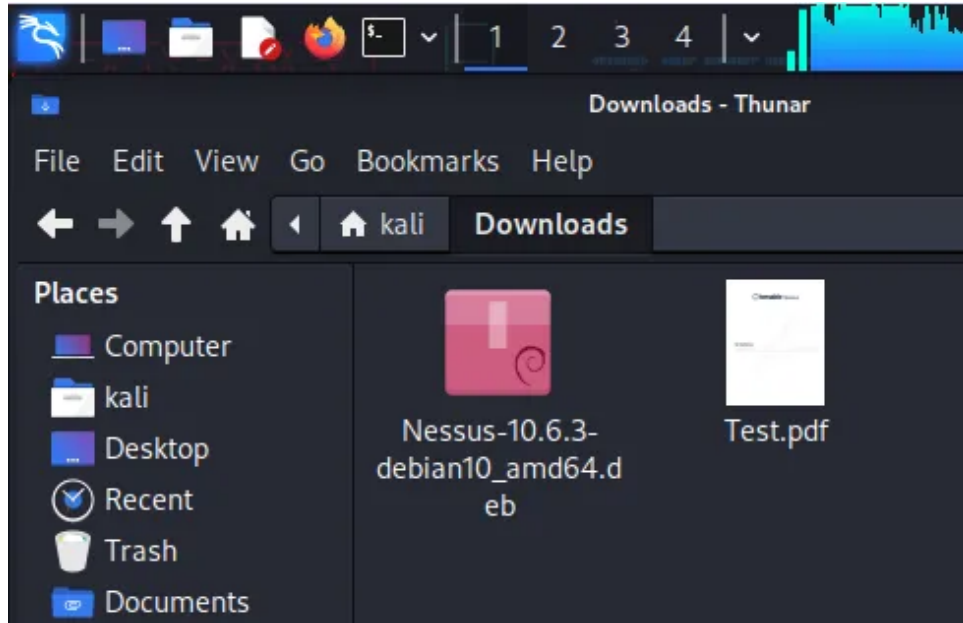
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls
Nessus-10.8.3-ubuntu1604_amd64.deb

(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ sudo dpkg -i Nessus-10.6.1-ubuntu_amd64.deb
dpkg: error: cannot access archive 'Nessus-10.6.1-ubuntu_amd64.deb': No such file or directory

(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ sudo dpkg -i Nessus-*.deb
Selecting previously unselected package nessus.
(Reading database ... 469827 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack Nessus-10.8.3-ubuntu1604_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nessus (10.8.3) ...
Setting up nessus (10.8.3) ...
HMAC : (Module_Integrity) : Pass
SHA1 : (KAT_Digest) : Pass
SHA2 : (KAT_Digest) : Pass
SHA3 : (KAT_Digest) : Pass
TDES : (KAT_Cipher) : Pass
AES_GCM : (KAT_Cipher) : Pass
AES_ECB_Decrypt : (KAT_Cipher) : Pass
RSA : (KAT_Signature) : RNG : (Continuous_RNG_Test) : Pass
Pass
ECDSA : (PCT_Signature) : Pass
ECDSA : (PCT_Signature) : Pass
DSA : (PCT_Signature) : Pass
TLS13_KDF_EXTRACT : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
```







7.8 Conclusion:-

In this experiment, we explored different cybersecurity threats and defense mechanisms through three key exercises. First, we performed a keylogger attack using Spyrix, which captured every keystroke and took screenshots of the system, showcasing how attackers can secretly monitor user activity. Second, we performed a Denial of Service (DoS) attack using Hping3, demonstrating how an attacker can flood a target system with excessive packets, leading to service disruption. Lastly, we conducted a network vulnerability scan using Nessus, identifying security weaknesses that could potentially be exploited by attackers. These exercises highlight the critical need for strong security measures such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS), endpoint protection, and awareness training to prevent and mitigate such cyber threats.