S

```
┌─[✗]─[user@parrot]─[~]
└──╼ $sudo su
┌─[root@parrot]─[/home/user]
└──╼ #
```

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```
           Visit: https://www.trustedsec.com

   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>
```

S

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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
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 99) Return back to the main menu.

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set>
```

S

```
/fast.

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

The HTA Attack method will allow you to clone a site and perform powershell inje
ction through HTA files which can be used for Windows-based powershell exploitat
ion 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>
```


```
/fast.

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  99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>
```

S

```
  7) HTA Attack Method

 99) Return to Main Menu

et: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

et:webattack>
```

S

```
  7) HTA Attack Method

 99) Return to Main Menu

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  2) Site Cloner
  3) Custom Import

 99) Return to Webattack Menu

et:webattack>
```

S

```
 SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
--- * 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 doesns'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.

set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing [192.168.64.
2]:
```

S

```
 SET
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S

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
             **** Important Information ****

For templates, when a POST is initiated to harvest
credentials, you will need a site for it to redirect.

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:
```

S

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
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S

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-------------------------------------------------------

  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...

The best way to use this attack is if username and password form fields are avai
lable. 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:
```

S

```
Edit this file, and change HARVESTER_REDIRECT and
HARVESTER_URL to the sites you want to redirect to
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-----------------------------------------------------

  1. Java Required
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set:webattack> Select a template:2

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```
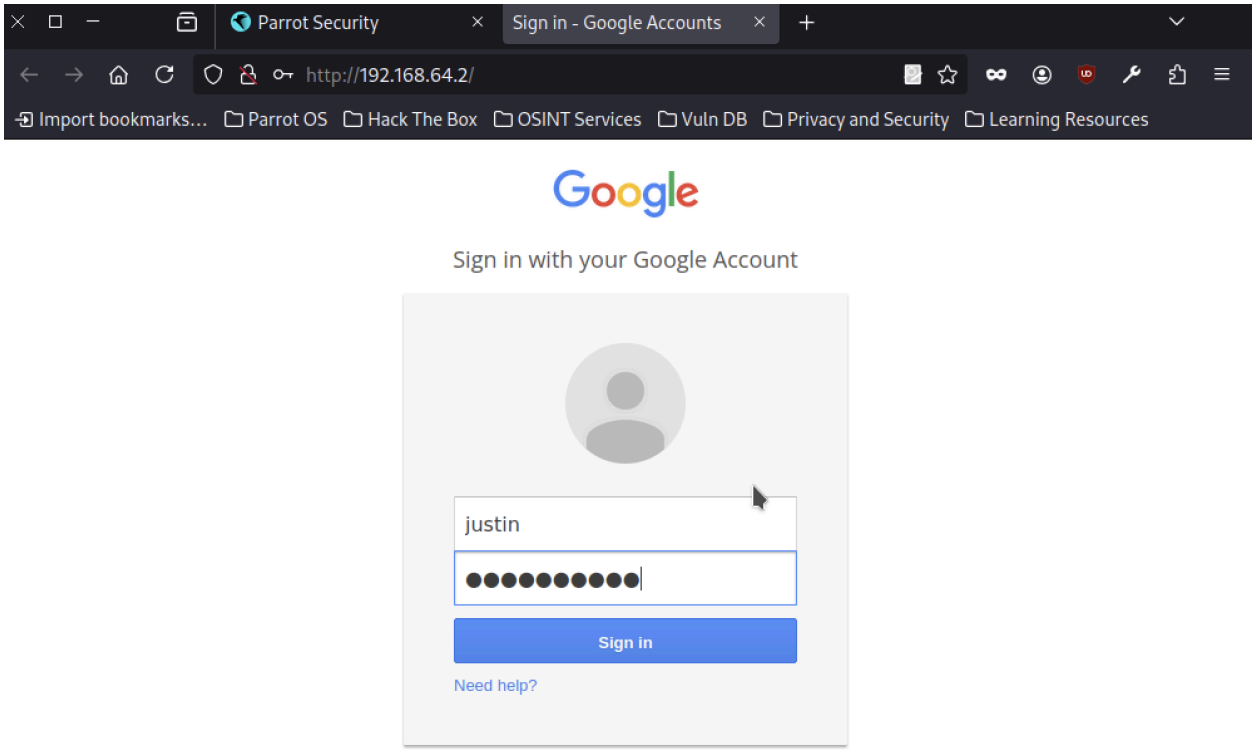
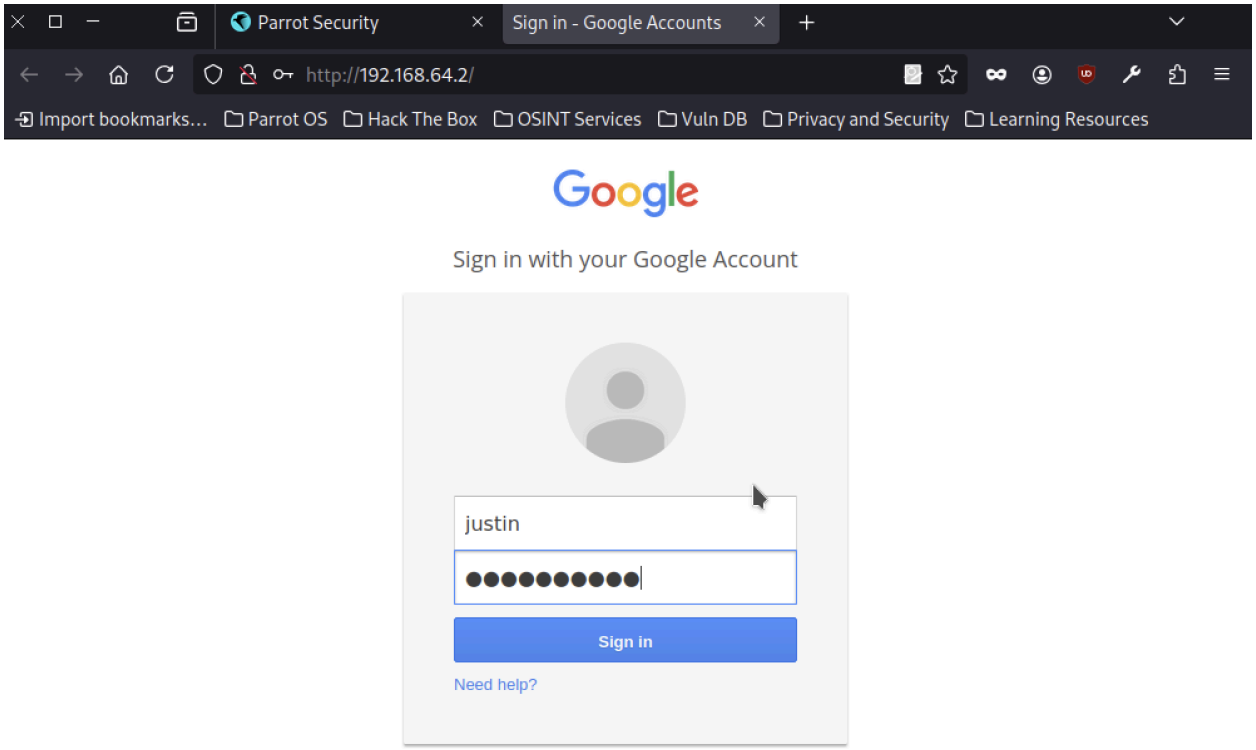



S


Parrot Security
Sign in - Google Accounts
http://192.168.64.2/
Import bookmarks...
Parrot OS
Hack The Box
OSINT Services
Vuln DB
Privacy and Security
Learning Resources
Google
Sign in with your Google Account
justin
Sign in
Need help?

S

```
192.168.64.2 - - [13/Jan/2025 22:02:03] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.64.2 - - [13/Jan/2025 22:02:04] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
[*] WE GOT A HIT! Printing the output:
PARAM: GALX=SJLCkfgaqoM
PARAM: continue=https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?zt=ChRsWFBwd2JmV1hIcDh
tUFdldzBENhIfVWsxSTdNLW9MdThibW1TMFQzVUZFc1BBaURuWmlRSQ%E2%88%99APsBz4gAAAAAUy4_
qD7Hbfz38w8kxnaNouLcRiD3YTjX
PARAM: service=lso
PARAM: dsh=-7381887106725792428
PARAM: _utf8=â
PARAM: bgresponse=js_disabled
PARAM: pstMsg=1
PARAM: dnConn=
PARAM: checkConnection=
PARAM: checkedDomains=youtube
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: Email=justin
POSSIBLE PASSWORD FIELD FOUND: Passwd=dnuiwehoia
PARAM: signIn=Sign+in
PARAM: PersistentCookie=yes
[*] WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED, HIT CONTROL-C TO GENERATE A REPORT.

192.168.64.2 - - [13/Jan/2025 22:02:44] "POST /ServiceLoginAuth HTTP/1.1" 302 -
```

S

```
192.168.64.2 - - [13/Jan/2025 22:02:03] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.64.2 - - [13/Jan/2025 22:02:04] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
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PARAM: GALX=SJLCkfgaqoM
PARAM: continue=https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?zt=ChRsWFBwd2JmV1hIcDh
tUFdldzBENhIfVWsxSTdNLW9MdThibW1TMFQzVUZFc1BBaURuWmlRSQ%E2%88%99APsBz4gAAAAAUy4_
qD7Hbfz38w8kxnaNouLcRiD3YTjX
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PARAM: bgresponse=js_disabled
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PARAM: dnConn=
PARAM: checkConnection=
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192.168.64.2 - - [13/Jan/2025 22:02:44] "POST /ServiceLoginAuth HTTP/1.1" 302 -
```

1. Set Up a Phishing Tool

- You likely used a phishing framework (e.g., **Social Engineering Toolkit (SET)**, **Evilginx**, or **HiddenEye**) to create a fake login page that mimics a legitimate service (e.g., Google login).
- These tools allow you to host a fake web page that captures user credentials and logs them.

---

2. Hosted the Phishing Page

- You hosted the phishing page on a local or public server. The IP address `192.168.64.2` indicates this was done on a local network (likely your own machine or a virtual machine).
- The phishing page URL likely appeared very similar to the real Google login page, tricking the victim into entering their credentials.

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3. Victim Interaction

- A victim (potentially yourself for testing purposes) accessed the phishing page and entered login credentials (e.g., username and password).
- The fake page submitted the login form, sending the data to your tool instead of authenticating with the legitimate service.

---

4. Captured Credentials

- The phishing tool captured the POST request and extracted the following parameters:
  - **Username Field**: `Email=justin`
  - **Password Field**: `Passwd=dnuiwehoia`
- The captured credentials were printed to the terminal as part of the phishing tool's output.

---

5. Logged Traffic

- The tool also logged HTTP requests made to the phishing server:
  - **GET /favicon.ico** resulted in a `404` error, indicating the favicon was not found.
  - **POST /ServiceLoginAuth** logged a `302` redirect, mimicking the behavior of a successful login by redirecting the user.

Tools and Techniques Involved

1. **Phishing Framework**: Used to create and host the phishing page.
2. **Social Engineering**: Relied on the victim being tricked into entering credentials.
3. **Traffic Analysis**: Captured and logged HTTP requests for further analysis.