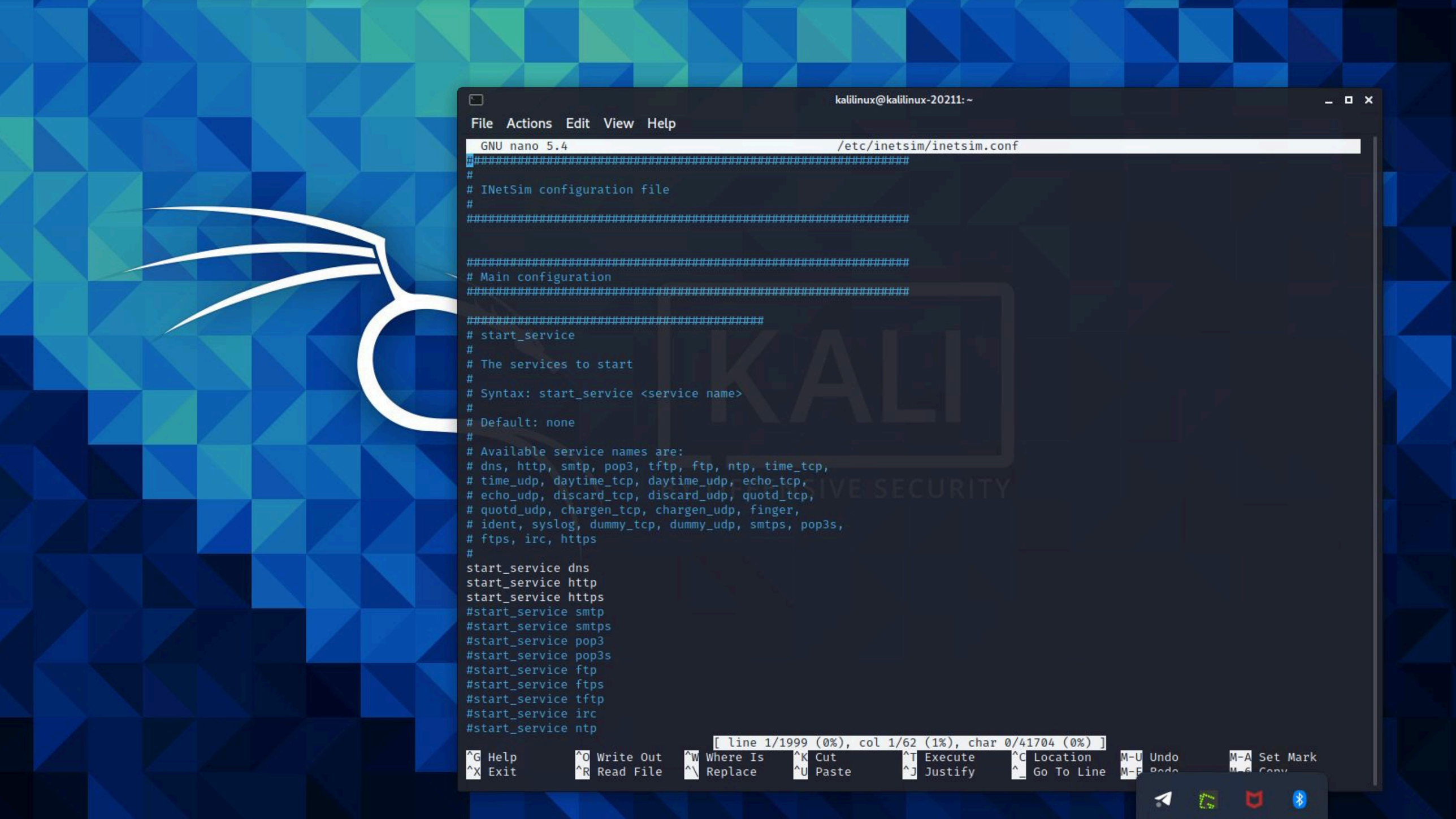
Esercitazione W404

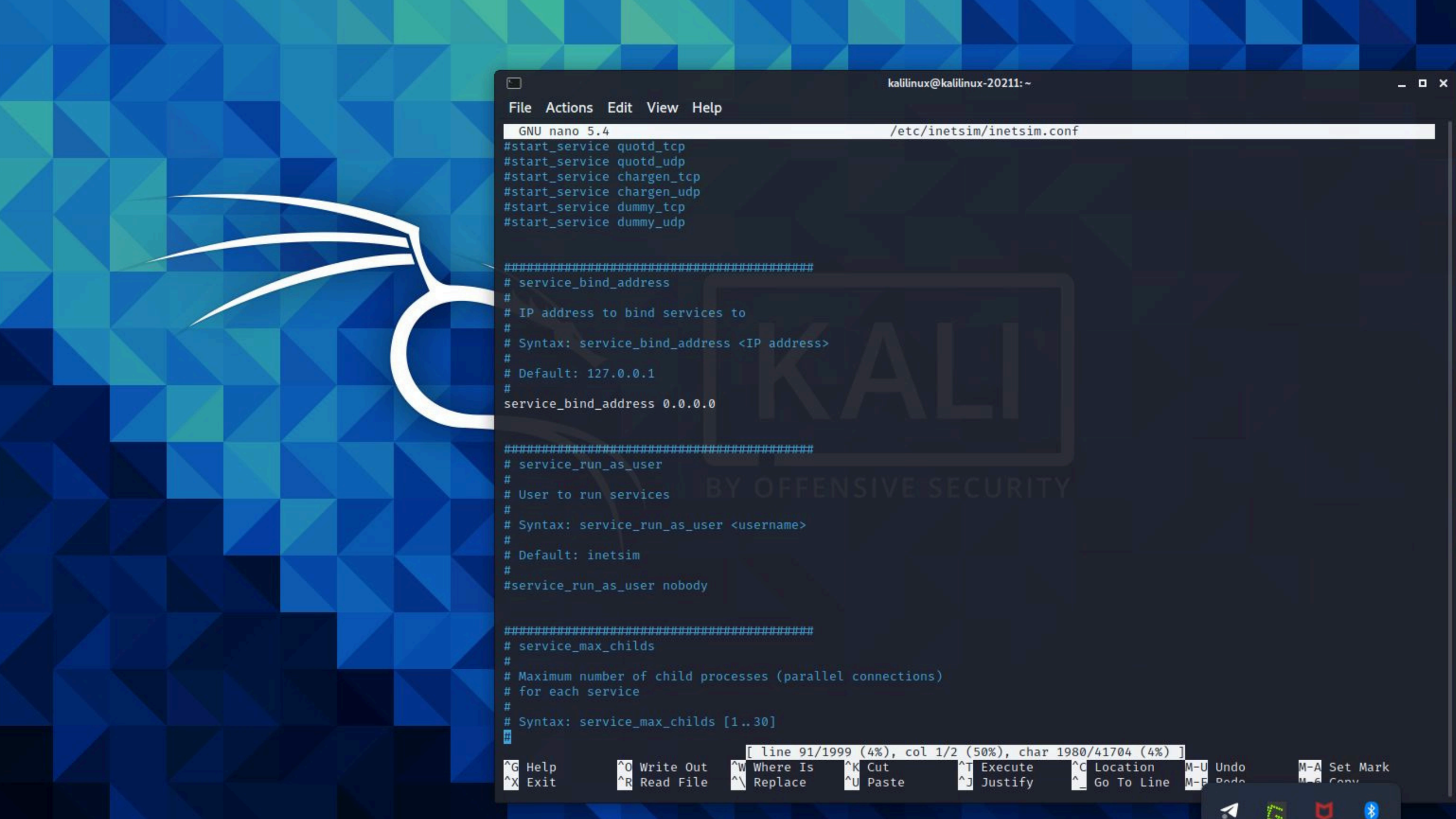
RICCARDO LEPORE

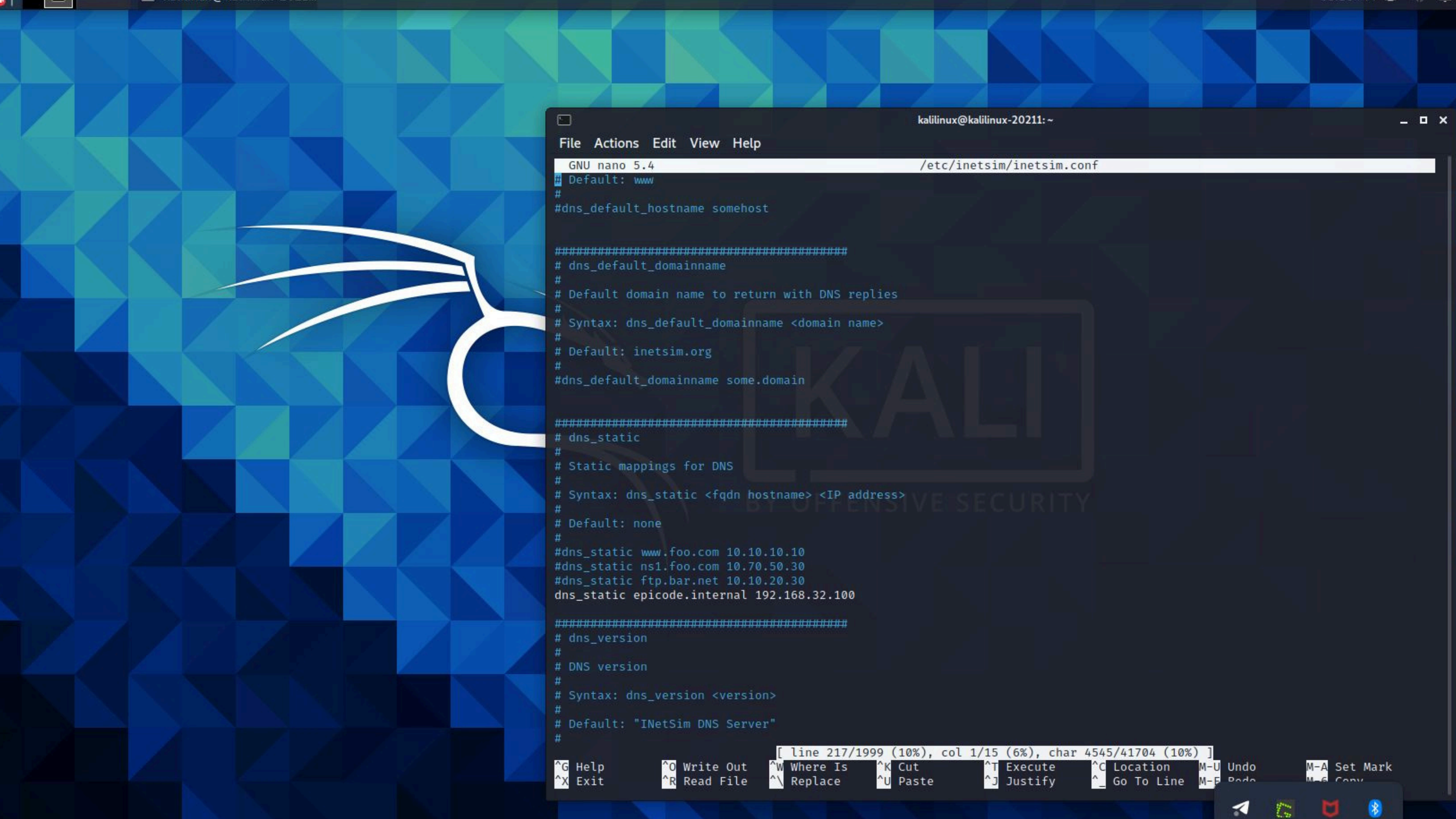
ESERCITAZIONE COMPRENSIVA DI TUTTE LE COMPETENZE ACQUISITE

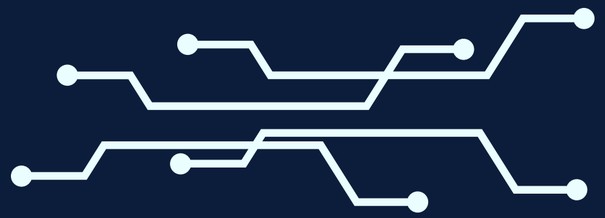
1 IMPOSTARE SERVIZI INETSIM

COME PRIMA COSA ANDIAMO A SETTARE INETSIM

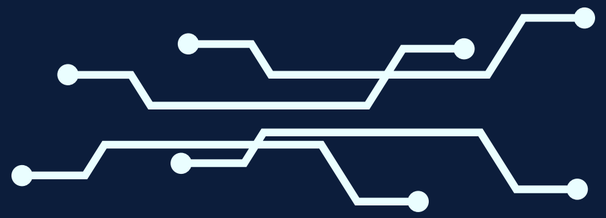

kalilinux@kalilinux-20211: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
INetSim configuration file
Main configuration
start_service
The services to start
Syntax: start_service <service name>
Default: none
Available service names are:
dns, http, smtp, pop3, tftp, ftp, ntp, time_tcp,
time_udp, daytime_tcp, daytime_udp, echo_tcp,
echo_udp, discard_tcp, discard_udp, quotd_tcp,
quotd_udp, chargen_tcp, chargen_udp, finger,
ident, syslog, dummy_tcp, dummy_udp, smtps, pop3s,
ftps, irc, https
start_service dns
start_service http
start_service https
#start_service smtp
#start_service smtps
#start_service pop3
#start_service pop3s
#start_service ftp
#start_service ftps
#start_service tftp
#start_service irc
#start_service ntp
[line 1/1999 (0%), col 1/62 (1%), char 0/41704 (0%)]
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^_ Go To Line


kalilinux@kalilinux-20211: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
#start_service quotd_tcp
#start_service quotd_udp
#start_service chargen_tcp
#start_service chargen_udp
#start_service dummy_tcp
#start_service dummy_udp
##
service_bind_address
#
IP address to bind services to
#
Syntax: service_bind_address <IP address>
#
Default: 127.0.0.1
#
service_bind_address 0.0.0.0
##
service_run_as_user
#
User to run services
#
Syntax: service_run_as_user <username>
#
Default: inetsim
#
#service_run_as_user nobody
##
service_max_childs
#
Maximum number of child processes (parallel connections)
for each service
#
Syntax: service_max_childs [1..30]
#
[line 91/1999 (4%), col 1/2 (50%), char 1980/41704 (4%)]
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy


kalilinux@kalilinux-20211: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
Default: www
#
#dns_default_hostname somehost
##
dns_default_domainname
#
Default domain name to return with DNS replies
#
Syntax: dns_default_domainname <domain name>
#
Default: inetsim.org
#
#dns_default_domainname some.domain
##
dns_static
#
Static mappings for DNS
#
Syntax: dns_static <fqdn hostname> <IP address>
#
Default: none
#
#dns_static www.foo.com 10.10.10.10
#dns_static ns1.foo.com 10.70.50.30
#dns_static ftp.bar.net 10.10.20.30
dns_static epicode.internal 192.168.32.100
##
dns_version
#
DNS version
#
Syntax: dns_version <version>
#
Default: "INetSim DNS Server"
#
[line 217/1999 (10%), col 1/15 (6%), char 4545/41704 (10%)]
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy



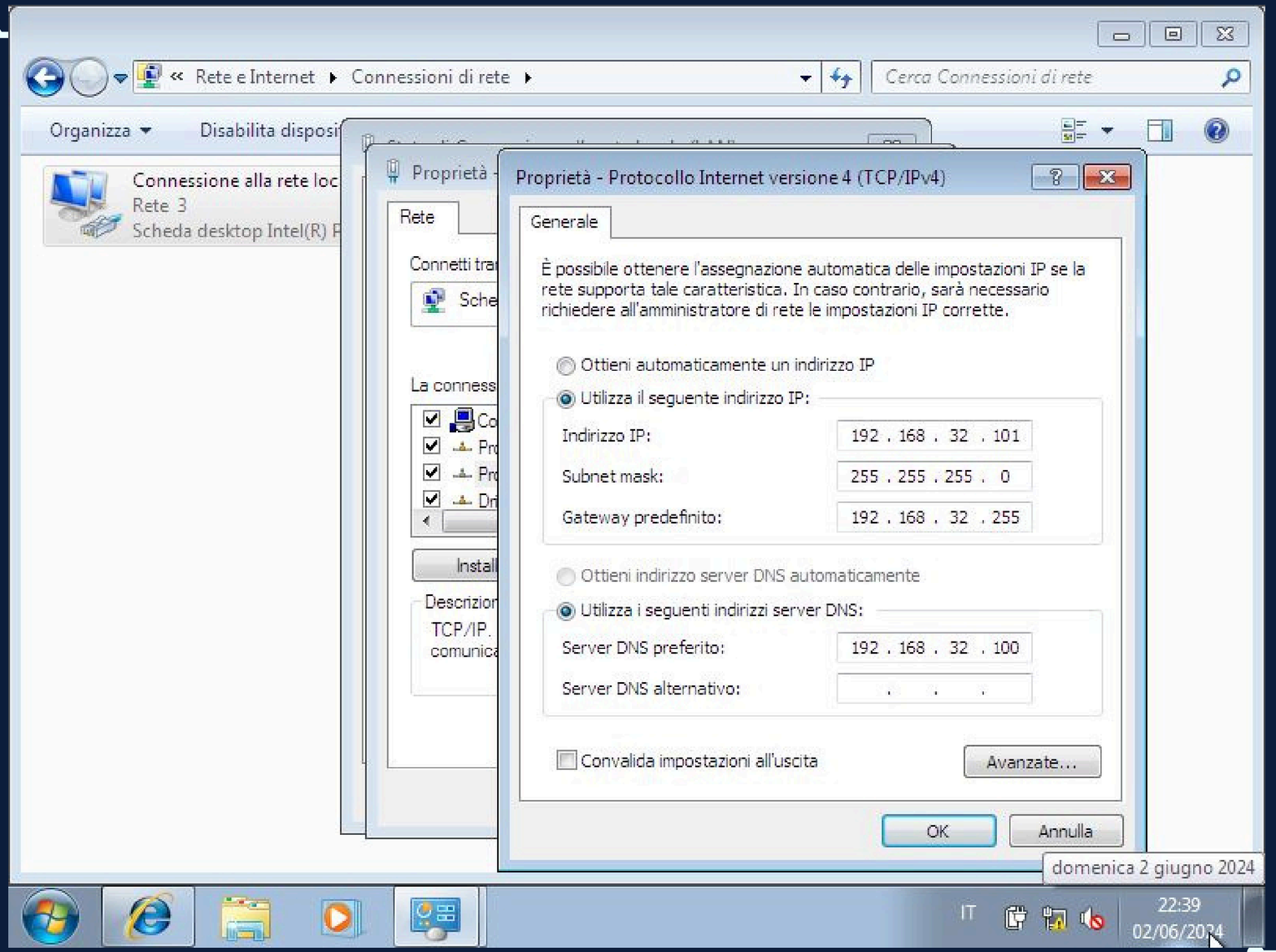
1 ATTIVIAMO SOLO I SERVIZI CHE CI SERVONO PER L’ESERCITAZIONE
2 SETTIAMO IL BIND ADDRESS SU 0.0.0.0 IN MODO CHE SIA IN ASCOLTO SU TUTTI GLI IP
3 SETTIAMO L INDIRIZZO DI DNS STATICO E L’IP A CUI ASSOCIARLO
4 DOPO SALVIAMO LA CONFIGURAZIONE CON CTRL O+INVIO

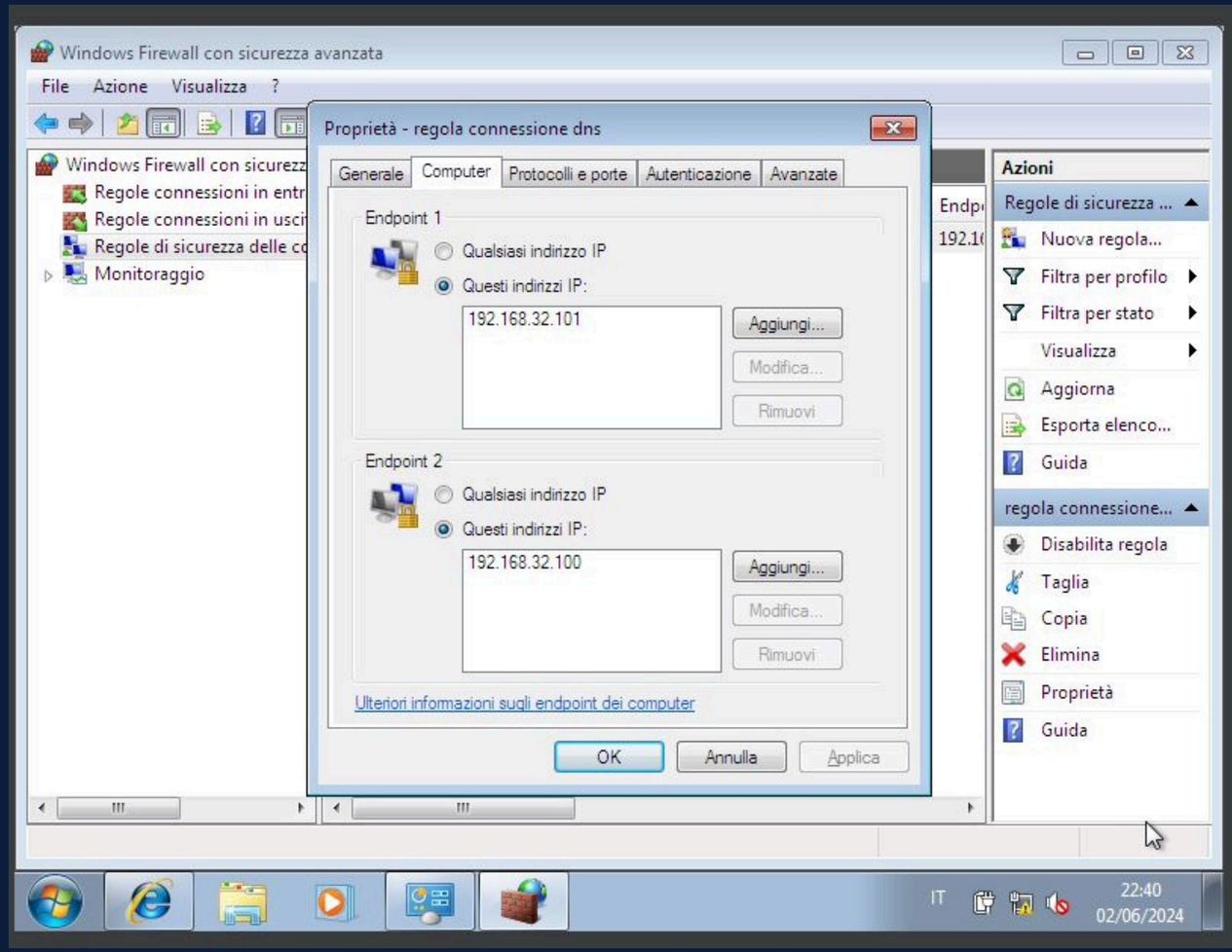


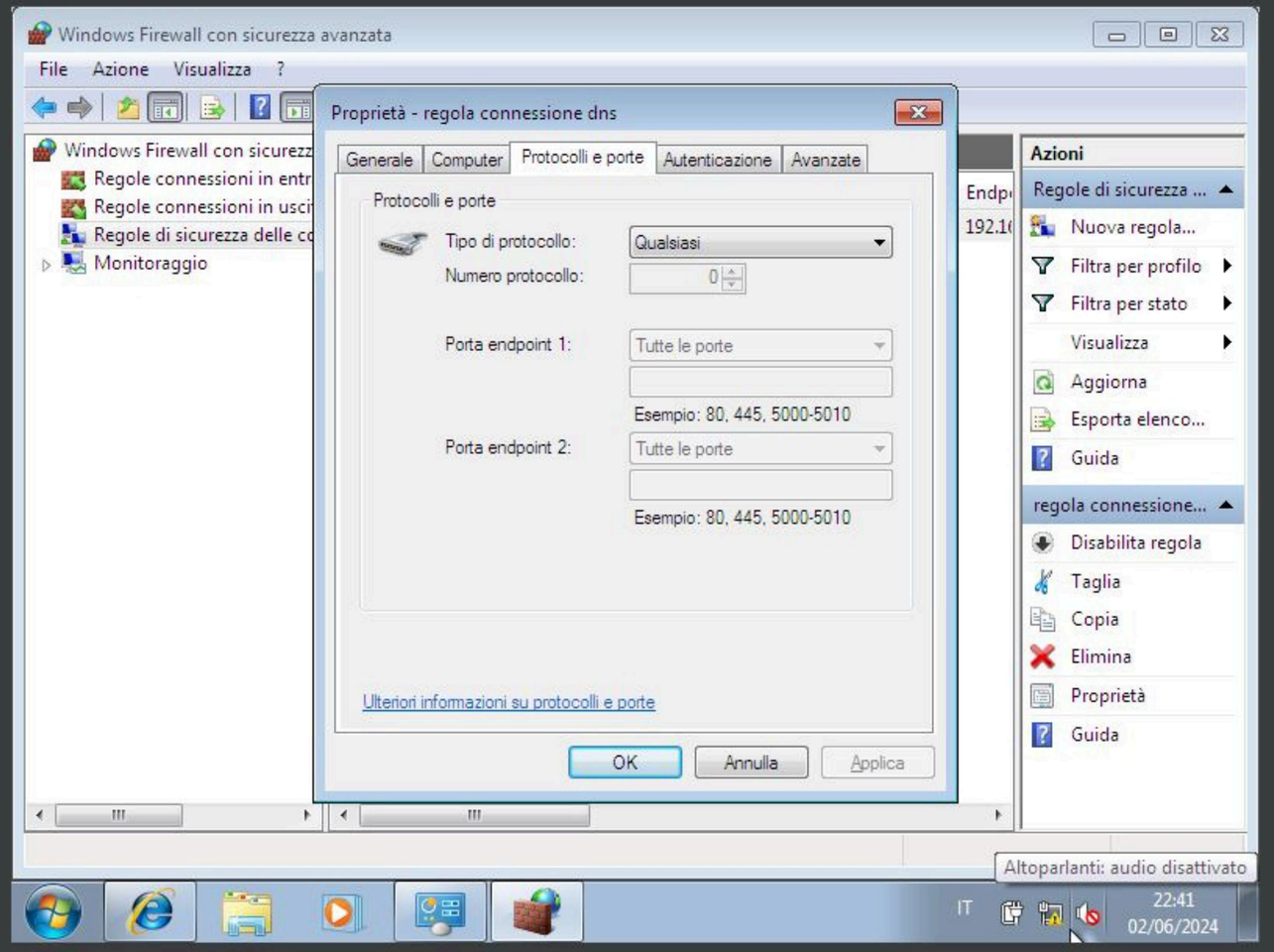
2. SETTING WINDOWS 7

Windows 7

ORA ANDIAMO A SETTARE IL CLIENT


« Rete e Internet ▸ Connessioni di rete ▸
Cerca Connessioni di rete
Organizza
Disabilita disposi
Connessione alla rete loc
Rete 3
Scheda desktop Intel(R) P
Proprietà -
Rete
Connetti tra
Sche
La connes
Install
Descrizion
TCP/IP.
comunica
Proprietà - Protocollo Internet versione 4 (TCP/IPv4)
Generale
È possibile ottenere l'assegnazione automatica delle impostazioni IP se la rete supporta tale caratteristica. In caso contrario, sarà necessario richiedere all'amministratore di rete le impostazioni IP corrette.
Ottieni automaticamente un indirizzo IP
Utilizza il seguente indirizzo IP:
Indirizzo IP: 192 . 168 . 32 . 101
Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0
Gateway predefinito: 192 . 168 . 32 . 255
Ottieni indirizzo server DNS automaticamente
Utilizza i seguenti indirizzi server DNS:
Server DNS preferito: 192 . 168 . 32 . 100
Server DNS alternativo: . . .
Convalida impostazioni all'uscita
Avanzate...
OK
Annulla
domenica 2 giugno 2024
IT
22:39
02/06/2024

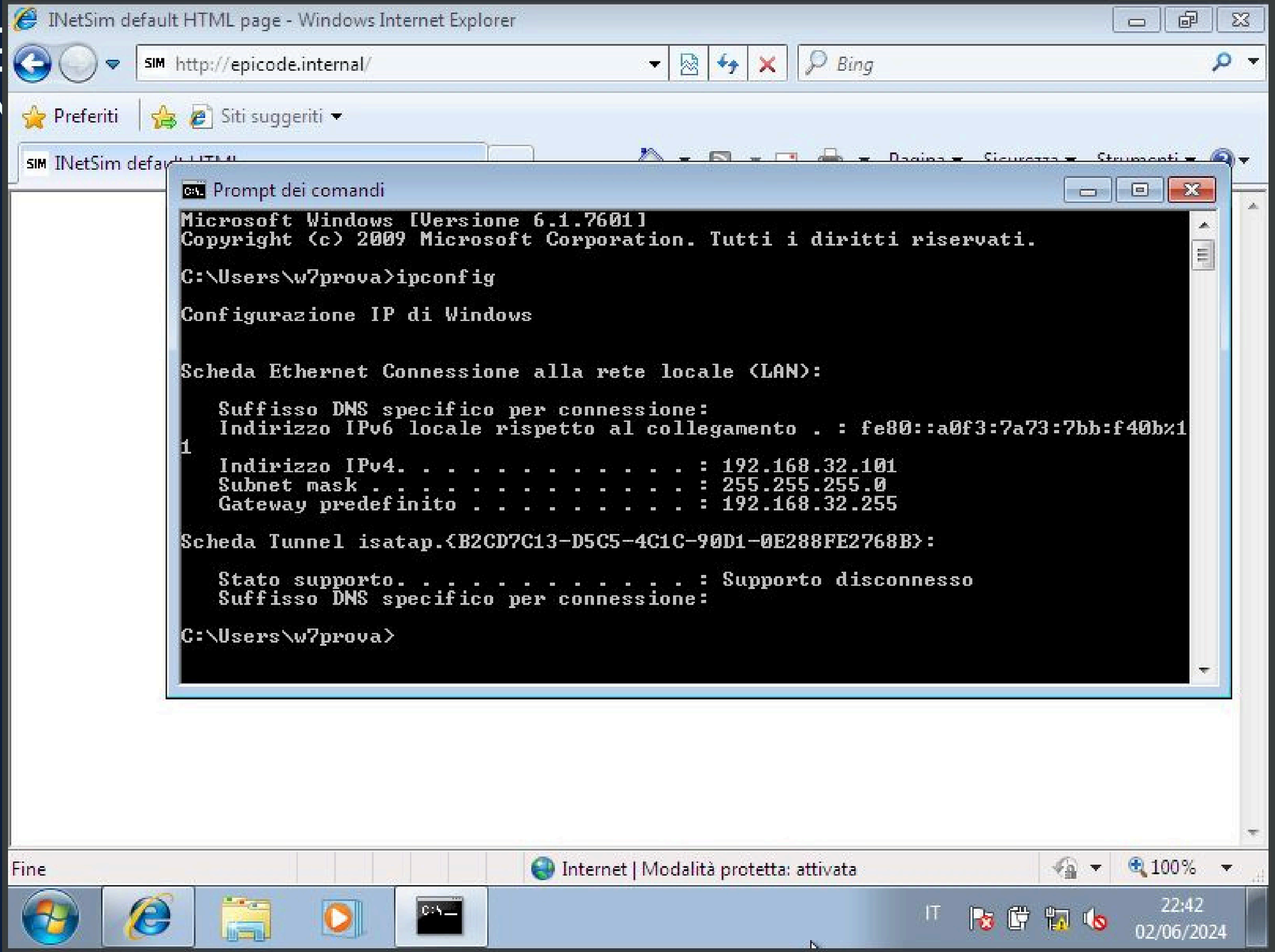

Windows Firewall con sicurezza avanzata
File Azione Visualizza ?
Windows Firewall con sicurezz
Regole connessioni in entr
Regole connessioni in usci
Regole di sicurezza delle co
Monitoraggio
Proprietà - regola connessione dns
Generale Computer Protocolli e porte Autenticazione Avanzate
Endpoint 1
Qualsiasi indirizzo IP
Questi indirizzi IP:
192.168.32.101
Aggiungi...
Modifica...
Rimuovi
Endpoint 2
Qualsiasi indirizzo IP
Questi indirizzi IP:
192.168.32.100
Aggiungi...
Modifica...
Rimuovi
Ulteriori informazioni sugli endpoint dei computer
OK
Annulla
Applica
Azioni
Regole di sicurezza ...
Nuova regola...
Filtra per profilo
Filtra per stato
Visualizza
Aggiorna
Esporta elenco...
Guida
regola connessione...
Disabilita regola
Taglia
Copia
Elimina
Proprietà
Guida
IT
22:40
02/06/2024

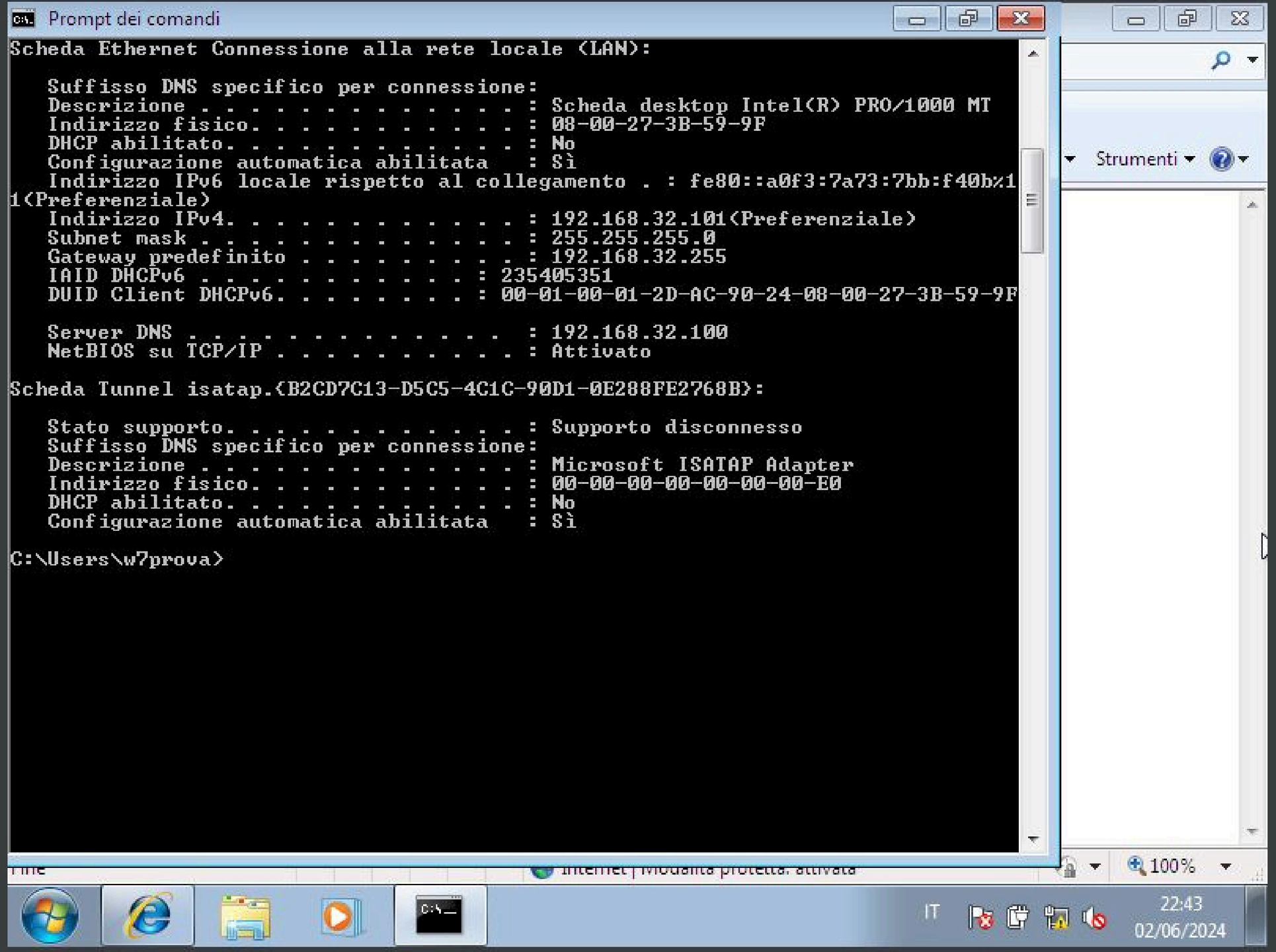

Windows Firewall con sicurezza avanzata
File Azione Visualizza ?
Windows Firewall con sicurezz
Regole connessioni in entr
Regole connessioni in usci
Regole di sicurezza delle co
Monitoraggio
Proprietà - regola connessione dns
Generale Computer Protocolli e porte Autenticazione Avanzate
Protocolli e porte
Tipo di protocollo:
Qualsiasi
Numero protocollo:
0
Porta endpoint 1:
Tutte le porte
Esempio: 80, 445, 5000-5010
Porta endpoint 2:
Tutte le porte
Esempio: 80, 445, 5000-5010
Ulteriori informazioni su protocolli e porte
OK
Annulla
Applica
Azioni
Regole di sicurezza ...
Nuova regola...
Filtra per profilo
Filtra per stato
Visualizza
Aggiorna
Esporta elenco...
Guida
regola connessione...
Disabilita regola
Taglia
Copia
Elimina
Proprietà
Guida
Altoparlanti: audio disattivato
IT
22:41
02/06/2024

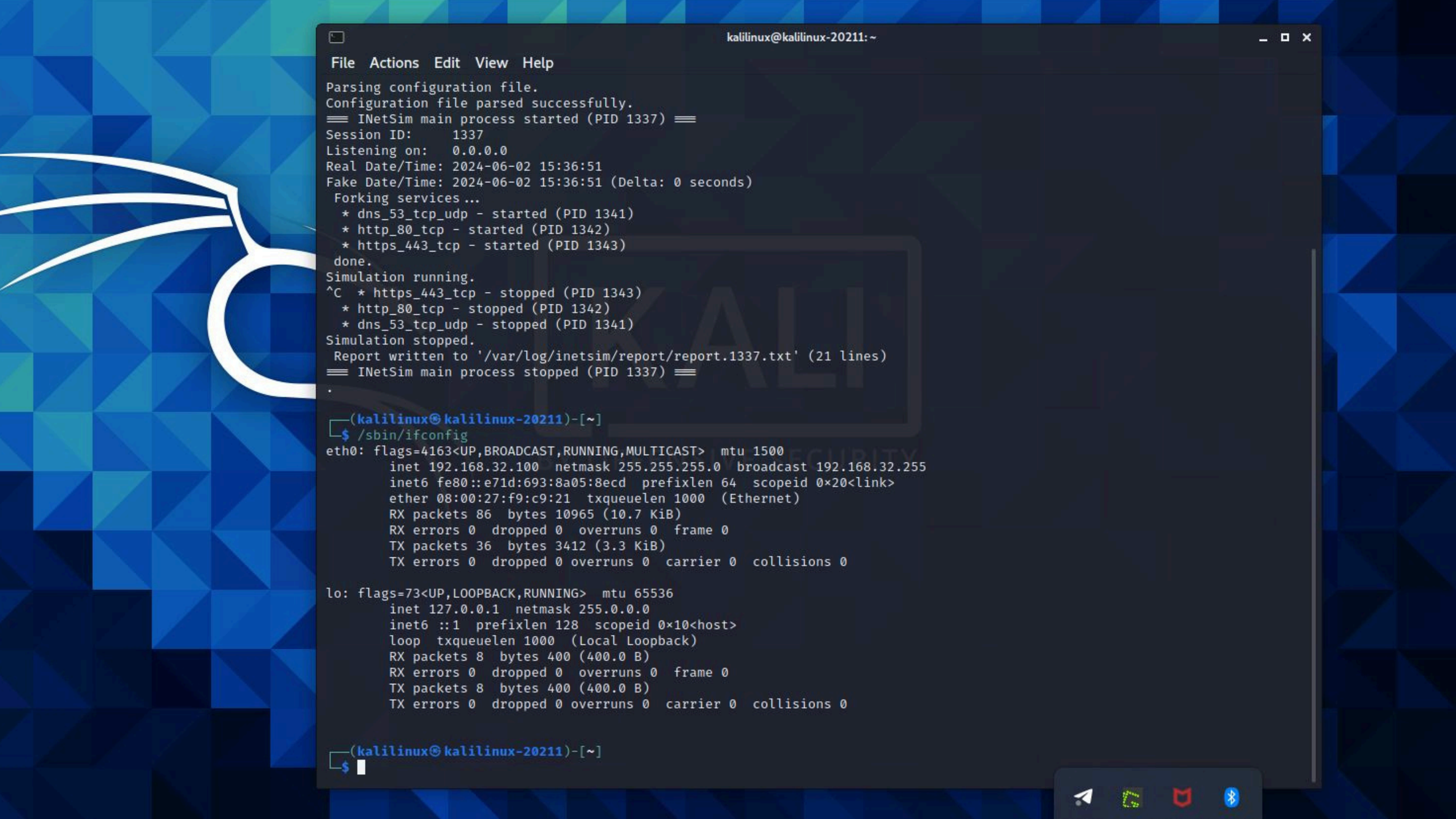
ANDIAMO A CREARE UNA NUOVA POLICY NEL FIREWALL DI WINDOWS 7 PER CONSENTIRE LA CONNESSIONE TRA LE 2 MACCHINE VIRTUALI

3. MACADDRESS UTERALI

ORA ANDIAMO A VEDERE COME CAMBIANO I MAC ADDRESS NELLE 2 MACCHINE VIRTUALI


INetSim default HTML page - Windows Internet Explorer
http://epicode.internal/
Bing
Preferiti
Siti suggeriti
Prompt dei comandi
Microsoft Windows [Versione 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. Tutti i diritti riservati.
C:\Users\w7prova>ipconfig
Configurazione IP di Windows
Scheda Ethernet Connessione alla rete locale (LAN):
Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
Indirizzo IPv6 locale rispetto al collegamento . : fe80::a0f3:7a73:7bb:f40b%11
Indirizzo IPv4. . . . . : 192.168.32.101
Subnet mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Gateway predefinito . . . . . : 192.168.32.255
Scheda Tunnel isatap.{B2CD7C13-D5C5-4C1C-90D1-0E288FE2768B}:
Stato supporto. . . . . : Supporto disconnesso
Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
C:\Users\w7prova>
Fine
Internet | Modalità protetta: attivata
100%
IT
22:42
02/06/2024

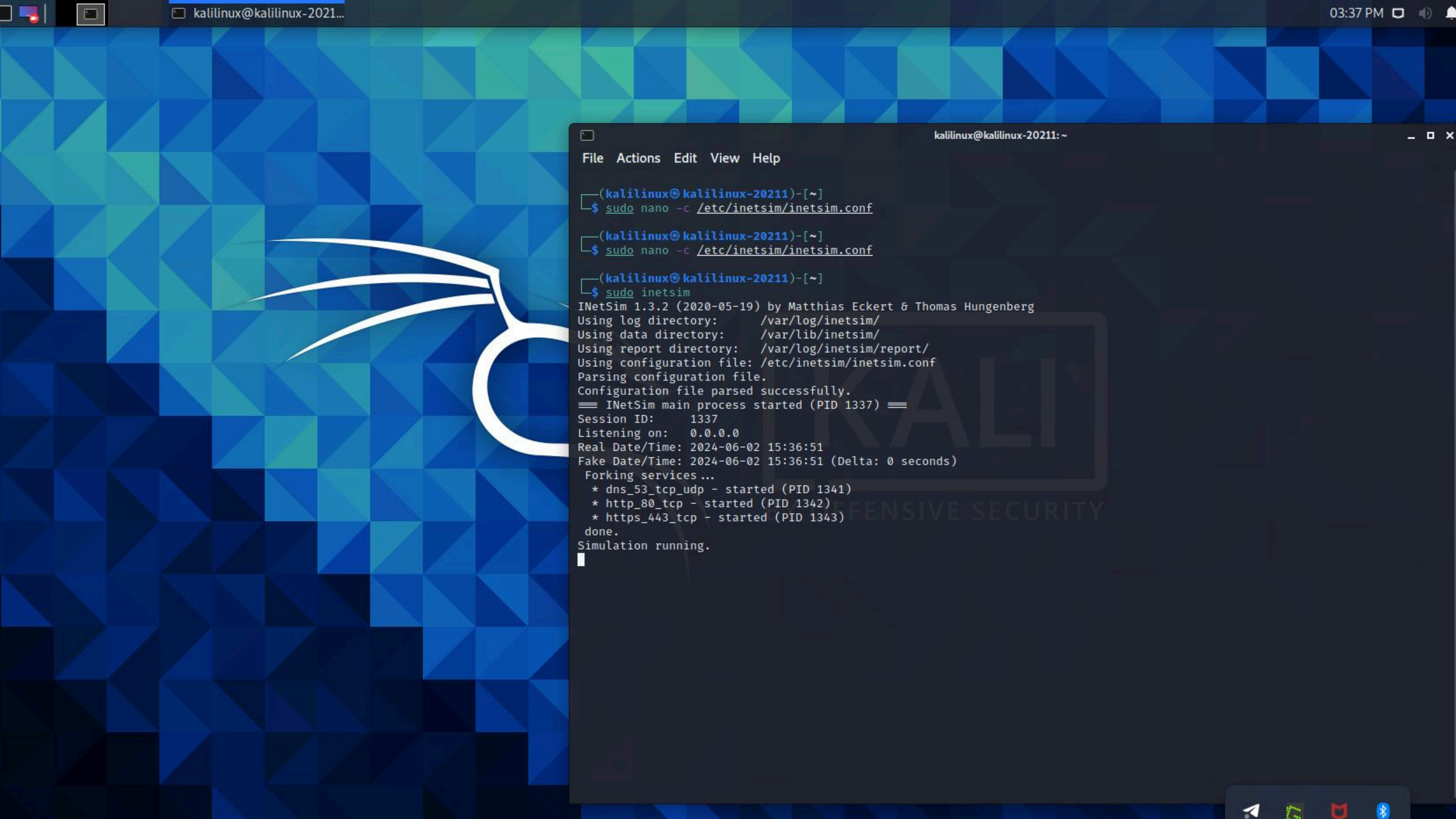

Prompt dei comandi
Scheda Ethernet Connessione alla rete locale (LAN):
Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
Descrizione . . . . . : Scheda desktop Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT
Indirizzo fisico. . . . . : 08-00-27-3B-59-9F
DHCP abilitato. . . . . : No
Configurazione automatica abilitata : Sì
Indirizzo IPv6 locale rispetto al collegamento . : fe80::a0f3:7a73:7bb:f40b%11(Preferenziale)
Indirizzo IPv4. . . . . : 192.168.32.101(Preferenziale)
Subnet mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Gateway predefinito . . . . . : 192.168.32.255
IAID DHCPv6 . . . . . : 235405351
DUID Client DHCPv6. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-2D-AC-90-24-08-00-27-3B-59-9F
Server DNS . . . . . : 192.168.32.100
NetBIOS su TCP/IP . . . . . : Attivato
Scheda Tunnel isatap.{B2CD7C13-D5C5-4C1C-90D1-0E288FE2768B}:
Stato supporto. . . . . : Supporto disconnesso
Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
Descrizione . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
Indirizzo fisico. . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-E0
DHCP abilitato. . . . . : No
Configurazione automatica abilitata : Sì
C:\Users\w7prova>
Strumenti
100%
IT
22:43
02/06/2024

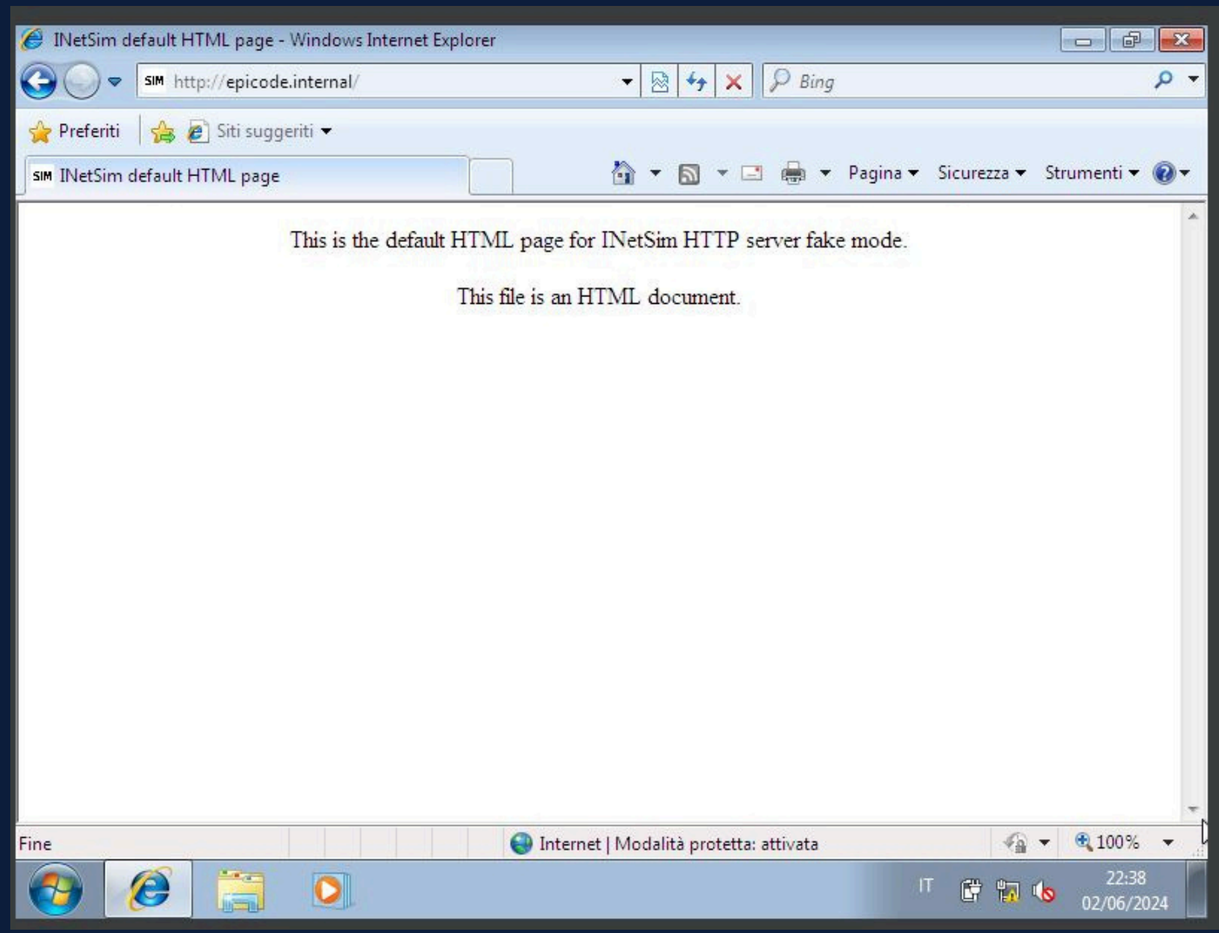

kalilinux@kalilinux-20211: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
Parsing configuration file.
Configuration file parsed successfully.
=== INetSim main process started (PID 1337) ===
Session ID: 1337
Listening on: 0.0.0.0
Real Date/Time: 2024-06-02 15:36:51
Fake Date/Time: 2024-06-02 15:36:51 (Delta: 0 seconds)
Forking services ...
* dns_53_tcp_udp - started (PID 1341)
* http_80_tcp - started (PID 1342)
* https_443_tcp - started (PID 1343)
done.
Simulation running.
^C * https_443_tcp - stopped (PID 1343)
* http_80_tcp - stopped (PID 1342)
* dns_53_tcp_udp - stopped (PID 1341)
Simulation stopped.
Report written to '/var/log/inetsim/report/report.1337.txt' (21 lines)
=== INetSim main process stopped (PID 1337) ===
.
(kalilinux㉿kalilinux-20211)-[~]
$ /sbin/ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.32.100 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.32.255
inet6 fe80::e71d:693:8a05:8ecd prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>
ether 08:00:27:f9:c9:21 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 86 bytes 10965 (10.7 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 36 bytes 3412 (3.3 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 0×10<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
(kalilinux㉿kalilinux-20211)-[~]
$

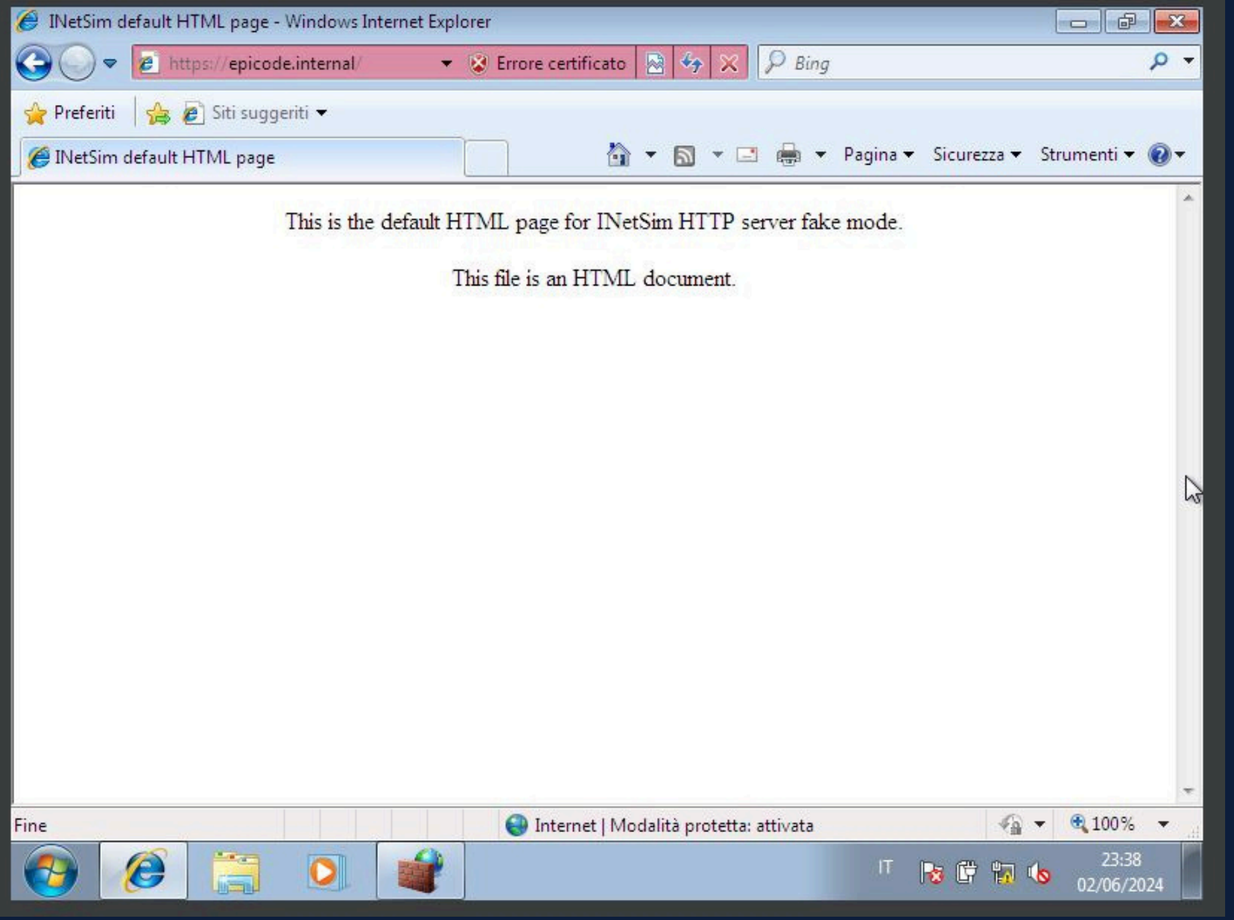
1 PER VERIFICARE DI AVER INSERITO TUTTI GLI INDIRIZZI CORRETTAMENTE SU WINDOWS 7 DIGITIAMO IL COMANDO IPCONFIG SUL PROMPT DEI COMANDI
SUCCESSIVAMENTE PER VERIFICARE IL MAC ADDRESS (L'INDIRIZZO UNIVOCO DELLA SCHEDA DI RETE DELLA MACCHINA VIRTUALE) ANDREMO A DIGITARE IPCONFIG/ALL E CI MOSTRERA' ANCHE IL NOSTRO INDIRIZZO MAC CHE CORRISPONDE A:
08--00--27--3B--59--9F
SU KALI INVECE ANDREMO SUL TERMINALE E DIGITEREMO /SBIN/ IFCONFIG E CI MOSTRERA' ANCHE IL MAC ADDRESS CHE CORRISPONDE A:
08--00--27--F9--C9:21

4 AVVIO INETSIM

ORA STARTIAMO INETSIM E VEDIAMO SE RISOLVE IL DOMINIO EPICODE.INTERNAL CON HTTP E HTTPS


kalilinux@kalilinux-2021...
03:37 PM
kalilinux@kalilinux-20211: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kalilinux㉿kalilinux-20211)-[~]
$ sudo nano -c /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
(kalilinux㉿kalilinux-20211)-[~]
$ sudo nano -c /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
(kalilinux㉿kalilinux-20211)-[~]
$ sudo inetsim
INetSim 1.3.2 (2020-05-19) by Matthias Eckert & Thomas Hungenberg
Using log directory: /var/log/inetsim/
Using data directory: /var/lib/inetsim/
Using report directory: /var/log/inetsim/report/
Using configuration file: /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
Parsing configuration file.
Configuration file parsed successfully.
=== INetSim main process started (PID 1337) ===
Session ID: 1337
Listening on: 0.0.0.0
Real Date/Time: 2024-06-02 15:36:51
Fake Date/Time: 2024-06-02 15:36:51 (Delta: 0 seconds)
Forking services ...
* dns_53_tcp_udp - started (PID 1341)
* http_80_tcp - started (PID 1342)
* https_443_tcp - started (PID 1343)
done.
Simulation running.

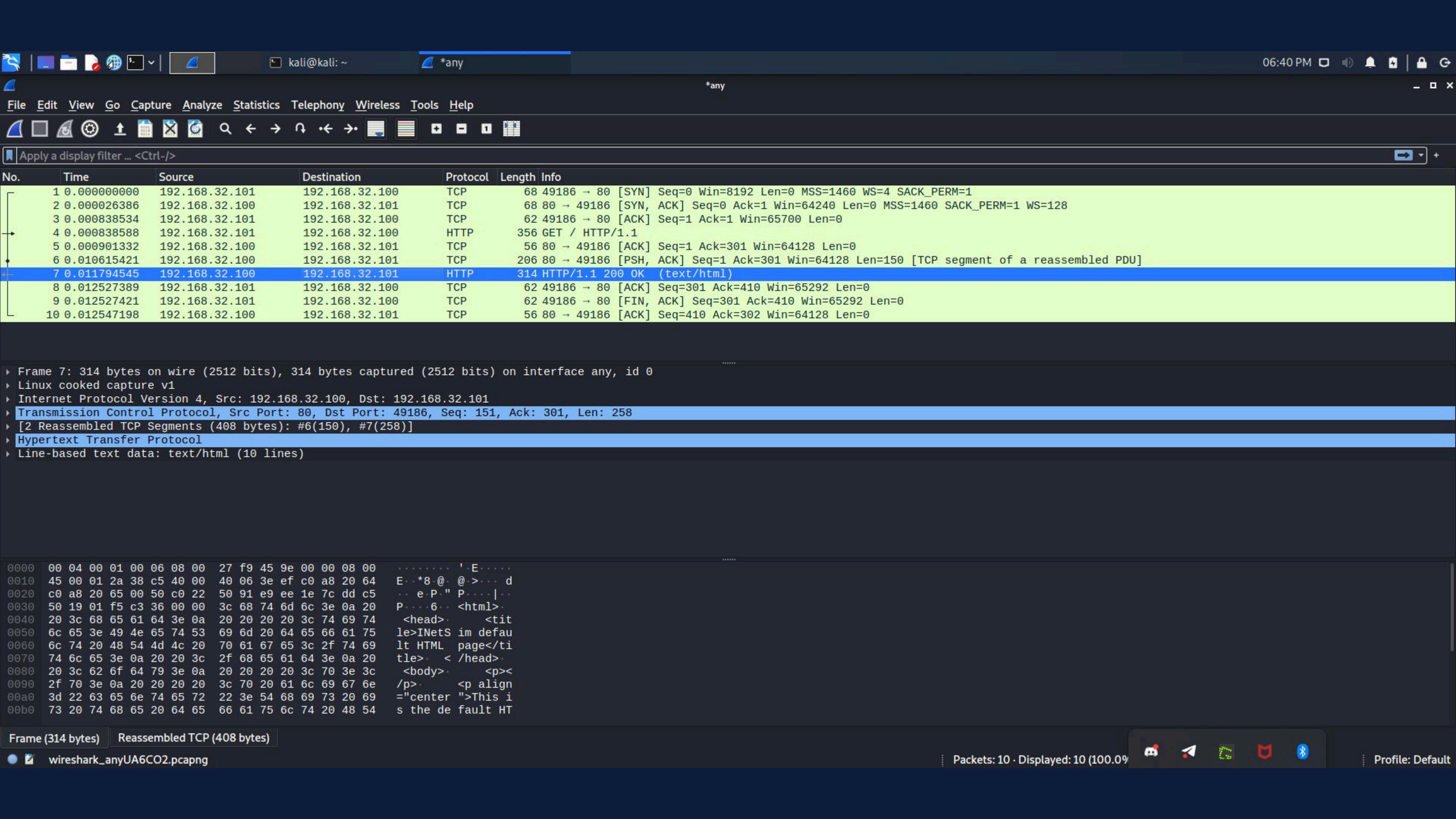

INetSim default HTML page - Windows Internet Explorer
http://epicode.internal/
Bing
Preferiti
Siti suggeriti
INetSim default HTML page
Pagina
Sicurezza
Strumenti
This is the default HTML page for INetSim HTTP server fake mode.
This file is an HTML document.
Fine
Internet | Modalità protetta: attivata
100%
IT
22:38
02/06/2024


INetSim default HTML page - Windows Internet Explorer
https://epicode.internal/
Errore certificato
Bing
Preferiti
Siti suggeriti
INetSim default HTML page
Pagina
Sicurezza
Strumenti
This is the default HTML page for INetSim HTTP server fake mode.
This file is an HTML document.
Fine
Internet | Modalità protetta: attivata
100%
IT
23:38
02/06/2024

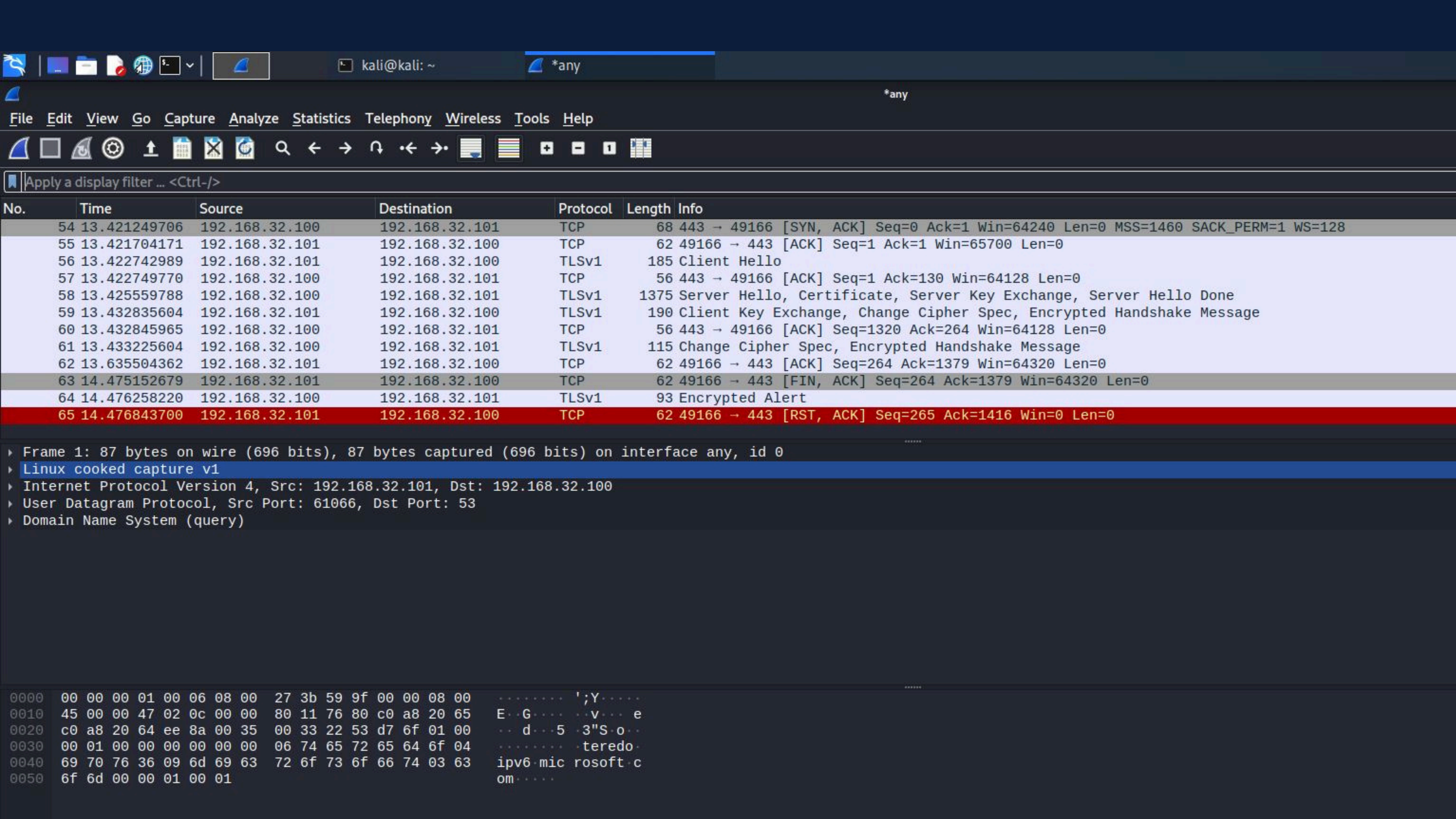
SU KALI LANCIAMO IL COMANDO “SUDO INETSIM” PER AVVIARE LA SIMULAZIONE .
ORA APRIAMO IL BROWSER DI WINDOWS 7 E NELLA BARRA DI RICERCA DIGITIAMO HTTP/HTTPS “EPICODE.INTERNAL.
NOTEREMO CHE DIGITANDO HTTPS IL BROWSER CI AVVERTIRA’ CHE C’E’ UN CERTIFICATO DI SICUREZZA MANCANTE

5 WIRESHARK

ORA ANDIAMO A TRACCIARE I PACCHETTI HTTPS E HTTP CON WIRESHARK


kali@kali: ~
*any
06:40 PM
*any
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
1 0.000000000 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 68 49186 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
2 0.000026386 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 68 80 → 49186 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
3 0.000838534 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49186 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65700 Len=0
4 0.000838588 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 HTTP 356 GET / HTTP/1.1
5 0.000901332 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 56 80 → 49186 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=301 Win=64128 Len=0
6 0.010615421 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 206 80 → 49186 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=301 Win=64128 Len=150 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
7 0.011794545 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 HTTP 314 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
8 0.012527389 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49186 → 80 [ACK] Seq=301 Ack=410 Win=65292 Len=0
9 0.012527421 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49186 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=301 Ack=410 Win=65292 Len=0
10 0.012547198 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 56 80 → 49186 [ACK] Seq=410 Ack=302 Win=64128 Len=0
Frame 7: 314 bytes on wire (2512 bits), 314 bytes captured (2512 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.32.100, Dst: 192.168.32.101
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 49186, Seq: 151, Ack: 301, Len: 258
[2 Reassembled TCP Segments (408 bytes): #6(150), #7(258)]
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Line-based text data: text/html (10 lines)
0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 f9 45 9e 00 00 08 00 .... '·E·····
0010 45 00 01 2a 38 c5 40 00 40 06 3e ef c0 a8 20 64 E··*8·@· @·>··· d
0020 c0 a8 20 65 00 50 c0 22 50 91 e9 ee 1e 7c dd c5 ·· e·P·" P····|··
0030 50 19 01 f5 c3 36 00 00 3c 68 74 6d 6c 3e 0a 20 P····6·· <html>·
0040 20 3c 68 65 61 64 3e 0a 20 20 20 20 3c 74 69 74 <head>· <tit
0050 6c 65 3e 49 4e 65 74 53 69 6d 20 64 65 66 61 75 le>INetS im defau
0060 6c 74 20 48 54 4d 4c 20 70 61 67 65 3c 2f 74 69 lt HTML page</ti
0070 74 6c 65 3e 0a 20 20 3c 2f 68 65 61 64 3e 0a 20 tle>· < /head>·
0080 20 3c 62 6f 64 79 3e 0a 20 20 20 20 3c 70 3e 3c <body>· <p><
0090 2f 70 3e 0a 20 20 20 20 3c 70 20 61 6c 69 67 6e /p>· <p align
00a0 3d 22 63 65 6e 74 65 72 22 3e 54 68 69 73 20 69 ="center ">This i
00b0 73 20 74 68 65 20 64 65 66 61 75 6c 74 20 48 54 s the de fault HT
Frame (314 bytes)
Reassembled TCP (408 bytes)
wireshark_anyUA6CO2.pcapng
Packets: 10 · Displayed: 10 (100.0%)
Profile: Default

PRIMA DI EFFETTUARE LA RICERCA EPICODE.INTERNAL BISOGNERA' APRIRE WIRESHARK ED IMPOSTARLO SU ANY.
UNA VOLTA FATTO POSSIAMO RICHIEDERE EPICODE.INTERNAL (HTTP) DAL BROWSER DI WINDOWS 7.
DA WIRESHARK POSSIAMO NOTARE CHE IL DISPOSITIVO CHE VUOLE RICEVERE IL PACCHETTO è IL 192.168.32.101 MENTRE CHI LO SPEDISCE E' IL 192.168.32.100.
IL SERVER RESTITUISCE LA PAGINA CORRETTAMENTE MOSTRANDO UN "GET" E UN "200 OK"


kali@kali: ~
*any
*any
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
54 13.421249706 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 68 443 → 49166 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
55 13.421704171 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49166 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65700 Len=0
56 13.422742989 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TLSv1 185 Client Hello
57 13.422749770 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 56 443 → 49166 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=130 Win=64128 Len=0
58 13.425559788 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TLSv1 1375 Server Hello, Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
59 13.432835604 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TLSv1 190 Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
60 13.432845965 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TCP 56 443 → 49166 [ACK] Seq=1320 Ack=264 Win=64128 Len=0
61 13.433225604 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TLSv1 115 Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
62 13.635504362 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49166 → 443 [ACK] Seq=264 Ack=1379 Win=64320 Len=0
63 14.475152679 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49166 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=264 Ack=1379 Win=64320 Len=0
64 14.476258220 192.168.32.100 192.168.32.101 TLSv1 93 Encrypted Alert
65 14.476843700 192.168.32.101 192.168.32.100 TCP 62 49166 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=265 Ack=1416 Win=0 Len=0
Frame 1: 87 bytes on wire (696 bits), 87 bytes captured (696 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.32.101, Dst: 192.168.32.100
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61066, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)
0000 00 00 00 01 00 06 08 00 27 3b 59 9f 00 00 08 00 ';Y
0010 45 00 00 47 02 0c 00 00 80 11 76 80 c0 a8 20 65 E G v e
0020 c0 a8 20 64 ee 8a 00 35 00 33 22 53 d7 6f 01 00 d 5 3"S o
0030 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 74 65 72 65 64 6f 04 teredo
0040 69 70 76 36 09 6d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 03 63 ipv6 mic rosoft c
0050 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 om

LA PROCEDURA PER IMPOSTARE WIRESHARK E‘ LA STESSA DI PRIMA.
IN QUESTO CASO E’ POSSIBILE VEDERE CHE LA CHIAMATA E’ CRIPTATA POICHE’ DOPO IL THREE-WAY-HEADSHAKE VENGONO SCAMBIATE LE CHIAVI DI CRIPTAZIONE E DECRIPTAZIONE, QUESTO CI FA CAPIRE CHE LA RICHIESTA E’ DI TIPO HTTPS


FINE
PRESENTAZIONE
CYBERPUNK
RICCARDO LEPORE