Anonymity and DOS

S2Day7Anon.md

Recalling

LASTTIME TOPICS

Topics

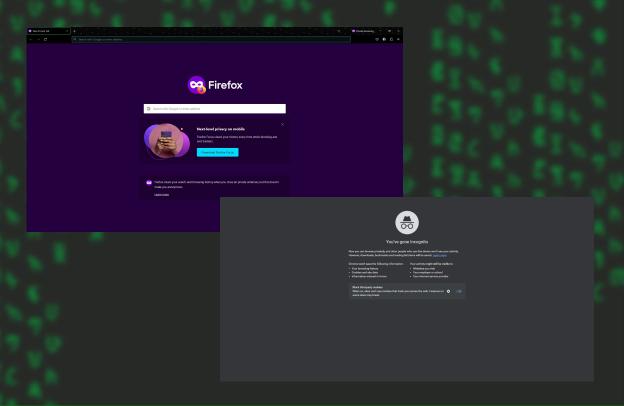
- Anonymity
- Methods of Anonymity
- IP and MAC
- DarkWeb
- DOS and DDOS
- How to do

Anonymity

- Anony/unknown in amharic is የማይታወቅ
- When Black Hat Hackers do Security tests on some target, They will be unknown
- This is because they are doing illegal things so they try to be anonymous/የማይታወቅ ሰው
- Keeping your identity private, but not your actions.
 - For example, using a fake name to post messages to a social media platform.
- Anonymity is Simply using a fake Profile/Location/Identity/personality

Online Privacy

- What do you think about incognito/privacy tabs?
- Do they give as privacy?
- These Programs are simply not logging what we are doing(aka history,cache,cookie) but still the site we visit with this program will have our ip and other informations also our ISP/internet service provider/ will know.
- Therefore, they dont give as real privacy. So how can we get that?

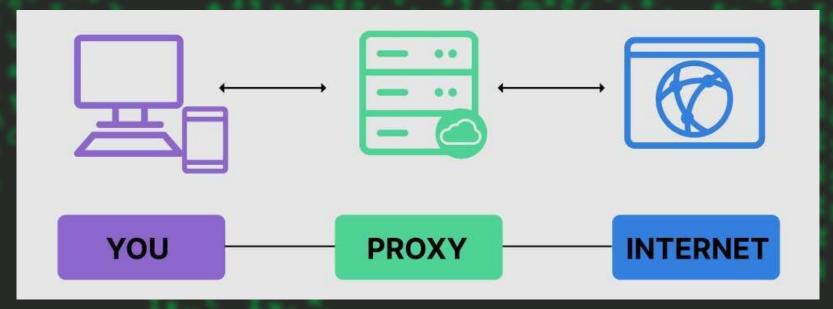


Methods of Anonymity

- There are several ways to be protected or to be Anonymous on the internet.
- These methods can change our identity, location or personality.
 - 1. Proxychains
 - 2. Tor Network
 - 3. VPN
 - 4. Mac change
 - 5. Incognito
 - 6. Secured OS
 - 7. Temp mail
 - 8. Temp number

What is Proxy Server?

- A proxy server is a system or router that provides a gateway between users and the internet.
 Therefore, it helps prevent cyber attackers from entering a private network.
- Proxy means intermediary/መካከለኛ



...means

```
YOU -> Internet

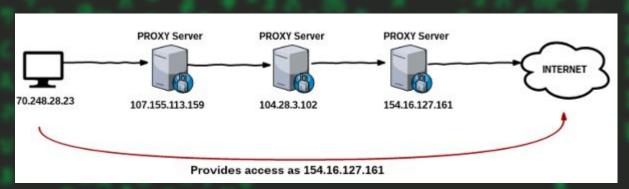
196.125.23.2 -> 196.125.23.2

YOU -> Proxy -> Internet

196.125.23.2 -> 173.14.114.32-> 173.14.114.32
```

ProxyChains

- We have seen what proxy is so lets see what Proxy chains are.
- Proxy chain is simply a chain of proxys.
- We have a lot of proxy lists so our request will pass through lot of proxys.
- This will hide our IP.



• Here our 1st IP was 70.248.28.23 but the Internet(webserver,...) know as 154.16.127.161

Types of ProxyChains

Based on the path we follow There are 4 Types of proxychains.

- 1. Dynamic chain
- 2. Strict Chain
- 3. Round Robin Chain
- 4. Random Chain

Dynamic Chain

- Dynamic Chaining is That way the proxy Servers are chained is as the proxy list given.
- If there is <u>any server that is not working</u> it will be <u>skipped</u>.
- If any of them doesn't work it will be broken and display errors.

```
socks5 192.168.67.78 1080 lamer secret
http 192.168.89.3 8080 justu hidden
socks4 192.168.1.49 1080
http 192.168.39.93 8080
```

Strict Chain

- All Proxies chained in the order as the are listed.
- All proxies Have to be up and working, if <u>one server is not</u> working it will <u>display error</u>

Round Robin chain

- It follows the order of the proxy list
- It will skip if 1 proxy is not working
- If all the proxies not working it will start again and check them.
 - This makes it different from Dynamic chain

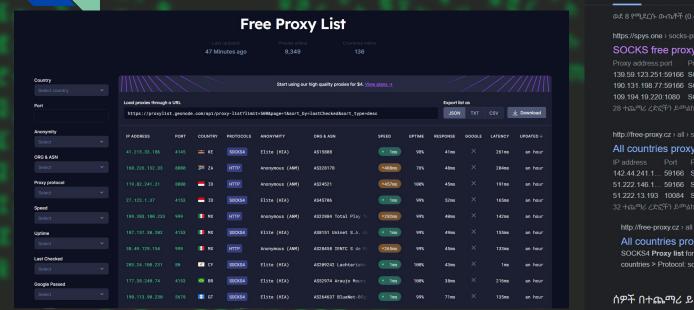
Random Chain

- It will choose some Proxy server Randomly and creates chain in random order.
- Not working will be Skipped!
- Each Request will be in random sequence of servers.

```
!!!need more proxies!!!
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 195.14.22.173:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 117.160.250.163:82
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 195.8.249.242:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                            ... 34.135.0.68:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 185.120.38.121:8080
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 127.0.0.1:9050
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 120.37.121.209:9091
[proxychains] Random chain
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 117.54.114.33:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 218.201.71.75:8060
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 8.210.52.87:8080
!!!need more proxies!!!
[proxychains] Random chain
                            ... 127.0.0.1:9050
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 34.135.0.68:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                117.160.250.163:82
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 117.54.114.33:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 8.210.52.87:8080
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 218.201.71.75:8060
[proxychains] Random chain
                                43.255.113.232:83
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 195.8.249.242:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 120.37.121.209:9091
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 185.120.38.121:8080
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 195.14.22.173:80
!!!need more proxies!!!
[proxychains] Random chain
                           ... 185.120.38.121:8080
[proxychains] Random chain
                            ... 43.255.113.232:83
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 8.210.52.87:8080
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 120.37.121.209:9091
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 117.160.250.163:82
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 195.8.249.242:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                            ... 195.14.22.173:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 218.201.71.75:8060
[proxychains] Random chain
                                 127.0.0.1:9050
[proxychains] Random chain
                                34.135.0.68:80
[proxychains] Random chain
                            ... 117.54.114.33:80
```

demo

Getting Working Free Proxy Server is hard, But Hackers Most of the time Buy Some VIP servers, so they can do anything what they want.





- 1. Find some Proxy servers to use.
 - a. google.com
 - b. https://geonode.com/

Google

proxy servers free list

```
...
GNU nano 5.4
# proxychains.conf VER 4.x
         HTTP, SOCKS4a, SOCKS5 tunneling proxifier with DNS.
  The option below identifies how the ProxyList is treated.
 only one option should be uncommented at time,
# otherwise the last appearing option will be accepted
#dynamic chain
# Dynamic - Each connection will be done via chained proxies
# all proxies chained in the order as they appear in the list
# at least one proxy must be online to play in chain
# (dead proxies are skipped)
# otherwise EINTR is returned to the app
strict_chain
# Strict - Each connection will be done via chained proxies
# all proxies chained in the order as they appear in the list
# all proxies must be online to play in chain
# otherwise EINTR is returned to the app
#round robin chain
# Round Robin - Each connection will be done via chained proxies
# of chain len length
# all proxies chained in the order as they appear in the list
# at least one proxy must be online to play in chain
# (dead proxies are skipped).
# the start of the current proxy chain is the proxy after the last
# proxy in the previously invoked proxy chain.
# if the end of the proxy chain is reached while looking for proxies
# start at the beginning again.
# otherwise EINTR is returned to the app
# These semantics are not guaranteed in a multithreaded environment.
```

GNU nano 5.4 proxychains.conf VER 4.x HTTP, SOCKS4a, SOCKS5 tunneling proxifier with DNS. # The option below identifies how the ProxyList is treated. only one option should be uncommented at time, otherwise the last appearing option will be accepted dynamic_chain # Dynamic - Each connection will be done via chained proxies all proxies chained in the order as they appear in the list # at least one proxy must be online to play in chain # (dead proxies are skipped) # otherwise EINTR is returned to the app #strict chain # Strict - Each connection will be done via chained proxies # all proxies chained in the order as they appear in the list # all proxies must be online to play in chain otherwise EINTR is returned to the app

#
[ProxyList]
add proxy here ...
meanwile
defaults set to "tor"
socks4 127.0.0.1 9050

[ProxyList] http 117.160.250.163 82 http 218.201.71.75 8060 http 43.255.113.232 83 http 120.37.121.209 9091 http 8.210.52.87 8080 http 117.54.114.33 80 http 195.8.249.242 80 http 185.120.38.121 8080 http 195.14.22.173 http 34.135.0.68 80 # meanwile # defaults set to "tor" socks4 127.0.0.1 9050

2. Open /etc/proxychains4.conf

- A. Turn on any kind proxychain you need
- B. Put your proxy servers

- 3. Accessing with proxychains
 - command.
 - Find a working proxy server and you are good to go! [proxychains] Dynamic chain ... 142.93.250.71:59166 ... timeout

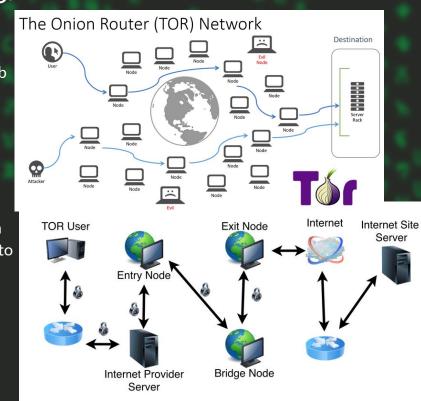
---(nathan® Nathan)-[~]
--\$ proxychains nmap scanme.nmap.org

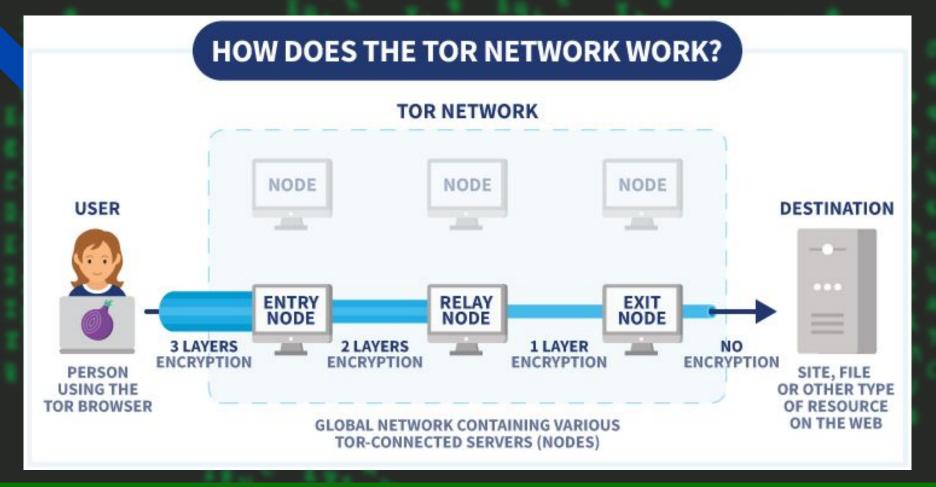
\$ proxychains curl ifconfig.me

by Nathan Hailu

T.O.R/The Onion Routing/ Network

- Tor is an open-source privacy network that enables anonymous web browsing.
- The worldwide Tor computer network uses secure, encrypted protocols to ensure that users' online privacy is protected.
- Tor users' digital data and communications are shielded using a layered approach that resembles the nested layers of an onion.
- Tor uses an onion-style routing technique for transmitting data.
- When you use the Tor browser to digitally communicate or access a website, the Tor network does not directly connect your computer to that website.
- Instead, the traffic from your browser is intercepted by Tor and bounced to a random number of other Tor users' computers before passing the request to its final website destination.

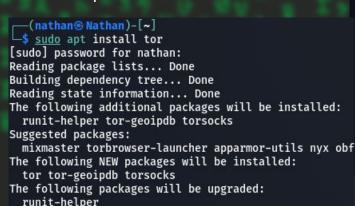




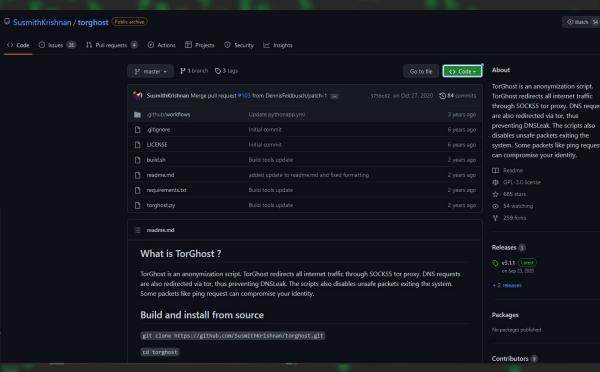


torghost

- Clone it from github
 - https://github.com/SusmithKrish nan/torghost
- Install tor
- Open it!



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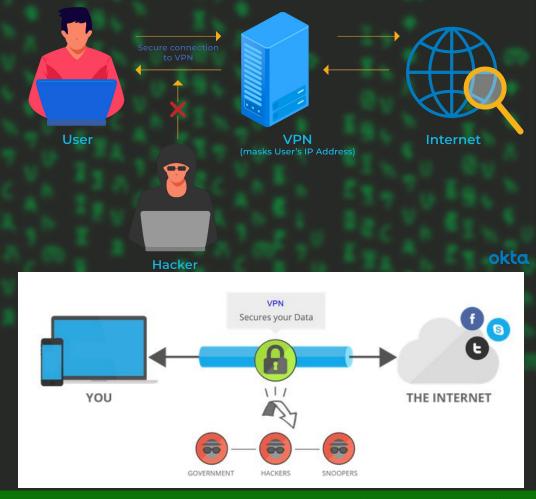


```
$ sudo python3 torghost.py
                                              [08:21:35] Checking for update...
                                              3.1.1
                                              [08:21:36] Torghost is up to date!
                                                                                                        —(nathan⊛Nathan)-[~/torghost]
                                                                                                       [08:21:43] Always check for updates using -u option
                                                                                                       [08:21:43] Writing torcc file
                                                                                                       [done]
                                                                                                       [08:21:43] Configuring DNS resolv.conf file..
                                                                                                       done
                                                                                                       [08:21:43] Stopping tor service
                                                                                                       [done]
                                                                                                       [08:21:43] Starting new tor daemon
                                                                                                       [done]
                                                                                                       [08:21:44] setting up iptables rules
                                                  Torghost usage:
                                                                                                       [done]
                                                         --start
                                                                       Start Torghost
                                                                                                       [08:21:45] Fetching current IP...
                                                                       Request new tor exit node
                                                        --switch
                                                                                                      [08:21:45] CURRENT IP : 209.141.51.30
                                                         --stop
                                                                       Stop Torghost
—(nathan⊛ Nathan)-[~]
                                                        --help
                                                                       print(this help and exit)
sit clone https://github.com/SusmithKrishnan/torghost
Cloning into 'torghost'...
                                                        --update
                                                                       check for update
remote: Enumerating objects: 236, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (63/63), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (21/21), done.
                                                                     —(nathan⊛Nathan)-[~/torghost]
remote: Total 236 (delta 44), reused 42 (delta 42), pack-reused 173
                                                                    sudo python3 torghost.py --stop
Receiving objects: 100% (236/236), 65.80 KiB | 137.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (121/121), done.
                                                                    [sudo] password for nathan:
—(nathan⊛ Nathan)-[~]
                                                                    [08:40:49] Flushing iptables, resetting to default
s cd torghost
                                                                    done
___(nathan⊛ Nathan)-[~/torghost]
_$ ls
                                                                    [08:40:50] Restarting Network manager
                                                                    Failed to restart network-manager.service: Unit network-manager.service not found.
build.sh LICENSE readme.md requirements.txt torghost.py
                                                                     done
                                                                    [08:40:50] Fetching current IP...
                                                                    [08:40:53] CURRENT IP : 196
           Your last Proxy IP will be shown(Public IP)
```

—(nathan⊛Nathan)-[~/torghost]

VPNs

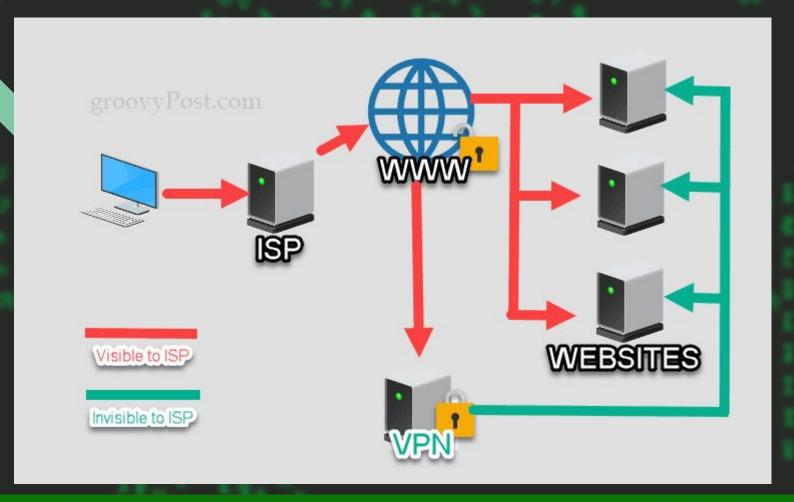
- VPN means Virtual Private Network.
- a service that helps you stay private online.
- A VPN establishes a secure, encrypted connection between your computer and the internet, providing a private tunnel for your data and communications while you use public networks



VPN...

- There are a lot of VPNS, those are paid and free
- The paid are more secured and private, still the free are Good
- Example: Nord VPN, Proton VPN, windscribe VPN,...





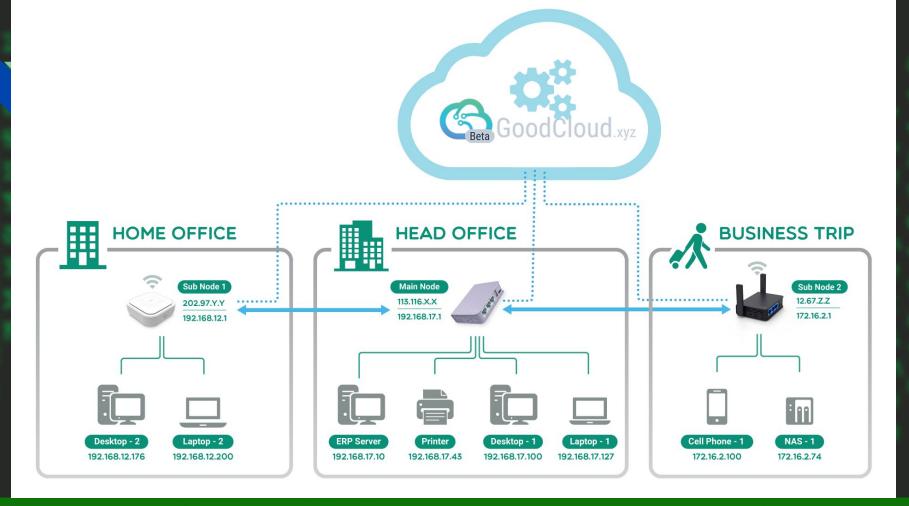


Buying premium VPNS are good.

Types of VPN

A) SITE to SITE

- This is most commonly used to join company networks together over the Internet
- allowing multiple locations to communicate over the Internet as if they were local.
- Router + Routers



Cont...

B) Remote Access VPN

- involves the client's computer creating a virtual interface that behaves as if it is on a client's network
 - Hacking game utilizes `OpenVPN`, which makes a TUN Adapter letting us access the labs
- When analyzing these VPNs, an important piece to consider is the routing table that is created when joining the VPN.
- If the VPN only creates routes for specific networks (ex: 10.10.10.0/24), this is called a `Split-Tunnel VPN`, meaning the Internet connection is not going out of the VPN.
- This is great for Hacking Games because it provides access to the Lab without the privacy concern of monitoring your internet connection

Ę

```
7: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 500
    link/none
    inet 10.10.14.36/23 scope global tun0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 dead:beef:2::1022/64 scope global
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::4e40:b7ac:feb4:4807/64 scope link stable-privacy proto kernel_ll
        valid_lft forever_preferred_lft forever
```

Additional Network Interface

These are all my Interfaces on my computer.

Foreach interfaces to work and communicate with the router they need to have Routing paths.

```
rexder@HunterMachine ~> ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: eth0: <NO-CARRIER, BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq codel state DOWN group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 14:cb:19:68:78:58 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlan0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 gdisc noqueue state UP group default glen 1000
   link/ether 18:cc:18:3b:bc:35 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 192.168.1.8/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlan0
       valid lft 84096sec preferred lft 84096sec
   inet6 fe80::c204:b6e0:e705:db7d/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
4: tailscale0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1280 qdisc fq codel state UNKNOWN group de
fault glen 500
   link/none
   inet 100.93.152.106/32 scope global tailscale0
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
   inet6 fd7a:115c:ale0::2601:986a/128 scope global
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
   inet6 fe80::a662:906:3f9b:af85/64 scope link stable-privacy proto kernel ll
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
5: docker0: <NO-CARRIER, BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:86:03:01:00 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
7: tun0: <POINTOPOINT, MULTICAST, NOARP, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 gdisc fg codel state UNKNOWN group default
alen 500
    link/none
   inet 10.10.14.36/23 scope global tun0
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 dead:beef:2::1022/64 scope global
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 fe80::4e40:b7ac:feb4:4807/64 scope link stable-privacy proto kernel ll
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
```

```
rexder@HunterMachine ~> ip route

default via 192.168.1.1 dev wlan0 proto dhcp src 192.168.1.8 metric 600

10.10.10.0/23 via 10.10.14.1 dev tun0

10.10.14.0/23 dev tun0 proto kernel scope link src 10.10.14.36

10.129.0.0/16 via 10.10.14.1 dev tun0

172.17.0.0/16 dev docker0 proto kernel scope link src 172.17.0.1 linkdown
192.168.1.0/24 dev wlan0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.8 metric 600
```

As You see out TUNO network have a route.

Cont...

C) SSL VPN

- essentially a VPN that is done within our web browser and is becoming increasingly common as web browsers are becoming capable of doing anything.
- These will stream applications or entire desktop sessions to your web browser.

Mac Changer

- As We saw MAC address can tell about our Device.
- SO, if we changed that we can change our device id.

```
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.1.7 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
inet6_fe80::f55a:3099:6bf5:ee5b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 06:0c:01:00:8c:60 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
```

- We can use tool called "macchanger" on kali
- 1st turn off the interface you want to change.

```
(nathan⊕ Nathan)-[~]
$\frac{\sudo}{\sudo} macchanger -r wlan0

Current MAC: 06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)

Permanent MAC: 06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)

New MAC: fe:1a:bb:6f:73:d2 (unknown)
```

- Turn it on now!
- You can add your specific MAC with -m option

___(nathan⊕Nathan)-[~] \$\frac{\sudo}{\sudo} \text{ if config wlan0 up}

New MAC:

```
root@kali:-# macchanger -l
                             Vendor
                             XEROX CORPORATION
                             XEROX CORPORATION
                   00:00:02 - XEROX CORPORATION

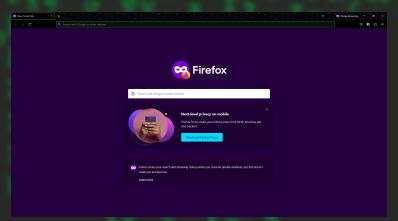
    XEROX CORPORATION

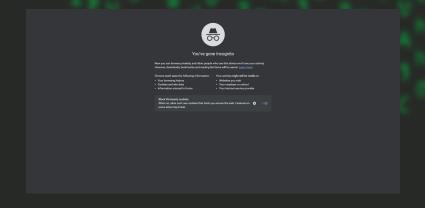
                             XEROX CORPORATION
                           - XEROX CORPORATION
                -(nathan⊛Nathan)-[~/torghost]
              —$ macchanger -s wlan@
             Current MAC:
                             06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)
             Permanent MAC: 06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)
        (nathan⊕Nathan)-[~]
macchanger -s wlan0
     Current MAC: 1a:b8:ce:b7:5d:eb (unknown)
     Permanent MAC: 06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)
   sudo macchanger -m 00:d0:70:00:20:69 wlan0
              06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)
Permanent MAC: 06:0c:01:00:8c:6d (unknown)
```

00:d0:70:00:20:69 (LONG WELL ELECTRONICS CORP.)

Incognito mode

- This is a mode that browsers have.
- This will help you to have a browser with out logging your history, cookies, cache,...
- This will help you when you are try to surf some site but if you dont need the site to know your identity, you can use this because it doesnt have any recording process.

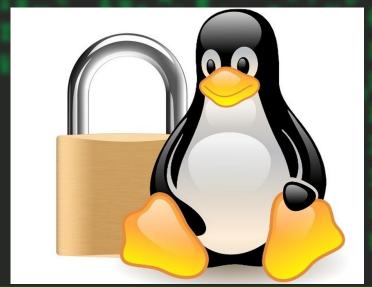




Secure OS

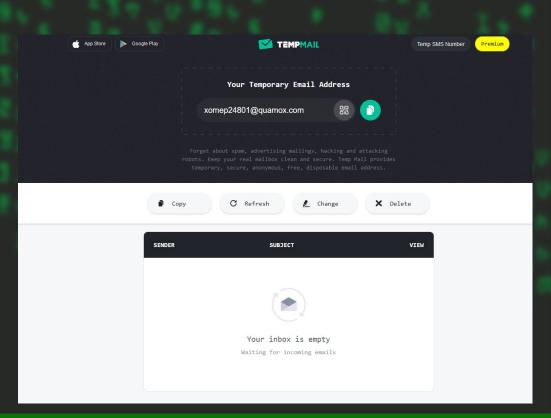
- This are Operating systems, that have a security and privacy feature.
- Windows and Mac OS will record some of your activity also they are not good on privacy and security.
- There for the always Best OS Linux is always recommended when you

think about privacy and Security.



Temporary mail

- While You do some pentest you dont have to expose your email and profile for this purpose u need fake emails,
- but if you dont have to time create one you can use fake email providers.
- https://temp-mail.org/
- It have a browser extention too



Exercise 1

10 min

- 1. Interact with torghost
- 2. Change your mac to 00:d0:70:00:20:69
- 3. Create a fake email

True anonymity is hard

- Every server you connect to on the internet be it a web server, a mail server, or a VPN server can see your IP address. This is a number that uniquely identifies your internet connection and can be easily traced back to you. Achieving true anonymity on the internet therefore requires good operational security (OPSEC) on your part to ensure your real IP address is not revealed.
- Tools that can hide your IP address and protect anonymity include VPNs and the Tor anonymity network, but there's no solution that can guarantee 100% anonymity. Tor is sometimes considered to be more anonymous than VPNs due to its decentralized nature, but it comes at the cost of lower performance, ease of use, and stability.
- Full anonymity is difficult because you must always use anonymity tools for all aspects of your online life, as even a temporary lack of anonymity is sufficient to expose your identity.

Deep web

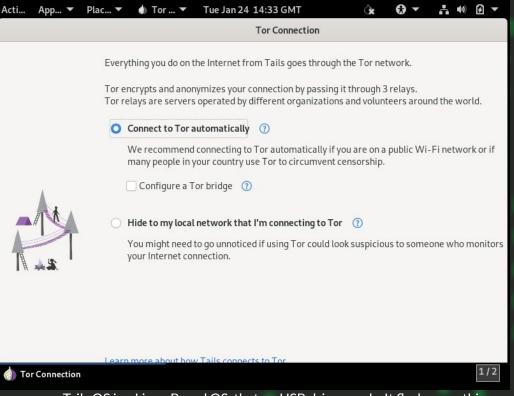
- The deep web refers to all the web pages and data that are not indexed by search engines and cannot be accessed through traditional search methods. It includes content that is protected by passwords, databases, and other security measures.
- Examples of deep web content include private email accounts, online banking portals, subscription-based websites, and more.
- Essentially, the deep web is the part of the internet that is not easily accessible to the general public.

DARK WEB

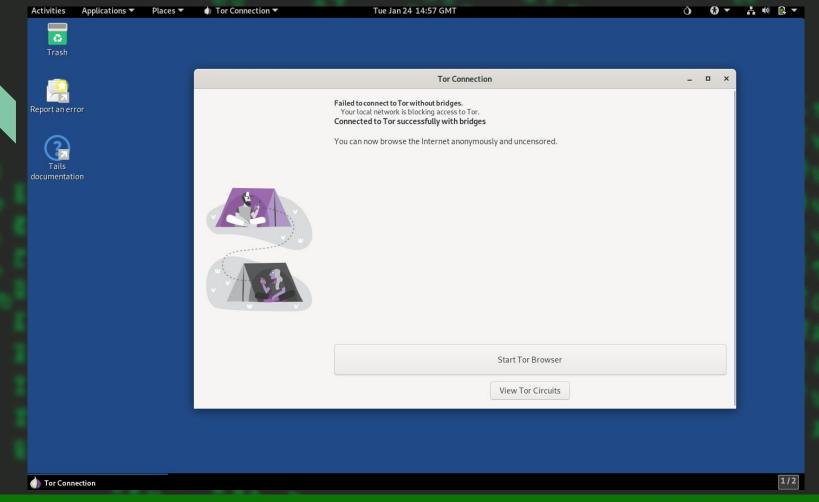
- The dark web is a part of the internet that isn't indexed by search engines.
- You've no doubt heard talk of the "dark web" as a hotbed of criminal activity
- The dark web is a small portion of the deep web that is intentionally hidden and requires specific software or configurations to access.
- It is unique type of internet world.
- Their link ends with .onion , this is because it uses TOR networks.
- Also this kinds of links won't be opened by normal browser.
- For this purpose we need a special .onion reading browser,
 - Example: Tor browser.
- Many kinds of websites are there.
 - You can buy credit card numbers, all manner of drugs, guns, counterfeit money, stolen subscription credentials, hacked Netflix accounts and software that helps you break into other people's computers.
 - Buy login credentials to a \$50,000 Bank of America account, counterfeit \$20 bills, prepaid debit cards, or a "lifetime" Netflix premium account.
 - You can hire hackers to attack computers for you. You can buy usernames and passwords.
- Also there are emailing service sites and normal facebook too(but more secured).
- As you see This side of internet is little bit dangerous because a lot of evil hackers are there.
- For this purpose we have to change our identity, so we use Anonymity.
- ALSO REMEMBER YOUR ISP WONT ALLOW YOU TO ACCESS IT.

sTARTING.

- There are Specific OS that are planned and Made for darkweb access.
- Like,
 - Tails OS
 - Whonix OS
 - Qube OS
- We can use these OS for more Anonymity, but still the dark web sites are not easy to find.
- Also TOR browser is so slow, based on your internet speed, it might not show you the correct result.



 Tails OS is a Linux Based OS, that on USB drivers only. It flashes anything after you shutdown the PC, also Connets to Tor network authomatically when it is turned on



Tor Browser

This is How Tor browser looks it is almost same with firefox but this have more privacy settings.

(nathan⊕ Nathan)-[~]

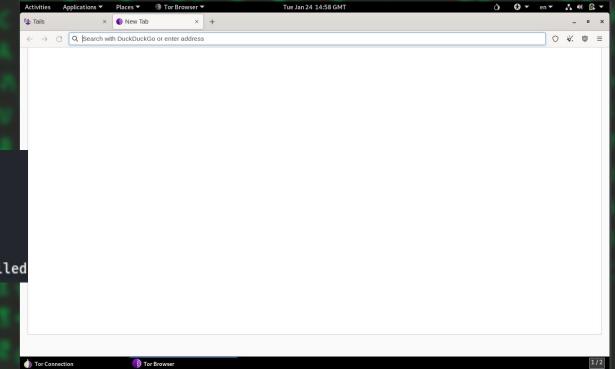
\$ sudo apt install torbrowser-launcher
[sudo] password for nathan:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed

TorBrowser - □ ×

Downloading Tor Browser for the first time.

Downloaded 0.9% (968.0 KiB)

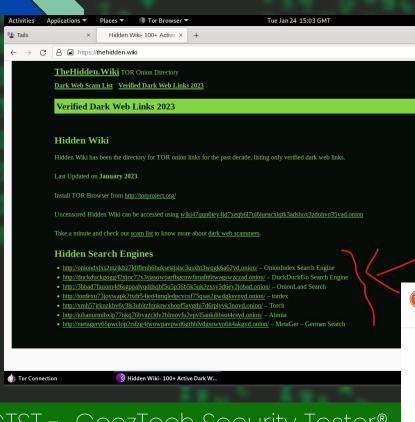
× Cancel



When you try to access websites.



Hidden wiki



Commercial Markets

- http://blackma333zetynnrblc7uidfp2tewhtwpojxxvmty3n4cdsc7iyukad.onion/ BlackMart
- http://caribcc5jik7maeqfit7h34af7ntatggbmlfhyxjnqnrhij7gjt5vtid.onion/ Caribbean Cards
- http://abraxasdegupusel.onion/ Abraxas offline
- http://psyshopshweetovp4em654waimmcjsf7eqifwe2d4qhnluk2b24r6dqd.onion/ Psy Shop Drugs Market
- http://cardzilevs4j4nj6uswfwf35oxnp64yrrtazjgap2w3vgoz2pwkp6sqd.onion/ Cardzilla
- http://million5utxgrxru4rqmjwn7jji6bf44jkdqn3xyav6md5ebwy5l2ryd.onion/ 21 Million Club
- http://pwoah7foa6au2pul.onion/ AlphaBay offline
- http://escrowkwttyhfyab3clkln7lfveyg7pfdwsv5vner35mhg7oaqz5uiid.onion/ The Escrow
- http://r6rcmz6lga4i5vb4.onion/ Black Market Reloaded offline

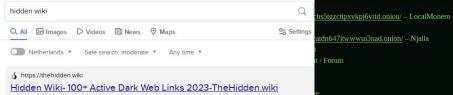
Hacking

- http://torc5bhzq6xorhb4.onion/ Turkish Citizenship Database
- $\bullet \ \underline{http://relateoak2hkvdty6ldp7x67hys7pzaeax3hwhidbqkjzva3223jpxqd.onion/} \ RelateList$
- http://blackhost7pws76u6vohksdahnm6adf7riukgcmahrwt43wv2drvyxid.onion/ Hacker Game

Others

- http://expyuzz4wqqyqhjn.onion/ Tor Project
- http://nzh3fv6jc6jskki3.onion/ riseup
- http://sejnfjrq6szgca7v.onion/ Debain OS
- $\bullet \ \underline{http://lpiyu33yusoalp5kh3f4hak2so2sjjvjw5ykyvu2dulzosgvuffq6sad.onion/} Tech \ Learning \ Collective for the property of the propert$
- http://pornhubthbh7ap3u.onion/ PornHub

-41-woww5gvcu3c4tdtpkup667pdwe4qenzwayd.onion/ – cryptostorm



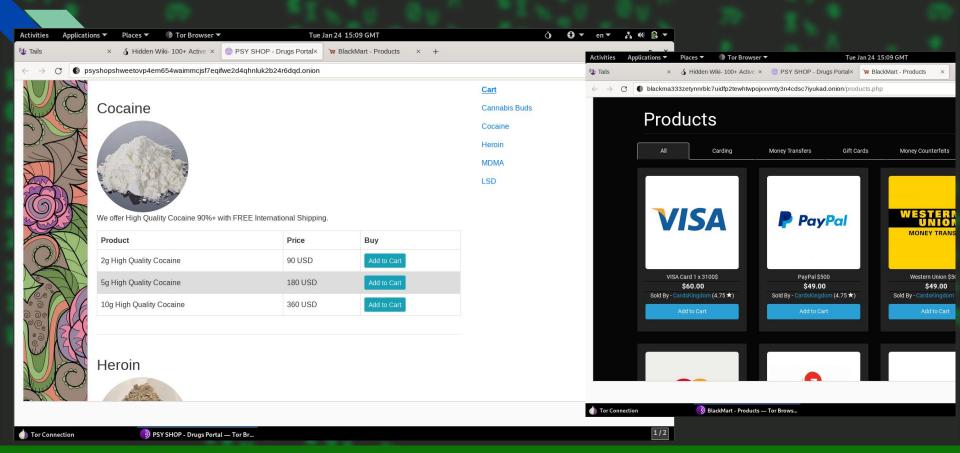
The Hidden Wiki We have listed down active dark web links. Bookmark our site do access the dark web links and dark web markets. We are now supporting v3 onion links in our above dark web lists. Disclaimer: TheHidden wiki is not responsible for any loss or damage caused by accessing the above links.

shjaqm/7ftwiu6quiv2ad.onion/- PsychonauticsWIKI

/ Nathan Hailu

GTST - GeezTech Security Tester®

sites...



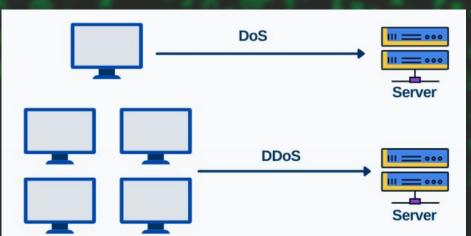
DOS and DDOS Attacks

- DoS is short for Denial-of-Service attacks.
- DDoS stands for Distributed Denial-of-Service attack.
- It's used to crash a website by overwhelming the network with access requests from a computer. This method also crashes a targeted website and makes it unavailable to legitimate users.(like Mac spoofing)
- It is purposeful attack

• On DDOS, the request will be sent from DIfferent Computers/hosts this will make the attack

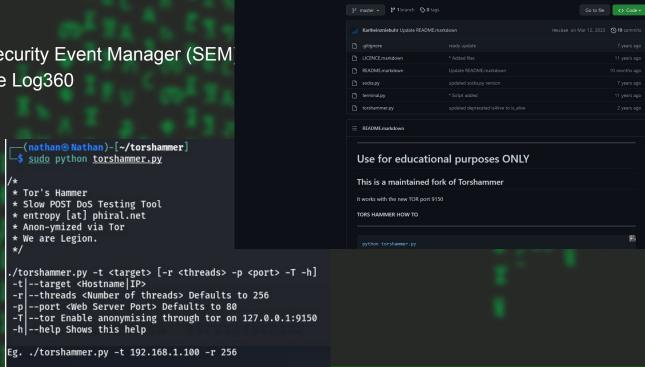
harder.

- IT is Highly illegal!
- Techniques:
 - SYN floods
 - Sending lots of SYN
 - Service Request floods
 - Create many connections
 - Application level DOS
 - Exploiting vulns like
 - Buffer Overflow
 - SQL injection



Tools For DOS

- SolarWinds Security Event Manager (SEM)
- ManageEngine Log360
- HULK
- Tor's Hammer
- Slowloris
- LOIC
- Xoic
- DDOSIM
- RUDY
- 10. **PyLoris**



☐ Karlheinzniebuhr / torshammer (Public archive

A DOS Attack Tool

ধার View license

Packages

Contributors 2

dotfighter

Karlheinzniebuhr Kar

Prevention ways

- Have you seen Cloudflare, These pages are One of the prevention ways.
- Limit or shut off broadcast forwarding where possible
- Set up firewalls
- Eliminate and patch known vulnerabilities
- Monitor network inbound traffic



Class is Over

- 1. DO notes
- 2. explorer some Darkweb sites and tell us what you have got something special
- 3. Ask questions