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Task:2

## 1.Perform IP address spoofing:

IP address spoofing is the act of falsifying the source IP address of a network packet to hide the identity of the sender or to impersonate another system.

\$ ifconfig eth0 192.168.209.15

\$ ifconfig

```
-$ <u>sudo</u> ifconfig eth0 192.168.209.15
[sudo] password for kali:
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.209.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.209.255
        inet6 fe80::7b85:501d:ae77:6c46 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link> ether 00:0c:29:7c:60:ab txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 31 bytes 2428 (2.3 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0
        TX packets 26 bytes 3548 (3.4 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
  -(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
—$ echo shreyas
shreyas
 —(kali⊛kali)-[~]
-$
```

# 2.Perform MAC address spoofing:

MAC address spoofing is the act of modifying the Media Access Control (MAC) address of a network interface to impersonate another device or to hide the identity of the sender.

\$ macchanger -s eth0

\$ ifconfig

\$ macchanger -r eth0

\$ ifconfig eth0 down

```
File Actions Edit View Help

RX packets 79 bytes 5308 (5.1 ki8)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 31 bytes 3852 (3.7 ki8)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags-73cUP,LOOPBACK,RUNNINGS mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet 6::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0*10chost>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1, and 1,
```

## 3.Any 5 whatweb commands:

## **Basic scanning:**

The most basic command to scan a website with WhatWeb is:

\$ whatweb websiteURL

This will perform a default scan of the website and display the identified technologies.

### Verbose scanning:

If you want more detailed information about the website, you can use the verbose flag (-v):

\$ whatweb -v [website URL]

```
returns the script language/type.

[ UncommonMeders ]

Uncommon HTP server headers, The blacklist includes all
the standard headers and many non standard but common ones.
Interesting but fairly common headers should have their own
plugins, eg. x-powered-by, server and x-aspnet-version.
Info about headers can be found at www.http-stats.com

String : platform.content-security-palicy_alt-swc (from headers)

[ X-Powered-By ]
X-Powered-By HTP header

String : PBW/74.32 (from x-powered-by string)

HTP Headers:
If Honders:
In Honders:
If Honders:
If Honders:
If Honders:
In Honders:
```

This will perform a more thorough scan and provide additional details, such as HTTP headers and server information.

# \$ whatweb -a 3 htttp://www.mitkundapura.com

\$ whatweb --max -redirect 2 htttp://www.mitkundapura.com

\$ whatweb –v –a 3 htttp://www.mitkundapura.com

```
| Coalid Nation | Interpretation | Inter
```

```
File Actions Edit View Help
returns the script language/type.

[UncommonResers ]
Uncommon HITP server headers. The blacklist includes all
the standard headers and namy non standard but common ones.
Interesting but fairly (common headers should have their own
plugins, eg. x-powered-by, server and x-aspnet-version.
Info about headers can be found at wan hitp-statis.com
String : plutform,comtent-security-policy,alt-svc (from headers)

[X-Powered-by HITP header
String : pmp/7.4.32 (from x-powered-by string)

MITP Headers:
WITP/1.1 200 OC
Commonction: close X-powered-by String X-powered-by string)

MITP Headers:
X-powered-by: PMP/7.4.33 (abstat-UTF-8
X-powered-by: PMP/7.4.33 (abstat-UTF-8
X-powered-by: PMP/7.4.31 (a
```

### 4. Any 5 nslookup commands:

\$ nslookup google.com

\$ nslookup -type=mx mitkundapura.com

This command will perform a DNS lookup for the mail exchange (MX) records associated with the domain name "example.com".

\$ nslookup -type=ns mitkundapura.com

This command will perform a DNS lookup for the name server (NS) records associated with the domain name "example.com".

\$ nslookup -type=a www.mitkundapura.com

This command will perform a DNS lookup for the IPv4 address associated with the subdomain www.example.com.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ nslookup -type=a www.mitkundapura.com
Server: 192.168.11.2
Address: 192.168.11.2#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.mitkundapura.com canonical name = mitkundapura.com.
Name: mitkundapura.com
Address: 217.21.87.244

(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ echo shreyas
shreyas

(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ [kali@ kali]-[~]
```

\$ nslookup -type=aaaa www.mitkundapura.com

This command will perform a DNS lookup for the IPv6 address associated with the subdomain www.example.com

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ nslookup -type=aaaa www.mitkundapura.com
Server: 192.168.11.2
Address: 192.168.11.2#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.mitkundapura.com canonical name = mitkundapura.com.
Name: mitkundapura.com
Address: 2a02:4780:11:771:0:2d4c:6d7f:1

(kali® kali)-[~]
$ echo shreyas
shreyas

(kali® kali)-[~]
```

#### 5.whois Commands:

The whois command is a protocol used to look up information about domain names, IP addresses, and other network-related information. Here are some common WHOIS commands:

# \$ whois mitkundapura.com

This command will display information about the domain name, such as the name of the registrant, the name servers, and the date of registration

```
| Manis mitkundapura.com
| Domain Nome: MITKUNDAPURA.COM
| Registry Domain 10: 1056801142 | DOMAIR_COM-VESN
| Registry Domain 10: 1056801142 | DOMAIR_COM-VESN
| Registry Lill: http://www.openprovider.com
| Undated Date: 202-20-227081463342 |
| Creation Date: 201-20-11702208402 |
| Registry Epiry Date: 2023-85-11702208402 |
| Registry Implication of the Communication of the Communicati
```

```
If you have a legitimate interest in viewing the non-public WHOIS details, send your request and the reasons for your request to whoisrequest@markmonitor.com and specify the domain name in the subject line. We will review that request and may ask for supporting documentation and explanation.

The data in MarkMonitor's WHOIS database is provided for information purposes, and to assist persons in obtaining information about or related to a domain name's registration record. While MarkMonitor believes the data to be accurate, the data is provided "as is" with no guarantee or warranties regarding its accuracy.

By submitting a WHOIS query, you agree that you will use this data only for lawful purposes and that, under no circumstances will you use this data to:

(1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission by email, telephone, or facsimile of mass, unsolicited, commercial advertising, or spam; or

(2) enable high volume, automated, or electronic processes that send queries, data, or email to MarkMonitor (or its systems) or the domain name contacts (or its systems)

MarkMonitor reserves the right to modify these terms at any time.

By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy.

MarkMonitor Domain Management(TM)

Protecting companies and consumers in a digital world.

Visit MarkMonitor at https://www.markmonitor.com
Contact us at -1.8007459229

In Europe, at +44.02032062220

— (kali@ kali)-[=]

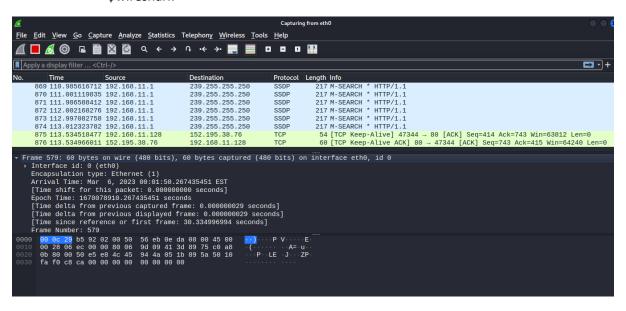
- secho shreyas

shreyas
```

## 6.Find data packets using wireshark:

You can easily find packets once you have captured some packets or have read in a previously saved capture file. Simply select Edit Find Packet... in the main menu. Wireshark will open a toolbar between the main toolbar and the packet list, "The "Find Packet" toolbar".

### \$wireshark



## 7.Any 5 netdiscover command:

Netdiscover is a network scanning tool used for discovering hosts and gathering information about them on a local network. Here are some of the basic commands:

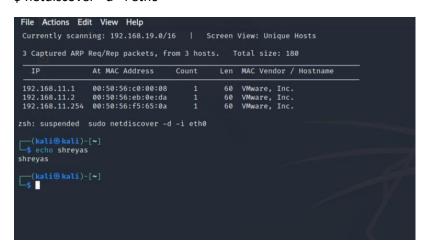
### \$ netdiscover -i eth0

## \$ netdiscover -p

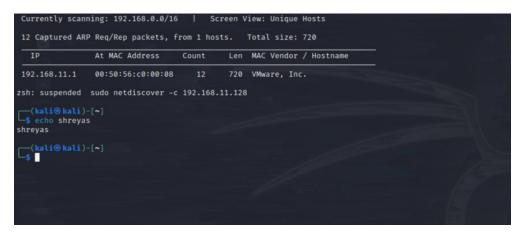


### \$ netdiscover -r 192.168.0.15

#### \$ netdiscover -d -i eth0



### \$ sudo netdiscover -c 192.168.11.128



# 8.CryptoConfiguration Flaw:

CryptoConfiguration typically refers to the configuration of cryptographic protocols and algorithms used to protect sensitive data and communications. A flaw is context could refers to a weakness or vulnarabilty in the configuration that could that could potentially be exploited by the attackers.



#### 9. Nikto commands:

Nikto is a popular web server scanner that can help you identify potential vulnerabilities on a web server. Here are some common Nikto commands:

# \$ nikto -host http://www.vulnweb.com/

### 10. Find Xml pages in website using dirbuster:

DirBuster is a multi threaded java application designed to brute force directories and files names on web/application servers. Often is the case now of what looks like a web server in a state of default installation is actually not, and has pages and applications hidden within. DirBuster attempts to find these. DirBuster searches for hidden pages and directories on a web server. Sometimes developers will leave a page accessible, but unlinked. DirBuster is meant to find these potential vulnerabilities. This is a Java application developed by OWASP.

