Name:THEJAS

**REG NO: 145CS20022** 

Date:02-03-2023

#### Task:2

# 1.Perform IP address spoofing:

In IP spoofing, a hacker uses tools to modify the source address in the packet header to make the receiving computer system think the packet is from a trusted source, such as another computer on a legitimate network, and accept it. This occurs at the network level, so there are no external signs of tampering.

\$ ifconfig eth0 192.168.209.15

### \$ ifconfig

```
File Actions Edit View Help

[kali@kali]-[~]

sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.233.127
[sudo jasword for kali:

Sorry, try again.
[sudo jasword for kali:

[kali@kali]-[~]

sifconfig eth0 192.168.233.129

SIOCSIFADOR: Operation not permitted

[kali@kali]-[~]

sifconfig eth0 192.168.233.129

SIOCSIFADOR: Operation not permitted

[kali@kali]-[~]

sifconfig

eth0: flags=163c10P, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 192.168.233.127 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.233.255

inet6 fe80::fa52:2b15:4893:404 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20link1 192.168.233.127 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.233.255

inet6 fe80::fa52:2b15:4893:404 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20link2 ether 00:0c.29:a3:fb:06 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)

RX packets 1 bytes 342 (342.0 8)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 24 bytes 315 (3.0 ki8)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73cUP, LOOPBACK, RUNNING> mtu 65536

inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0

inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)

RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 8)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 8)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[kali@kali]-[~]

secho thejas

thejas
```

#### 2.Perform MAC address spoofing:

An attacker can mimic your MAC address and redirect data sent to your device to another and access your data. A MAC spoofing attack is when a hacker changes the MAC address of their device to match the MAC address of another on a network in order to gain unauthorized access or launch a Man- in-the-Middle attack.

\$ macchanger -s eth0

\$ ifconfig

\$ macchanger -r eth0

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ sudo macchanger -r eth0
[sudo] password for kali:
Current MAC: d2:cb:9d:77:bc:7e (unknown)
Permanent MAC: d0:cb:9d:77:bc:7e (unknown)

New MAC: ce:05:13:2b:36:fd (unknown)

(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ ifconfig eth0 down

SIOCSIFFLAGS: Operation not permitted

(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ sudo ifconfig eth0 down

(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ sudo ifconfig eth0 down

(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ sudo ifconfig eth0 up

(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ s
```

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]

$ ifconfig eth0 down

SIOCSIFLAGS: Operation not permitted

(kali@kali)-[~]

$ sudo ifconfig eth0 down

(kali@kali)-[~]

$ ping google.com

ping: google.com: Temporary failure in name resolution

(kali@kali)-[~]

$ sudo ifconfig eth0 up

(kali@kali)-[~]

$ ping google.com

PING google.com

PING google.com

PING google.com

ping: google.com

p
```

#### 3.Any 5 whatweb commands:

#### **Basic scanning:**

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

\$ whatwebtestfire.net

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]

```
File Actions Edit View Help

[ HttpOnly ]

If the HttpOnly flag is included in the HTTP set-cookie response header and the browser supports it then the cookie cannot be accessed through client side script - More Info: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_cookie

String : JSESSIONID

[ Java ]

Java allows you to play online games, chat with people around the world, calculate your mortgage interest, and view images in 3D, just to name a few. It's also integral to the intranet applications and other e-business solutions that are the foundation of corporate computing.

Website : http://www.java.com/

HTTP Headers:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=1903CB3607D32F42D3D524BBFFF3090E; Path=/; HttpOnly Content-Type: text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Mon, 06 Mar 2023 07:40:48 GMT
Connection: close

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

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

#### \$ whatweb -a 3 testfire.net

# \$ whatweb --max -redirect 2 testfire.net

```
Mattheb = -2 3 setfire.net

Sizius : 280 OK

Tile : 280 OK

Mattheb = -2 3 setfire.net

Mattheb = -2 3 setfire.net

Sizius : 280 OK

Tile : 280 OK

Mattheb = -2 3 setfire.net

Mattheb = -2 3 set
```

### 4.Any 5 nslookup commands:

\$ nslookuptesfire.net

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ nslookup testfire.net
Server: 192.168.78.2
Address: 192.168.78.2#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: testfire.net
Address: 65.61.137.117
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ echo thejas
thejas
```

\$ nslookup -type=mx testfire.net

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

```
(mo10 kall)-[/home/kali]
    nslookup -type-mx testfire.net

** Invalid option: type-mx
Server: 192.168.233.2
Address: 192.168.233.2#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: testfire.net
Address: 65.61.137.117

** server can't find testfire.net: NXDOMAIN

(mot0 kall)-[/home/kali]
    secho tejas
tejas
```

\$ nslookup -type=ns testfire.net

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

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ inslookup -type=ns testfire.net
$: command not found

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup -type=ns testfire.net
Server: 192.168.78.2
Address: 192.168.78.2
Address: 192.168.78.2
Non-authoritative answer:
testfire.net nameserver = usw2.akam.net.
testfire.net nameserver = usv2.akam.net.
testfire.net nameserver = usr3.akam.net.
testfire.net nameserver = ns1-99.akam.net.
testfire.net nameserver = ns1-296.akam.net.
testfire.net nameserver = ns1-296.akam.net.
testfire.net nameserver = asia3.akam.net.
Authoritative answers can be found from:

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

\$ nslookup -type=a www.testfire.net

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

\$ Nslookup -type=aaaamitkundapura

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ nslookup -type=aaaa mitkundapura.com
Server: 192.168.78.2
Address: 192.168.78.2#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: mitkundapura.com
Address: 2a02:4780:11:771:0:2d4c:6d7f:1
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ echo thejas
thejas
```

#### 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

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali© kali)-[~]

$ whois mitkundapura.com

Domain Name: MITKUNDAPURA.COM

Registry Domain ID: 1656001143_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN

Registrar URL: http://www.openprovider.com

Updated Date: 2022-09-22708:46:34Z

Creation Date: 2011-05-13T20:28:43Z

Registry Expiry Date: 2023-05-13T20:28:43Z

Registrar HANA ID: 1647

Registrar HANA ID: 1647

Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@registrar.eu

Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@registrar.eu

Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +31.104482297

Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited

Name Server: NS1.DNS-PARKING.COM

DNSSEC: unsigned

URL of the ICANN Whois Inaccuracy Complaint Form: https://www.icann.org/wicf/

>>>> Last update of whois database: 2023-03-06T04:39:11Z <</td>

For more information on Whois status codes, please visit https://icann.org/epp

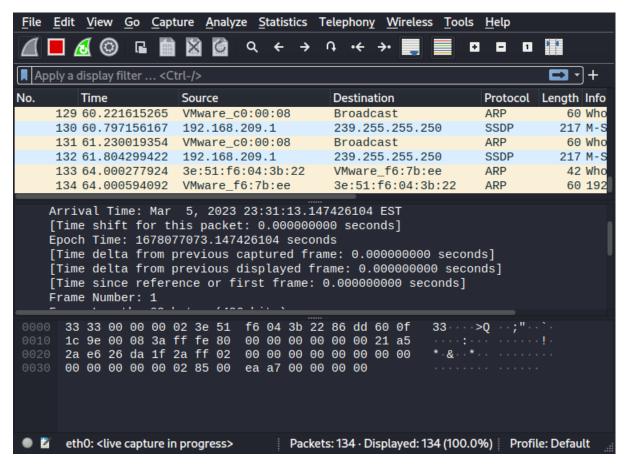
NOTICE: The expiration date displayed in this record is the date the registrar's sponsorship of the domain name registration in the registry is currently set to expire. This date does not necessarily reflect the expiration date of the domain name registrant's agreement with the sponsoring registrar. Users may consult the sponsoring registrar's Whois database to view the registrar's reported date of expiration for this registration.

TERMS OF USE: You are not authorized to access or query our Whois database through the use of electronic processes that are high-volume and automated except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or modify existing registrations; the Data in Verising of Global Registry

Services' ("Verisign") Whois database is provided by Verisign for information purposes only, and to assist persons in obtaining information
```

### 6.Find data packets using wireshark:

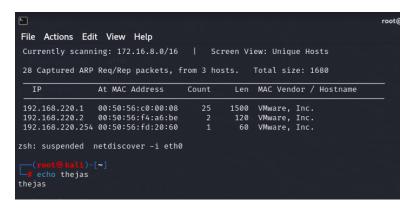
You can easily find packets once you have captured some packets or have read in a previously saved capture file. Simply select Edit Find Packet... in the main menu. Wireshark will open a toolbar between the main toolbar and the packet list, "The "Find Packet" toolbar".



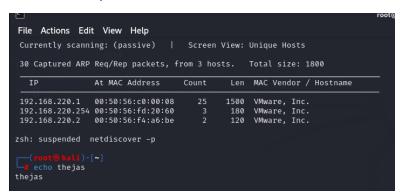
#### 7. Any 5 netdiscover command:

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:

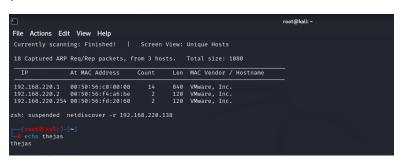
#### \$ netdiscover -i eth0



### \$ netdiscover -p



#### \$ netdiscover -r 192.168.0.15



# \$ netdiscover -i eth0 -f

#### \$ netdiscover -s 0.5

```
File Actions Edit View Help

Currently scanning: 192.168.253.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts

3 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 180

IP At MAC Address Count Len MAC Vendor / Hostname

192.168.220.1 00:50:56:c0:00:08 1 60 VMware, Inc.
192.168.220.254 00:50:56:f4:a6:be 1 60 VMware, Inc.
192.168.220.254 00:50:56:fd:20:60 1 60 VMware, Inc.

zsh: suspended netdiscover -s 0.5

(rost@ Mali)-[~]
echo thejas
thejas
```

# 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 kali.org

### 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.

