



JAIN
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF
COMPUTER
SCIENCE AND IT

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Aim :

To explore and learn Maltego (an open-source intelligence and forensics application) for gathering information about a target and represents in an easily understandable format.

Requirements :

- Virtualisation Software
- Kali Linux 2021.4a
- Basics of Maltego
- Administrator privileges
- Internet Connection

Objectives :

To Run different Transforms and find following information :

- ✓ Domain Name System & Entity related details
- ✓ People, phone numbers, email addresses related details
- ✓ IP Addresses and Website Technologies and Relationships

Procedure :

Basics

Currently, there are three versions of the client, and we will be using Maltego Community Edition 4.3.0 for this practical.

- 1> Open root terminal in kali linux, and run the command `sudo apt install maltego` to install maltego.
- 2> Launch the application by searching `maltego` from Applications button in taskbar.
- 3> From the title bar, click New icon or Ctrl + T.

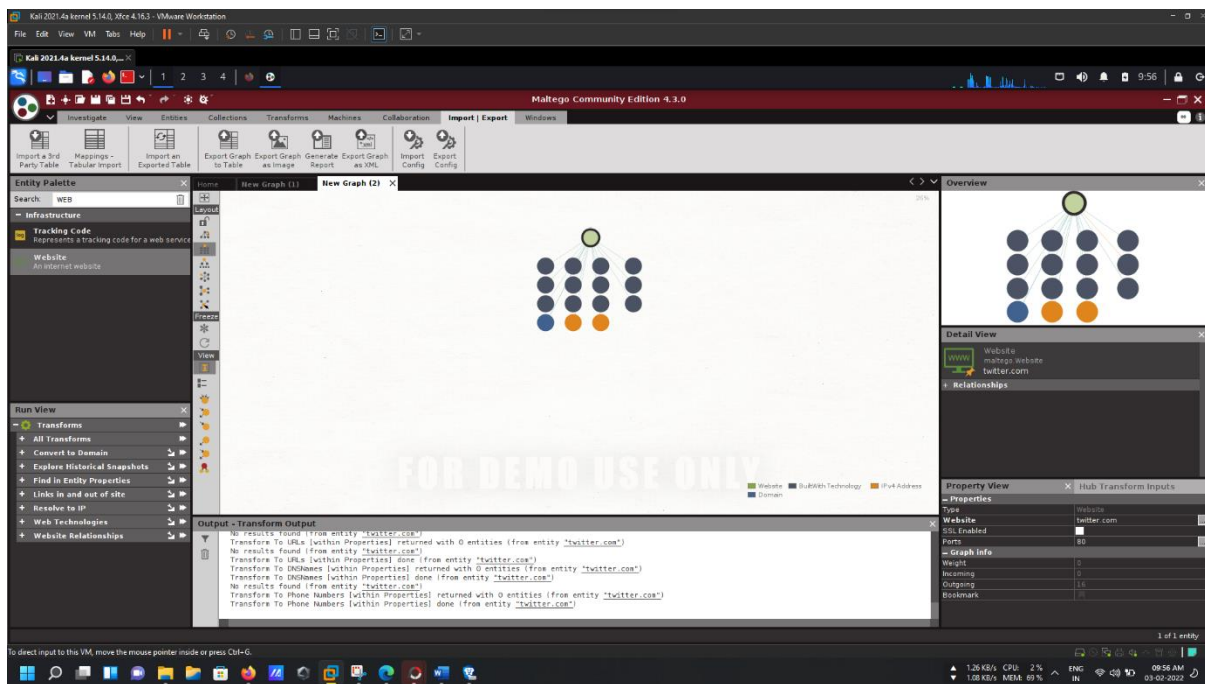
The extreme left 'Entity Panel' provides with the list of types of entities present in the software, whereas below lies the 'Infrastructure tab' which basically contains all transforms or scripts that could be run in the entities to obtain information.

In the Tabs section, we also have 'Import/ Export', helpful to generate reports and tables for the obtained information.

Website Information

- 1> Search 'Website' from Entity panel and drag-and-drop it on the blank graph. Double click and rename it the the target site, say www.twitter.com.
- 2> Right-click and select Double Arrow of the following:
 - Convert to Domain
 - Find Entity in Properties
 - Resolve to IP
 - Web Technologies

Information obtained are as follows:



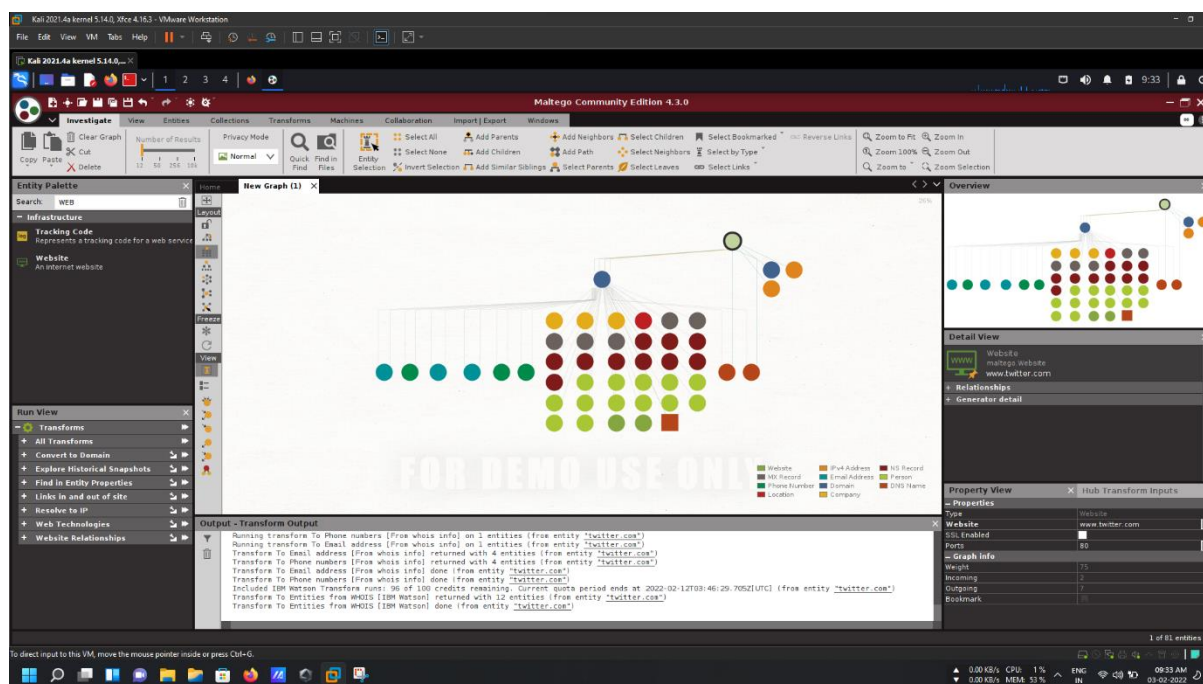
As we can see, in this zoomed out version, all types of information obtained are classified according to its types in the index.

NOTE: For more details regarding the information obtained, head over to: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/15QdNxU39b0fz7kmwS29ayWmJ_eqwOvo9?usp=sharing

DNS Information

- 1> Following similar step, as did while obtaining information from website, we end up with the website entity being shown in a blank graph.
- 2> Right-click and select Double Arrow of 'Convert to Domain' from the drop down Run Transforms, and we get the Domain Entity stating reddit.com.
- 3> Again, Right-click and select Double Arrow of the following:
 - DNS from Domain (from Name & Mail Servers)
 - Email addresses from Domain
 - Find Entity Properties
 - Person From Domain

Information obtained are as follows:



As we can see, in this zoomed out version, all types of information obtained are classified according to its types in the index.

NOTE: For more details regarding the information obtained, head over to:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R2wUeJyhuRa68vOWCtVoNfCFgzHeYx1D?usp=sharing>

To Generate Reports

After required information is obtained at the graph, head over to 'Import/ Export' from the Tabs Section. Different options for exporting graphs are present there, like:

Export graph to Table

- 1> Selecting `Export Graph to Table` option provides us with a wizard.
- 2> In Setting Step, select whole graph from export section, check remove duplicates, select human/ machine readable as wish and check separate link file. Click Next.
- 3> In Select File Step, change to the desired location where we want our graph to be saved, putting desired file name and selecting desired file type. Click Next.
- 4> It now, displays the changelog. Click Finish.

Export graph as Image

- 1> Selecting `Export Graph as Image` option provides us with a dialog box.
- 2> Change the desired saving location of the file, provide filename, change the file type as wish, set image zoom to any value above 100 and image bounds to whole graph. Click Save.

Generate Report

- 1> Selecting `Generate Report` option provides us with a dialog box.
- 2> Change the desired saving location of the file, provide filename, change the file type as wish, set graph image bounds to whole graph and check all include options. Click Save.

Conclusion :

Maltego is a powerful tool, you can extract a broad type of information through the network, technologies, and personnel (email, phone number, twitter).

By extracting all this information, an attacker can perform different type of malicious activity.

The built-in technologies of the server: attackers might search for vulnerabilities related to any of them and simulate exploitation techniques.

SOA information: also, can be useful for attackers, they can abuse this information to find vulnerabilities in their services and architectures and exploit them.

Name Server: attackers can exploit NS using malicious techniques like DNS hijacking and URL redirection.

IP addresses: attackers can abuse the IP address by scanning and searching for open ports and vulnerabilities, and thereby attempt to intrude in the network and exploit them.

Geographical location: attackers can perform social engineering attacks to leverage sensitive information.

Aim :

Information Gathering Using Metasploit in Kali Linux

Requirements :

- Virtualisation Software
- Kali Linux 2022.1
- Basics of Metasploit
- Internet Connection

Objectives :

To Run Scans, like:

- ✓ Nmap Scan
- ✓ Auxiliary Scan

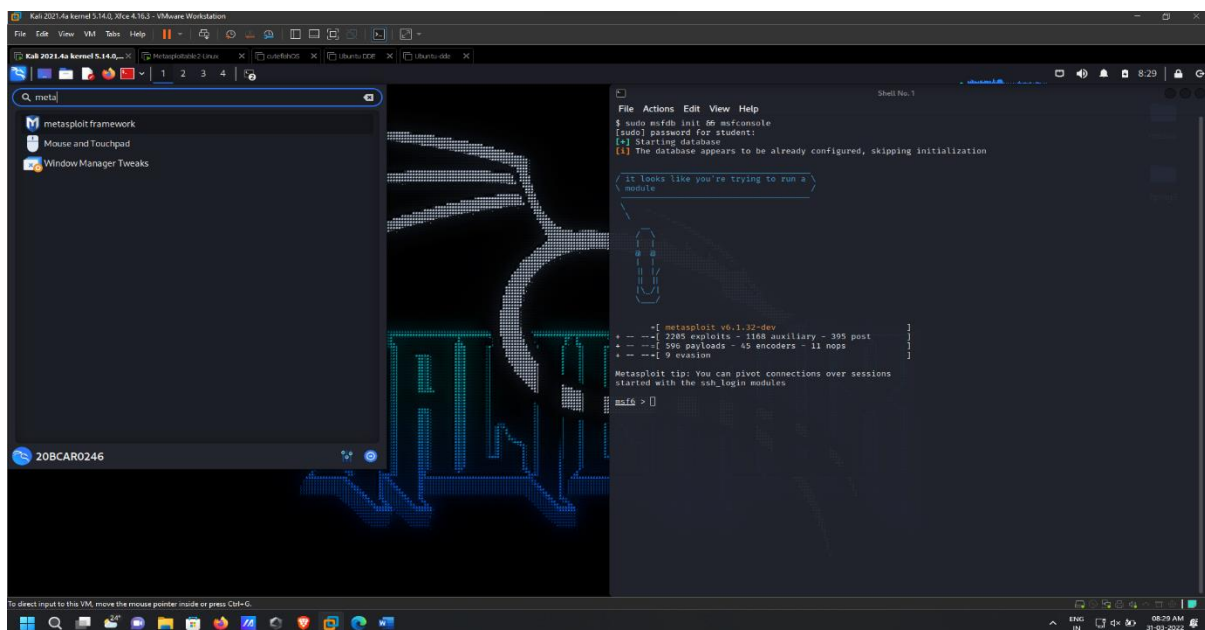
Procedure :

Introduction

Metasploit Framework is an open-source project that facilitates the task of attackers, exploit, aids in penetration testing, IDS sign development and payload writers. A major advantage of the framework is the modular approach, allowing the combination of any exploit with any payload.

Basics

Since Metasploit comes pre-installed in Kali Linux, we are going to begin with searching it in Applications button and start with sudo password.



The window appears like this.

Nmap Scans

Command: db_nmap -sV -sC -p 3306 <IP Address>

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux virtual machine environment. The desktop background features a large, stylized blue and green graphic with the word "KALI" in a bold, blocky font. On the left side of the desktop, there are icons for "Trash", "File System", and "Home". A terminal window titled "Shell No.1" is open on the right side of the screen. It displays the following commands and output:

```

File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Metasploit v6.1.32-dev
[*] Starting database
[*] The database appears to be already configured, skipping initialization

it looks like you're trying to run a module

[+] metasploit v6.1.32-dev
+-- --[ 2295 exploits - 1168 auxiliary - 395 post
+-- --[ 966 payloads - 45 encoders - 11 nops
+-- --[ 9 evasion

Metasploit tip: You can pivot connections over sessions
started with the ssh_login modules

msf6 > db_nmap -sv -sc -p 3386 192.168.2.128
[*] Nmap: Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-03-31 08:34 IST
[*] Nmap: Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.128
[*] Nmap: Host is up (0.00159 latency).
[*] Nmap: PORT      STATE SERVICE
[*] Nmap: 3306/tcp open  mysql
[*] Nmap: mysql-info:
[*] Nmap: | Protocol: 10
[*] Nmap: | Version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
[*] Nmap: | Thread ID: 9
[*] Nmap: | Capabilities Flags: 4356A
[*] Nmap: | Some Capabilities: Support41Auth, LongColumnFlag, SupportsTransactions, SwitchToSSLAfterHandshake, Sp
eekAsIPProtocolNew, ConnectToDatabase, SupportsCompression
[*] Nmap: | Status: Autocommit
[*] Nmap: |_ Salt: B]y2+mWUW.bmlP'
[*] Nmap: Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org submit/.
[*] Nmap: Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.00 seconds
msf6 >

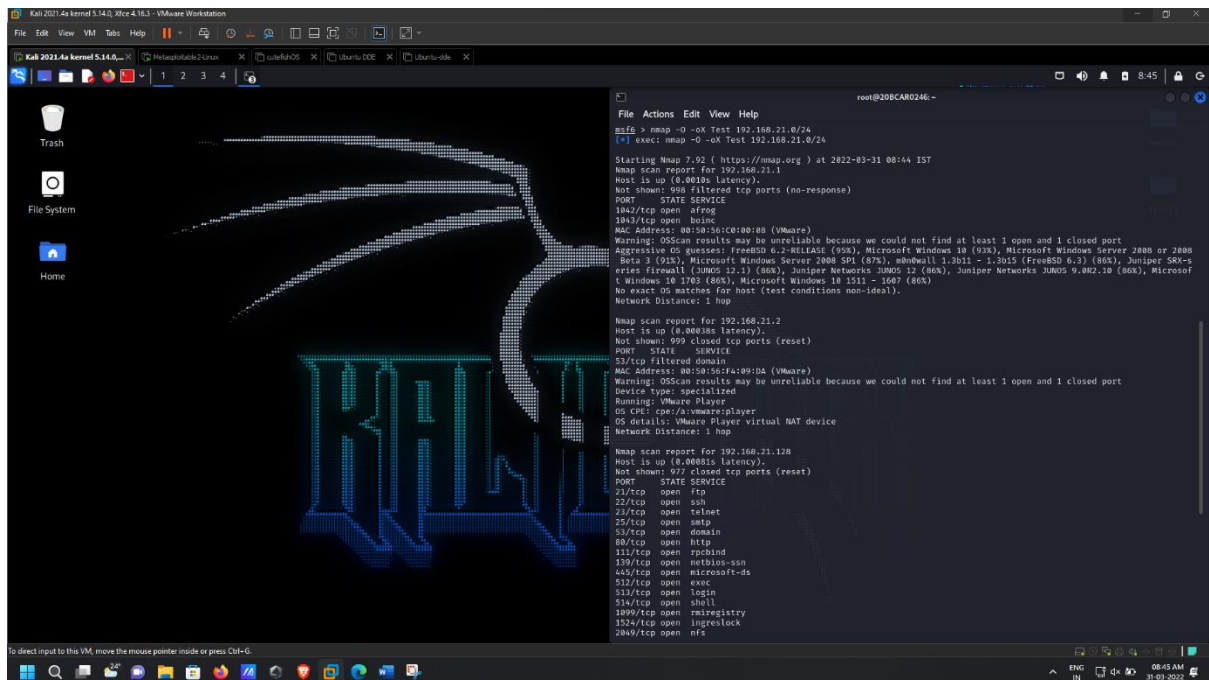
```

At the bottom of the screen, a status bar indicates the system time as 08:34 AM on 31-03-2022.

Command: db nmap -sS -A <IP Address>

[illegible]

Command: `nmap -O -oX <filename> <IP Address>`



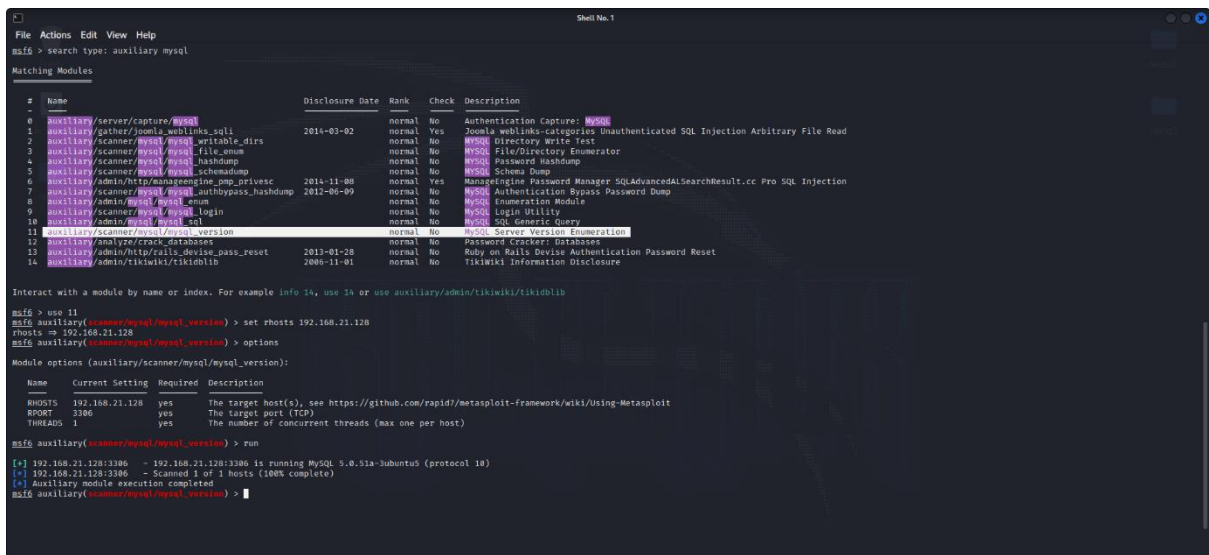
```
root@208CA80246:~# nmap -O -oX Test 192.168.21.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-03-31 08:44 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.1
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
1942/tcp  open  afmp
1843/tcp  open  boinc
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: FreeBSD 6.2-RELEASE (93%), Microsoft Windows 10 (93%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 or 2008 R2 (91%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 SP1 (87%), mhwall 1.3011 - 1.3015 (FreeBSD 6.3) (86%), Juniper Series 5000 Firewall (JUNOS 12.1) (86%), Juniper Networks JUNOS 12 (86%), Juniper Networks JUNOS 9.8R2.10 (86%), Microsoft Windows 10 I760 (86%), Microsoft Windows 10 I511 - I667 (86%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.2
Host is up (0.00088s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    filtered domain
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: specialized
Running: VMware Player
OS CPE: cpe:/a:vmware:player
OS details: VMware Player virtual NAT device
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.128
Host is up (0.00081s 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  psbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell
1009/tcp  open  nfsregistry
1524/tcp  open  ingreslock
2049/tcp  open  nfs
```

Axuiiliary Scan

The steps to be followed to get the desired result are as mentioned in the picture:



```
msf6 > search type: auxiliary mysql

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -
0  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version  2014-03-02      normal No   Authentication Capture: MySQL
1  auxiliary/gather/joomla_weblinks.sql  2014-03-02      normal Yes  Joomla weblinks-categories Unauthenticated SQL Injection Arbitrary File Read
2  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_writable_dirs  normal No   MySQL Directory Write Test
3  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_file_enum  normal No   MySQL File/Directory Enumerator
4  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_hashdump  normal No   MySQL Password Hashdump
5  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_schemadump  normal No   MySQL Schema Dump
6  auxiliary/admin/http/managengine_pmp_privsec  2014-11-08      normal Yes  ManageEngine Password Manager SQLAdvancedAISearchResult.cc Pro SQL Injection
7  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_authbypass_hashdump  2012-06-09      normal No   MySQL Authentication Bypass Password Dump
8  auxiliary/admin/mysql/mysql_enum  normal No   MySQL Enumeration Module
9  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_login  normal No   MySQL Login Utility
10 auxiliary/admin/mysql/mysql_sql  normal No   MySQL SQL Generic Query
11 auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version  normal No   MySQL Server Version Enumeration
12 auxiliary/analyzer/crack_databases  normal No   Password Cracker: Databases
13 auxiliary/admin/ntp/ntp_authbypass_pass_reset  2013-01-28      normal No   Ruby on Rails Device Authentication Password Reset
14 auxiliary/admin/tikiwiki/tikiwiki  2006-11-01      normal No   TikiWiki Information Disclosure

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 14, use 14 or use auxiliary/admin/tikiwiki/tikiwiki

msf6 > use 11
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > set rhosts 192.168.21.128
rhosts => 192.168.21.128
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
RHOSTS    192.168.21.128  yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT     3306            yes       The target port (TCP)
THREADS   1              yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > run

[*] 192.168.21.128:3306 - 192.168.21.128:3306 is running MySQL 5.6.51a-Jubuntu (protocol 10)
[*] 192.168.21.128:3306 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) >
```

For mysql

Aim :

Perform a practical to hack Metasploitable2 using Kali Linux.

Requirements :

- Virtualisation Software
- Kali Linux 2022.1
- Basics of Metasploit
- Internet Connection

Objectives :

To use modules and exploits to hack metasploitable2.

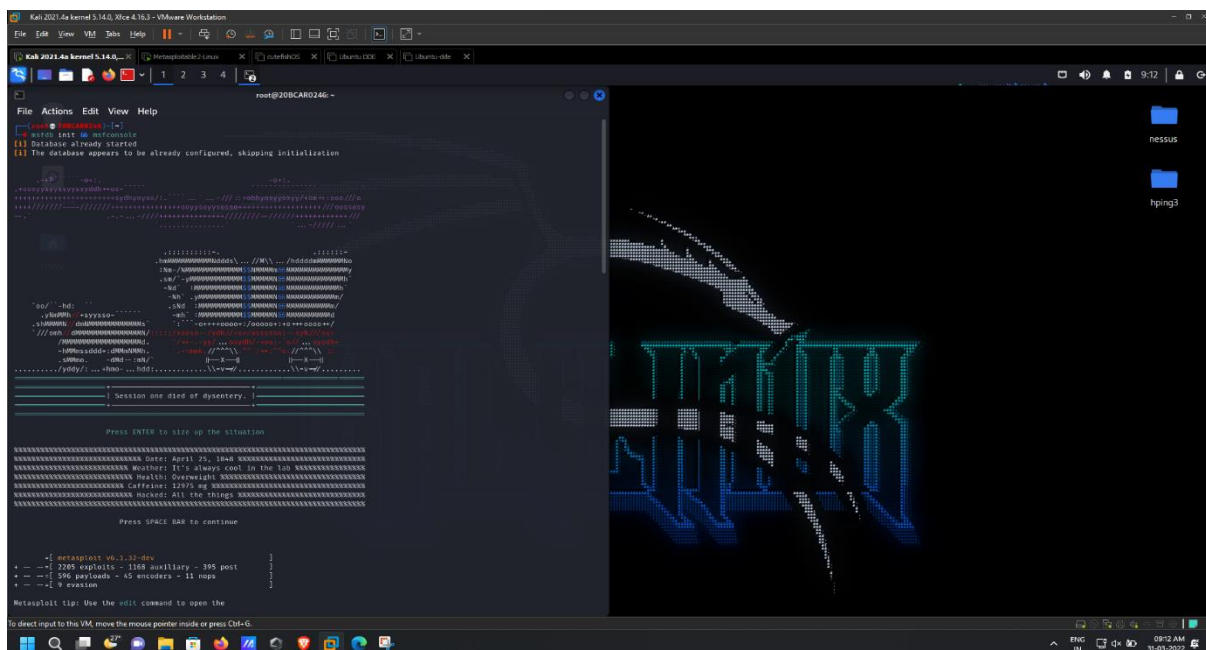
Procedure :

Introduction

Metasploit Framework is an open-source project that facilitates the task of attackers, exploit, aids in penetration testing, IDS sign development and payload writers. A major advantage of the framework is the modular approach, allowing the combination of any exploit with any payload.

Basics

- 1> Since Metasploit comes pre-installed in Kali Linux, we are going to begin with searching it in Applications button and start with sudo password. Another way, is using the command `msfdb init && msfconsole` in the root terminal.



The window appears like this.

3> As we can see in the above image, port number 21/tcp is open and is providing FTP service, with the version, vsftpd 2.3.4. So, now, we will search for the exploits for this service, and configure it accordingly to hack metasploitable2.

The screenshot displays a Kali Linux virtual machine environment. The main window shows the Metasploit Meterpreter interface with the following details:

- Host:** 192.168.21.128
- Exploit:** exploit/windows/rpc/rpc_213_bachdoor
- Session:** 1 (Type: LHOST)
- System:** Windows 10 (x64)
- Process:** powershell.exe
- Privileges:** SYSTEM
- Command History:**
 - use exploit/windows/rpc/rpc_213_bachdoor
 - run
 - sysinfo
 - getuid

The terminal output shows the successful execution of the exploit, the establishment of a session, and the subsequent system commands. The user has successfully gained SYSTEM privileges on the target host.

In this practical, we were successfully able to get the shell access of the Metasploitable2 in Kali Linux using Metasploit framework. Using NMAP scan on the target helps us to get all the open ports on the target machine. Using MSFCONSOLE gives us the advantage of performing the exploits on the open ports of the target. In this lab, we were able to exploit backdoor command execution in VSFTPD v2.3.4. There are many more modules available in the Metasploit framework, which can be used to exploit other identified vulnerabilities.