### Attacking a Virtual Private Network (3e)

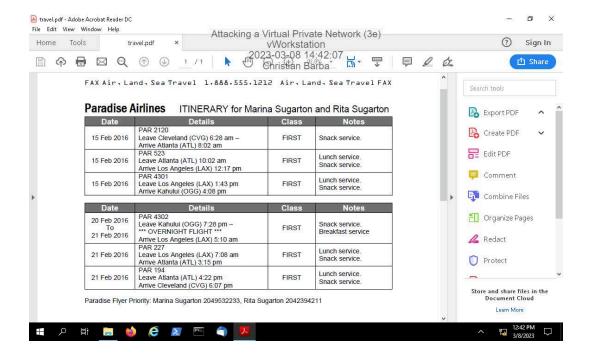
Network Security, Firewalls, and VPNs, Third Edition - Supplemental Lab 04

Student:		Email:
Christian Barb	a	christianbarba527@gmail.com
Time on Task:		Progress:
8 hours, 12 minutes		100%
Report Generated: Thursday, March 9, 2023 at 2:09 PM		

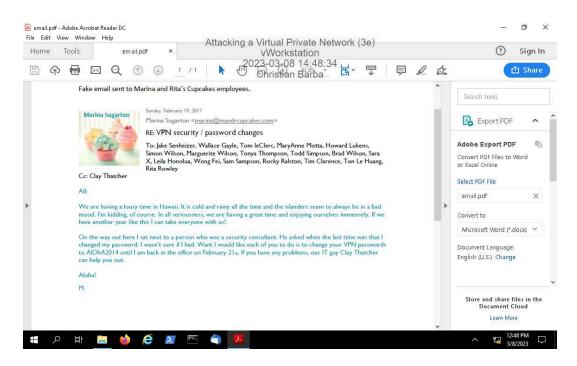
#### **Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration**

# Part 1: Observe a Social Engineering Attack

10. Make a screen capture showing the entire travel itinerary for Marina and Rita.



16. Make a screen capture showing Marina's email.

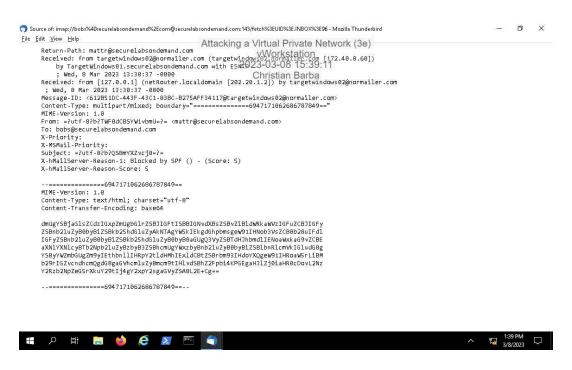


# Part 2: Craft a Spear Phishing Email

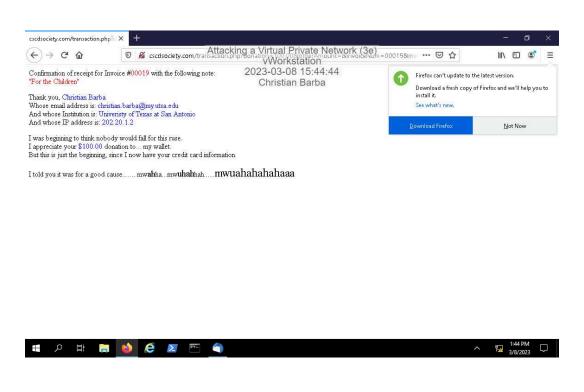
4. **Describe** your favorite scam email or an example of a scam email that you have received in the past.

My favorite scam email is where the person trying to get access to my account claims that I need to verify all of my information or else my account will be deleted. This happened to my UTSA account once. I had received an email from a random person claiming to be a UTSA student stating that their records show I was trying to delete my school email account (I wasn't). They sent me a link that looked real, but I knew it wasn't since it didn't come from an official company. I ended up showing the email to my professor at the time, and he warned the rest of the class of this phishing scam that was starting to float arouind campus.

33. Make a screen capture showing the Blocked by SPF message in the email headers.



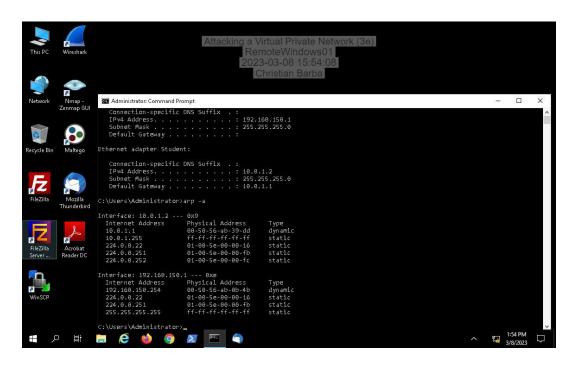
43. Make a screen capture showing the transaction.php page in the browser.



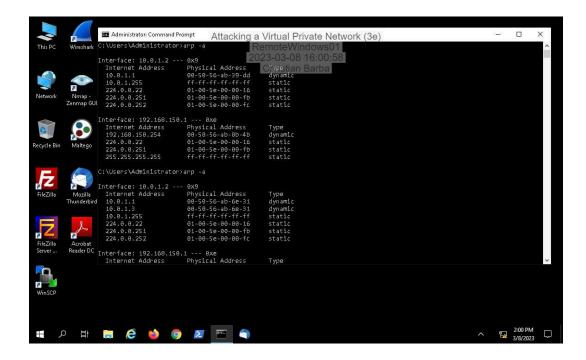
# **Section 2: Applied Learning**

#### Part 1: Perform a Man-in-the-Middle Attack

5. Make a screen capture showing the RemoteWindows01 ARP table.

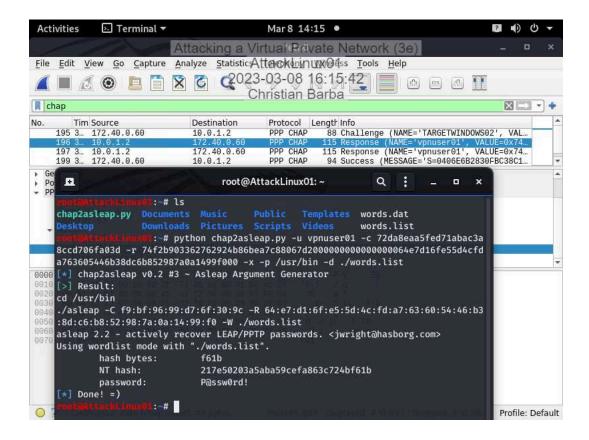


17. Make a screen capture showing the RemoteWindows01 ARP table after the ARP poisoning.



### Part 2: Crack a VPN Password using Captured Packets

12. Make a screen capture showing the cracked VPN password.



# **Section 3: Challenge and Analysis**

## Part 1: Recommend Additional Spam Filtering Mechanisms

**Describe** the role of the DKIM and DMARC in a mailing infrastructure, and how these implementations help to prevent email forgery. Use the Internet to perform your research on these mechanisms.

Both DKIM and DMARC are in a trio of mail authentication according to Microsoft. DKIM is used as a way to ensure that the domain name is legitimate by adding a digital signature in the message header. The way DKIM works is that there is a private key associated with the outgoing email that the receiving participants are able to decrypt. They are able to decrypt it because the public key is uploaded to the DNS records for that specific domain, so people that obtain access to said email will be able to view it. This is all used to ensure that the person is who they say they are and the email address from the sender cannot be spoofed.

DMARC acts as a verifier behind the scenes. There are two different addresses that a person can mail an email from, the "Mail from address" and the "From address". The mail from address is used to show who really sent the email and the from address is used to show the author of the message. The way DMARC works is that it checks the domain that the from address came from is legitimate or not. In other words, it is used to validate that the servers the emails are coming from are linked to the user that is sending the email. There could malicious actors trying to pose as someone else, but the DMARC will be able to spot any suspicious activity.

# Part 2: Enable Punycode Translation in Firefox

Make a screen capture showing the enabled Display Punycode setting in Firefox.

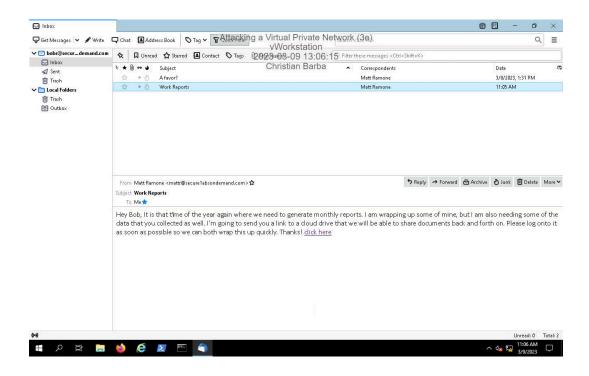




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### Part 3: Perform a Phishing Attempt to Test User Security Awareness

Make a screen capture showing the email message headers in Thunderbird.



Make a screen capture showing the Punycode displayed in the Firefox web browser.

