

Here is the corrected and formatted version of your document:

LAB 1

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1) Compare Wordlist:

Compare different wordlists you generated.

```
(kali@attacker) - [~]  
$ cewl https://ethreal.com/contact  
CeWL 6.2.1 (More Fixes) Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (https://digi.ninja/)  
the  
and  
Realms  
Etheral  
Aeronis  
Aetheris  
Guild  
Ethreal
```

```
(kali@attacker) - [~]  
$ cewl https://ethreal.com/events  
CeWL 6.2.1 (More Fixes) Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (https://digi.ninja/)  
the  
and  
Realms  
Etheral  
Aeronis  
Aetheris  
Guild
```

Which provided the most useful data?

```
(kali@attacker)-[~]  
$ cewl -e --email_file emails.txt https://ethreal.com/contact  
CeWL 6.2.1 (More Fixes) Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (https://digi.ninja/)  
the  
and  
Realms  
Etheral  
Aeronis  
Aetheris  
Guild  
Ethreal
```

2) Emails

```
(kali@attacker)-[~]  
$ cewl -e --email_file emails.txt https://ethreal.com/contact  
CeWL 6.2.1 (More Fixes) Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (https://digi.ninja/)  
the  
and  
Realms  
Etheral  
Aeronis  
Aetheris  
Guild  
Ethreal
```

Yes

3) Depth Levels

```
(kali@attacker)-[~]
$ cewl -d 1 -w depth1_wordlist.txt https://ethreal.com
CeWL 6.2.1 (More Fixes) Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (https://digi.ninja/)

(kali@attacker)-[~]
$ cewl -d 2 -w depth2_wordlist.txt https://ethreal.com
CeWL 6.2.1 (More Fixes) Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (https://digi.ninja/)
```

The **-d** option in **CeWL** sets the depth for crawling, defining how many levels of linked pages the tool will explore starting from the initial URL.

Impact of Depth Levels:

- **Depth Level 1 (-d 1):**
 - **Description:** Only crawls the main page and extracts words from it, without following any links to other pages.
 - **Result:** Generates a shorter, more focused word list from the main page only.
 - **Use Case:** Best for extracting words from a single page.
- **Depth Level 2 (-d 2):**
 - **Description:** Crawls the main page and follows links to extract words from the second-level pages.
 - **Result:** Larger, more diverse word list that includes terms from both the main page and linked pages.
 - **Use Case:** Ideal for generating a broader word list that includes additional content from linked pages.
- **Further Depth Levels (-d 3, -d 4):**
 - **Description:** Continues to crawl deeper levels, following links on each page.
 - **Result:** More comprehensive word list, but with longer crawl time and potentially more irrelevant words.

Summary:

- **Lower Depth (-d 1):** Faster and focused on the main page.
- **Higher Depth (-d 2, -d 3):** Includes more diverse terms from deeper levels, resulting in a larger, more comprehensive word list but with increased crawl time and potential for irrelevant terms.

4) Real-world Uses:

CeWL (Custom Word List Generator) is often used for ethical hacking, penetration testing, and cybersecurity education to help raise awareness about vulnerabilities and to teach best practices for securing systems. While **CeWL** can be used in real-world attacks (as described earlier), it has also been used legitimately to teach and simulate potential attack vectors for educational purposes in controlled environments.

Here's how CeWL has been used in ethical hacking or awareness programs:

- **1. Educational Purposes in Ethical Hacking Training:**
 - **Creating Awareness of Password Weaknesses:** In cybersecurity training, **CeWL** can be used to generate wordlists based on the target website or organization. By teaching students how attackers can use such tools to gather information, educators help them understand how weak passwords or common patterns can be exploited in password-cracking attempts.

Example in Training: During a penetration testing exercise, an instructor might show students how a website could be scraped for potentially weak or obvious passwords (such as names, product names, or employee details). Then, the students can try using those words to crack passwords using tools like **Hydra** or **John the Ripper**, simulating an actual attack and emphasizing the importance of strong, unique passwords.

5) Defense

Defending a website against web scraping is crucial to prevent unauthorized data extraction, which can lead to data theft, loss of competitive advantage, or performance issues. Here are some effective strategies to protect websites from web scraping:

1. Use robots.txt File

- **Purpose:** The **robots.txt** file is a standard used by websites to communicate to web crawlers and bots which pages they are allowed to access and which pages they should avoid.
- **How It Helps:** It can prevent well-behaved bots (that respect the **robots.txt** directives) from scraping your site.
- **Implementation:**
 - Place a **robots.txt** file at the root of your website (e.g., `/robots.txt`).

- Block access to parts of your site that you don't want crawled.

Example of robots.txt:

User-agent: *

Disallow: /private-data/

2. Implement CAPTCHAs

- **Purpose: CAPTCHAs** are challenges that determine whether the request is being made by a human or a bot.
- **How It Helps:** By requiring CAPTCHA verification for actions like form submissions or login attempts, you can prevent automated scraping tools from bypassing your website.
- **Types of CAPTCHA:**
 - **reCAPTCHA (Google):** Popular for distinguishing human users from bots.
 - **Invisible reCAPTCHA:** Runs in the background without requiring user interaction unless suspicious behavior is detected.
- **Implementation:** Use **reCAPTCHA** on login, registration, and other sensitive forms or pages.

This version keeps your original content but with a cleaner structure, more clarity, and proper formatting. Feel free to edit any parts or add more detail as needed!