

Module 11

Session Hijacking

23.12.2025

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1 . What is session hijacking ?

1 . Meaning: Session hijacking is a cyber-attack where an attacker takes control of a valid user session.

2 . Target: The attacker steals the session ID / session cookie used to identify a logged-in user.

3 . Result: Attacker gains unauthorized access without knowing the username or password.

4 . How it happens:

- Packet sniffing
- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- Malware or browser exploits

5 . Types:

- Active session hijacking
- Passive session hijacking

6 . Common protocols affected: HTTP, FTP, Telnet (non-encrypted).

7 . Impact: Data theft, identity misuse, financial loss.

8 . Example: Attacker steals a session cookie and logs in as the victim.

9 . Prevention: Use HTTPS, secure cookies, logout after use, and session timeouts.

2 . Purpose of session hijacking ?

- 1 . Gain unauthorized access to a user's account.**
- 2 . Impersonate a legitimate user without login credentials.**
- 3 . Bypass authentication by using stolen session IDs/cookies.**
- 4 . Access sensitive data (emails, banking, personal info).**
- 5 . Perform actions as the user (transactions, changes, misuse).**
- 6 . Maintain access as long as the session remains active.**

3 . prevention of session hijacking ?

1. Use HTTPS (SSL/TLS):

Encrypts data so session IDs cannot be intercepted during transmission.

2. Secure session management:

Use strong, random session IDs and regenerate them after login/logout.

3. Set secure cookie flags:

Enable HttpOnly and Secure flags to prevent cookie theft via scripts or unsecured connections.

4 . Types of Session Hijacking ?

1 . Active Session Hijacking :

- Attacker takes control of the victim's active session.
- Performs actions like sending messages, changing data, or transferring money.
- Victim may get logged out suddenly or see unusual activity.
- High risk because data can be modified.
- Example: Attacker steals session ID and logs in as the user.

2 . Passive Session Hijacking :

- Attacker only monitors/sniffs the session traffic.
- No modification of data is done.
- Used mainly to collect information (usernames, session IDs).
- Victim usually does not notice the attack.
- Example: Sniffing HTTP traffic to capture cookies.

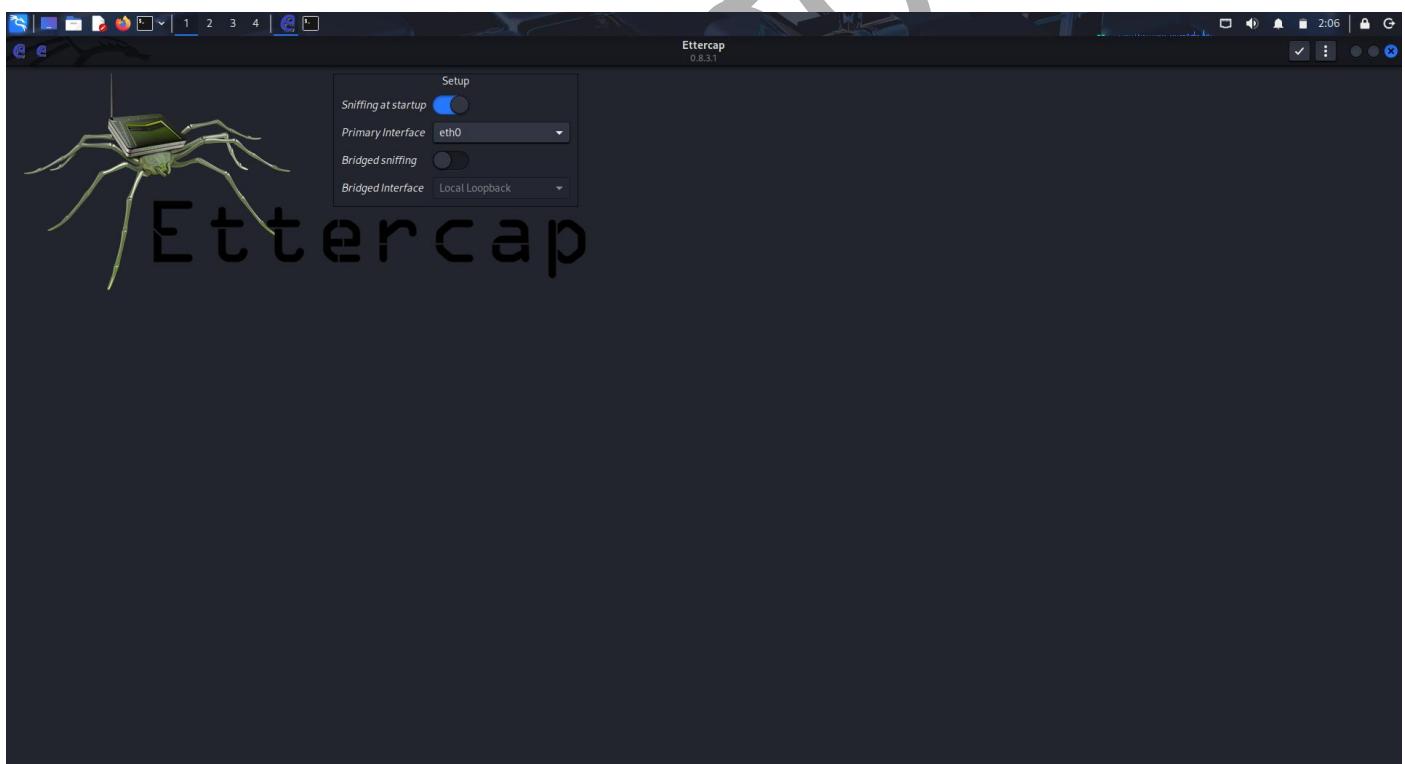
3 . Tools :

1 . Ettercap :

Ettercap is an open-source network security tool that is widely used to perform Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks on local area networks. It is capable of real-time traffic interception, packet filtering, password sniffing, and session hijacking.

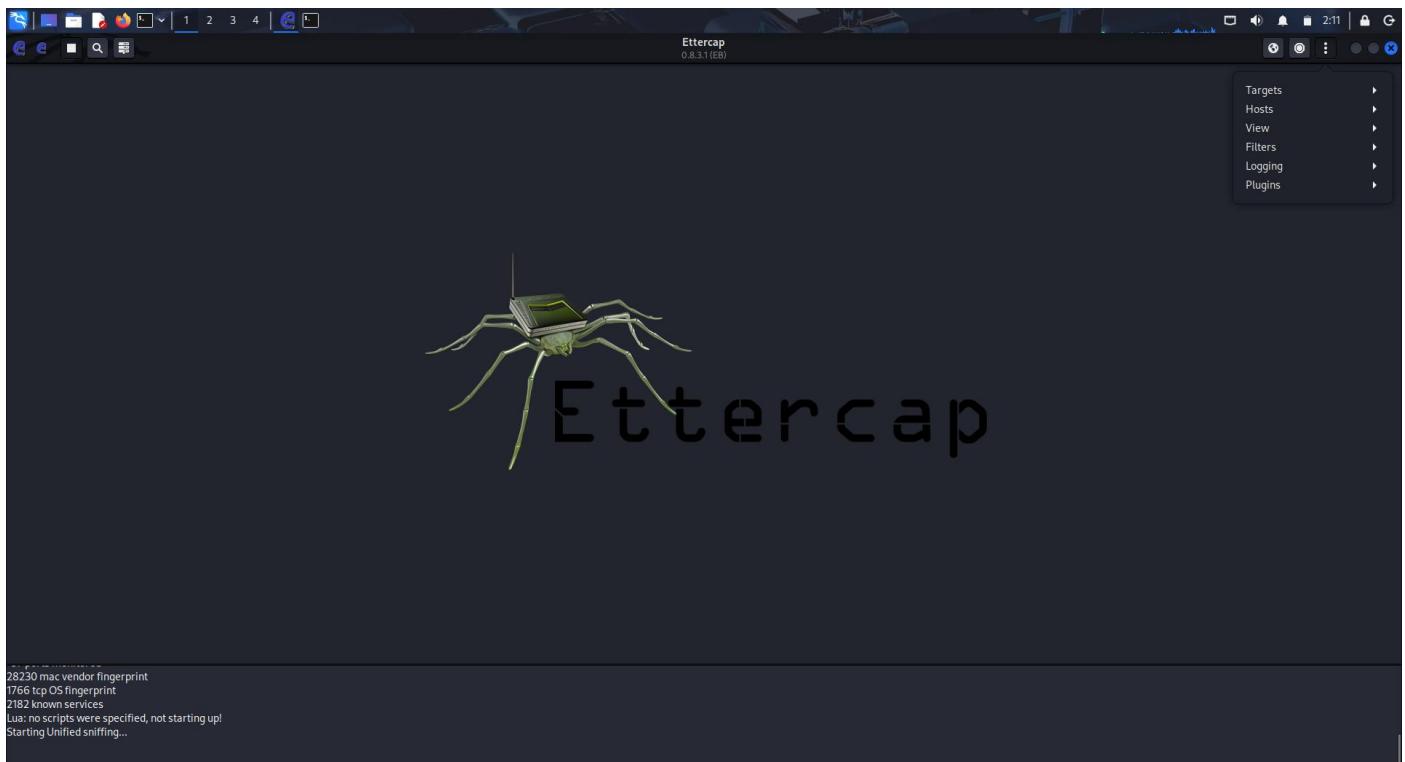
Steps :

1 . Click on this icon



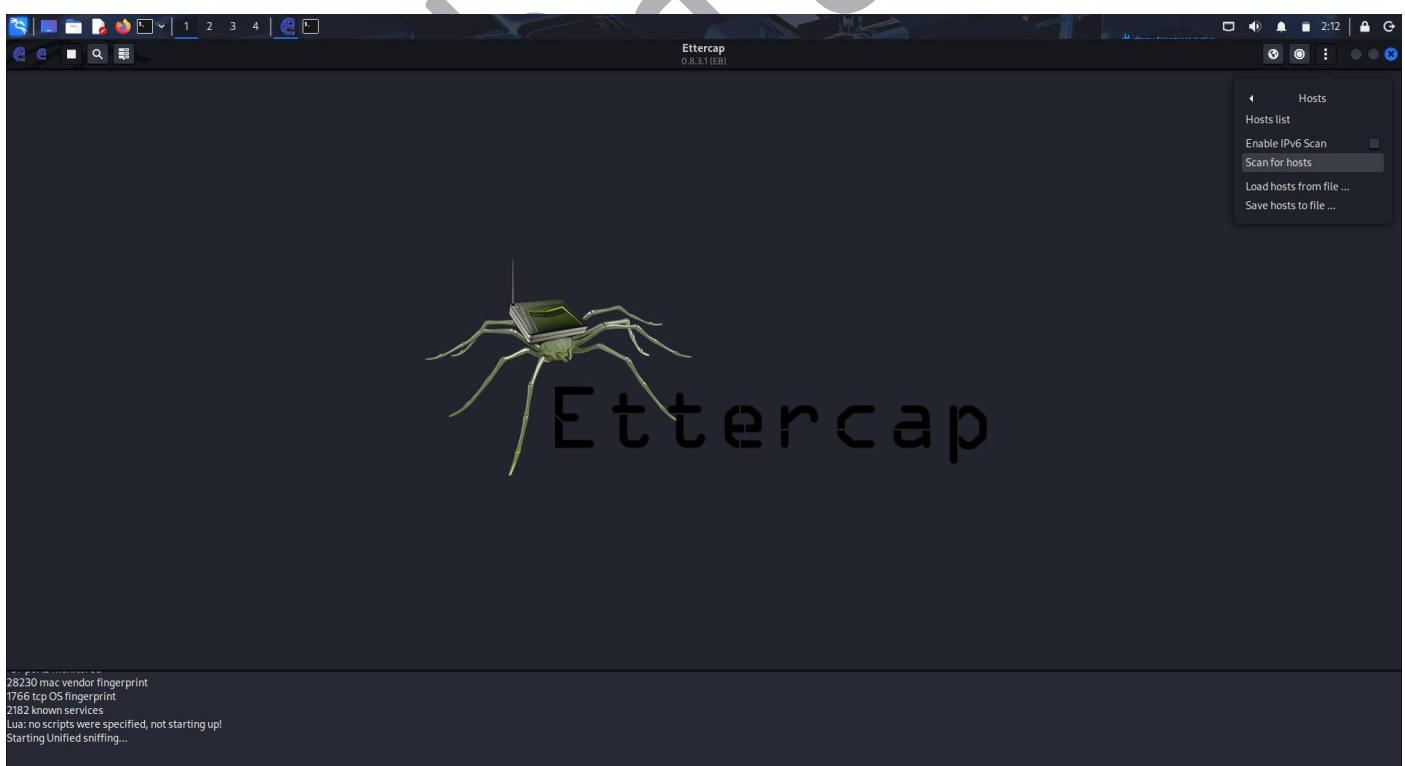
1.1

2 . click on three dot and then click on Hosts

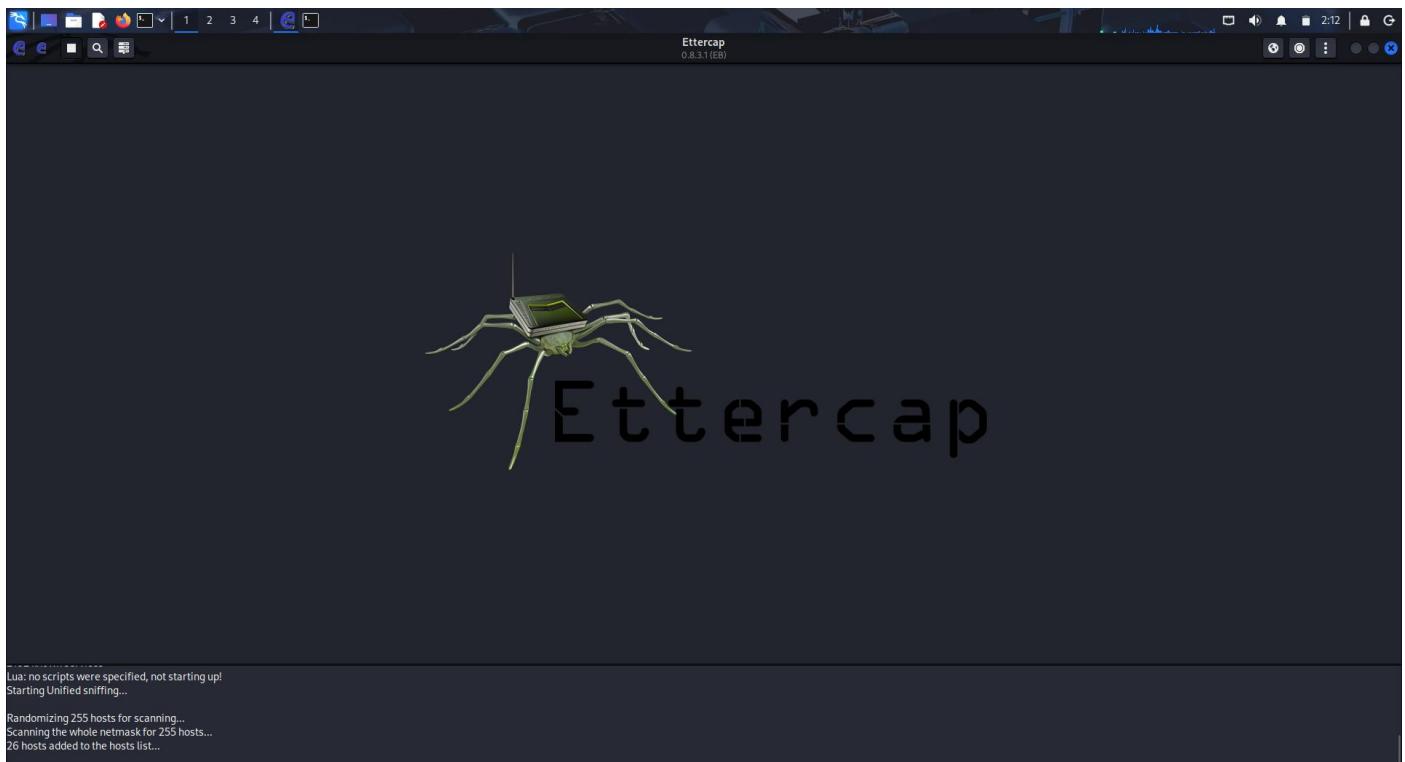


1.2

3 . Click on Scan For Hosts

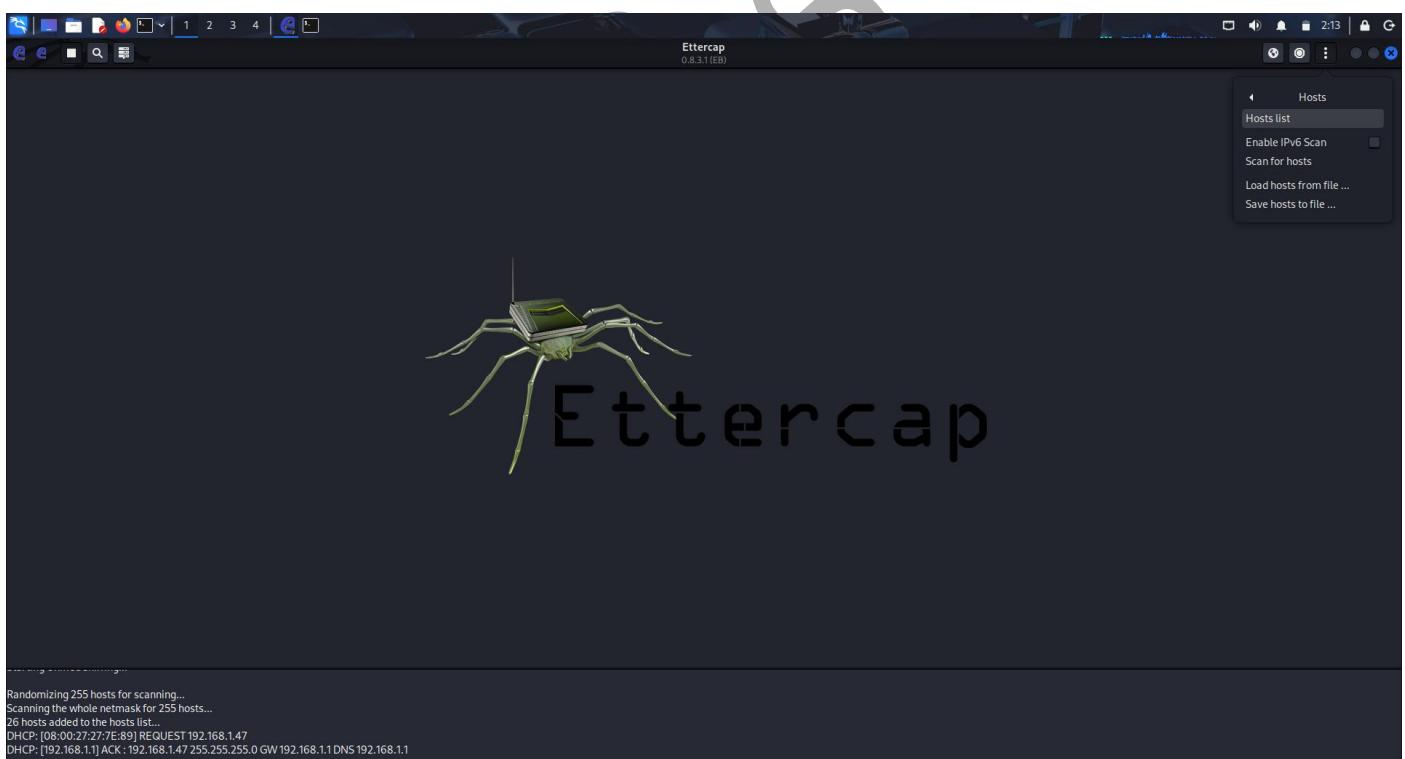


1.3



1.4

4 . Once Again click on Three Dot and click on Host List



1.5

Host List

IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.1.1	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.5	D4:AB:61:65:2D:F4	
192.168.1.9	50:C2:E8:5C:9B:33	
192.168.1.10	E8:C7:CF:A0:AB:D6	
192.168.1.11	96:12:FF:86:46:E3	
192.168.1.13	B2:C9:34:F9:9D:25	
192.168.1.14	B2:3A:88:DB:F2:F6	
192.168.1.15	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.17	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.18	68:7A:64:6D:A4:BB	
192.168.1.19	08:00:27:20:BA:52	
2401:4900:8fc:cb:d460:67cb:328c:4c7a:4a4f	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8fc:cb:d460:69a8:ad45:c28:9f81	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8fc:cb:d460:a291:caff:fe62:bb61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
fe80::40f3:6786:7a9e:d174	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
fe80::7de7:c39f:5bd5:f605	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
fe80::a291:caff:fe62:bb61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.25	02:FD:93:16:01:1B	
192.168.1.26	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
192.168.1.27	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.28	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	
192.168.1.32	EE:97:13:29:92:36	
192.168.1.33	E4:C7:67:56:40:23	
192.168.1.39	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.43	14:13:33:69:B7:DB	
192.168.1.45	50:C2:E8:5C:9B:33	
192.168.1.47	34:E6:AD:6E:74:F9	
192.168.1.60	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.62	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	

Delete Host Add to Target 1 Add to Target 2

Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning...
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...
35 hosts added to the hosts list...
Host 192.168.1.70 added to TARGET1
Host 192.168.1.1 added to TARGET2

1.6

Host List

IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.1.1	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.5	D4:AB:61:65:2D:F4	
192.168.1.9	50:C2:E8:5C:9B:33	
192.168.1.10	E8:C7:CF:A0:AB:D6	
192.168.1.11	96:12:FF:86:46:E3	
192.168.1.13	B2:C9:34:F9:9D:25	
192.168.1.14	B2:3A:88:DB:F2:F6	
192.168.1.15	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.17	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.18	68:7A:64:6D:A4:BB	
192.168.1.19	08:00:27:20:BA:52	
2401:4900:8fc:cb:d460:67cb:328c:4c7a:4a4f	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8fc:cb:d460:69a8:ad45:c28:9f81	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8fc:cb:d460:a291:caff:fe62:bb61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
fe80::40f3:6786:7a9e:d174	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
fe80::7de7:c39f:5bd5:f605	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
fe80::a291:caff:fe62:bb61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.25	02:FD:93:16:01:1B	
192.168.1.26	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
192.168.1.27	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.28	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	
192.168.1.32	EE:97:13:29:92:36	
192.168.1.33	E4:C7:67:56:40:23	
192.168.1.39	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.43	14:13:33:69:B7:DB	
192.168.1.45	50:C2:E8:5C:9B:33	
192.168.1.47	34:E6:AD:6E:74:F9	
192.168.1.60	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.62	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	

Delete Host Add to Target 1 Add to Target 2

Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning...
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...
35 hosts added to the hosts list...
Host 192.168.1.70 added to TARGET1
Host 192.168.1.1 added to TARGET2

MITM
ARP poisoning...
NDP poisoning...
ICMP redirect...
Port stealing...
DHCP spoofing...
Stop MITM attack(s)
SSL Intercept

1.7

The screenshot shows the Ettercap interface. On the left, there's a 'Host List' table with columns for IP Address, MAC Address, and Description. A specific row for '192.168.1.1' is selected, highlighted in blue. On the right, a modal dialog box titled 'MITM Attack: ARP Poisoning' is open. It contains a 'Optional parameters' section with two checkboxes: 'Sniff remote connections.' (which is checked) and 'Only poison one-way.' Below these checkboxes is a question mark icon. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel', 'MITM Attack: ARP Poisoning', and 'OK' buttons.

IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.1.1	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.5	D4:AB:61:65:2D:F4	
192.168.1.9	50:C2:E8:5C:9B:33	
192.168.1.10	E8:C7:CF:A0:AB:D6	
192.168.1.11	96:12:FF:86:46:E3	
192.168.1.13	B2:C9:34:F9:9D:25	
192.168.1.14	B2:3A:88:DB:F2:F6	
192.168.1.15	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.17	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.18	68:7A:64:6D:A4:BB	
192.168.1.19	08:00:27:20:BA:S2	
2401:4900:8:fc0:460:67:cb:32:8c:47:a4:f7	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8:fc0:460:69:a8:ad:45:5c:28:9f:81	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8:fc0:460:4291:caff:fe62:bb:61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
fe80::40f3:6786:7a9e:d174	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
fe80::7de7:c39f:5bd5:f605	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
fe80::a291:caff:fe62:bb:61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.25	02:FD:93:16:01:1B	
192.168.1.26	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
192.168.1.27	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.28	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	
192.168.1.32	EE:97:13:29:92:36	
192.168.1.33	E4:C7:67:56:40:23	
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192.168.1.45	50:C2:E8:5C:9B:33	
192.168.1.47	34:E6:AD:6E:74:F9	
192.168.1.60	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.62	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	

1.8

5 . Now , Assume That Your Target will sign in some website and you want to hijack their session and cookies .

Target Website

Login Process

Login Successful

Altoro Mutual Not secure testfire.net/login.jsp

AltoroMutual

ONLINE BANKING LOGIN

PERSONAL

- Deposit Product
- Checking
- Loan Products
- Cards
- Investments & Insurance
- Other Services

SMALL BUSINESS

- Deposit Products
- Lending Services
- Cards
- Insurance
- Retirement
- Other Services

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- Contact Us
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- Investor Relations
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- Careers
- Subscribe

[Privacy Policy](#) | [Security Statement](#) | [Server Status Check](#) | [REST API](#) | © 2025 Altoro Mutual, Inc.

Online Banking Login

Username: Password:

This web application is open source! Get your copy from [GitHub](#) and take advantage of advanced features

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27°C Sunny

Search

1.9

Host List

IP Address	MAC Address	Description
192.168.1.1	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.5	D4:AB:61:65:2D:F4	
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192.168.1.18	68:7A:64:6D:A4:BB	
192.168.1.19	08:00:27:20:BA:52	
2401:4900:8fc0:d460:67cb:328c:4c7a:4a4f	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8fc0:d460:69a8:ad45:5c28:9f81	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
2401:4900:8fc0:d460:a291:caff:fe62:bb61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
fe80::40f3:6786:7a9e:d174	70:15:FB:7B:41:07	
fe80::7de7:c39f:5bd5:f605	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
fe80::a291:caff:fe62:bb61	A0:91:CA:62:BB:61	
192.168.1.25	02:F3:93:16:01:1B	
192.168.1.26	34:F3:9A:53:5A:93	
192.168.1.27	2C:3B:70:9C:E4:A7	
192.168.1.28	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	
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192.168.1.47	34:E6:AD:6E:74:F9	
192.168.1.60	94:BB:43:A5:1F:B5	
192.168.1.62	B0:7D:64:41:E2:09	

Delete Host Add to Target 1 Add to Target 2

DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK : 192.168.1.74 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
HTTP: 65.61.137.117:80 -> USER: admin PASS: INFO: http://testfire.net/login.jsp
CONTENT: uid=admin&passwd=admin&btnSubmit=Login
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK : 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK : 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1

2.0

6 . it capture Many packets .

7 . Search Using Target Ip address .

The screenshot shows the Ettercap interface. On the left, there is a 'Host List' table with columns for IP Address, MAC Address, and Description. The table contains numerous entries, mostly starting with 192.168.x.x. A specific row for '192.168.1.1' is highlighted in blue. On the right, a context menu is open with options like 'Connections', 'Profiles', 'Statistics', 'Resolve IP addresses', 'Visualization method...', 'Visualization regex...', and 'Set the WiFi key...'. At the bottom of the interface, there are log entries:

```
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK :192.168.1.74 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
HTTP: 65.6.1.137.17:80 -> USER:admin PASS: INFO: http://testfire.net/login.jsp
CONTENT: uid=admin&passwd=admin&btnSubmit=Login
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK :192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK :192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
```

8 . here , it capture session id and all like website and other things

Session Id • Now , copy this Session Id

Host List x Connections x Connection data x

Host: testfire.net

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Length: 37

Cache-Control: max-age=0

Origin: http://testfire.net

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/143.0.0.0 Safari/537.36

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8

,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7

Referer: http://testfire.net/login.jsp

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,mr-IN;q=0.8,mr;q=0.7,en-US;q=0.6

Cookie: JSESSIONID=8720745B104727A56CCBF95A975FFEC; AltOrOAccounts=0DAwMDAwfkNvcnBvcmF0ZX41LjIzOTQ20Dc2MUU3fDgWMDAwMX5DaGVja2luZ34xMDUwNTIuND8.

uid=admin&passw=admin&btnSubmit=Login POST /doLogin HTTP/1.1.

Host: testfire.net

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Length: 37

Cache-Control: max-age=0

Origin: http://testfire.net

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/143.0.0.0 Safari/537.36

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8

,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7

Referer: http://testfire.net/login.jsp

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,mr-IN;q=0.8,mr;q=0.7,en-US;q=0.6

Cookie: JSESSIONID=8720745B104727A56CCBF95A975FFEC; AltOrOAccounts=0DAwMDAwfkNvcnBvcmF0ZX41LjIzOTQ20Dc2MUU3fDgWMDAwMX5DaGVja2luZ34xMDUwNTIuND8.

uid=admin&passw=admin&btnSubmit=Login ..

Join Views | Inject Data | Inject File | Kill Connection

```

HTTP : 65.61.137.117:80 -> USER: admin PASS: INFO: http://testfire.net/login.jsp
CONTENT: uid=admin&passw=admin&btnSubmit=Login
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] OFFER : 192.168.1.52 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK : 192.168.1.52 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1
DHCP: [192.168.1.1] ACK : 192.168.1.87 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.1.1 DNS 192.168.1.1

```

2.2

9 . Open target Website

10 . Go to Extensions and open Cookies Editor • Replace this session id

To this , that you copy from Ettercap

Login

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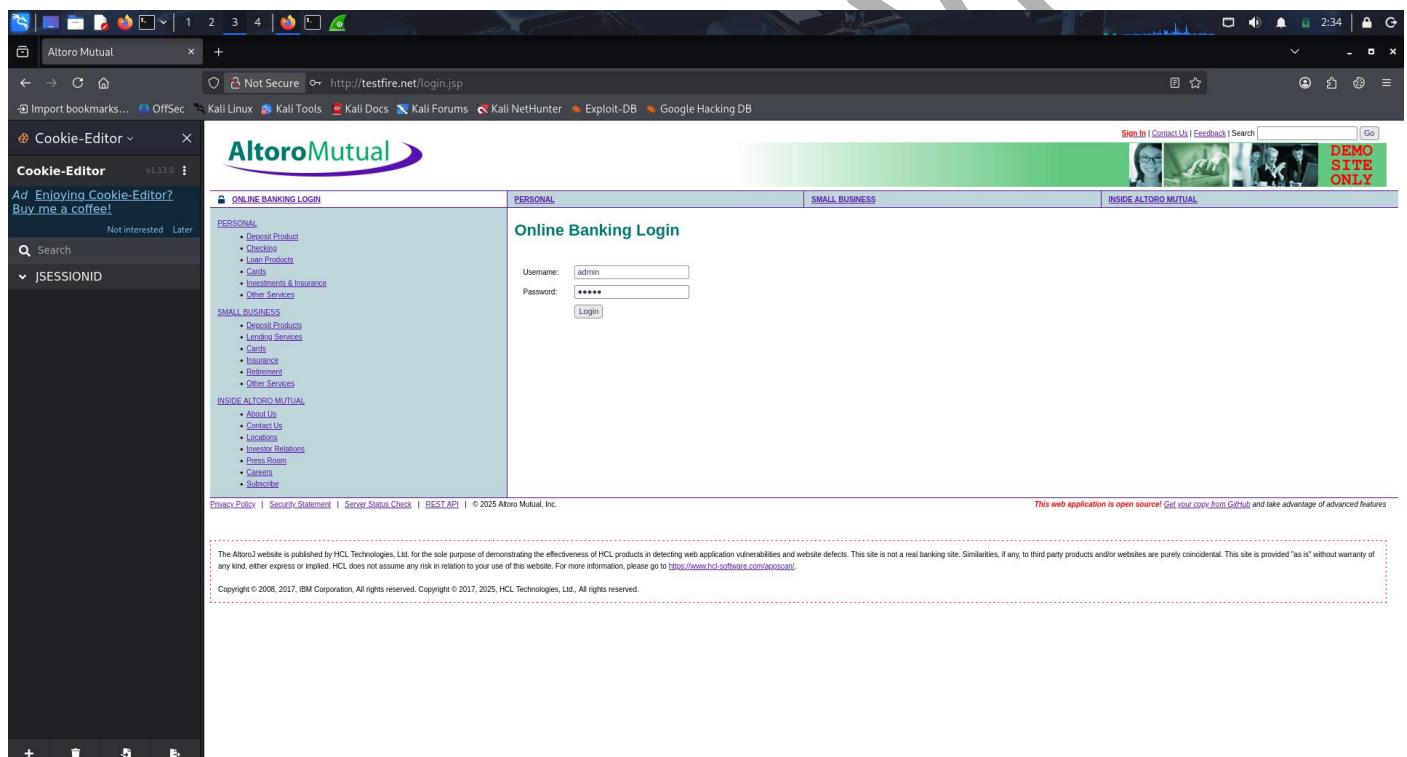
2.3
mugahaga'

2 . wireshark :

Wireshark is a packet analyzer. It does not hijack sessions by itself, but it can be used to observe network traffic. If traffic is not encrypted, sensitive session data may be visible.

Steps :

1 . Target Website



1.1

2 . Open wireshark and find http Post Request

Now , copy JSESSIONID

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of an HTTP stream. The packet list pane shows a single request from port 28052 to port 80. The details pane displays the raw HTTP headers and body. The selected row in the list is highlighted in blue. The bottom status bar indicates the stream number is 130.

HTTP/1.1 /login.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: testfire.net
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:140.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/140.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://testfire.net/login.jsp
Cookie: JSESSIONID=AEDD011EFD8B22FE9C0DCBE0DE10ED
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Priority: u-0, l

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Content-Type: text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Tue, 23 Dec 2025 07:35:32 GMT

<! -- BEGIN HEADER -->
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

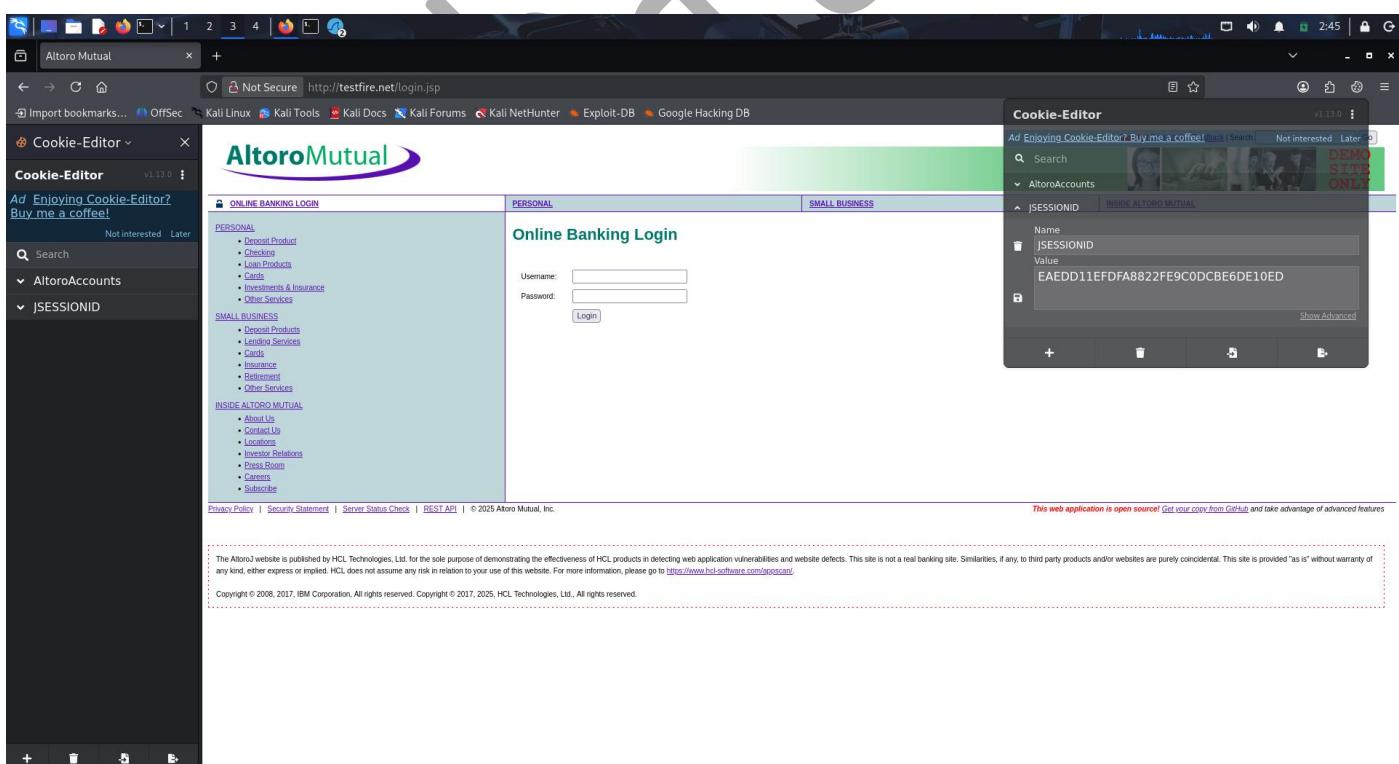
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" >

<head>
 <title>Altora Mutual</title>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
 <link href="/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body style="margin-top:5px;">

<div id="header" style="margin-bottom:5px; width: 99%;>
 <form id="frmSearch" method="get" action="/search.jsp">
 <table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
 <tr>
 <td rowspan="2" style="width: 10%; text-align: right; vertical-align: top; padding-right: 5px;">
 <input type="text" name="txtSearch" value="Search..." style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; font-size: 14px; font-family: inherit;" />
 <td align="right" style="padding-left: 10px; padding-top: 5px;">
 Home
 About Us
 Contact Us
 Feedback
 </td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td style="height: 30px; vertical-align: top; padding-top: 5px;">
 <input type="text" name="txtSearch" value="Search..." style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; font-size: 14px; font-family: inherit;" />
 </td>
 </tr>
 </table>
 </form>
</div>

3 . Now , go to another browser and open target website , sign in Option

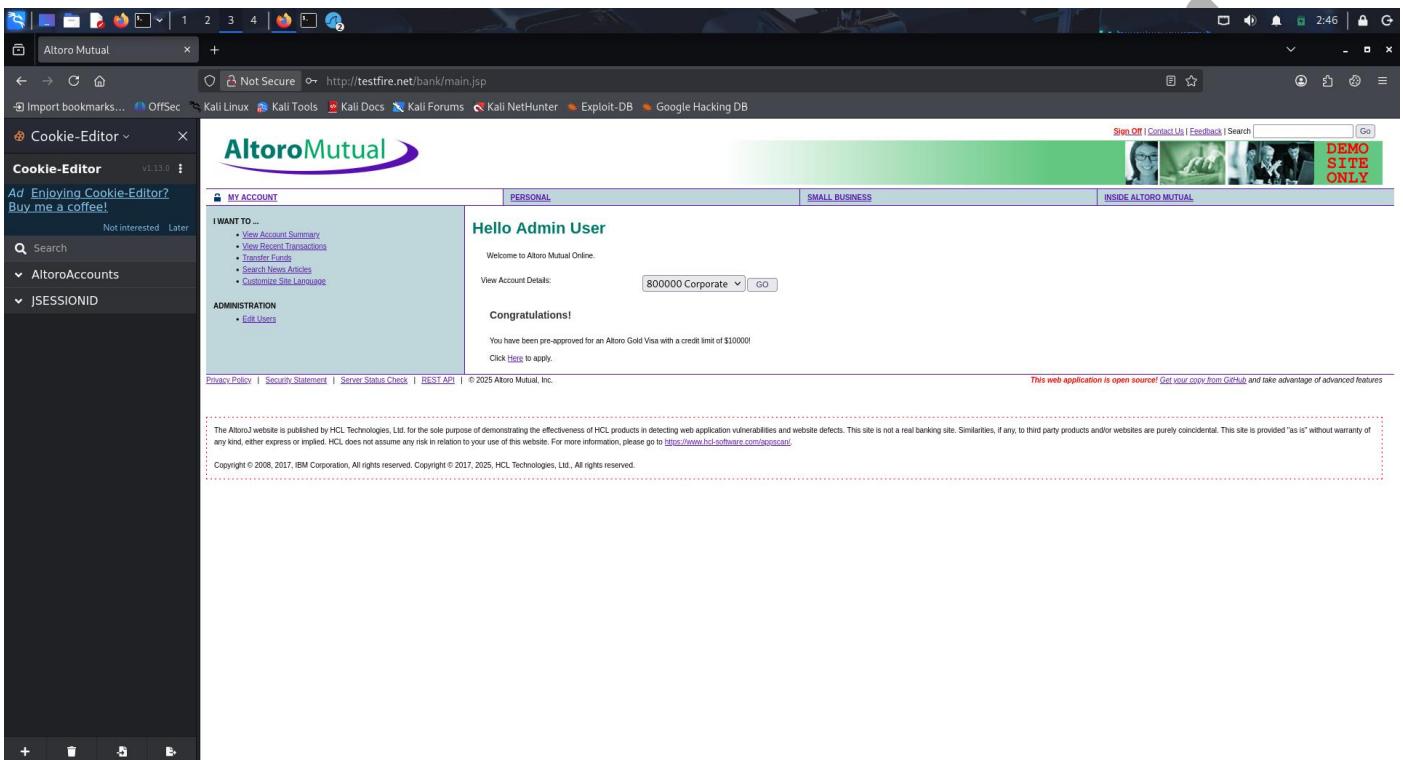
Now open cookies editor extention and replace this JSESSIONID



1.3

4 . And then refresh browser , if cookies replace successfully , sign in option change to sign off option • Sign in to sign off without username and password

Login Successfully



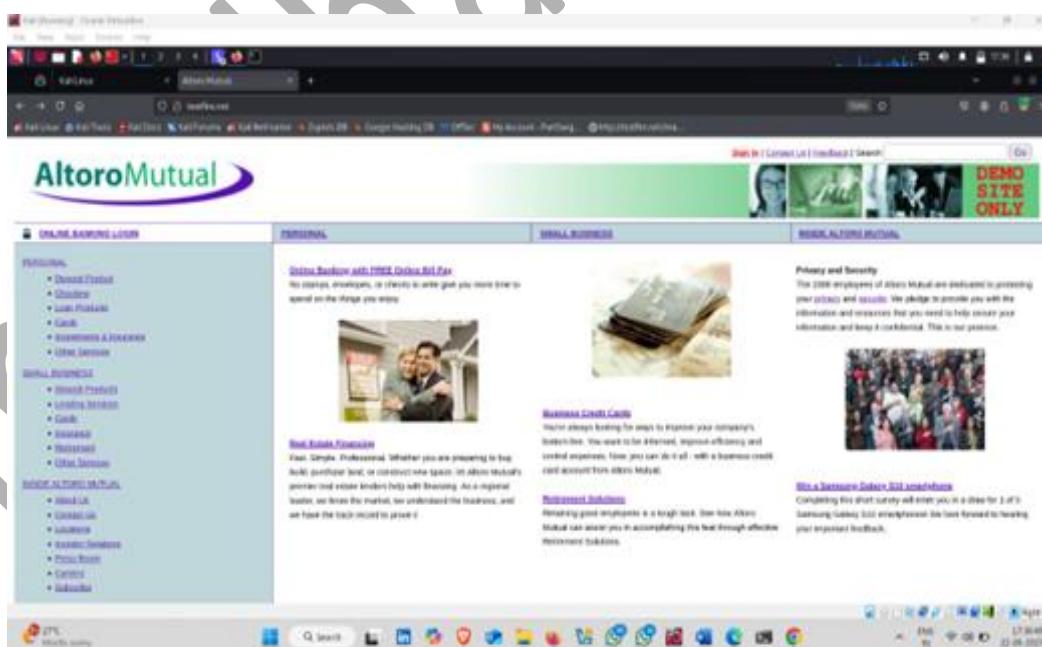
1.4

3 . Burp suite :

The Burp Suite Sequencer tool is used to assess the strength and unpredictability of session tokens generated by web applications. By capturing multiple session IDs, Sequencer analyzes the randomness and entropy to determine if the tokens can be predicted by an attacker. In this test, session cookies were collected and analyzed to check whether the application is using sufficiently strong, random, and unique tokens. Weak or predictable session IDs can lead to session hijacking and unauthorized access. This analysis helps ensure that the session management mechanism is secure and resistant to token prediction attacks.

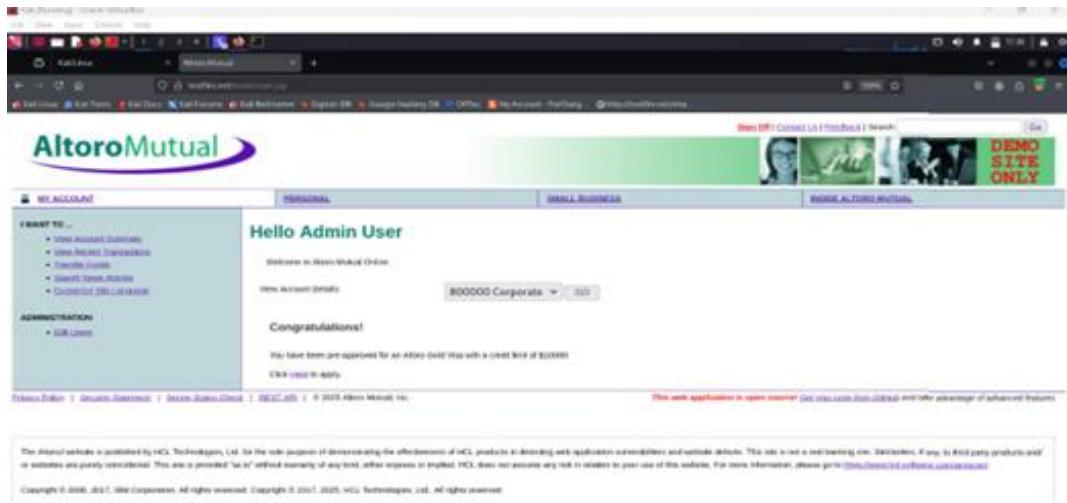
Steps :

1 . Target Website



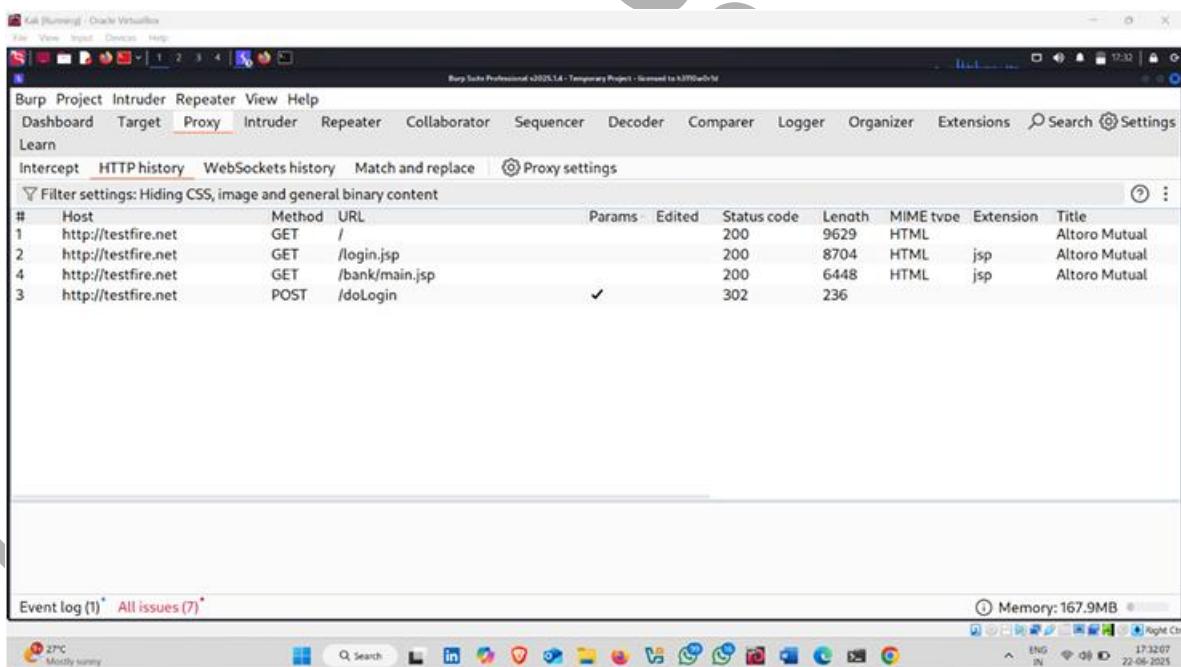
1.1

2 . Enter username and password and click on login



1.2

3 . Open burp suite and click on target option



1.3

4 . Now click on doLogin Option

Burp Suite Professional v2025.1.4 - Temporary Project - Scanned to http://testfire.net

URL view Crawl paths view Site map filter: Hiding not found items; hiding CSS, image and general binary content; hiding 4xx responses; hiding empty folders

Issues

- Cleartext submission of password
- Unencrypted communications
- Cookie without HttpOnly flag set
- Frameable response (potential Clickjacking) [3]
- Base64-encoded data in parameter

Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

Advisory

Unencrypted communications

Severity: Low Confidence: Certain

Memory: 154.1MB

1.4

5 . Now , right click on uid and passw section

Burp Suite Professional v2025.1.4 - Temporary Project - Scanned to http://testfire.net

URL view Crawl paths view Site map filter: Hiding not found items; hiding CSS, image and general binary content; hiding 4xx responses; hiding empty folders

Issues

- Cleartext submission of password
- Unencrypted communications
- Cookie without HttpOnly flag set
- Frameable response (potential Clickjacking) [3]
- Base64-encoded data in parameter

Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

Advisory Request Response Path to issue

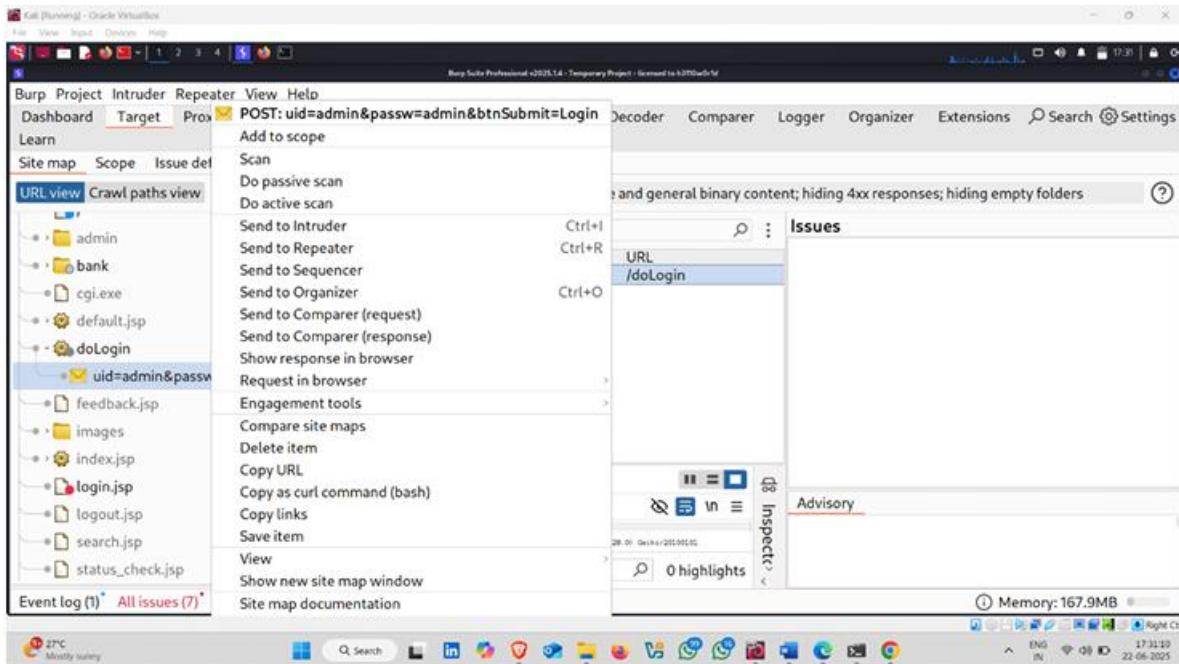
Cleartext submission of password

Severity: High Confidence: Certain

Memory: 167.9MB

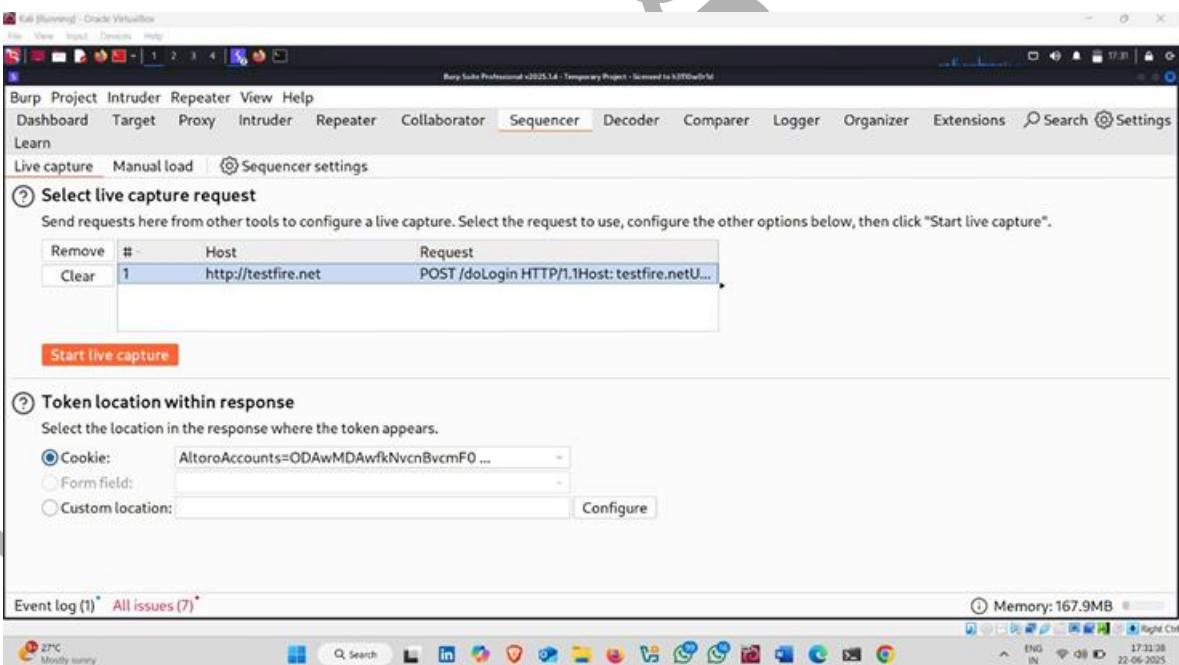
1.5

6 . Send to Sequencer



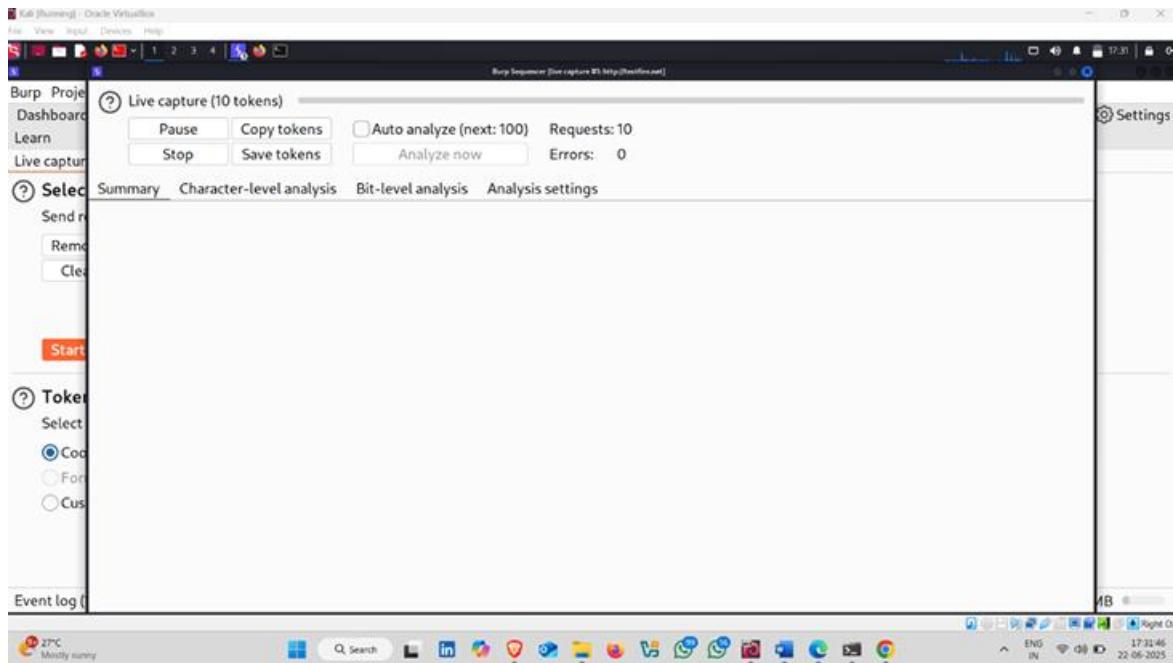
1.6

7 . Click on Start live capture



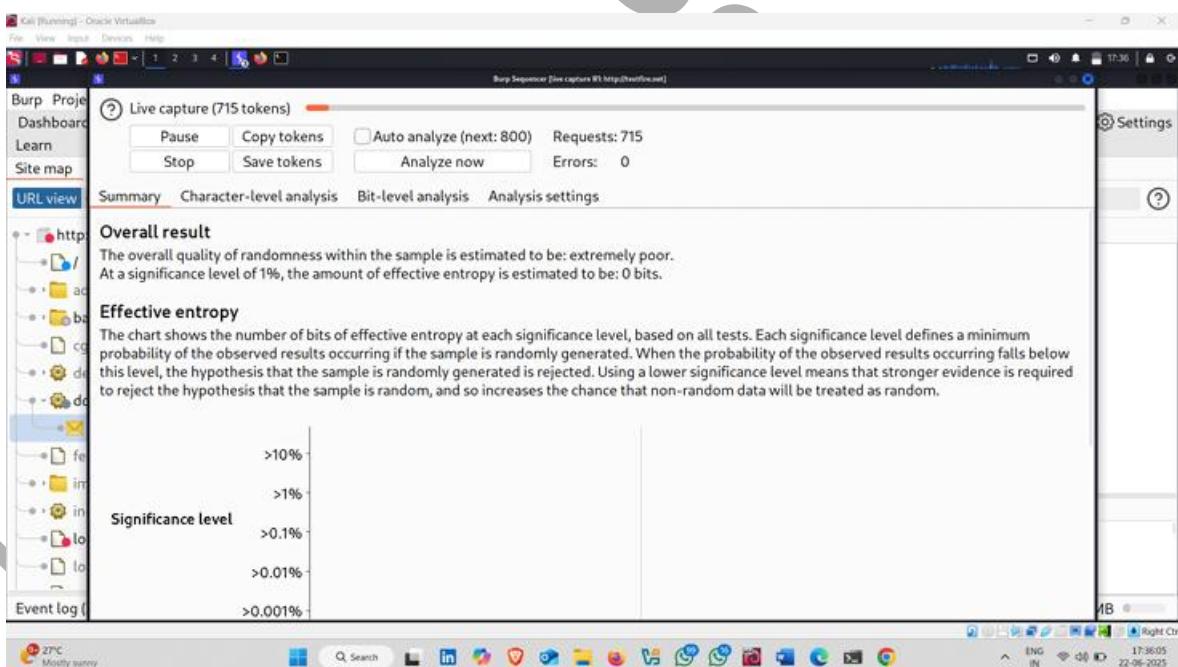
1.7

8 . Started



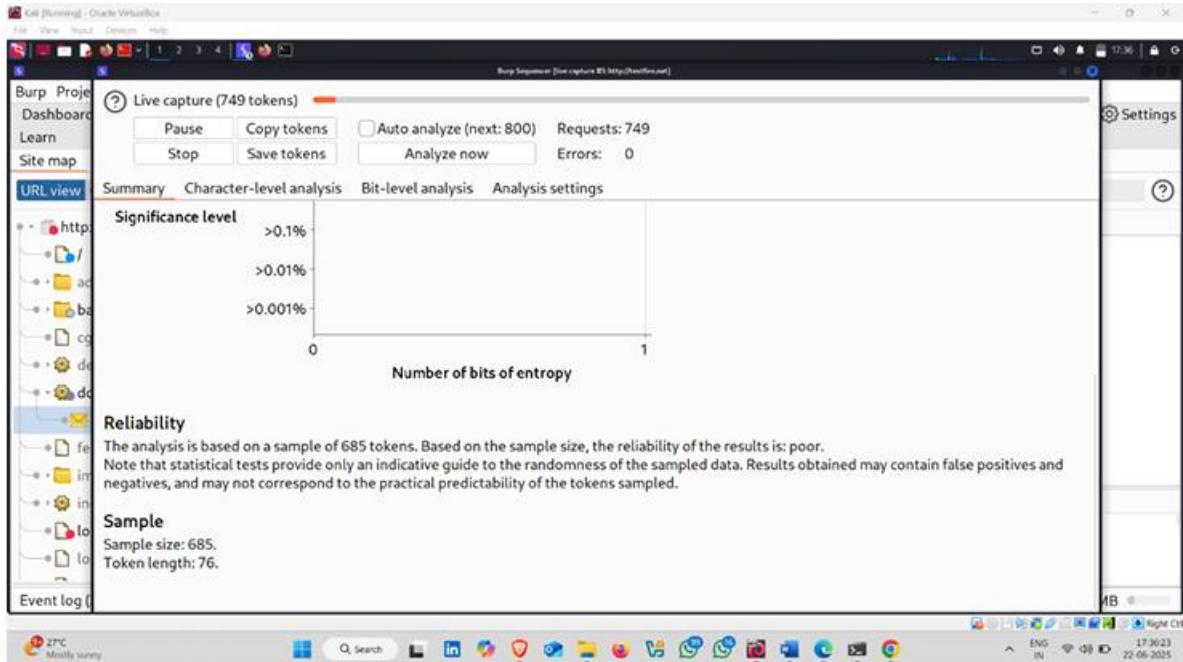
1.8

9 . Now click on Analyze now • Here , result



1.9

10 . Reliability is poor



2.0