Assignment 2

Testing out kali linux tools

1 Information Gathering

Information gathering involves collecting data about a target, such as domain names, IP addresses, and organizational details, to understand its security posture and potential weaknesses. Tools like Nmap and Shodan are used for this purpose.

```
PING geeksforgeeks.org (34.218.62.116) 56(84) bytes of data.
^2 zsh: suspended ping geeksforgeeks.org

(grim@ kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 34.218.62.116

Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-09-06 23:13 IST

Nmap scan report for ec2-34-218-62-116.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com (34.21
8.62.116)

Host is up (0.28s latency).
Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp?
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protoc ol 2.0)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd
443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd
554/tcp open rtsp?
1723/tcp open pptp?

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

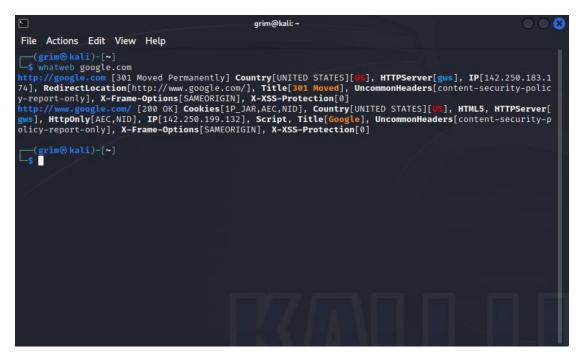
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://n
map.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 196.31 seconds
```

2 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability analysis assesses systems for security weaknesses and potential entry points for attackers. Tools like Nessus and OpenVAS scan for vulnerabilities and provide reports for remediation.

3 Web penetration Analysis

Web application analysis focuses on assessing the security of web applications. Tools like OWASP ZAP and Burp Suite help identify issues like SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS).



4 Database Assessment

Database assessment evaluates the security of databases, including access controls and data integrity. Tools like SQLMap can identify and exploit vulnerabilities in database systems.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(grim@kali:-[~]
$ sqlmap -u google.com --dbs

H

(1)

{1.7.8#stable}

[:] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 23:30:03 /2023-09-06/

[23:30:04] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL got a 301 redirect to 'http://www.google.com/'. Do you want to follow? [Y/n] Y you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('1P_JAR-2023-09-06-18;AEC=Ad49MVEDX FY...POPGEMgmtg;NID=511-102WFjC4QMX...4Djpkeuol#g'). Do you want to use those [Y/n] Y [23:30:16] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS [23:30:16] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable [23:30:17] [CRITICAL] no parameter(s) found for testing in the provided data (e.g. GET parameter 'id' in 'www.site.com/index.php?id=1'). You are advised to rerun with '-forms --crawl=2'

[*] ending @ 23:30:17 /2023-09-06/
```

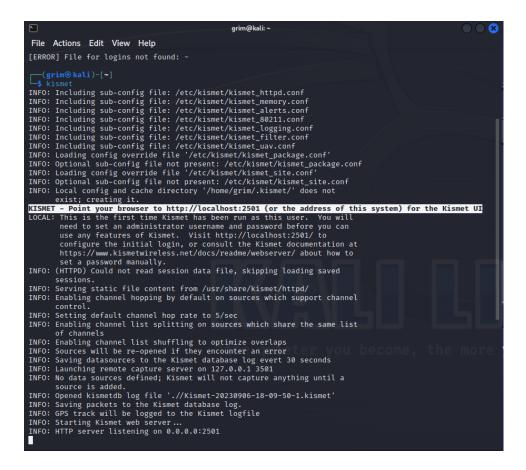
5 Password Attacks

Password attacks involve attempting to crack or guess user passwords. Tools like John the Ripper and Hydra are used to perform brute-force attacks or dictionary-based password cracking.



6 Wireless Attacks

Wireless attacks target Wi-Fi networks. Tools like Aircrack-ng and Reaver can be used to exploit weak encryption and gain unauthorized access to wireless networks.



7 Reverse Engineering

Reverse engineering is the process of dissecting and analyzing software or hardware to understand its inner workings. Tools like IDA Pro and Ghidra assist in reverse engineering tasks.

8 Exploitation tools

Exploitation tools are used to leverage vulnerabilities and gain unauthorized access to systems. Metasploit is a well-known framework for developing and executing exploits.

9 Sniffing and spoofing

Sniffing tools like Wireshark intercept and analyze network traffic, while spoofing tools like Ettercap allow attackers to manipulate network packets, often for malicious purposes.

```
msf6 > sudo tcpdump -i etho0 -n
[*] exec: sudo tcpdump -i etho0 -n
[sudo] password for grim:
tcpdump: etho0: No such device exists
(No such device exists)
msf6 > ■
```

10 Post Exploitation

Post-exploitation tools and techniques are used by attackers after gaining access to a system to maintain control, escalate privileges, and exfiltrate data. These may include backdoors and privilege escalation exploits.

11 Forensics

Digital forensics involves the collection and analysis of digital evidence for legal purposes. Tools like Autopsy and The Sleuth Kit help investigators uncover information and build a case in cybercrime investigations.

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