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NOW WE TALK ABOUT HACKING TOOLS OF KALI LINUX

1) INFORMATION GATHERING (IG)

LET'S FIRST TALK ABOUT WHAT IS THIS BASICALLY A PROCESS FOLLOWED BY EVERY HACKER BEFORE THEY HACK THE SYSTEM SUPPOSE THEY WANT TO HACK A SERVER FOR THAT THEY WANT TO FIND INFORMATION ABOUT THAT SERVER LIKE IP, MAC ADDRESS WHICH PORTS ARE OPEN STUFF AFTER THAT YOU KIND OF HACK THE SERVER OR FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT TO HACK YOU NEED INFORMATION THAT STUFF SO ITS EASY FOR YOU TO EXPLOIT THEIR VULNERABILITIES. IG IS THE FIRST PHASE OF ETHICAL HACKING. WE GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOST, SERVER, CLIENT, TARGETED SYSTEM ETC.

TWO TYPES OF INFORMATION GATHERING

1) **ACTIVE INFORMATION GATHERING**
2) **PASSIVE INFORMATION GATHERING**

2) WHATEVER INFORMATION IS PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE WE COLLECT THIS INFORMATION WITH THE HELP OF SOME TOOLS. EXAMPLE OF TOOLS IS MALTEGO IT DID NOT HARM THE PRIVACY OF ANYONE AND YOU GATHER THE INFORMATION.

1)THINGS THAT ARE NOT PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE LIKE PORTS WHEN I SCAN YOUR SYSTEM THEN I KNOW HOW MANY PORTS ARE OPEN YOU HAVE A BIG SERVER YOU ARE WORKING ON WHICH IS AN IP-LIKE KIND OF STUFF. WE FIND OUT THESE THINGS USING TOOLS.

SO NOW WE SEE SOME TOOLS IT'S VERY DIFFICULT TO TALK ABOUT EVERY TOOL BUT AT LEAST WE SAW MORE THAN TWO OR THREE TOOLS WE NOW ALL TOOLS WORK FOR THE SAME THING WHICH IS IG.

1) Nmap

It is a kind of tool that finds out ports from your website and server what your machine version which port is open or closed. Nmap is used for port scanning.

nmap -sV -O —script vuln

If we want to know more tools and how they work, we simply click on them and see how they work what is their script and all things. We use sudo word for putting any tool information.

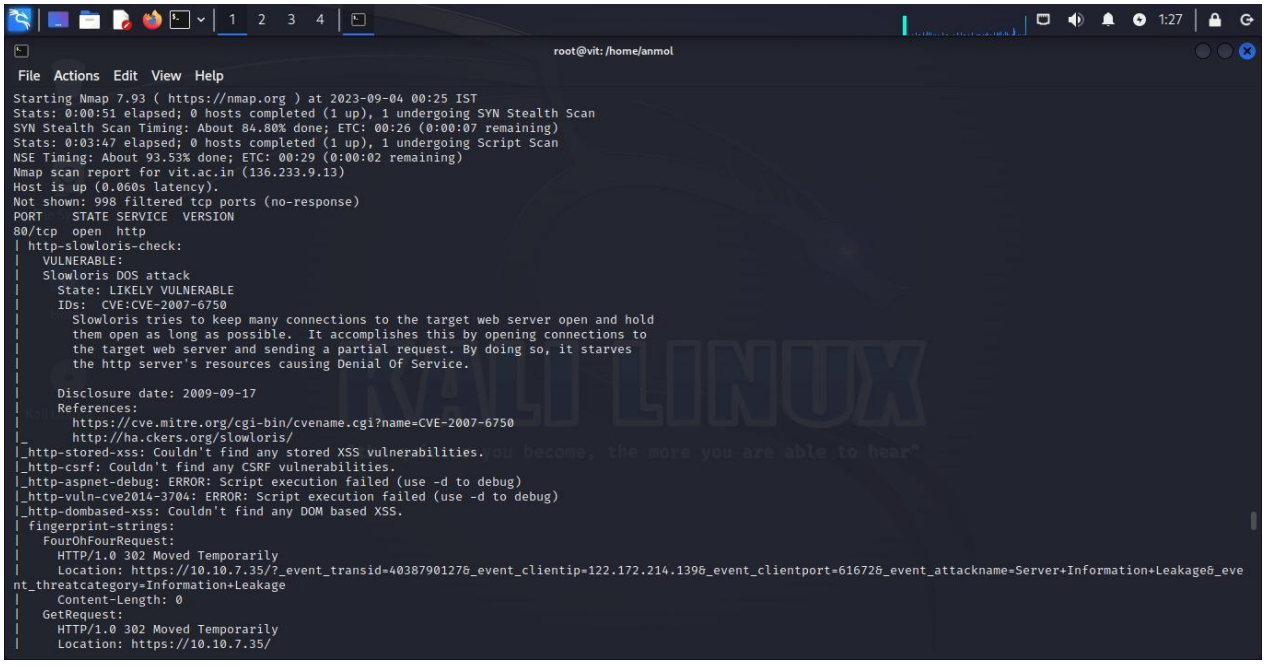
Sudo -i used it to open the Kali terminal's root server.

We also used a harvester to find IP, email, host, etc.

We use netdiscover,autopasswd, and spider foot which type of tools for information gathering.

2) VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

We gather information about a particular server and domain(website) after that we find the vulnerability of the following server or domain so that we exploit the vulnerability to enter the system. For this, we used nmap previously that is nmap -sV -O –script -vuln and we found vuln but we now see some other tools to find vuln so that attackers take advantage of these loopholes.



3) Web application analysis

The collection of web pages is called a website. the web application is considered a website. So basically what we do here we find the vulnerability in the website or web application.
We see some tools regarding this. many websites are built on different languages like php, python, java,jascript,wordpress, etc.

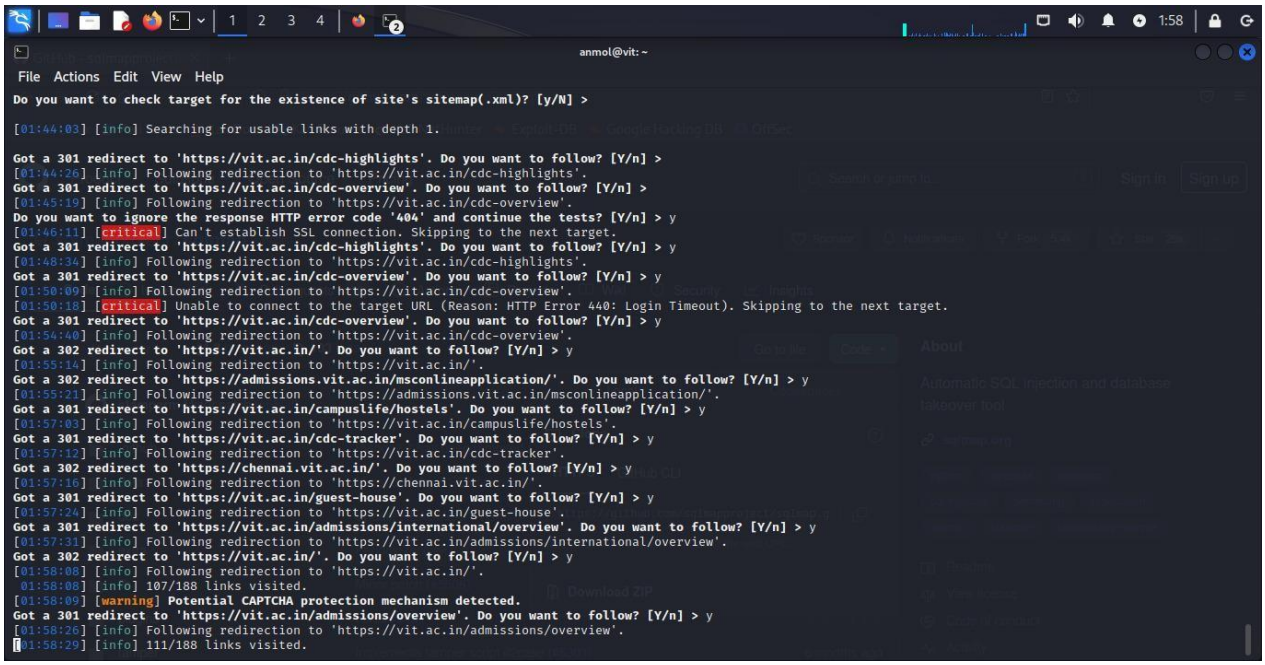
We see some tools like wpscan and sqlmap for web application analysis.
We all say that we can hack the website through wpscan.

By using wpscan we just use any domain or IP to scan and basically, if it is not working then we use wpscan - - url - - force to know about vulnerabilities.

I am using sqlmap tools to find the vuln on the website. (ls=list)

Zap is also a web application tool for finding vuln, for using zap tool Your website not be a php,html,wppress, or CSS.you use every website except this programming language. website. It basically attacks or scans using a URL

Only the WPscan-made website used the wpscan we see tomorrow



4) Password attack

In Hydra, two things are CLI with terminal and GUI with graphical.

We see two tools one for online and another for offline attacks.

The online attack is hydra => hydra ssh://ip:port num -L

HOW WE WRITE = hydra [some command line option] protocol://target: port/module-options.

Syntax breakdown-

hydra ftp://192.63.12.0:2221 -l admin -p list.txt
Which protocol do we want to use
1) **FTP**
2) **MySQL**
3) **ssh**
4) **any login form we want to do brute force.**

generate target-based Wordlists / PasswordList in Kali Linux

If you want to download a tool then you simply copy the link to your gp terminal and type cd desktop then git clone then cd/filename that is cupp (cd cupp/ then ls. If you want to see any time on the terminal then simply type./cupp.py

First, we made a txt file or we say password directory.
Leet mode = when people use numbers between words for example t3ch=tech.
leet in number is 1337.

-t= how many connections we send per time in my case that is 2 because the firewall detects them and blocks our IP if we succeed more than 4. If you do not do it send 16 per time If the firewall is there then it a chance you will be blocked.

The main syntax is this
Hydra ssh://192.168.0.104:22222 -L /home/anmol/temp/word.txt -P /home/anmol/temp/word.txt -v -f -t 2
So we made a password list with Cupp.

Now we use crunch to make some more password lists.

We just type crunch 3 4 123456789 -o roman.txt

Hydra is used for proxy brute forcing.