# **Basic Cybersecurity Report**

## 1. Ping Test Result

PING example.com (93.184.216.34) 56(84) bytes of data. 64

bytes from 93.184.216.34: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=56 time=10.3 ms 64

bytes from 93.184.216.34: icmp\_seq=2 ttl=56 time=10.2 ms 64

bytes from 93.184.216.34: icmp\_seq=3 ttl=56 time=10.1 ms

## 2. Nmap Scan Details

Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2025-06-17 12:00

UTC Nmap scan report for example.com (93.184.216.34)

Host is up (0.010s latency).

Not shown: 997 filtered ports

PORT STATE SERVICE

22/tcp open ssh

80/tcp open http

443/tcp open https

Service Info: OS: Unix

## 3. Open Ports and Services

22/tcp - SSH

80/tcp - HTTP

443/tcp - HTTPS

#### 4. Vulnerabilities Found

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- Port 22 (SSH): No specific vulnerabilities found, but brute-force attacks are common. - Port 80 (HTTP): Could be vulnerable to outdated software (e.g., Apache or Nginx vulnerabilities). - Port 443 (HTTPS): Ensure SSL/TLS configurations are up-to-date to avoid known vulnerabilities.

### 5. Critical Assets

- Web Server (HTTP/HTTPS): Serves content to users and handles sensitive data. -

SSH Service: Provides remote administrative access; critical for maintaining the server.

### 6. Threat Hunting Commentary

Based on the scan results, the web server (example.com) is running HTTP and HTTPS services along with SSH.

These are common targets for attackers. It's recommended to:

- Ensure strong password policies and possibly use key-based SSH authentication.
- Keep the web server and its software dependencies up to date.
- Regularly scan for SSL/TLS vulnerabilities.
- Monitor access logs for suspicious activity.



