

# Assignment 0x03

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## 1 Part 1: nmap

### 1.1 Find the address of that other host with a nmap ping scan.

To do a ping scan you can use the `-sn` flag. For the aggressive speed template `-T4` does the job. This results in: `nmap -sn -T4 10.8.200-209.0-255`

Result:

Starting Nmap 7.40 ( <https://nmap.org> ) at 2018-01-04 20:25 CET Nmap scan report for 10.8.205.198 Host is up (0.00098s latency). Nmap done: 2560 IP addresses (1 host up) scanned in 133.49 seconds

So the machine was found at IP-address 10.8.205.198

### 1.2 Would nmap's ping scan have found the host if the administrator of the target host had implemented firewall rules that drop ICMP echo packets?

Probably not.

### 1.3 Perform a nmap TCP connect port scan.

`nmap -sT -T4 10.8.200-209.0-255`

Starting Nmap 7.40 ( <https://nmap.org> ) at 2018-01-04 20:37 CET

Nmap scan report for 10.8.205.198

Nmap scan report for 10.8.205.198

Host is up (0.0027s latency).

Not shown: 860 closed ports

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
1/tcp	open	tcpmux
4/tcp	open	unknown
6/tcp	open	unknown
7/tcp	open	echo
9/tcp	open	discard
13/tcp	open	daytime
17/tcp	open	qotd
19/tcp	open	chargen
20/tcp	open	ftp-data
21/tcp	open	ftp
22/tcp	open	ssh
23/tcp	open	telnet
37/tcp	open	time
42/tcp	open	nameserver
43/tcp	open	whois
49/tcp	open	tacacs
53/tcp	open	domain

70/tcp	open	gopher
79/tcp	open	finger
80/tcp	open	http
88/tcp	open	kerberos-sec
106/tcp	open	pop3pw
110/tcp	open	pop3
111/tcp	open	rpcbind
113/tcp	open	ident
119/tcp	open	nnntp
135/tcp	open	msrpc
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn
143/tcp	open	imap
161/tcp	open	snmp
163/tcp	open	cmip-man
179/tcp	open	bgp
199/tcp	open	smux
389/tcp	open	ldap
406/tcp	open	imsp
427/tcp	open	svrloc
443/tcp	open	https
444/tcp	open	snpp
445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds
464/tcp	open	kpasswd5
465/tcp	open	smtps
500/tcp	open	isakmp
512/tcp	open	exec
513/tcp	open	login
514/tcp	open	shell
515/tcp	open	printer
543/tcp	open	klogin
544/tcp	open	kshell
548/tcp	open	afp
554/tcp	open	rtsp
563/tcp	open	snews
636/tcp	open	ldapssl
749/tcp	open	kerberos-adm
765/tcp	open	webster
777/tcp	open	multiling-http
783/tcp	open	spamassassin
808/tcp	open	ccproxy-http
873/tcp	open	rsync
901/tcp	open	samba-swat
990/tcp	open	ftps
992/tcp	open	telnets
993/tcp	open	imaps
995/tcp	open	pop3s

1001/tcp	open	webpush
1080/tcp	open	socks
1093/tcp	open	proofd
1094/tcp	open	rootd
1099/tcp	open	rmiregistry
1236/tcp	open	bvcontrol
1300/tcp	open	h323hostcallsc
1352/tcp	open	lotusnotes
1433/tcp	open	ms-sql-s
1434/tcp	open	ms-sql-m
1524/tcp	open	ingreslock
1812/tcp	open	radius
1863/tcp	open	msnp
2000/tcp	open	cisco-sccp
2003/tcp	open	finger
2010/tcp	open	search
2049/tcp	open	nfs
2103/tcp	open	zephyr-clt
2105/tcp	open	eklogin
2111/tcp	open	kx
2119/tcp	open	gsigatekeeper
2121/tcp	open	ccproxy-ftp
2135/tcp	open	gris
2401/tcp	open	cvspserver
2601/tcp	open	zebra
2602/tcp	open	ripd
2604/tcp	open	ospfd
2605/tcp	open	bgpd
2607/tcp	open	connection
2608/tcp	open	wag-service
2811/tcp	open	gsiftp
3260/tcp	open	iscsi
3306/tcp	open	mysql
3493/tcp	open	nut
3689/tcp	open	rendezvous
3690/tcp	open	svn
4224/tcp	open	xtell
4899/tcp	open	radmin
5002/tcp	open	rfe
5050/tcp	open	mmcc
5051/tcp	open	ida-agent
5060/tcp	open	sip
5061/tcp	open	sip-tls
5190/tcp	open	aol
5222/tcp	open	xmpp-client
5269/tcp	open	xmpp-server

```

5555/tcp open  freeciv
5666/tcp open  nrpe
6000/tcp open  X11
6001/tcp open  X11:1
6002/tcp open  X11:2
6003/tcp open  X11:3
6004/tcp open  X11:4
6005/tcp open  X11:5
6006/tcp open  X11:6
6007/tcp open  X11:7
6346/tcp open  gnutella
6566/tcp open  sane-port
6667/tcp open  irc
7000/tcp open  afs3-fileserver
7001/tcp open  afs3-callback
7002/tcp open  afs3-prserver
7004/tcp open  afs3-kaserver
7007/tcp open  afs3-bos
7100/tcp open  font-service
8021/tcp open  ftp-proxy
8081/tcp open  blackice-icecap
8088/tcp open  radan-http
9101/tcp open  jetdirect
9102/tcp open  jetdirect
9103/tcp open  jetdirect
9418/tcp open  git
10000/tcp open  snet-sensor-mgmt
10082/tcp open  amandaidx
13722/tcp open  netbackup
13782/tcp open  netbackup
13783/tcp open  netbackup

```

- 1.4 Explain how the disadvantages of the basic TCP connect scan can be overcome by other scan types.
- 1.5 Perform a version detection scan to filter out the dummy ports. On which ports are real services running?
- 1.6 Scan the port range 10000 to 65535 and determine on which port the web application is running.

```
nmap -sT -T4 -p 10000-65535 10.8.200-209.0-255
```

```

Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-01-04 21:04 CET
Stats: 0:02:56 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 2560 undergoing Ping S

```

Nmap scan report for 10.8.205.198

Host is up (0.0017s latency).

Not shown: 55501 closed ports

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
10000/tcp	open	snet-sensor-mgmt
10050/tcp	open	zabbix-agent
10051/tcp	open	zabbix-trapper
10080/tcp	open	amanda
10081/tcp	open	famdc
10082/tcp	open	amandaidx
10083/tcp	open	amidxtape
10809/tcp	open	nbd
11112/tcp	open	dicom
11201/tcp	open	smsqp
11371/tcp	open	pktd
13720/tcp	open	netbackup
13721/tcp	open	netbackup
13722/tcp	open	netbackup
13724/tcp	open	vnetd
13782/tcp	open	netbackup
13783/tcp	open	netbackup
15345/tcp	open	xpilot
17001/tcp	open	unknown
17002/tcp	open	unknown
17003/tcp	open	unknown
17004/tcp	open	unknown
17500/tcp	open	db-lsp
20011/tcp	open	unknown
20012/tcp	open	ss-idi-disc
22125/tcp	open	dcap
22128/tcp	open	gsidcap
22273/tcp	open	wnn6
24554/tcp	open	binkp
27374/tcp	open	subseven
30865/tcp	open	unknown
55329/tcp	open	unknown
57000/tcp	open	unknown
60177/tcp	open	unknown
60179/tcp	open	unknown

Nmap done: 2560 IP addresses (1 host up) scanned in 275.04 seconds

## 2 Part 2: Brute forcing a login of a web application

- 2.1 How is form data sent from the browser to the server?
- 2.2 Analyze the login form with the developer tools of your browser.
- 2.3 Your final objective is to find a working pair of username and password with which you can log into the web server.