Lab 5: Perform Basic Network Scanning in Kali Linux

1. Verify ISP and Public IP Address

Why: To know which ISP you're using and check if your public IP is dynamic or static. This is helpful in identifying if you're behind a proxy or NAT.

Steps:

1.1. Get Your Public IP:

Syntax: curl ifconfig.me



1.2. Get ISP Details Using whois

Syntax: whois <YOUR PUBLIC IP>

```
$ whois 110.44.115.199
% [whois.apnic.net]
% Whois data copyright terms
                                http://www.apnic.net/db/dbcopyright.html
% Information related to '110.44.112.0 - 110.44.127.255'
% Abuse contact for '110.44.112.0 - 110.44.127.255' is 'abuse@vianet.com.np'
inetnum:
                110.44.112.0 - 110.44.127.255
                VIANET-NP
netname:
descr:
                VIA NET COMMUNICATION LTD
               NP
country:
                ORG-VCPL1-AP
org:
                VNCL1-AP
admin-c:
                VNCL1-AP
tech-c:
abuse-c:
                AV420-AP
                ALLOCATED PORTABLE
status:
               Used for voip
remarks:
remarks:
                To report network abuse, please contact mnt-irt
remarks:
remarks:
                For troubleshooting, please contact tech-c and admin-c
                Report invalid contact via www.apnic.net/invalidcontact
remarks:
remarks:
                APNIC-HM
mnt-by:
                MAINT-VIANET-NP
mnt-lower:
                MAINT-VIANET-NP
mnt-routes:
mnt-irt:
                IRT-VIANET-NP
last-modified: 2024-12-10T03:47:07Z
                APNIC
source:
                IRT-VIANET-NP
irt:
            Jawalakhel Lalitpur Nepal
abuse@vianet.com.np
address:
e-mail:
abuse-mailbox: abuse@vianet.com.np
admin-c: UM931-AP
auth:
              # Filtered
remarks:
                abuse@vianet.com.np is invalid
```

2. Check Website Response (Slow or Not Working)

Why: To find out whether the issue is with the website server, your network, or DNS resolution.

Steps:

2.1. Ping the Website:

Syntax: ping www.daraz.com.np

2.2. Check HTTP Response Headers

Syntax: curl -i https://www.daraz.com.np

2.3. **DNS Resolution:**

Syntax: nslookup www.daraz.com.np

```
-(sayujya@ kali)-[~]

$ nslookup www.daraz.com.np

rver: 192.168.1.1

dress: 192.168.1.1#53
Non-authoritative answer:
www.daraz.com.np canonical name = daraz.wagbridge.alibaba-inc.com.
daraz.wagbridge.alibaba-inc.com canonical name = daraz.wagbridge.alibaba-inc.com.gds.alibabadns.com.
daraz.wagbridge.alibaba-inc.com.gds.alibabadns.com
daraz-sg.alibaba.com
canonical name = daraz-sg.alibaba.com.
daraz-sg.alibaba.com
canonical name = daraz-sg.alibabadns.com.
daraz-sg.alibaba.com.gds.alibabadns.com canonical name = lazada-sg-2.daraz.wagbridge.aserver-lazada.alibaba.com.
lazada-sg-2.daraz.wagbridge.aserver-lazada.alibaba.com. canonical name = lazada-sg-2.daraz.wagbridge.aserver-lazada.alibaba.com.gds.alibabadns.com.
Name: lazada-sg-2.daraz.wagbridge.aserver-lazada.alibaba.com.gds.alibabadns.com.
Address: 47.246.167.240
```

2.4. **Trace Route to Website:**

Syntax: traceroute www.daraz.com.np

```
(sayujya⊕ kali)-[~]

$ traceroute tww.daraz.com.np
traceroute to www.daraz.com.np (47.246.165.107), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 4.654 ms 4.597 ms 4.574 ms

2 192.168.10.1. (192.168.101.1) 4.553 ms 4.530 ms 4.509 ms

3 103.41.174.145 (103.41.174.145) 5.145 ms 5.124 ms 10.520 ms

4 103.41.174.133 (103.41.174.133) 10.496 ms 10.475 ms 5.023 ms

5 103.10.28.34 (103.10.28.34) 10.408 ms 10.387 ms 10.357 ms

6 ae0-bg2.vianet.com.np (110.44.112.66) 10.332 ms 5.307 ms 5.267 ms

7 125.19.67.33 (125.19.67.33) 7.761 ms 7.744 ms 7.726 ms

8 116.119.121.121 (116.119.121.121) 83.263 ms 182.79.146.196 (182.79.146.196) 69.735 ms 116.119.81.0 (116.119.81.0) 72.538 ms

9 45102.sgw.equinix.com (27.111.229.234) 70.374 ms 84.789 ms 85.254 ms

10 ** 47.246.115.225 (47.246.115.225) 73.717 ms

11 ** **

12 ***
  10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
30
```

3. Scan Website for Open Ports

Why: To detect which ports are open or blocked (e.g., port 3000 for a Node.js app).

Syntax: nmap -p 80,443,3000,8080 www.hamrobazaar.com

```
-(sayujya⊕kali)-[~]
____s nmap -p 80,443,3000,8080 www.hamrobazaar.com
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-10 14:43 EDT
Nmap scan report for www.hamrobazaar.com (104.25.121.14)
Host is up (0.0057s latency).
Other addresses for www.hamrobazaar.com (not scanned): 104.25.120.14
PORT
         STATE
                  SERVICE
80/tcp
         open
                  http
443/tcp
         open
                  https
3000/tcp filtered ppp
8080/tcp open
                 http-proxy
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.40 seconds
```

4. Identify Website Hosting and Server Type

Why: To know whether the website is hosted in Nepal or abroad and understand the server details for further scanning.

Syntax: whatweb www.hamrobazaar.com

```
swhatweb www.hamrobazaar.com
http://www.hamrobazaar.com [301 Moved Permanently] Country[UNITED STATES][US], HTTPServe r[cloudflare], IP[104.25.121.14], RedirectLocation[https://hamrobazaar.com/], Title[301 Moved Permanently], UncommonHeaders[report-to,nel,cf-ray,alt-svc,server-timing] https://hamrobazaar.com/ [200 OK] Access-Control-Allow-Methods[*], HTML5, HTTPServer[nginx-more], IP[103.255.126.189], Open-Graph-Protocol[website], Script[application/ld+json], Title[Hamrobazar - Nepal's Online Marketplace for Shopping], UncommonHeaders[access-control-allow-origin,access-control-allow-methods,access-control-allow-headers], X-Powered -By[Express]
```

5. Check for ISP-level Port Blocking

Why: Some Nepali ISPs block certain ports (e.g., port 22 SSH, or port 3000 Node.js).

5.1. Scan Your Own Public IP from Another Network or VPN

Syntax: nmap -Pn -p 22,80,443,3000 < YOUR PUBLIC IP>

```
(sayujya® kali)-[~]
$ nmap -Pn -p 22,80,443,3000 110.44.115.199
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-10 14:48 EDT
Nmap scan report for 110.44.115.199
Host is up.

PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp filtered ssh
80/tcp filtered http
443/tcp filtered https
3000/tcp filtered ppp

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.24 seconds
```

Conclusion

Using Kali Linux and tools like nmap, curl, traceroute, ping, and whois, you can:

- Identify your ISP and IP location.
- Troubleshoot website accessibility.
- Check for blocked or open ports.
- Determine if a Nepali website is hosted locally or abroad.
- Analyze possible ISP or firewall restrictions.