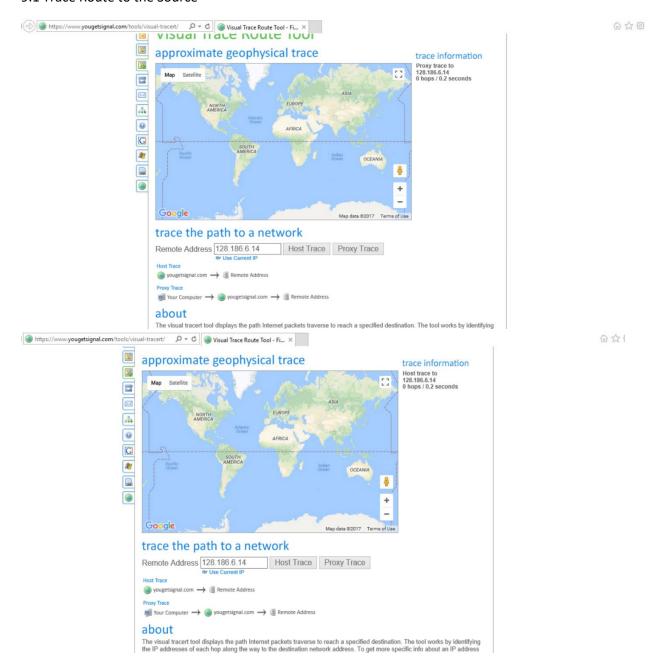
9.1 Trace Route to the Source



First Name

9.2 Trace a Phone Number

YELLOW PAGES

Information provided by Intelius.com.

Area Code + Phone Number

James R Payton

» Maps & Driving Directions

VIEW FULL PROFILE ▶

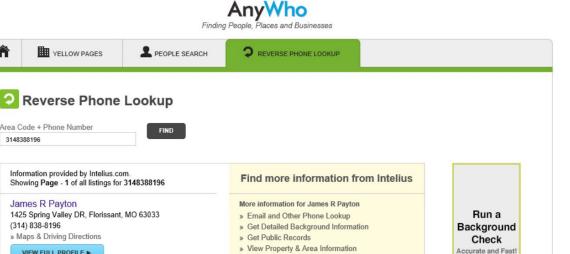
1425 Spring Valley DR, Florissant, MO 63033

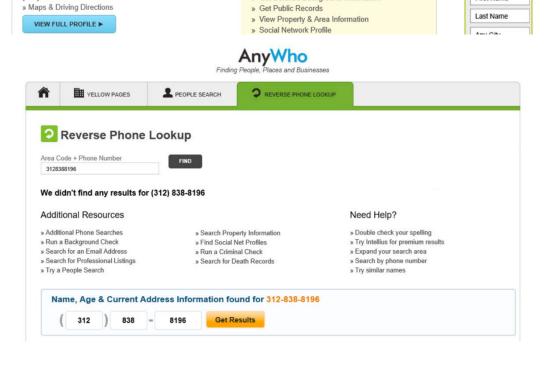
(314) 838-8196

Carol A Payton

(314) 838-8196

3148388196



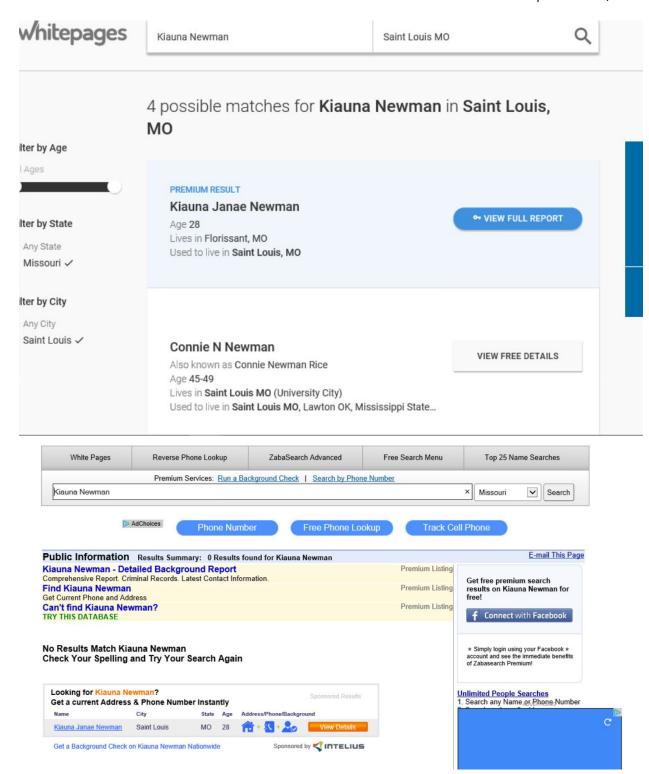


» Social Network Profile

More information for Carol A Payton

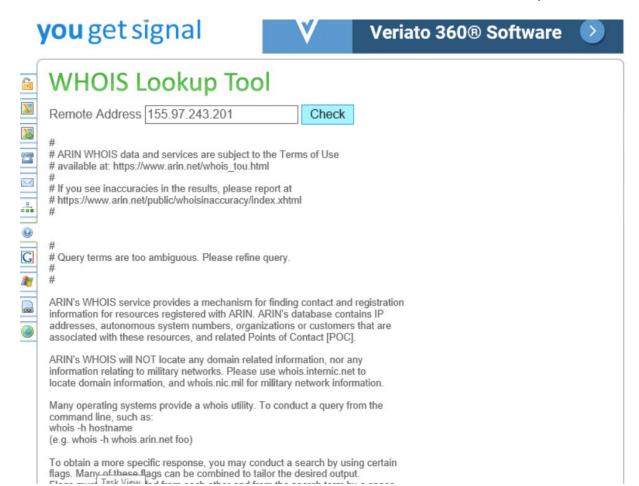
» Get Detailed Background Information

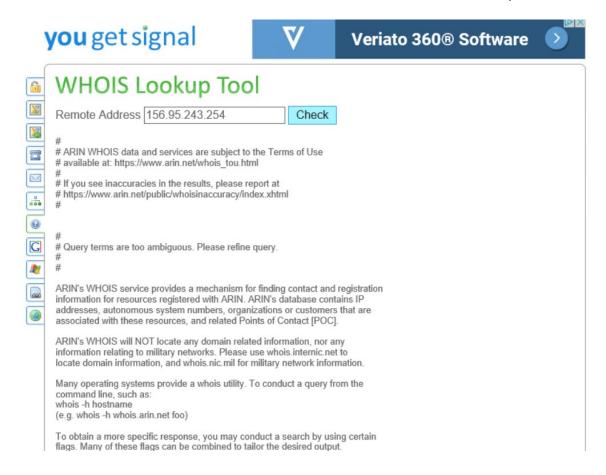
» Email and Other Phone Lookup



9.3 WhoIS







9.4 Locate an IP Address Sources

Details for 97.86.170.183

IP: 97.86.170.183

Decimal: 1633069751

Hostname: 97-86-170-183.static.stls.mo.charter.com

ASN: 20115

ISP: Spectrum

Organization: Spectrum

Services: None detected

Type: Broadband

Assignment: Static IP

Blacklist: Click to Check Blacklist Status

Continent: North America

Country: United States ==

State/Region: Missouri

City: St Louis

Latitude: 38.6554 (38° 39′ 19.44" N)

Longitude: -90.4539 (90° 27' 14.04" W)

Postal Code: 63141

Don't want this known? Hide your IP details

Location not accurate? Update your location

Details for 155.97.243.201

IP: 155.97.243.201

Decimal: 2606887881

Hostname: dhcp-663usa-189.usa.utah.edu

ASN: 17055

ISP: University of Utah

Organization: University of Utah

Services: None detected

Type: Broadband

Assignment: Static IP

Blacklist: Click to Check Blacklist Status

Continent: North America

Country: United States ==

State/Region: Utah

City: Salt Lake City

Latitude: 40.7855 (40° 47' 7.80" N)

Longitude: -111.7367 (111° 44′ 12.12" W)

Postal Code: 84108

105.97.243.201

Lookup IP Address

Details for 105.97.243.201

IP: 105.97.243.201

Decimal: 1768027081

Hostname: 105.97.243.201

ASN: 36947

ISP: Telecom Algeria

Organization: Telecom Algeria

Services: None detected

Type: Broadband

Assignment: Static IP

Blacklist: Click to Check Blacklist Status

Continent: Africa

Country: Algeria 📗

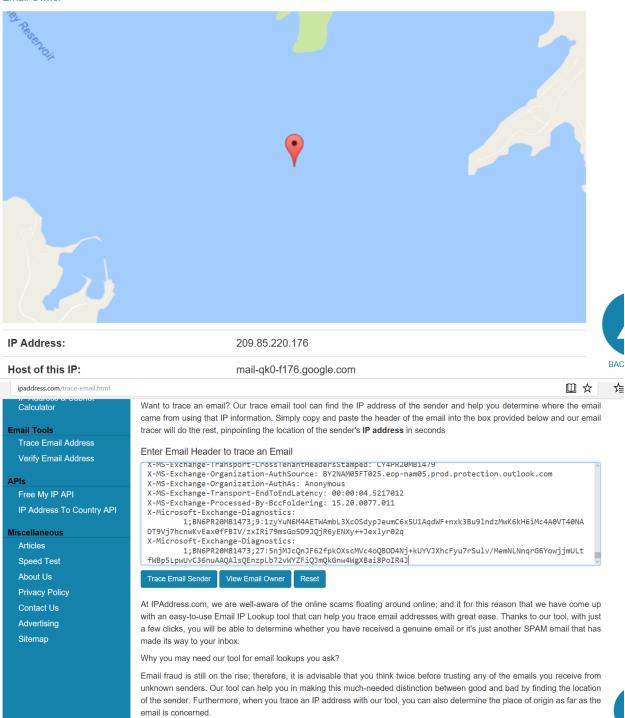
Latitude: 36.7642 (36° 45′ 51.12″ N)

Longitude: 3.1468 (3° 8' 48.48" E)

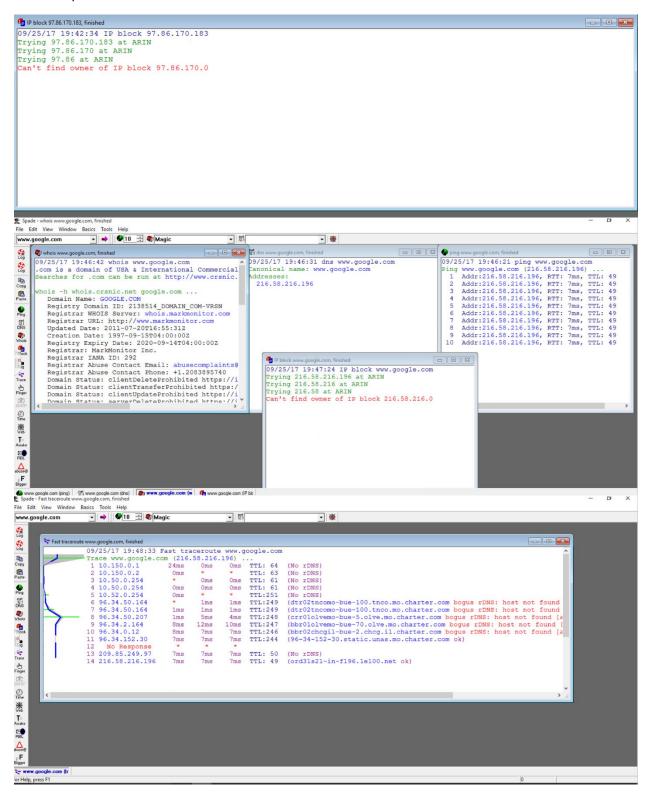
9.5 Locate an Email Source

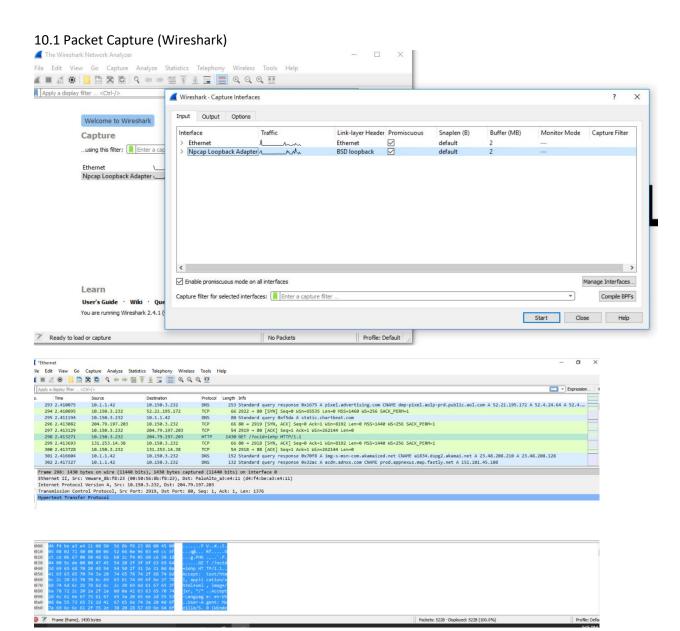
Trace Email Result

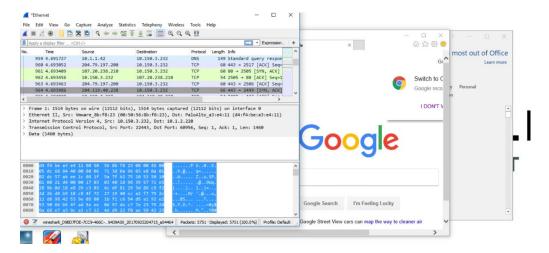
At Sat, 23 Sep 2017 11:19:44 -0500, tnturfdocs@gmail.com sent you an email from the IP Address 209.85.220.176. View Email Owner



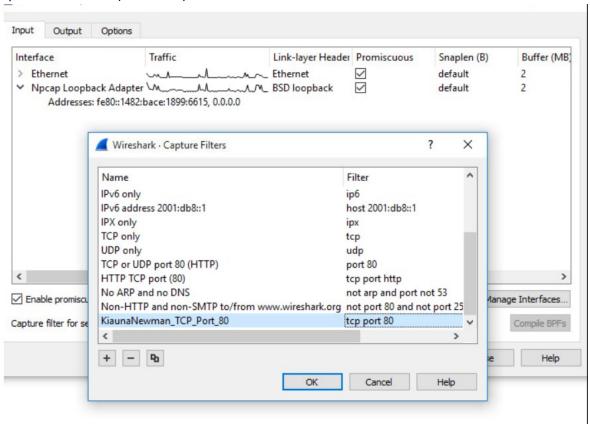
9.6 Sam Spade

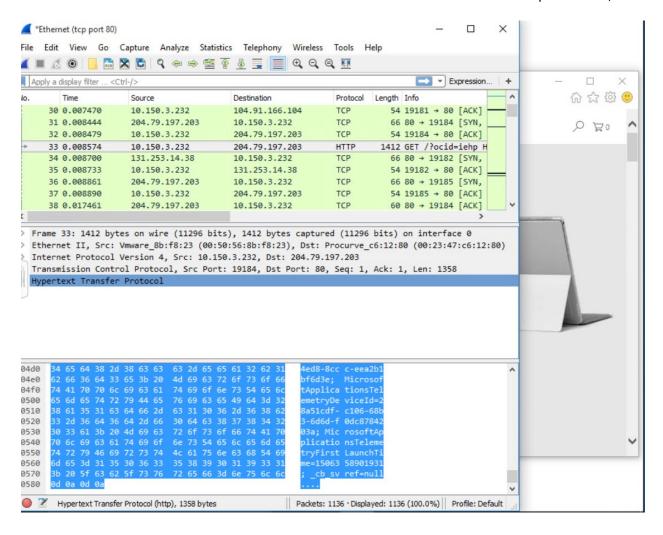




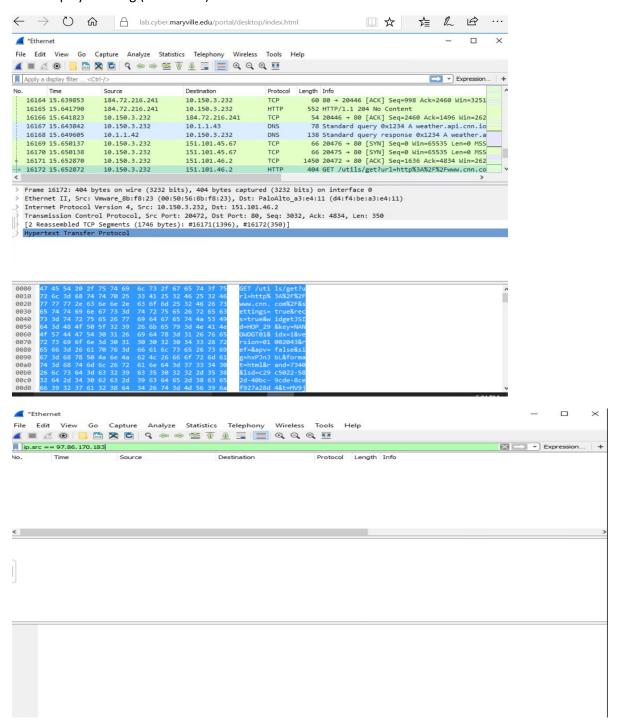


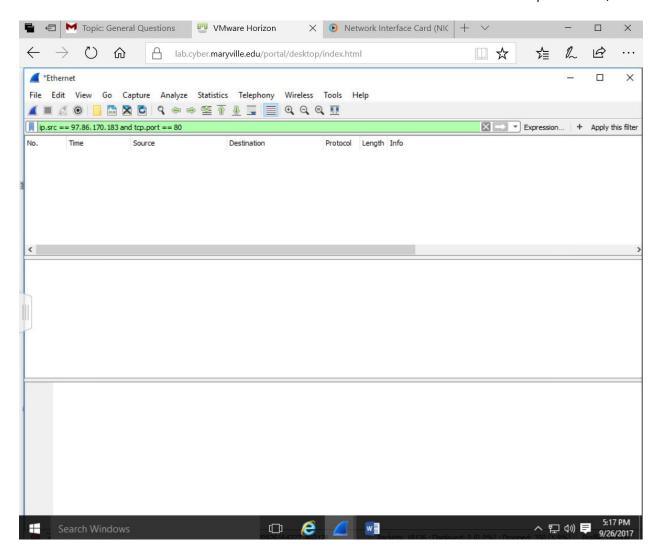
10.2 Capture Web Traffic (Wireshark)





10.4 Display Filtering (Wireshark)





11.1 PORTQRY

```
Select Command Prompt
                                                                                                                          127.0.0.1
10.150.3.232
169.254.102.21
UDP 65495
UDP 65496
UDP 65497
                 127.0.0.1
Port Statistics
TCP mappings: 25
UDP mappings: 28
TCP ports in a LISTENING state: 19 = 76.00% TCP ports in a ESTABLISHED state: 6 = 24.00%
D:\Users\knewman1\security>portqry -n 169.254.102.21 -e 135
Querying target system called:
169.254.102.21
Attempting to resolve IP address to a name...
IP address resolved to CYBERUG-61.ad.maryville.edu
querying...
TCP port 135 (epmap service): LISTENING
Using ephemeral source port
```

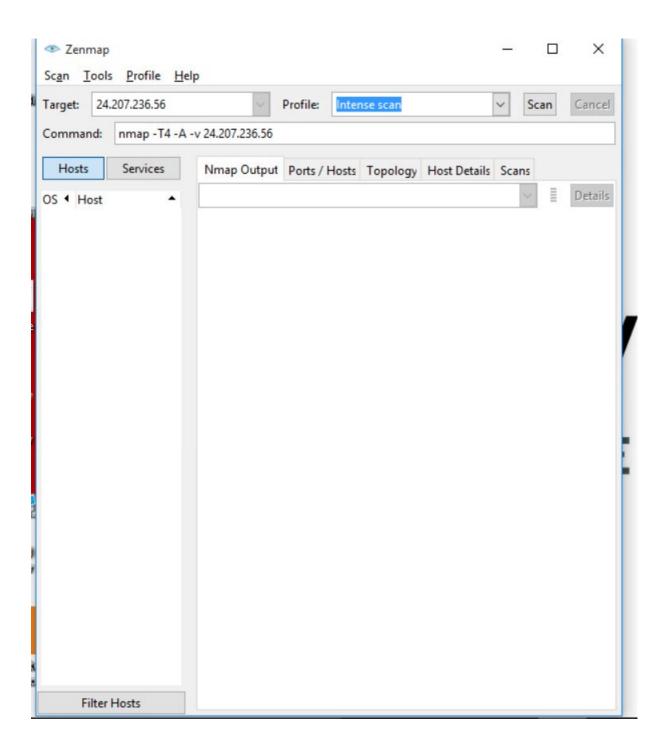
Select Command Prompt

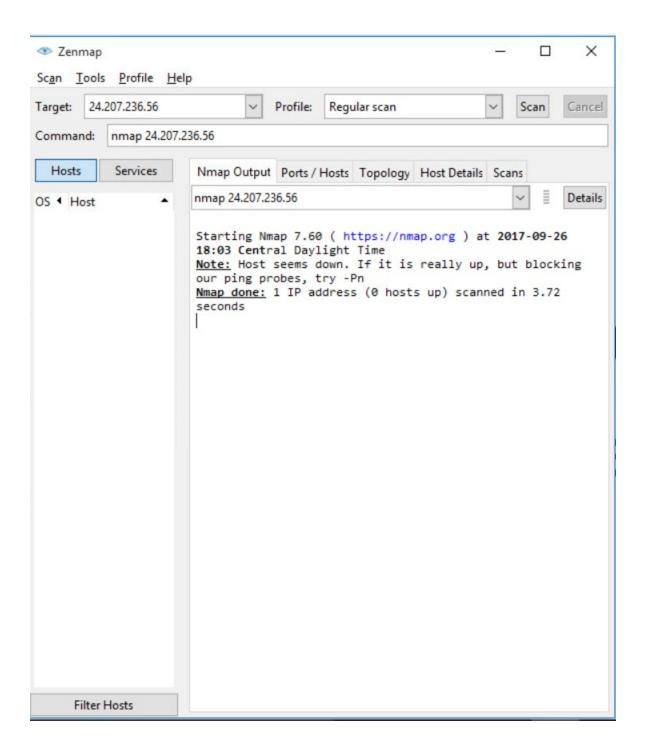
```
UUID: d09bdeb5-6171-4a34-bfe2-06fa82652568
ncacn_np:169.254.102.21[\\pipe\\LSM_API_service]
UUID: 697dcda9-3ba9-4eb2-9247-e11f1901b0d2
ncacn_np:169.254.102.21[\\pipe\\LSM_API_service]
UUID: d09bdeb5-6171-4a34-bfe2-06fa82652568
ncacn_np:169.254.102.21[\\pipe\\LSM_API_service]
UUID: 9b008953-f195-4bf9-bde0-4471971e58ed
ncacn_np:169.254.102.21[\\pipe\\LSM_API_service]
UUID: 76f226c3-ec14-4325-8a99-6a46348418af
ncacn_np:169.254.102.21[\\PIPE\\InitShutdown]
UID: d95afe70-a6d5-4259-822e-2c84da1ddb0d
cacn_np:169.254.102.21[\\PIPE\\InitShutdown]
Total endpoints found: 143
==== End of RPC Endpoint Mapper query response ====
D:\Users\knewman1\security>time
The current time is: 17:42:46.59
Enter the new time:
D:\Users\knewman1\security>
<
```

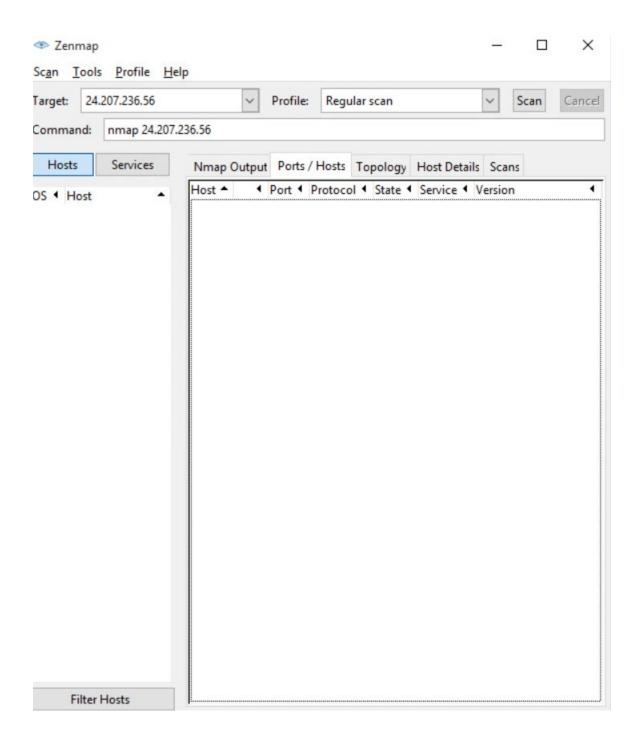
Command Prompt

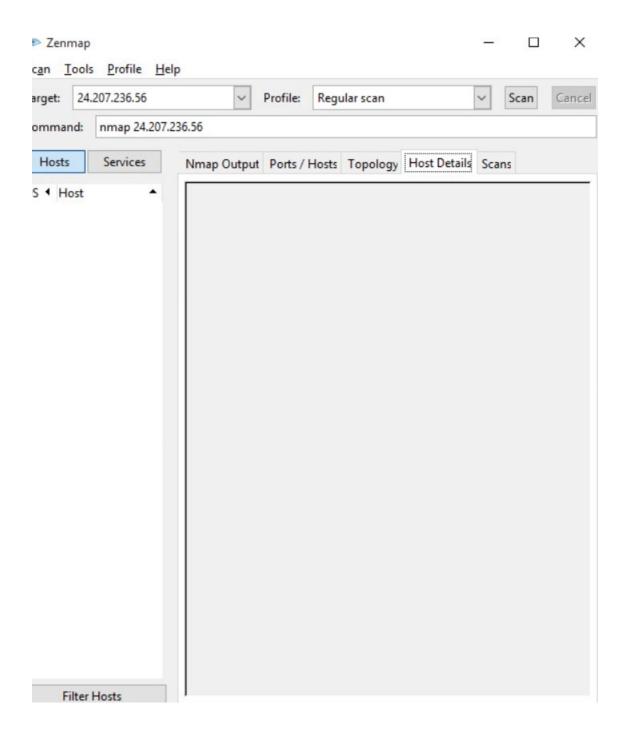
```
TCP port 68 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 69 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 70 (gopher service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 71 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 72 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 73 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 74 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 75 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 76 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 77 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 78 (unknown service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 79 (finger service): NOT LISTENING
TCP port 80 (http service): NOT LISTENING
D:\Users\knewman1\security>time
The current time is: 17:52:46.53
Enter the new time:
D:\Users\knewman1\security>_
```

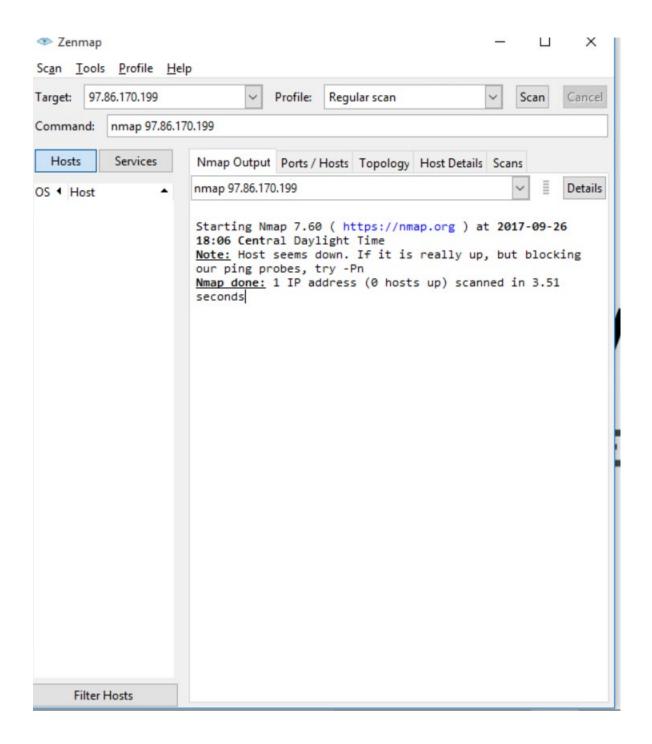
11.2 NMAP











11.6 Shields Up

Shields UP! is checking YOUR computer's Internet connection security . . . currently located at IP:

97.86.170.183

Please Stand By. . .

Attempting connection to your computer...
Shields UP! is now attempting to contact the Hidden Internet Server within your PC. It is likely that no one has told you that your own personal computer may now be functioning as an Internet Server with neither your knowledge nor your permission. And that it may be serving up all or many of your personal files for reading, writing, modification and even deletion by anyone, anywhere, on the Internet!

Your Internet port 139 does not appear to exist!
One or more ports on this system are operating in FULL STEALTH MODE! Standard Internet behavior requires port connection attempts to be answered with a success or refuresponse. Therefore, only an attempt to connect to a nonexistent computer results in no response of either kind. But YOUR computer has DELIBERATELY CHOSEN NOT TO RESPOND (that's very cool!) which represents advanced computer and port stealthing capabilities. A machine configured in this fashion is well hardened to Internet NetBIOS attack

Unable to connect with NetBIOS to your computer.
All attempts to get any information from your computer have FAILED. (This is very uncommon for a Windows networking-based PC.) Relative to vulnerabilities from Windows networking, this computer appears to be VERY SECURE since it is NOT exposing ANY of its internal NetBIOS networking protocol over the Internet.



Checking the Most Common and **Troublesome Internet Ports**

This Internet Common Ports Probe attempts to establish standard TCP Internet connections with a collection of standard, well-known, and often vulnerable or troublesome Internet ports on YOUR computer. Since this is being done from our server, successful connections demonstrate which of your ports are "open" or visible and soliciting connections from passing Internet port

Your computer at IP:

97.86.170.177

Is being profiled. Please stand by. . .

Total elapsed testing time: 5.084 seconds

PASSED

TruStealth Analysis



Your system has achieved a perfect "TruStealth" rating. Not a single packet — solicited or otherwise — was received from your system as a result of our security probing tests. Your system ignored and refused to reply to repeated Pings (ICMP Echo Requests). From the standpoint of the passing probes of any hacker, this machine does not exist on the internet. Some questionable personal security systems expose their users by attempting to "counter-probe the prober", thus revealing themselves. But your system wisely remained silent in every way. Very nice.

Port Authority Edition - Internet Vulnerability Profiling Port Authority Database Port 23 Purpose: Telnet Description: Telnet is one of the earliest, original protocols of the Internet. A machine offering Telnet services is essentially offering to accept an "across the Internet" remote console terminal connection from any client device. This makes Telnet quite powerful and, without proper security, a significant security concern. Related Ports: 161 Background and Additional Information: Although "user friendly" web browser interfaces are becoming popular and are moving to replace Telnet as a means for network configuration of local and remote devices, Telnet has historically been the means by which routers, firewalls, and all manner of remote Internet devices were configured, updated, and maintained. A Telnet client program presents a terminal-like window to its user and, when given a remote IP and optional port (port 23 is the default) attempts to connect to the remotely located machine to initiate a Telnet session. Since anyone with access to the network — or Internet — can access the Telnet server running in a device, the user must typically log onto the device with a user name and password. A significant lack of security is created by devices which ship, by default, with Telnet servers running and with well known default, blank, or obvious user names (such as "Admin") or passwords (such as "password"). This has made Telnet a source of a great deal of security grief through the years. Due to the tremendous potential for abuse, hackers generally take an immediate interest in any system that is presenting an open Telnet port to the Internet. If our tests have shown an open Telnet port on your system, immediate action should be taken to shut down, protect, or hide this service from the Internet. The Telnet RFC (the complete specification) The specification of every nuance and detail of the Telnet protocol, as written by the people who invented it, may be found here:

http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc854.txt

http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc854.html

Troian Sightings: ADM worm, Fire HacKer, My Very Own troian, RTB 666, Telnet Pro, Tiny Telnet Server - TTS, Truva Atl

PASSED

TruStealth Analysis



pur system has achieved a **perfect** "TruStealth" rating. **Not a single packet** — solicited or otherwise — was received from your system as a result of our security probing tests. Your stem ignored and refused to reply to repeated Pings (ICMP Echo Requests). From the standpoint of the passing probes of any hacker, this machine does not exist on the Internet. Some usestionable personal security systems expose their users by attempting to "counter-probe the prober", thus revealing themselves. But your system wisely remained silent in every way. Very

Port	Service	Status	Security Implications
0	<nil></nil>	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
21	FTP	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
22	SSH	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
23	Telnet	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
25	SMTP	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
<u>79</u>	Finger	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
80	НТТР	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
110	POP3	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
113	IDENT	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
119	NNTP	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
135	RPC	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!
139	Net	Stealth	There is NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER that a port (or even any computer) exists at this IP address!





TruStealth Analysis



Your system has achieved a perfect "TruStealth" rating. Not a single packet — solicited or otherwise — was received from your system as a result of our security probing tests. Your system ignored and refused to reply to repeated Pings (ICMP Echo Requests). From the standpoint of the passing probes of any hacker, this machine does not exist on the Internet. Some questionable personal security systems expose their users by attempting to "counter-probe the prober", thus revealing themselves. But your system wisely remained silent in every way. Very nice.

Why the first 1056 Ports?

Internet ports are numbered from 1 through 65535, but the first 1023 ports are special. By tradition, and some enforcement, ports 1 through 1023 are generally reserved for the acceptance of incoming connections by services running on the receiving system. Internet services "listen" on various standard low-numbered ports so that clients wishing to have access to those services know where they may be found. Web servers traditionally listen on port 80, eMail servers listen on ports 25 and 110, FTP servers listen on port 21 and Telnet servers listen on port 23. And the list goes on. Here's the official Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) port assignment list.

Although it is possible to have higher-numbered ports listening for incoming connections, our scan of the entire "service port range" will detect all standard services running and listening on the standard service ports.

Due to the insecure behavior of Microsoft's Windows operating systems, we have added an additional 33 ports to these first 1023 ports, bringing the total to 1056. Windows has a tendency to



Windows Messenger "Spam Yourself" Test Page

Messenger Spam?

Yes, unfortunately . . . Microsoft Windows Messenger Spam.

I will not repeat, here, the extensive information that appears on our "Shoot The Messenger" page. If you are not already familiar with Windows Messenger Spam (Windows' latest security annoyance and concern) our "Shoot The Messenger" page provides the entire story and offers another of my free, tiny Windows utilities to assist with managing the problem. Please check it

You are presumably here because you already understand the problem created by Microsoft's various servers that are open and running, by default, on port 135. So you would either like to verify that Windows Messenger spam can not reach the system you are currently using, or you are just curious and want to play around with it a bit — receiving Windows Messenger packets from someone you trust — before returning to your regular, secure, and Messenger-Spam-free environment.

So . . . Spam Yourself:

The button below will send four small UDP-protocol Internet packets to port 135 of your computer, currently located at IP address "97.86.170.177". Four packets are sent in case one or more are lost along the way. Being UDP protocol, their individual delivery is not verifiable.

Each packet will contain the text appearing in the field below. You can leave it as it is, or customize it to anything you desire:

Windows Messenger note received from www.grc.com

Spam Me with this Note

Your Browser's Request for THIS Page:

Here is the entire contents of **your** browser's request for this page:

```
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Length: 31
Content-Length: 31
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, image/jxr, */*
Accept-Language: en-US
Cookie: tpag-abtrexorfa025; ppag-abtrexorfa025; tcss=abtrexorfa025; pcss=abtrexorfa025
Host: www.grc.com
Referer: https://www.grc.com/x/ne.dll?rhldkyd2
User-Agent: Mozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko
FirstParty: https://www.grc.com
ThirdParty: https://www.grc.com
Nonsecure: https://www.grc.com
Nonsecure: https://www.grc.com
Session: fvgylo4iygv0f
```

This information may be easily marked and copied for subsequent pasting