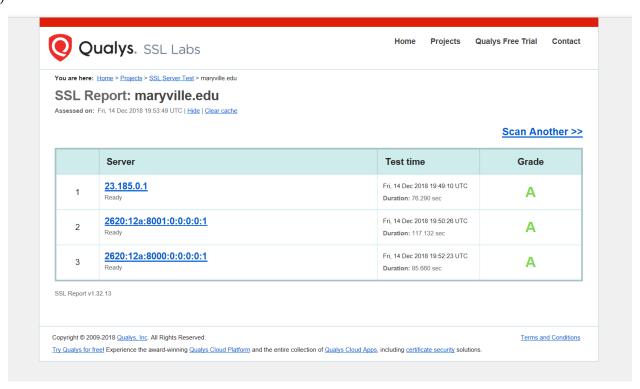
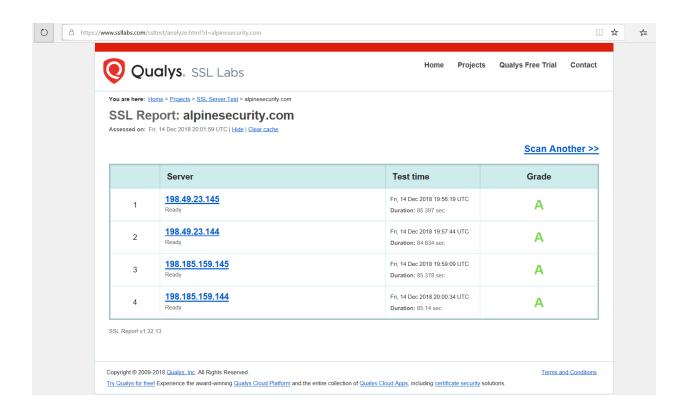
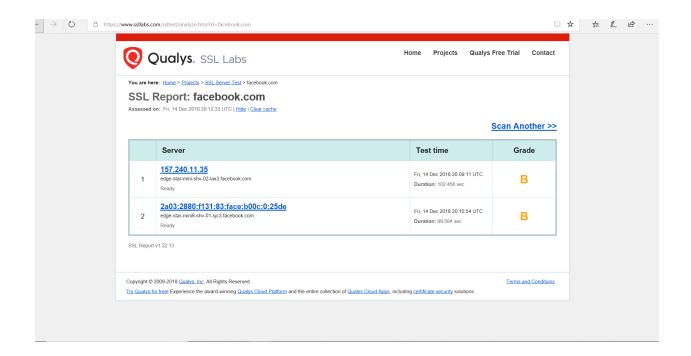
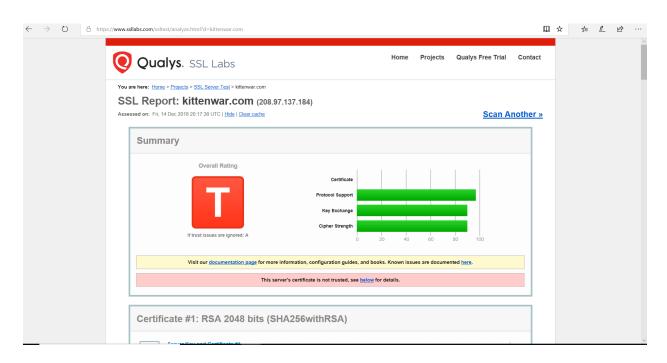
12/17/18

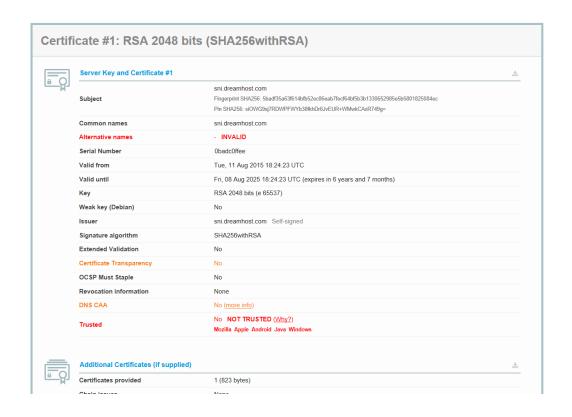
1.)



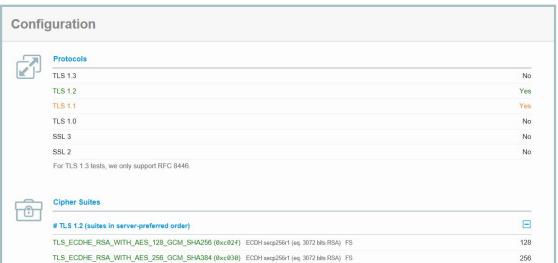








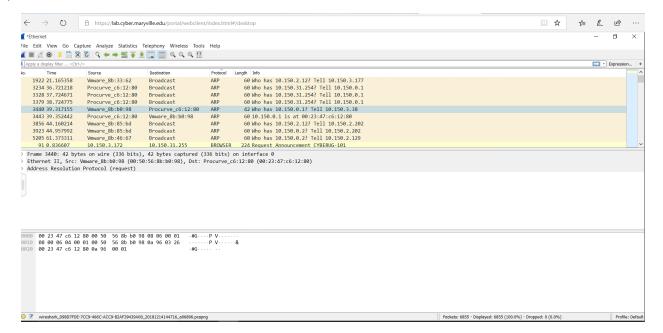




What is the significance of the SSL rating?

Its important because its shows whether or not a website is encrypted with an SSL certificate. What are some of the concerns visiting a website with a low rating?

Information may be intercepted by a hacker and purchases and transactions are not secure.



What type of ARP traffic do you see?

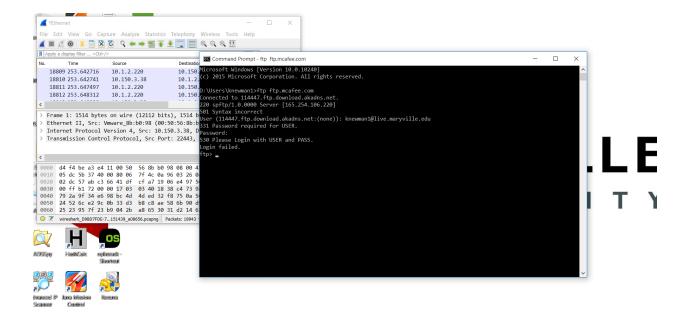
Broadcasts packets asking if any machine knows who has an ip address.

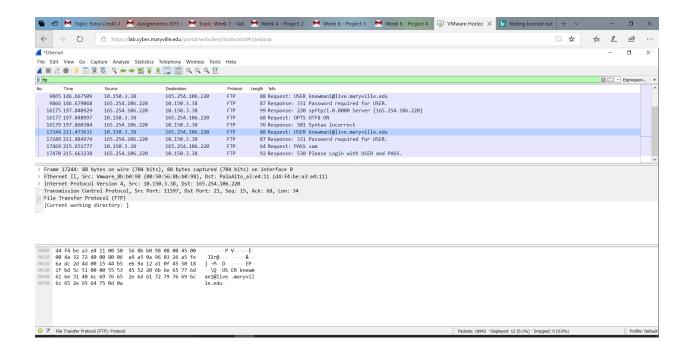
Why is the ARP traffic occurring?

ARP is an address resolution Protocol and its job is to map an Internet protocl address to a physical machine.

Is ARP secure?

No, it is vulnerable to ARP poisoning, session hijacking, denial of service, and man in the middle attacks.





Can you locate the user-name and password you used to connect to ftp.mcafee.com? Yes

Why were you able to easily glean these using Wireshark?

Wireshark is a network sniffing program that captures package data transmitted over a network. FTP is a protocol that is vulnerable to network sniffing and the login credentials were sent in a FTP protocol.

What is a secure alternative to FTP? SFTP (Secure Shell File Transfer Protocol)

3.)
VyprVPN: largest bank of IP addresses 70 locaions, offers its own high perofmance chameleon conncetion protocol.

Express VPN; 1700 servers in 145 locations. Uses SSTP. Privacy is a stadnout feature

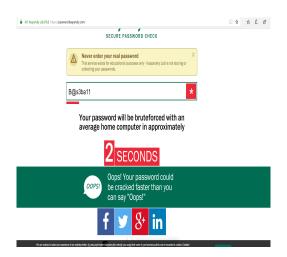
Tunnel Bear: Free; 450 servers in 20 locations, IPSed, IKEv2

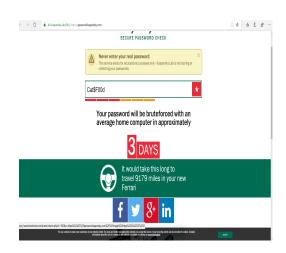
Similar: Each offer a wide range of protocols, a connection kill switch feature, unlimited data usage, and an open vpn. Express and Tunnel Bear offer Bitcoin as a form of payment and they both also use IPSec. VyprVpn and ExpressVpn both offer a 30 day money back guarantee and both use PPTP and L2TP.

Many organizations blindly make policy without ever checking effectiveness. As an example, many organizations still have a password policy where the password has to be eight (8) characters with at least one (1) of each: uppercase, lowercase, special character, and number. The policy will further state that passwords should be changed every 90 days.

Do you think this is an effective password policy? Explain your rationale.

I disagree with amount of characters. I think passwords should be required to be longer than 8 characters. They should be between 10 to 12 characters. I think longer passwords with a mixture of characters are harder to crack. The process takes longer.





How long did it take to crack these passwords? Show the screen captures.

It took 2 seconds to crack the password B@s3ba11 and it will take 3 days to crack the password Cat\$F00d.

How does this relate to the policy above?

Each password is 8 characters withoue of each character being a uppercase and lowercase letter, special character and number.

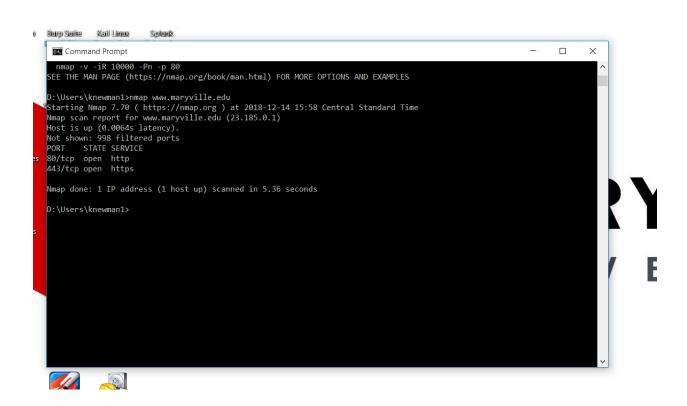
What do you recommend be changed?

I think the amount of characters should be increased to 10-12.

How does this relate to the change passwords every 90 days portion of the policy?

If the amount of characters required is increased the 90 days portion of the policy doesnt have to change because it would be harder for an intruder to crack the password.

```
Command Prompt
                                                                                                                                                                П
                                                                                                                                                                          X
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
D:\Users\knewman1>nmap-h
'nmap-h' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
 perable program or batch file.
D:\Users\knewman1>nmap -h
Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org )
Jsage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification} TARGET SPECIFICATION:
 Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
-iL <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
--exclude <host1[,host2][,host3],...>: Exclude hosts/networks
--excludefile <exclude_file>: Exclude list from file
 OST DISCOVERY:
  -sL: List Scan - simply list targets to scan -sn: Ping Scan - disable port scan
  -Pn: Treat all hosts as online -- skip host discovery
  -PS/PA/PU/PY[portlist]: TCP SYN/ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery to given ports -PE/PP/PM: ICMP echo, timestamp, and netmask request discovery probes -PO[protocol list]: IP Protocol Ping
  -n/-R: Never do DNS resolution/Always resolve [default: sometimes]
  --dns-servers <serv1[,serv2],...>: Specify custom DNS servers --system-dns: Use OS's DNS resolver
  --traceroute: Trace hop path to each host
SCAN TECHNIQUES:
  -sS/sT/sA/sW/sM: TCP SYN/Connect()/ACK/Window/Maimon scans
```



what ports are open on this site?