1.	Exec	utive	Summ	nary

A network security assessment was conducted on the local subnet `192.168.57.0/24` to identify active hosts, open ports, and potential security risks. The assessment utilized the `nmap` tool for host discovery and port scanning. Key findings include the identification of three active hosts, with one host exposing a critical service (DNS on port 53).

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### 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Tools Used

nmap: For host discovery and port scanning (`-sS` for TCP SYN scan).

ifconfig: To determine the local IP range.

## 2.2 Scope

Subnet Scanned: `192.168.57.0/24`

Scan Type: TCP SYN Scan (`-sS`)

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## 3. Findings

# 3.1 Host Discovery

Three hosts were identified as active on the network:

IP Address	MAC Address	Manufacturer/De	evice   Notes	- 1

## \*\*4. Risk Analysis\*\*

### \*\*4.1 DNS Service (Port 53)\*\*

- \*\*Vulnerabilities:\*\*
- Unauthenticated DNS queries could lead to cache poisoning or spoofing attacks.
- Misconfigured DNS servers may expose internal network information.
- \*\*Recommendations:\*\*
- Restrict DNS queries to trusted clients.
- Implement DNSSEC to prevent spoofing.

### 4.2 Other Hosts

- \*\*`192.168.57.42`\*\*: No open ports detected, but further investigation is recommended to ensure no services are running on non-standard ports.

192.168.57.22: Local machine (scanner source).

### 5. Conclusion

The assessment revealed one critical service (DNS) exposed on the network, which poses a potential security risk. Immediate remediation steps include securing the DNS server and restricting access to trusted clients. Further scans (e.g., UDP scans, vulnerability assessments) are recommended for a comprehensive evaluation.