ITA1471

ETHICAL HACKING FOR NETWORK HACKING



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3RD YEAR, CSE DEPARTMENT

ITA1471-ETHICAL HACKING

LAB MANUAL

Exercise No 1: Nmap Scan

Aim:

To install and perform Nmap scan (note :- you may use ip address or website name)

Procedure:

<u>Step 1:</u> Open Nmap from Kali Linux (Goto Applications->select Information Gathering->select Nmap)

<u>Step 2:</u> Perform different types of scan (Tcp, Udp, Ack, Syn, Fin, Null, Xmas, Rpc, Idle)- scan types

Scanning Techniques

Flag	Use	Example	
-sS	TCP syn port scan	nmap -sS 192.168.1.1	
-sT	TCP connect port scan	nmap -sT 192.168.1.1	
−sU	UDP port scan	nmap -sU 192.168.1.1	
-sA	TCP ack port scan	nmap –sA 192.168.1.1	

<u>Step 3:-</u> To perform host discovery

-Pn	only port scan	nmap -Pn192.168.1.1
-sn	only host discover	nmap -sn192.168.1.1
-PR	arp discovery on a local network	nmap -PR192.168.1.1
-n	disable DNS resolution	nmap -n 192.168.1.1

<u>Step4:-</u>

Port Specification

<u>Flag</u>	<u>Use</u>	Example	
-р	specify a port or port range	nmap -p 1-30 192.168.1.1	
-p-	scan all ports	nmap -p- 192.168.1.1	
F	fast port scan	nmap -F 192.168.1.1	
<u>Step 5:-</u>			

Service Version and OS Detection

Flag	Use	Example	
-sV	detect the version of services running	nmap -sV 192.168.1.1	
-A	aggressive scan	nmap -A 192.168.1.1	
-0	detect operating system of the target	nmap -O 192.168.1.1	

<u>Step 6:-</u>

Timing and Performance

Flag	Use	Example
-T0	paranoid IDS evasion	nmap -T0 192.168.1.1
-T1	sneaky IDS evasion	nmap -T1 192.168.1.1
-T2	polite IDS evasion	nmap -T2 192.168.1.1
-Т3	normal IDS evasion	nmap -T3 192.168.1.1
-T4	aggressive speed scan	nmap -T4 192.168.1.1
-T5	insane speed scan	nmap -T5 192.168.1.1

Output:

```
nmap -sS 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 13:48 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.38 seconds
mmap -sT 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 13:48 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.39 seconds
nmap -sU 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 13:49 IST
Stats: 0:02:10 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP Scan
UDP Scan Timing: About 29.25% done; ETC: 13:57 (0:05:17 remaining)
Stats: 0:06:12 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP Scan
UDP Scan Timing: About 40.75% done; ETC: 14:05 (0:09:01 remaining)
Stats: 0:06:13 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP Scan
UDP Scan Timing: About 40.80% done; ETC: 14:05 (0:09:01 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00090s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 open|filtered udp ports (no-response)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1719.23 seconds
nmap -sA 192.168.56.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 13:51 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.1
Host is up (0.00031s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.56.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 unfiltered tcp ports (reset)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.50 seconds
```

```
kali)-[*]
map -Pn 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:24 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00098s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
       STATE
                SERVICE
514/tcp filtered shell
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.42 seconds
nmap -sn 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:26 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00074s latency).
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.06 seconds
nmap -PR 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:26 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
       STATE
                SERVICE
514/tcp filtered shell
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.49 seconds
map -n 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:28 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
      STATE
                SERVICE
514/tcp filtered shell
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.42 seconds
```

```
(reot@kali)-[~]
# nmap -p 1-30 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:31 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00061s latency).
All 30 scanned ports on 192.168.1.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 30 closed tcp ports (reset)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.21 seconds
map -p- 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:31 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0019s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed tcp ports (reset)
       STATE
                SERVICE
514/tcp filtered shell
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.17 seconds
map -F 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:33 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0026s latency).
Not shown: 99 closed tcp ports (reset)
                 SERVICE
PORT
      STATE
514/tcp filtered shell
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.40 seconds
```

```
mmap -0 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:55 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
        STATE
                 SERVICE
514/tcp filtered shell
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X|3.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.4.37 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3.2 cpe:/o
:linux:linux kernel:4.4
OS details: DD-WRT v24-sp2 (Linux 2.4.37), Linux 3.2, Linux 4.4
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.o
rg/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.67 seconds
```

```
nmap -sV 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-05-15 04:54 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0017s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
                 SERVICE VERSION
        STATE
514/tcp filtered shell
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://n
map.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.64 seconds
    nmap -A 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-05-15 04:54 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
                 SERVICE VERSION
        STATE
514/tcp filtered shell
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X|3.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.4.37 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3.2 cpe:/o
:linux:linux kernel:4.4
OS details: DD-WRT v24-sp2 (Linux 2.4.37), Linux 3.2, Linux 4.4
Network Distance: 2 hops
TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)
HOP RTT
            ADDRESS
    0.77 ms 192.168.50.2
    1.25 ms 192.168.1.1
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at ht
tps://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.22 seconds
```

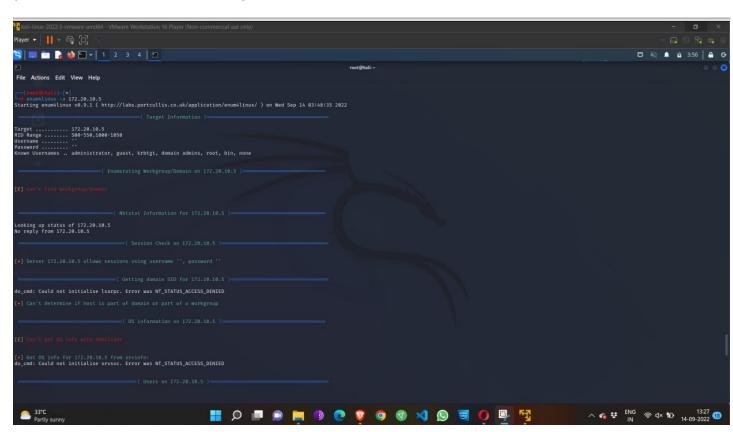
Result:

The following experiment is done using Nmap tool in root terminal in kali Linux server. I have used all the commands that are available in Nmap tool.

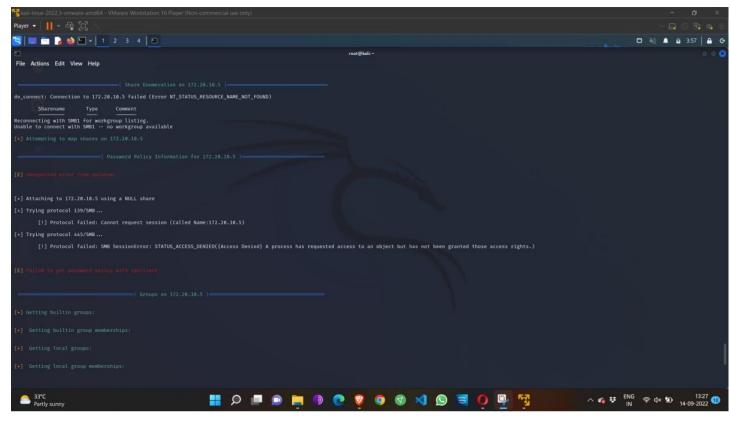
Ex. No.2— ENUMERATION - Enumerating information from windows and Samba Host Using Enum4linux

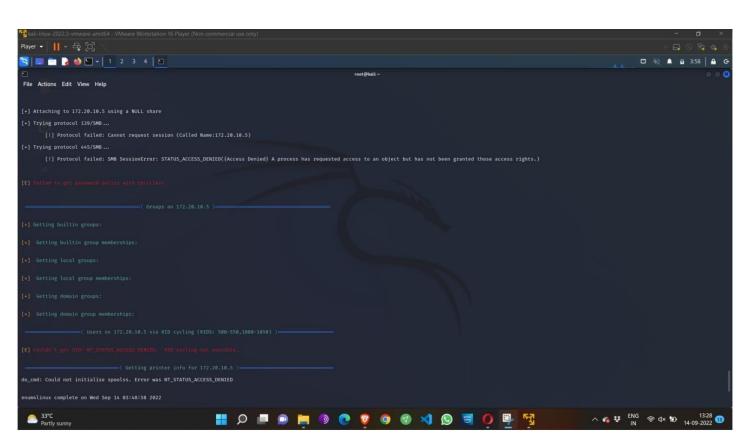
Requirements:

- Kali linux running as an attacker machine
- Windows 7 running as virtual machine
- Admin privileges **Procedure**:
- 1.Start the kali linux machine and open a terminal window
- 2. Type "sudo apt-get update" command
- 3. Now type enum4linux-h and hit enter to get help options With the help options conduct the enumeration on target machine
- 4.In the terminal window type enum4linux -u -p -U and hit enter to run this tool using the user list options
- 5.Enum4linux starts enumerating the workgroups/domain names first and display the results
- 6. To enumerate all the information Use this command enum4linux -a.









Output:

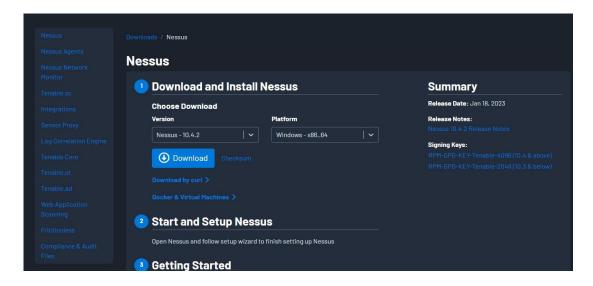
Result:

The above experiment is done using enum4linux command. This experiment is about Enumerating information from windows and Samba Host Using Enum4linux. This experiment is carried out in root terminal using kali linux Operating System.

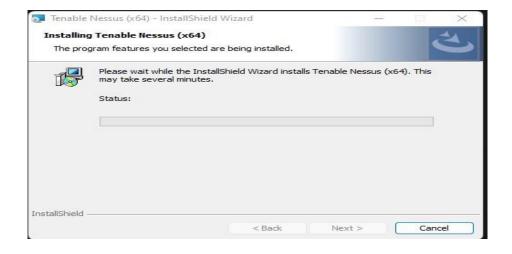
Exercise No 3: Vulnerability Access Scan Using Nessus

Aim : To Download and install Nessus tool and perform a Vulnerability Access scan in kali Linux Operating systems.

Step 1:- https://www.tenable.com/downloads/nessus?loginAttempted=true



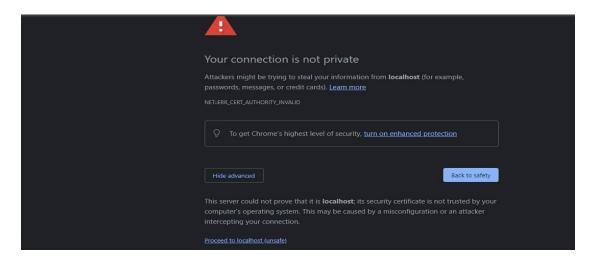
Step 2: Choose your OS and download, install



Step 3: Once installation is completed it will open in default browser



Step 5:- (click on the proceed to local host)



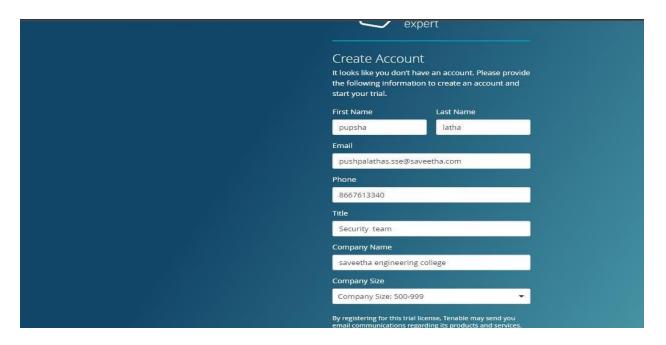
Step 6:- Please choose the Nessus Expert



Step 7: Click on continue



Step 8:- Register with your organizational email id



Step 9:- please note down the activation key

	nessus	
	Trial License Information Activation Code: R4A2-DPDT-UVQZ-T53Y	
	Valid until: 2023-01-28 Continue	
100000		

Step 10:- set up your username & password



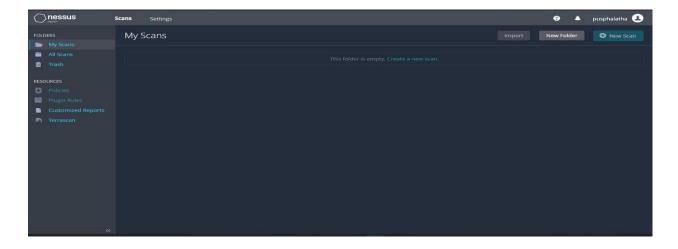
Step 11:-Type username and password

nessus
Create a USER ACCOUNT Create a Nessus administrator user account. Use this username and password to log in to Nessus.
Username *
pusphalatha
Password *
Test@1234
Back Submit

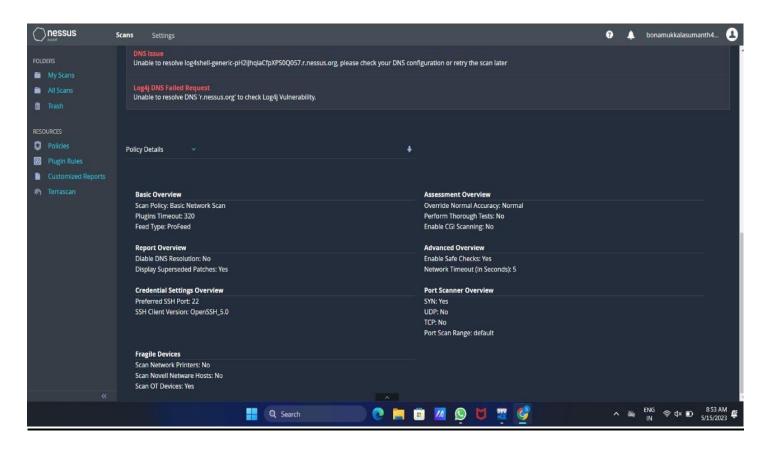
Step 12:- Please wait until download is completed

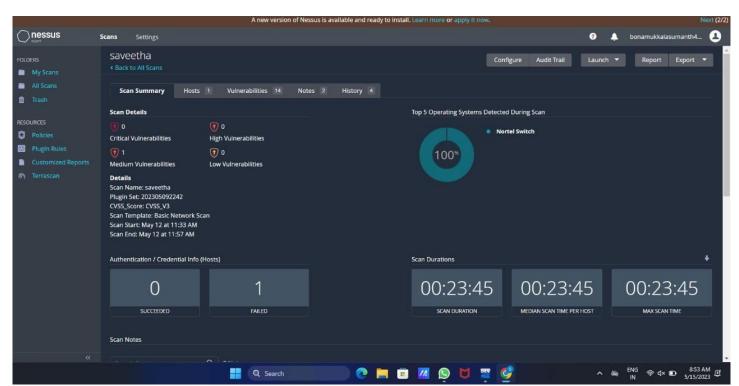


Step 13: Select My Scans



Output:





Result:

The following experiment is done using Nessus website in windows operating system. I have done this experiment in google chrome of windows operating system.

EX.NO: 4 BATCH FILE EXECUTION

AIM:

To create a Windows batch file.

PROCEDURE:

- Step 1: Open a text file, such as a Notepad or WordPad document.
- **Step 2:** Add your commands, starting with @echo [off], followed by, each in a new line, title [title of your batch script], echo [first line], and pause.
- Step 3: Save your file with the file extension BAT, for example, test.bat.
- Step 4: To run your batch file, double-click the BAT file you just created.
- **Step 5:** To edit your batch file, right-click the BAT file and select Edit. And here's the corresponding command window for the example above:

1.Create a New Text Document:

A batch file simplifies repeatable computer tasks using the Windows command prompt. Below is an example of a batch file responsible for displaying some text in your command prompt. Create a new BAT file by right-clicking an empty space within a directory and selecting New, then Text Document.

1.CODE:

Double-click this New Text Document to open your default text editor. Copy and paste the following code into your text entry:

>> @echo off
>> echo hello
>> Pause
>> echo This is new
>> echo this is second one >>
pause

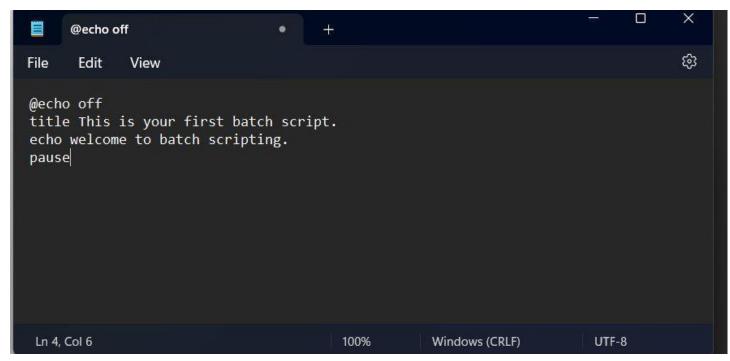
1. TO SAVE a BAT File

The above script echoes back the text "Welcome to batch scripting!" Save your file by heading to File > Save As, and then name your file what you'd like. End your file name with the added BAT extension, for example test.bat, and click OK. This will finalize the batch process. Now, double-click on your newly created batch file to activate it.

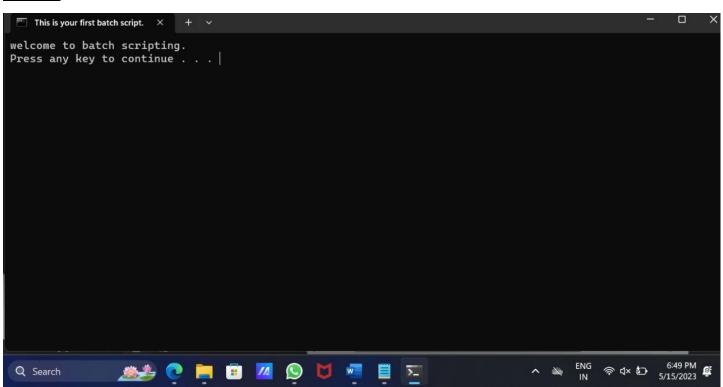
2.To RUN as BAT File

Once you'd saved your file, all you need to do is double-click your BAT file. Instantly, your web pages will open. If you'd like, you can place this file on your desktop. This will allow you to access all of your favorite websites at once.

OUTPUT:



Result:



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. \times + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \time
```

The above experiment is carried out using windows command prompt. The main aim of this experiment is to create a windows batch file using batch file extension. After this experiment, I was able to create a windows batch file using sufficient data.

Exercise No 5: Information gathering using the Harvester

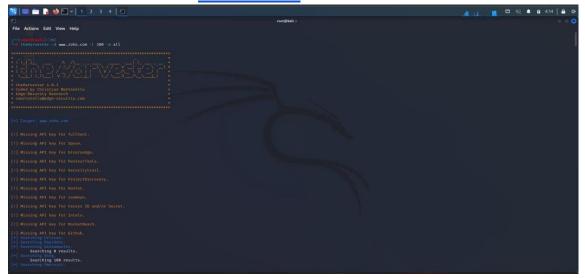
Aim: To demonstrate information gathering using the Harvester Procedure:

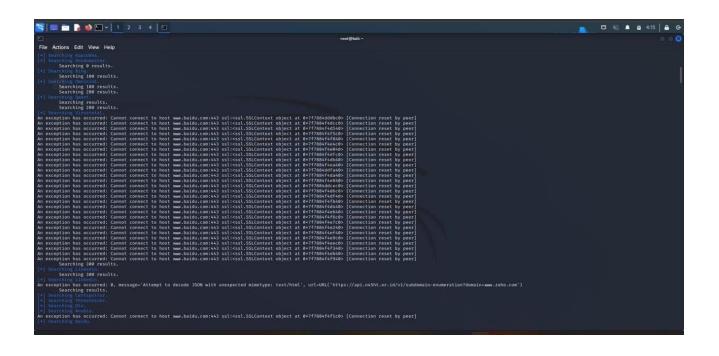
STEP 1: Open Terminal in the kali linux

- -d [url] will be the remote site from which you wants to fetch
- -1 will limit the search for specified number.
- -b is used to specify search engine name.

STEP 2: Run the following command

Command: theHarvester -d www.zoho.com -l 300 -b all





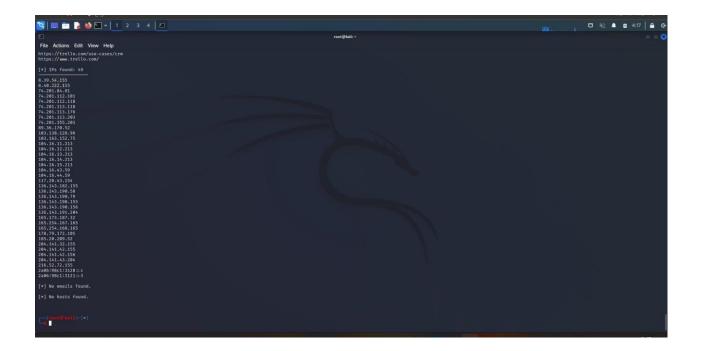












Step 4: run this command "theHarvester -d www.zoho.com -l 300 -b all -f test" and hit enter to export the result as html file and xml file

Step 5: now close the terminal and navigate the home folder and search for test file.

OUTPUT:

1)

```
Twi ASNS found: 1

ASSSSI

[w] Interesting Urls Found: 1

https://www.saveetha.com/

[w] LinkedIn Links found: 0

[w] IFS Found: 4

118,130,175.1

1298.185.150.144

109.34.228.77

[w] Emails found: 27

adminosaveetha.com
adminofficeromsaveetha.com
adminofficeromsaveetha.com
admission.medicalomsaveetha.com
admission.scptomsaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.sclosaveetha.com
admission.scomficeromsaveetha.com
admission.scomficeromsaveetha.com
associosaveetha.com
desmicosaveetha.com
firsimcon.aveetha.com
hr.smch.ntsomsaveetha.com
hr.smch.ntsomsaveetha.com
brincipal.scomfosaveetha.com
principal.scomfosaveetha.com
schoolofficeromsaveetha.com
schoolofficeromsaveetha.com
schoolofficeromsaveetha.com
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schoolofficeromsaveetha.com
schoolofficeromsaveetha.com
```

Result:

The above-mentioned experiment is done using the Harvester in kali Linux server. The information is gathered using the Harvester.

Exercise No 6 - Open Source Intelligence Gathering Using OSRFramework

Aim: To Checks for the Existence of a Profile for given user details in different platforms **Procedure:**

Step 1: Log into kali linux machine

Step 2: Launch a command line terminal by clicking on terminal icon from taskbar

Step 3: Usufy.py checks for the existence of a profile for given user details in different platforms

Command:

Usufy.py -n <Target username or profile name> -p twitter facebook youtube



If any error occurs Try this command: Sudo apt-getupdate

The usufy.py will search the user details in the mentioned platform and will provide you with the existence of the user



Step 5: Searchfy.py checks with the existing users of a page/handlers for given details in the <u>all social</u> networking platforms. Type searchfy.py -q < Page Name or Handler Name > and press Enter.

Collect and note the information disclosed about the target

Output:

1)



```
Starting search in 4 platform(s) ... Relax!
2023-05-14 20:19:31.116670
       Press <Ctrl + C> to stop ...
2023-05-14 20:19:37.677762
                               Results obtained (8):
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/pyexcel/deprecated.py:208: UserWarning: Deprecated usage since v0.2.1! Explicit import is no longer req
uired. pyexcel.ext.text is auto imported.
  warnings.warn(
Objects recovered (2023-5-14_20h19m).:
                                                   | com.i3visio.Alias | com.i3visio.Platform |
                 com.i3visio.URI
| https://www.youtube.com/user/rio_barath_07/about | rio_barath_07
                                                                       Youtube
| https://www.facebook.com/rio_barath_07
                                                   | rio_barath_07
                                                                       Facebook
http://www.instagram.com/rio_barath_07
                                                   | rio barath 07
                                                                       Instagram
| http://twitter.com/rio_barath_07
                                                   | rio_barath_07
                                                                       | Twitter
| https://www.youtube.com/user/barathkumar/about | barathkumar
                                                                       Youtube
| https://www.facebook.com/barathkumar
                                                   | barathkumar
                                                                       | Facebook
| http://www.instagram.com/barathkumar
                                                   barathkumar
                                                                       Instagram
| http://twitter.com/barathkumar
                                                   | barathkumar
                                                                       | Twitter
2023-05-14 20:19:37.869765
                               You can find all the information here:
        ./profiles.csv
2023-05-14 20:19:37.869960
                              Finishing execution...
Total time consumed:
                       0:00:06.753290
Average seconds/query: 1.6883225 seconds
Did something go wrong? Is a platform reporting false positives? Do you need to
integrate a new one and you don't know how to start? Then, you can always place
an issue in the Github project:
   https://github.com/i3visio/osrframework/issues
Note that otherwise, we won't know about it!
```

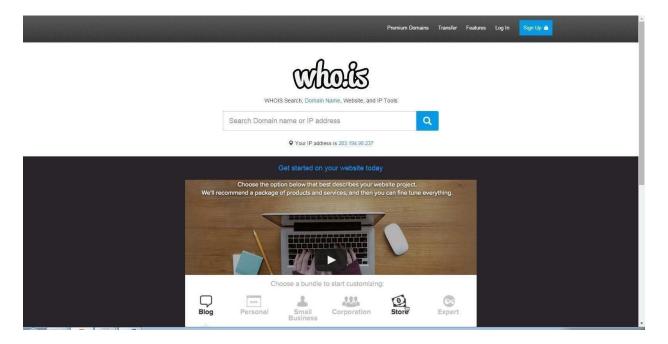
Result:

The current experiment is about Open-Source Intelligence Gathering is done using OSR Framework. This experiment is done to check for the Existence of a Profile for given user details in different platforms. This experiment is executed in root terminal using kali linux operating system.

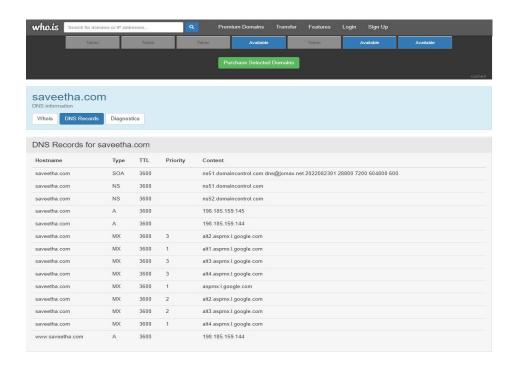
Exercise NO 7: Use Google and Whois for Reconnaisasance.

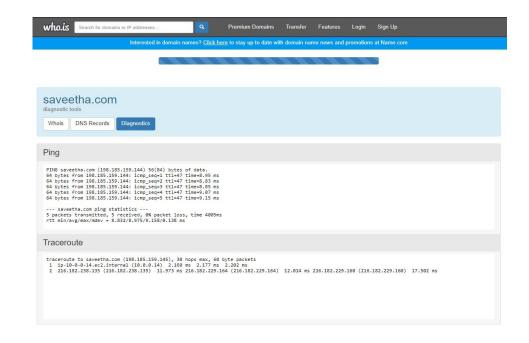
Aim: To find out the Whois, DNS Records and Diagonstics for particular website by using Whois search. **Procedure:**

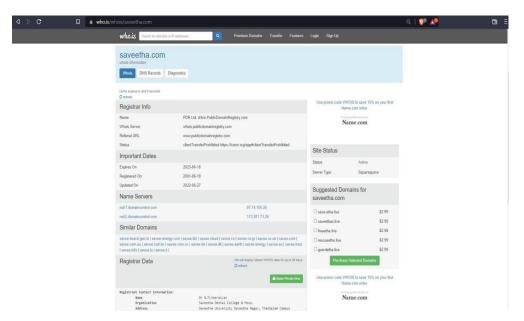
Step1: Open the WHO.is website



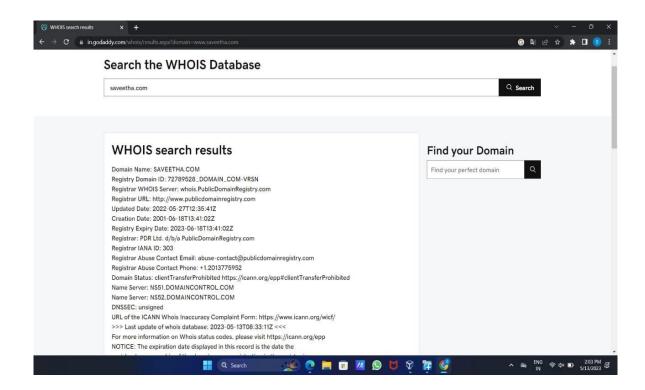
Step 2: Enter the website name in search bar and hit the "Enter button". Step 3: Show you information about www.saveetha.com







OUTPUT:



Result:

WHOIS is tool to check for the domain names, domain address and IP addresses. This experiment was done using the google and WHOIS.com website. We got the results such as domain name, domain ID, website creation date, name server and so on.

Exercise No 8: TraceRoute, ping, ifconfig, ipconfig, netstat

Aim: Using TraceRoute, ping, ifconfig(LINUX), ipconfig(WINDOWS), and netstat Command.

Procedure:

Step 1: open windows command prompt and Type tracert command and type tracert www.saveetha.com -> "Enter"

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.795]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\barat>tracert saveetha.com
Tracing route to saveetha.com [118.139.175.1]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
                               4 ms 172.18.64.1
                   4 ms
 2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
                              9 ms 172.22.3.1
                              8 ms 172.22.7.2
10 ms ptpl-as56272-rev-241.121.235.180-chn.pulse.in [180.235.121.241]
                  17 ms
        9 ms
        12 ms
                   9 ms
                              9 ms static-141.121.99.14-tataidc.co.in [14.99.121.141]
12 ms 14.141.20.165.static-vsnl.net.in [14.141.20.165]
        14 ms
                   13 ms
        8 ms
                   9 ms
                                     172.31.167.45
        12 ms
                   10 ms
                             8 ms ix-ae-4-2.tcore1.cxr-chennai.as6453.net [180.87.36.9]
                   11 ms
                  * * if-be-34-2.ecore2.esin4-singapore.as6453.net [180.87.36.41]
45 ms 50 ms if-be-10-2.ecore2.svq-singapore.as6453.net [180.87.107.0]
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                      Request timed out.
                                       Request timed out.
                                       Request timed out.
 race complete.
```

Step 2: Type ping command and type IP Address press "Enter"

```
C:\Users\barat>ping 172.18.64.1

Pinging 172.18.64.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.18.64.1: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.18.64.1: bytes=32 time=28ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.18.64.1: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.18.64.1: bytes=32 time=75ms TTL=255
Reply from 172.18.64.1: bytes=32 time=75ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 172.18.64.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 75ms, Average = 36ms
```

Step 3: Type ifconfig command

```
ifconfig
etho
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:17:18:27
          inet addr:192.168.208.133 Bcast:192.168.208.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe17:1b27/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:195 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:189 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:21313 (20.8 Kb) TX bytes:16778 (16.3 Kb)
          Link encap:Local Loopback
lo
          inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
          RX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1060 (1.0 Kb) TX bytes:1060 (1.0 Kb)
```

Step 4: Type netstat command

```
Users\singh>netstat
Active Connections
 Proto Local Address
                                 Foreign Address
                                                         State
        127.0.0.1:1564
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:1565
                                                         ESTABLISHED
         127.0.0.1:1565
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:1564
 TCP
                                                         ESTABLISHED
        127.0.0.1:25104
 TCP
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25105
                                                         ESTABLISHED
         127.0.0.1:25105
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25104
                                                        ESTABLISHED
 TCP
         127.0.0.1:25107
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N: 25108
                                                         ESTABLISHED
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25107
 TCP
        127.0.0.1:25108
                                                         ESTABLISHED
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25113
 TCP
        127.0.0.1:25112
                                                         ESTABLISHED
         127.0.0.1:25113
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25112
                                                         ESTABLISHED
        127.0.0.1:25114
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25115
 TCP
                                                         ESTABLISHED
        127.0.0.1:25115
                                 DESKTOP-923RK3N:25114 ESTABLISHED
         192.168.0.57:24938
                                 52.230.84.217:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
 TCP
        192.168.0.57:24978
                                 162.254.196.84:27021
                                                         ESTABLISHED
        192.168.0.57:25052
192.168.0.57:25072
                                 a23-56-165-111:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
 TCP
                                 test:https
                                                         TIME WAIT
 TCP
         192.168.0.57:25078
                                 a23-56-165-111:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
        192.168.0.57:25080
192.168.0.57:25083
 TCP
                                 a23-56-165-111:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
 TCP
                                 40.67.188.75:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
 TCP.
         192.168.0.57:25099
                                 13.107.21.200:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
                                 ns329092:http
 TCP
         192.168.0.57:25100
                                                         SYN_SENT
                                 155:https
                                                         ESTABLISHED
         192.168.0.57:25101
         192.168.0.57:25103
                                 103.56.230.154:http
                                                         ESTABLISHED
        192.168.0.57:25106
                                                         SYN_SENT
                                 ns329092:http
         192.168.0.57:25109
                                                         ESTABLISHED
```

Output:

1)

```
Pinging 192.168.53.42 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.53.42: bytes=32 time=1500ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.53.42: bytes=32 time=55ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.53.42: bytes=32 time=36ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.53.42:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 36ms, Maximum = 1500ms, Average = 530ms
```

3)

```
Active Connections
 Proto Local Address
                                Foreign Address
                                                       State
                                LAPTOP-040018EB:49676
         127.0.0.1:49674
                                                       ESTABLISHED
         127.0.0.1:49676
                                LAPTOP-040018EB:49674 ESTABLISHED
         192.168.53.109:49409
                                20.198.119.84:https
                                                       ESTABLISHED
         192.168.53.109:58125
                                20.198.119.84:https
                                                       ESTABLISHED
         192.168.53.109:59567
                               a23-215-215-241:https CLOSE_WAIT
         192.168.53.109:59568
                               a23-215-215-241:https
                                                       CLOSE_WAIT
         192.168.53.109:59569
                               a23-215-215-241:https
                                                      CLOSE_WAIT
         192.168.53.109:59570
                               a23-215-215-241:https CLOSE_WAIT
         192.168.53.109:59572
                                a-0001:https
                                                       ESTABLISHED
         192.168.53.109:59576
                               a-0001:https
                                                       ESTABLISHED
         [2401:4900:6297:efe5:9872:41f9:7f06:fa55]:59595 [2001:1900:2381:4::1fe]:http ESTABLISHED
         [2401:4900:6297:efe5:9872:41f9:7f06:fa55]:59598 [2001:1900:2381:d01::1fe]:http ESTABLISHED
```

Result:

I have carried out the above experiment using Microsoft windows command prompt. I have used the commands TraceRoute, ping, ifconfig, ipconfig, netstat in this experiment. I have got the results for each command like ping, IP addresses, LAN connections.

Exercise No 9: VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS - CGI Scanning with Nikto

Aim: To perform vulnerability Analysis using CGI Scanning with Nikto

Procedure:

Step 1: open a terminal window and type nikto –H and press enter Step 2: Type nikto –h <website> Tuning x and press enter



Step 3: Nikto starts web server scanning with all tuning options enabled.

Step4:In the terminal window type "nikto –h <website>-Cgidirs all"and hit enter

Step 5. Nikto will scan the webserver as it looks vulnerable CGI directories. It scans the webserver and list out the directories

Output:

```
O 0 0
                                           root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
          root@kali: ~
                                       root@kali: ~
                                                                     root@kali: ~
                                                                                        Ð
        i:~# nikto -host http://webscantest.com
  Nikto v2.1.6
  Target IP:
                      69.164.223.208
  Target Hostname:
                      webscantest.com
  Target Port:
                      80
+ Start Time:
                      2018-03-23 13:11:33 (GMT3)
+ Server: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
+ Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.24
 The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to pro
tect against some forms of XSS
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render t
he content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
+ Cookie TEST SESSIONID created without the httponly flag
+ Cookie NB_SRVID created without the httponly flag
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ Server leaks inodes via ETags, header found with file /robots.txt, fields: 0x65 0x52770f2
c6d6a3
+ "robots.txt" contains 4 entries which should be manually viewed.
+ Apache/2.4.7 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.12). Apache 2.0.65 (f
inal release) and 2.2.29 are also current.
+ Web Server returns a valid response with junk HTTP methods, this may cause false positive
+ OSVDB-3092: /cart/: This might be interesting...
+ OSVDB-3268: /images/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /images/?pattern=/etc/*&sort=name: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
+ /login.php: Admin login page/section found.
+ 7449 requests: 0 error(s) and 15 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:
                      2018-03-23 14:50:58 (GMT3) (5965 seconds)
+ 1 host(s) tested
    akali:~#
```

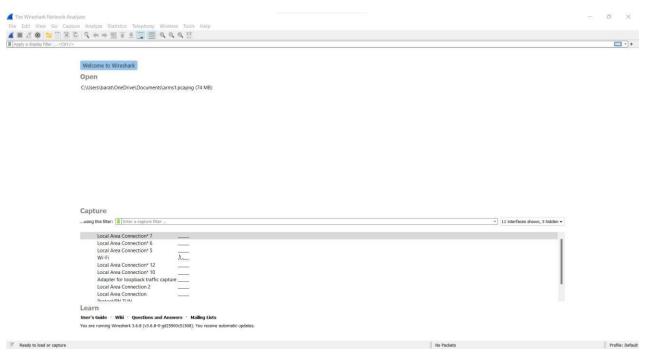
Result:

The above experiment is about VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS - CGI Scanning with Nikto. We can retrieve information like server name, headers and etc. This is done in root terminal using kali linux OS.

Exercise No 10: WireShark sniffer

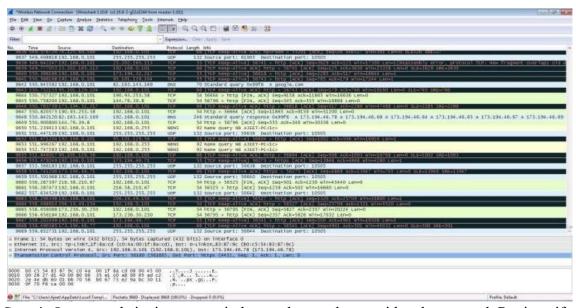
Aim: Use WireShark sniffer to capture network traffic and analyze. Procedure:

Step 1: Install and open WireShark.



Step 2: Go to Capture tab and select Interface option. Here Wifi connection is chosen

Step 3: The source, Destination and protocols of the packets in the Wifi network are displayed



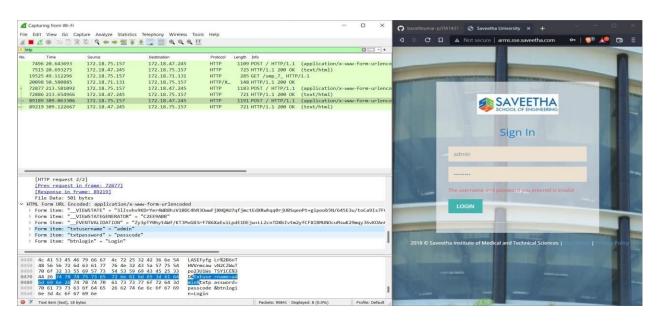
Step 4: Open a website in a new window and enter the user id and password. Register if needed.

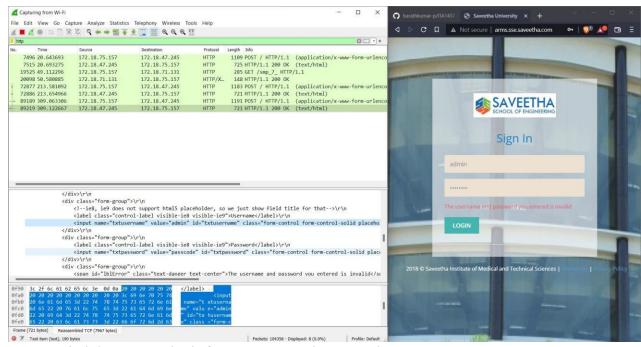
Step 5:Enter the credentials and then sign in

Step 6: The wireshark tool will keep recording the packets.

Step 7: Select filter as http to make the search easier and click on apply.

Step 9: Now stop the tool to stop recording

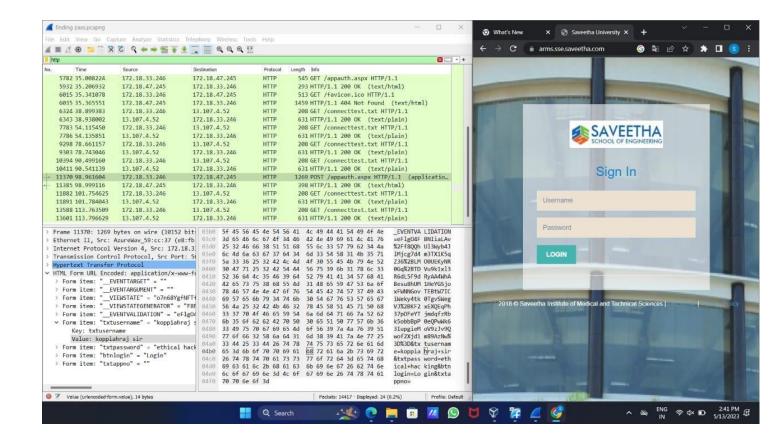




Step 10: Find the post methods for username and passwords

Step 11: U will see the email- id and password that you used to log in.

Output:



Result:

The current experiment is about wireshark sniffer. Using WireShark sniffer, we can capture network traffic and can be able analyze it. This experiment executed using google chrome.