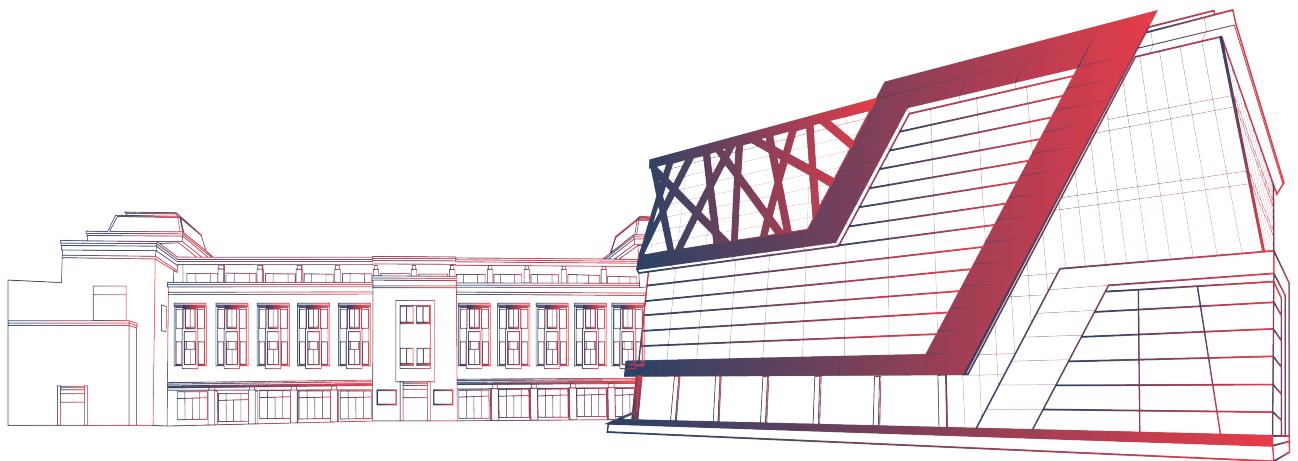
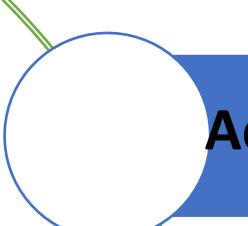


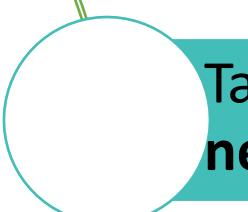
Scanning and Enumeration



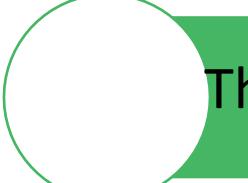
Scanning



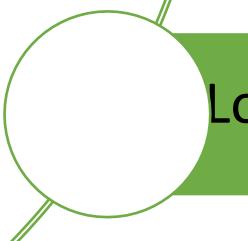
Active reconnaissance is commonly referred to as *scanning*.



Take the information discovered during reconnaissance and use it to **examine the network**.

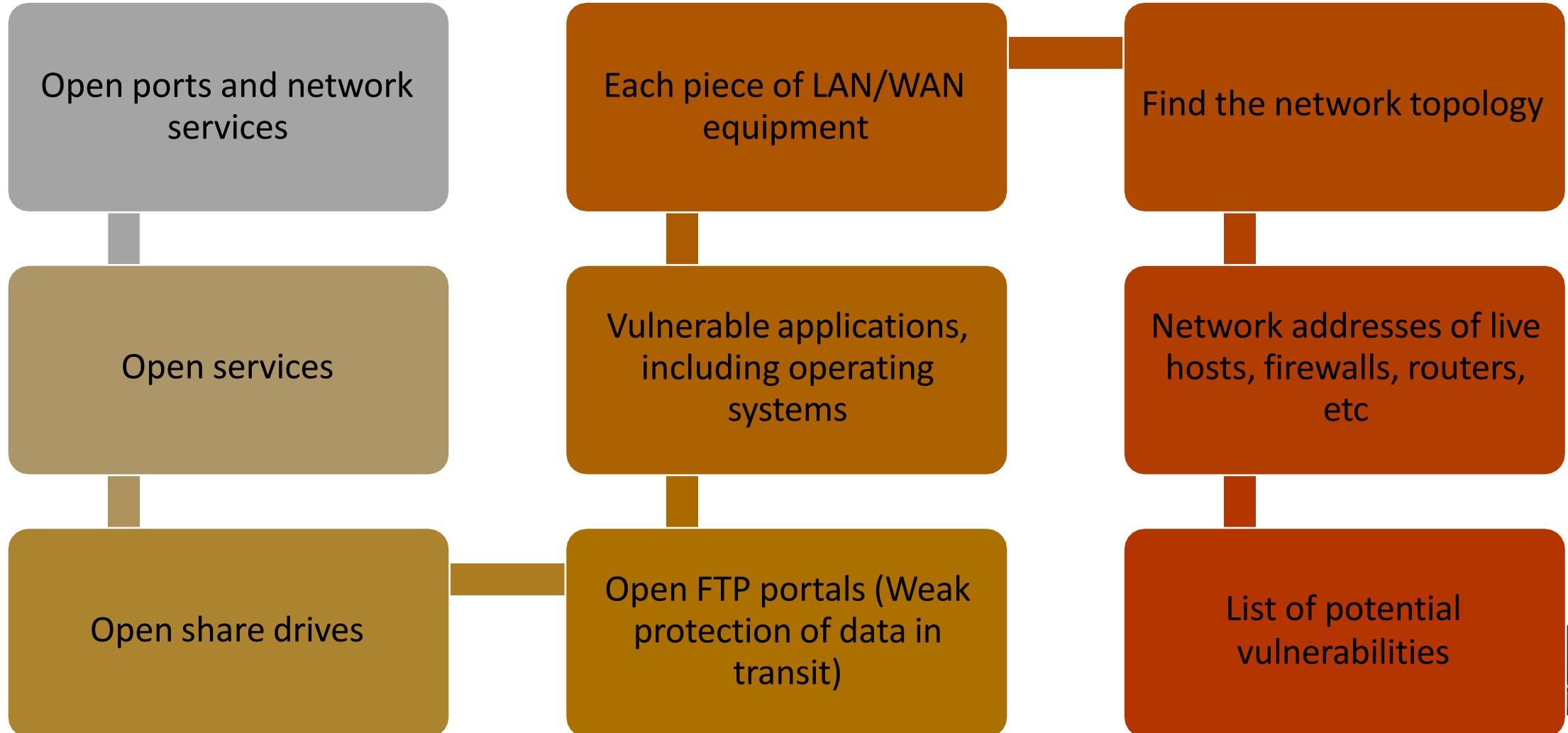


The process of **scanning perimeter and internal network devices** for weaknesses.

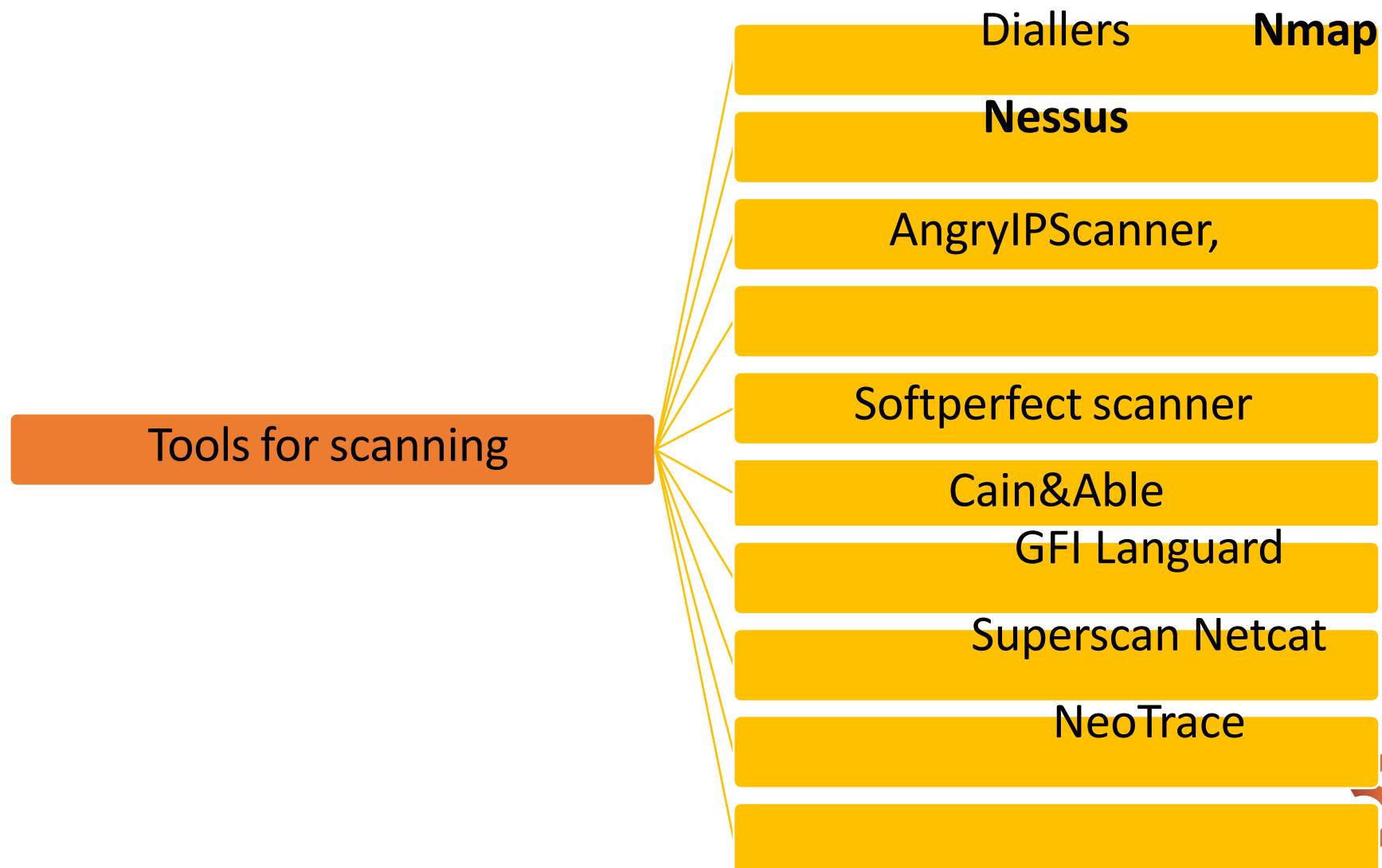


Looking for information **that can help to perpetrate attack**

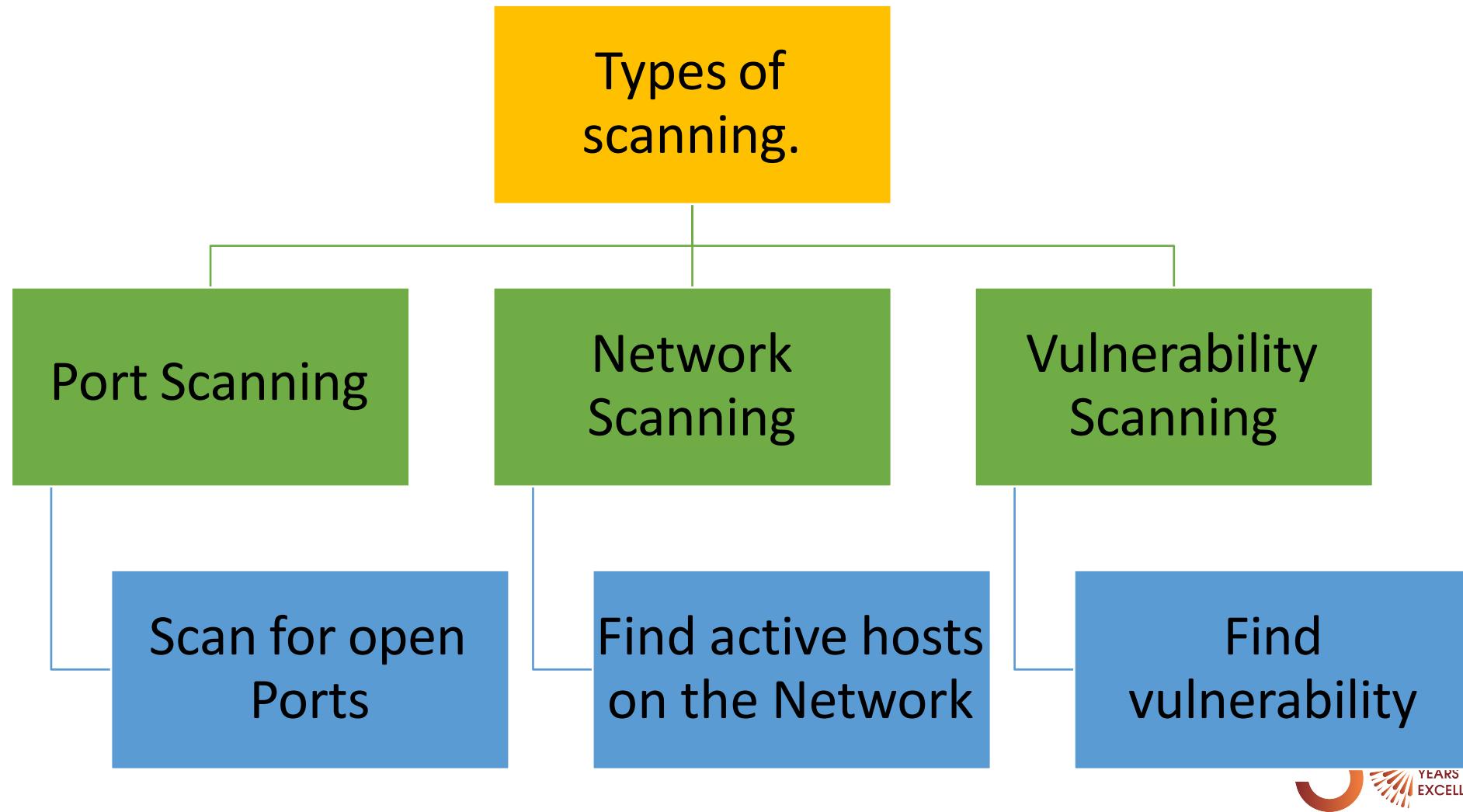
Scanning



Scanning tools



Types of Scanning



Port Scanning



What is a port? Why we need it?

An **IP Address** identifies what *host* we want our data to go to, but not which of the many **processes**. In Internet this is the **port number**.

Ports are used to route incoming information to specific applications on a designated machine.

A Port is associated with an IP address of the host

Example: Port no.

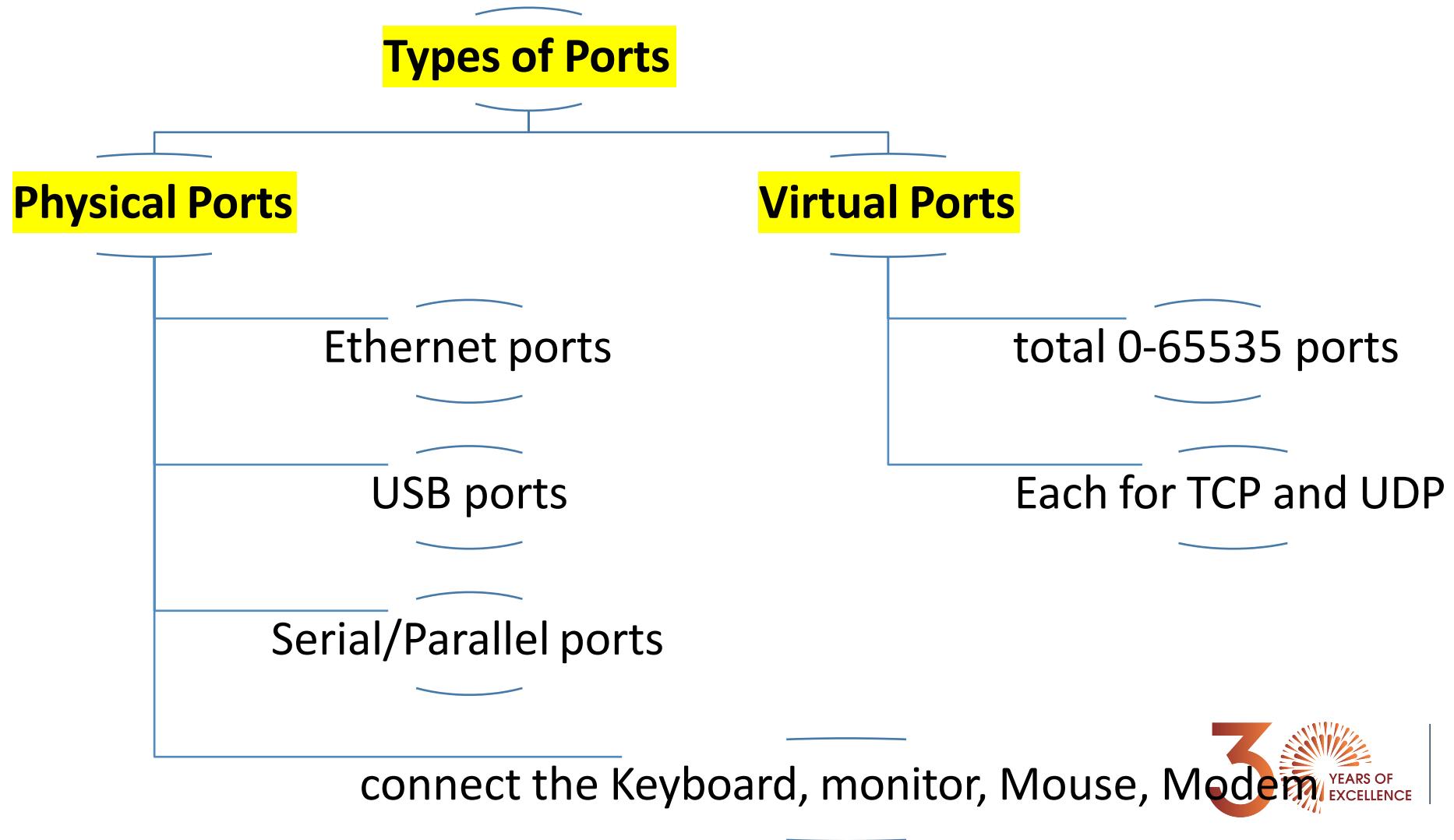
Web servers usually "listen on" port 80.

Web servers **open this port, listen for incoming connections** from web browsers.

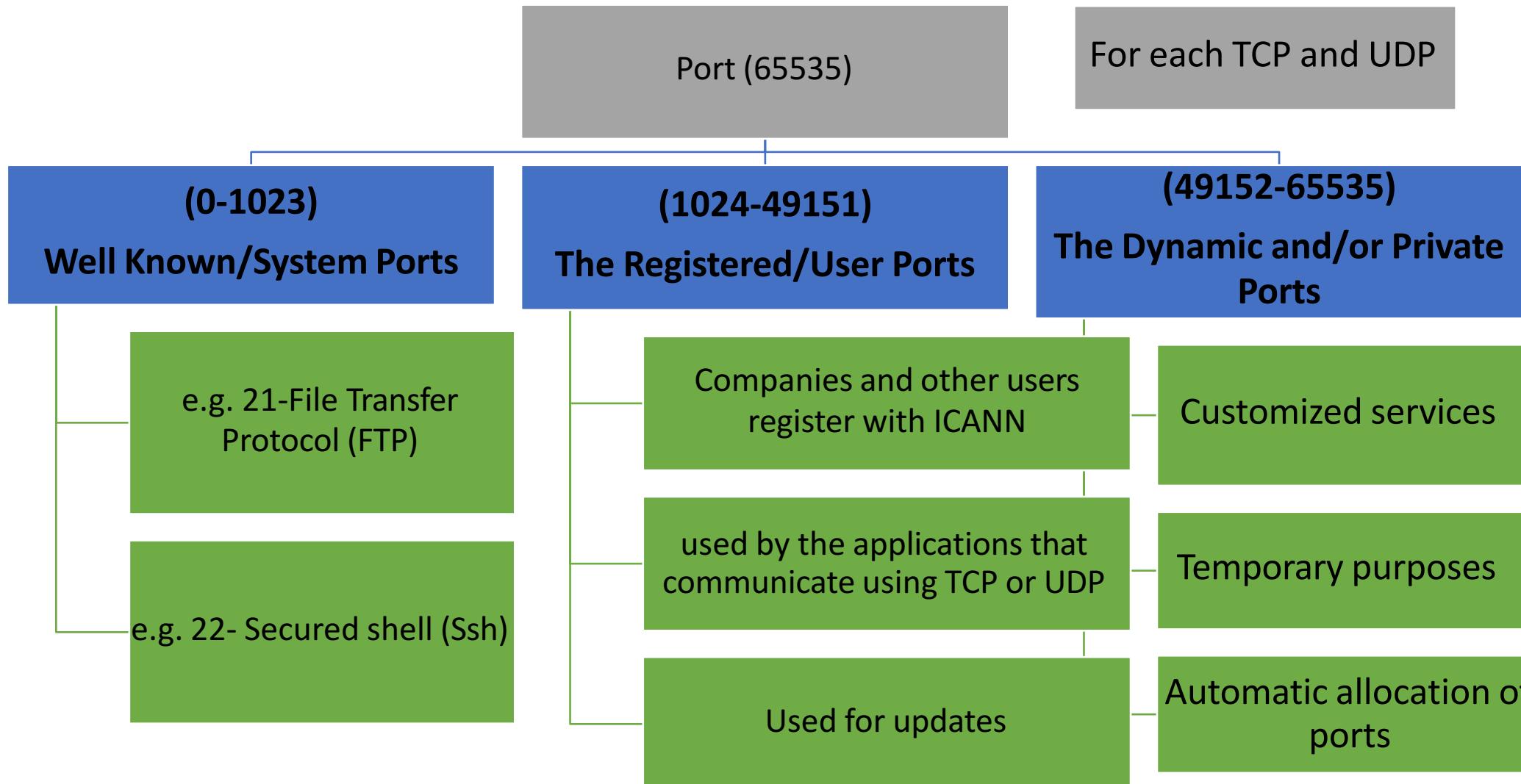
So, when you give the **URL** <http://www.usna.edu/>, the **browser** asks **DNS to resolve name** to IP 136.130.88.145

Then sends its **GET** request to 136.130.88.145 on port 80 because web servers uses port 80.

PORTS



Ports are divided into



Registered and Private Ports

Registered ports :

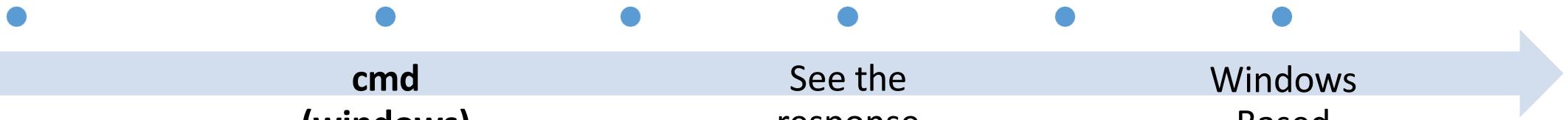
- 1234 : VLC media player
- 1241 : Nessus Security Scanner
- 1604: DarkComet
- 1812: RADIUS protocol
- 3306 : MySQL
- 5269 : XMPP
- 5500, 5800, 5900 : VNC
- 25565 : MySQL

In class Task: To identify OS

445, 135 -> Microsoft is using this port to provide service

Ping
127.0.0.1

TTL=128



```
C:\Users\Mehek Khurana>ping 127.0.0.1

Pinging 127.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 127.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

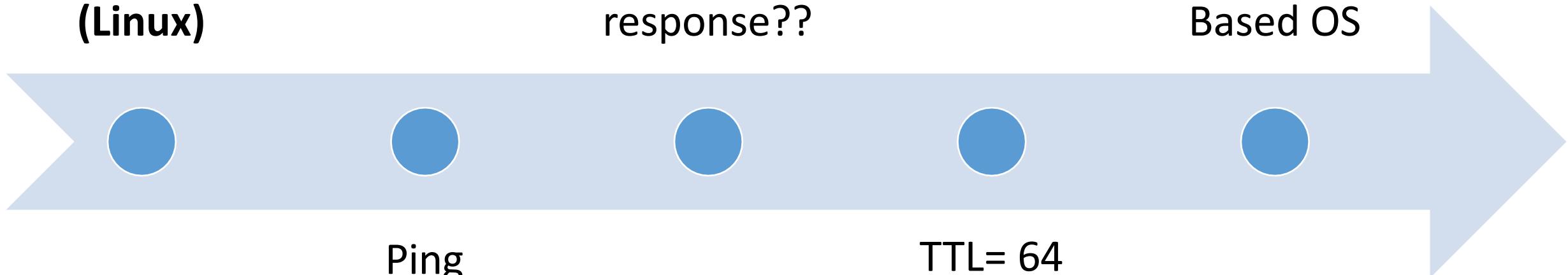
C:\Users\Mehek Khurana>
```

In class Task: To identify OS

**Terminal
(Linux)**

What is the
response??

Linux
Based OS



Ping
127.0.0.1

TTL= 64

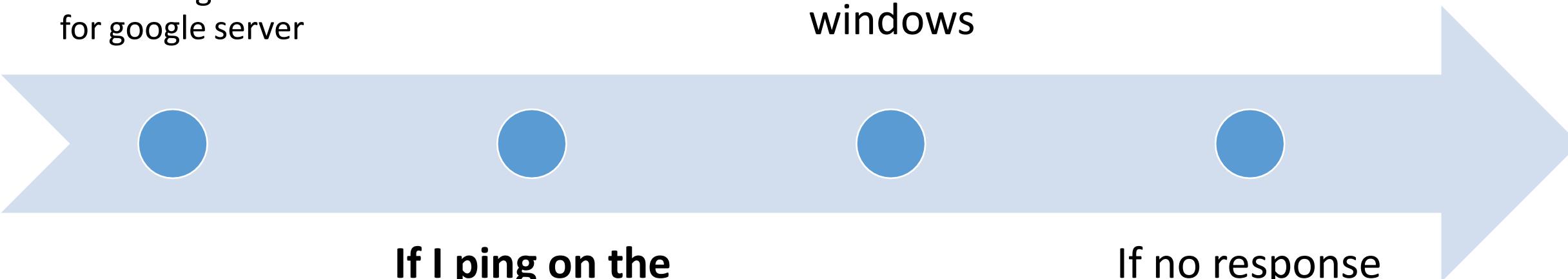


To identify server

If it is a server

- Then TTL might variate e.g. ttl=53 for google server

If I get a response, it is windows

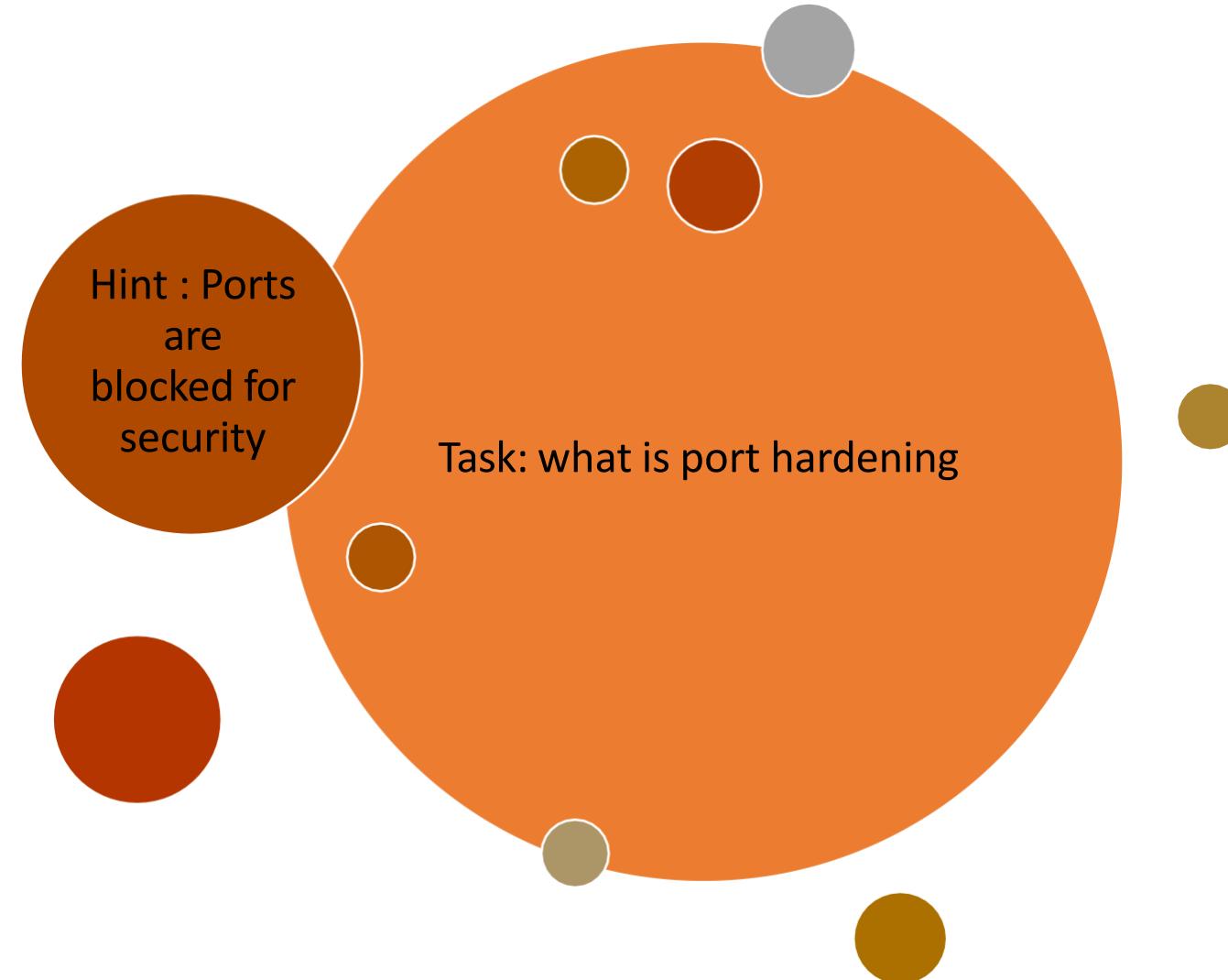


If I ping on the system on port 445

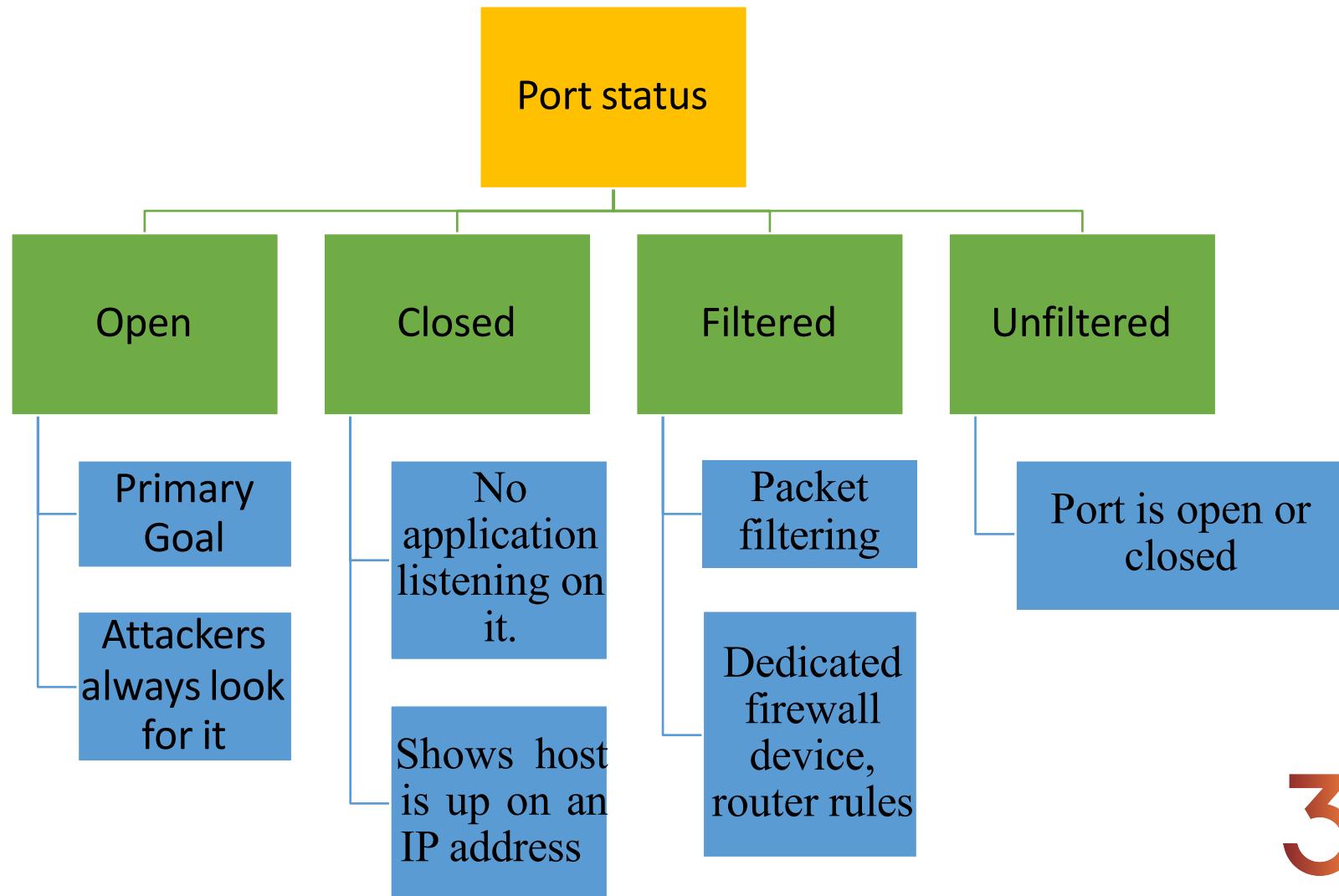
If no response it is Linux



In class task



Port Scanning



Port Scanning

Port Scanning Responses



1

Open, Accepted:

The computer responds and asks if there is anything it can do for you.



2

Closed, Not Listening:

The computer responds that “This port is currently in use and unavailable at this time.”



3

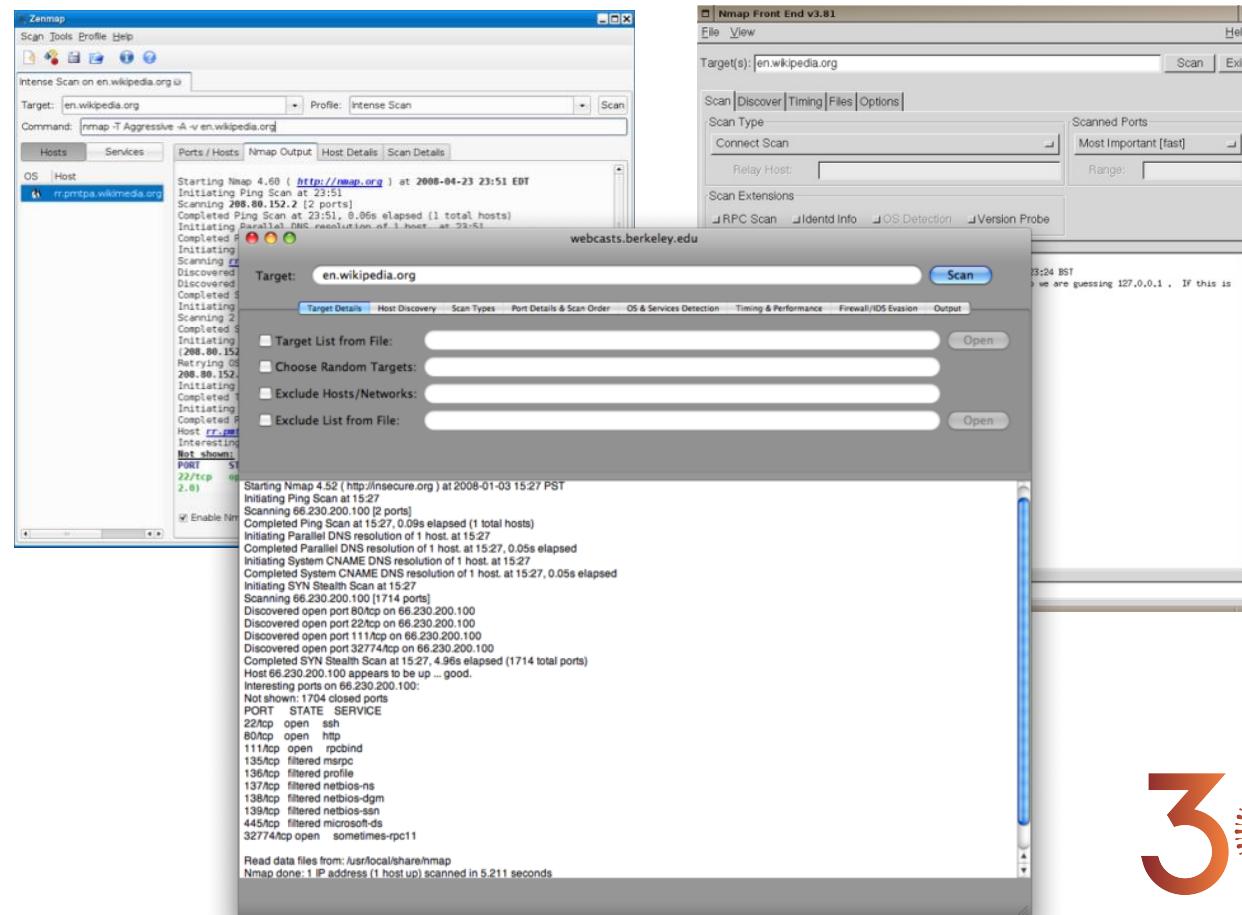
Filtered, Dropped, Blocked:

The computer doesn't even bother to respond, it has no time for shenanigans.

Tool for Port Scanning: Nmap-CLI and GUI based

Tool Environment

- Runs on Linux, Windows, Mac OS X and other smaller operating systems
- GUI options:
 - Zenmap
 - XNMap
 - NmapFE



Nmap (Network Mapper) was released in September 1997

It is a **free and open source utility** for

Network discovery

Security auditing

Determines the following

The up or down status of a host

Network services available on a host

Presence of a firewall

Operating system and version used on host

Name and version of services running on host

How Nmap Works?

It uses DNS lookup- It matches **name with IP address**

It **pings** the remote target **with 0-byte packets** to each port

Sends different **packets with different timing** to determine **filtered/unfiltered, version, etc.**