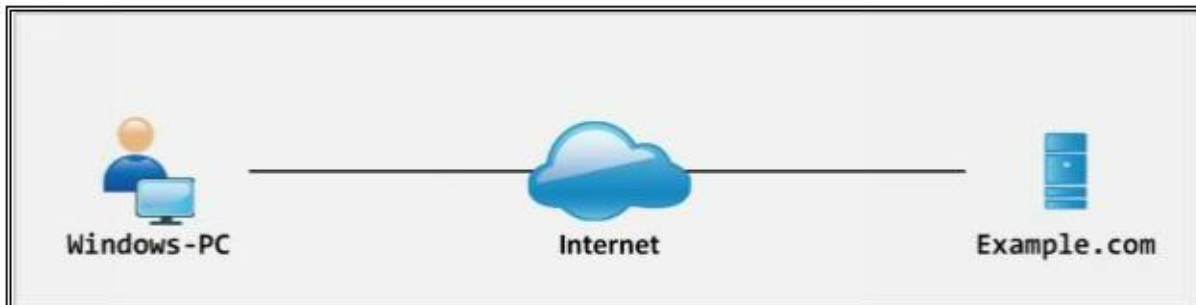


Practical No 1: Windows Command Line Utilities Ping.

Consider a network where you have access to a Windows PC connected to the Internet. Using Windows-based tools, let's gather some information about the target. You can assume any target domain or IP address, in our case, we are using **example.com** as a target.

Topology Diagram:



1- Open Windows Command Line (cmd) from Windows PC

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.309]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says 'Command Prompt'. The text inside shows the Windows version and the user's prompt 'C:\Users\IPSpecialist>'.

2 -Enter the command “ **Ping example.com** ” to ping.

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.309]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=254ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=213ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=211ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=32 time=236ms TTL=52

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 211ms, Maximum = 254ms, Average = 228ms
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

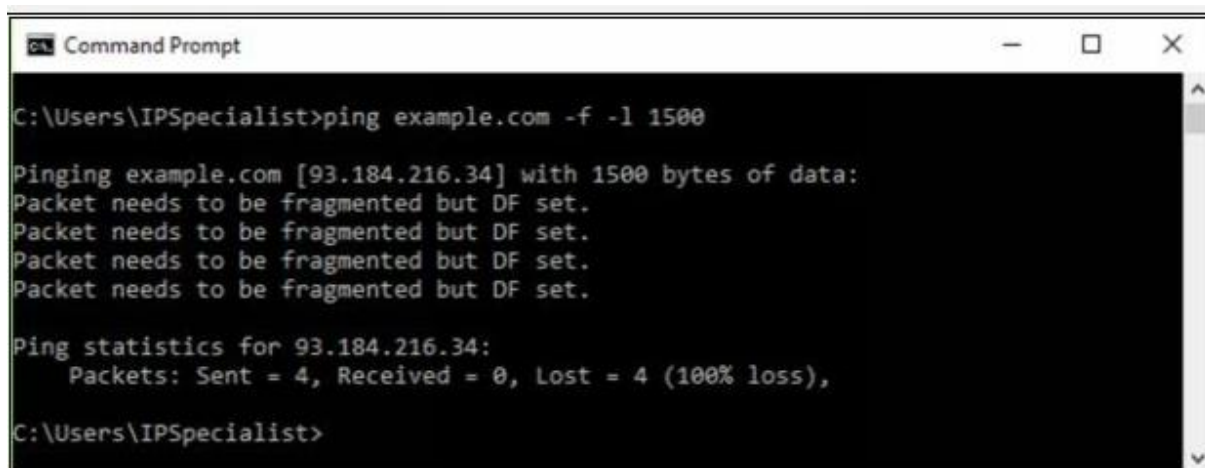
The screenshot shows the same Command Prompt window after running the 'ping example.com' command. It displays the IP address 93.184.216.34 and four successful replies with varying round trip times. It also shows the ping statistics summary.

From the output, you can observe and extract the following information:

- Example.com is live
- IP address of example.com.

- Round Trip Time
- TTL value
- Packet loss statistics

3- Now, Enter the command “ Ping example.com -f -l 1500 ” to check the value of fragmentation.



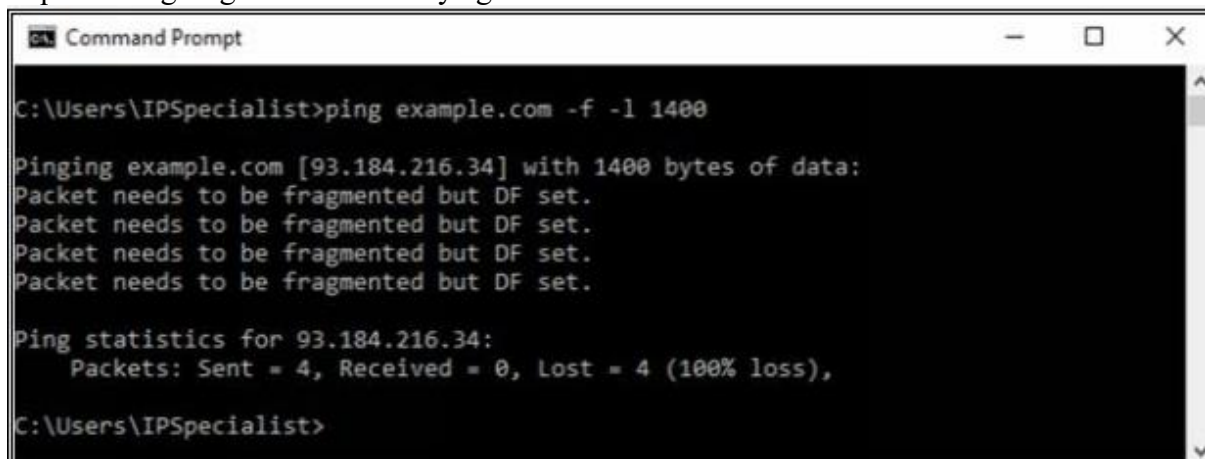
```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1500

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1500 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

The output shows “ **Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set** ” which means 1500 bits will require being fragmented. Let’s try again with smaller value:



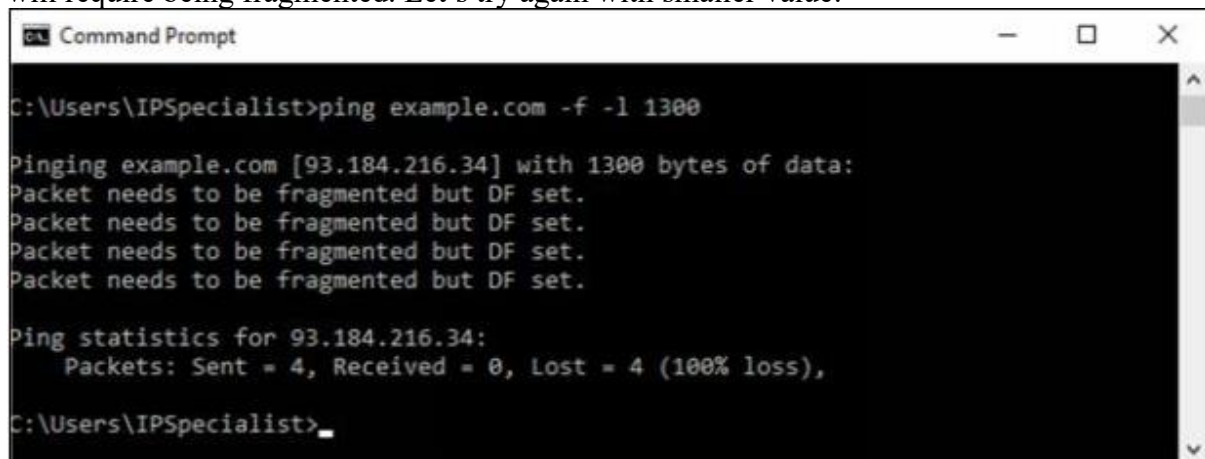
```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1400

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1400 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

Output again shows “ **Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set** ” which means 1400 bits will require being fragmented. Let’s try again with smaller value:



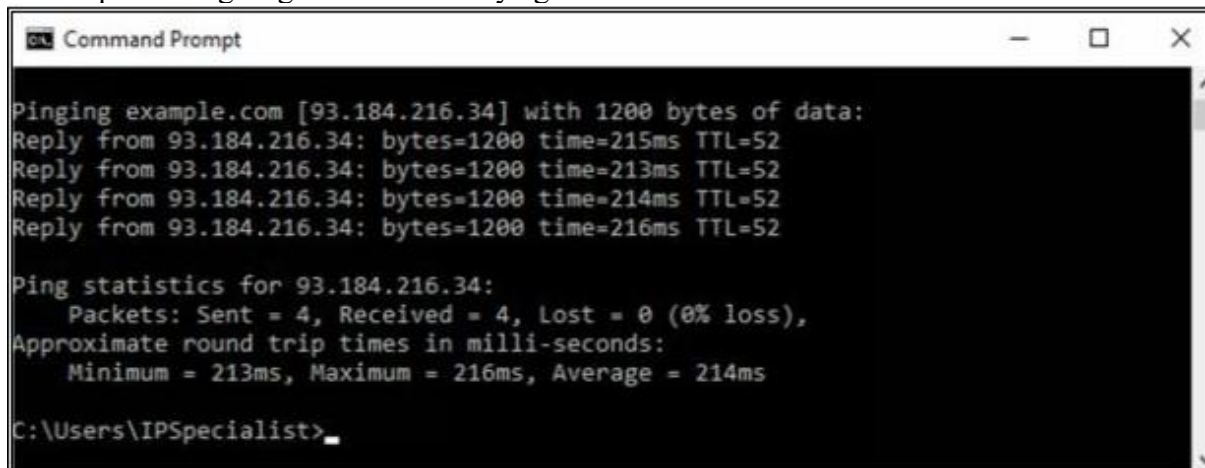
```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>ping example.com -f -l 1300

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1300 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.

Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

Output again shows “ **Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set** ” which means 1300 bytes will require being fragmented. Let's try again with smaller value:



```
Command Prompt

Pinging example.com [93.184.216.34] with 1200 bytes of data:
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=215ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=213ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=214ms TTL=52
Reply from 93.184.216.34: bytes=1200 time=216ms TTL=52

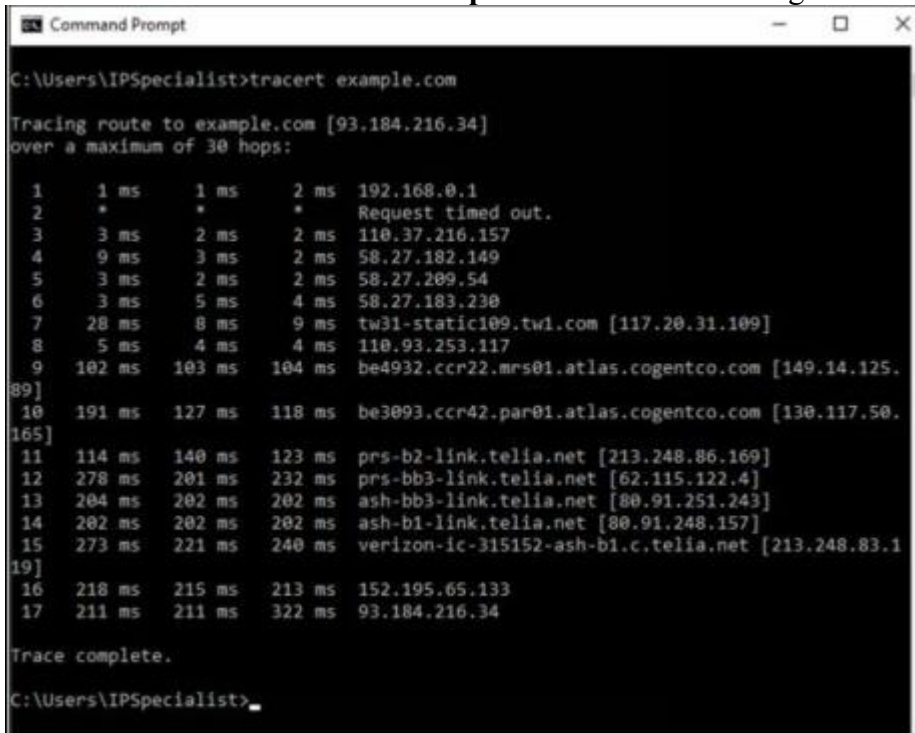
Ping statistics for 93.184.216.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 213ms, Maximum = 216ms, Average = 214ms

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

The output shows the reply now, which means 1200 bytes will not require being fragmented. You can try again to get the more appropriate fragment value.

Practical No 2: Windows Command Line Utilities Tracert Using Ping.

Enter the command “ **Tracert example.com** ” to trace the target.



```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\IPSpecialist>tracert example.com

Tracing route to example.com [93.184.216.34]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms  1 ms  2 ms  192.168.0.1
  1  *      *      *      Request timed out.
  2  3 ms  2 ms  2 ms  110.37.216.157
  3  9 ms  3 ms  2 ms  58.27.182.149
  4  3 ms  2 ms  2 ms  58.27.209.54
  5  3 ms  5 ms  4 ms  58.27.183.230
  6  28 ms  8 ms  9 ms  tw31-static109.tw1.com [117.20.31.109]
  7  5 ms  4 ms  4 ms  110.93.253.117
  8  102 ms  103 ms  104 ms  be4932.ccr22.mrs01.atlas.cogentco.com [149.14.125.
89]
  9  191 ms  127 ms  118 ms  be3093.ccr42.par01.atlas.cogentco.com [130.117.50.
165]
 10  114 ms  140 ms  123 ms  prs-b2-link.telia.net [213.248.86.169]
 11  278 ms  201 ms  232 ms  prs-bb3-link.telia.net [62.115.122.4]
 12  204 ms  202 ms  202 ms  ash-bb3-link.telia.net [80.91.251.243]
 13  202 ms  202 ms  202 ms  ash-b1-link.telia.net [80.91.248.157]
 14  273 ms  221 ms  240 ms  verizon-ic-315152-ash-b1.c.telia.net [213.248.83.1
19]
 15  218 ms  215 ms  213 ms  152.195.65.133
 16  211 ms  211 ms  322 ms  93.184.216.34

Trace complete.

C:\Users\IPSpecialist>
```

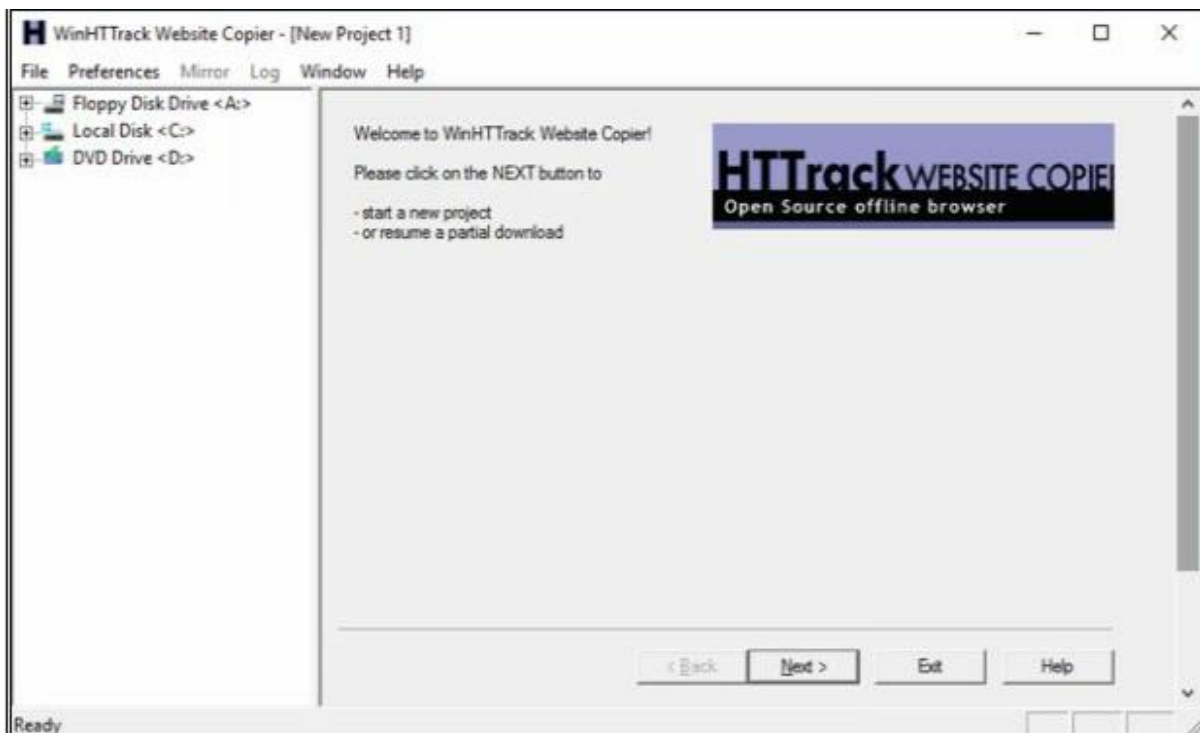
From the output, you can get the information about hops between the source (your PC) and the destination (example.com), response times and other information.

Practical No 3: Website Copier Tool (Httrack)

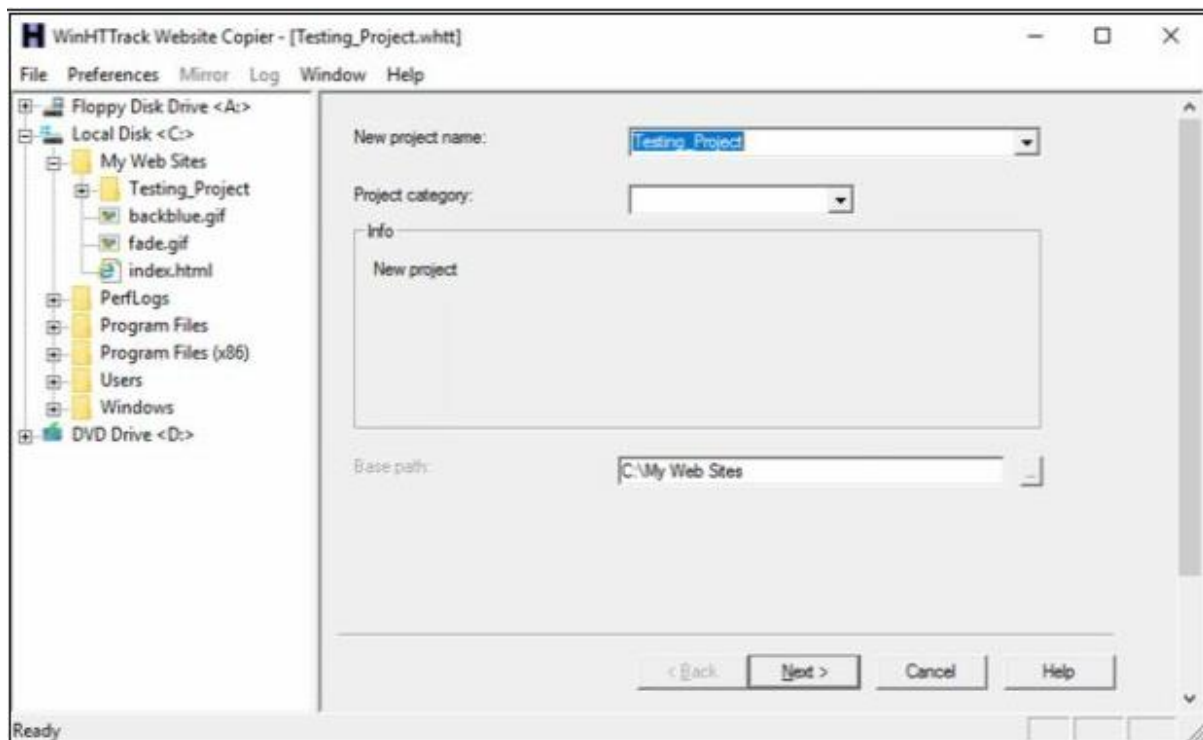
- 1- Download and Install the WinHTTrack Website Copier Tool from the website <http://www.httrack.com>. You can check the compatibility of HTTrack Website copier tool on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, and Android from the website.



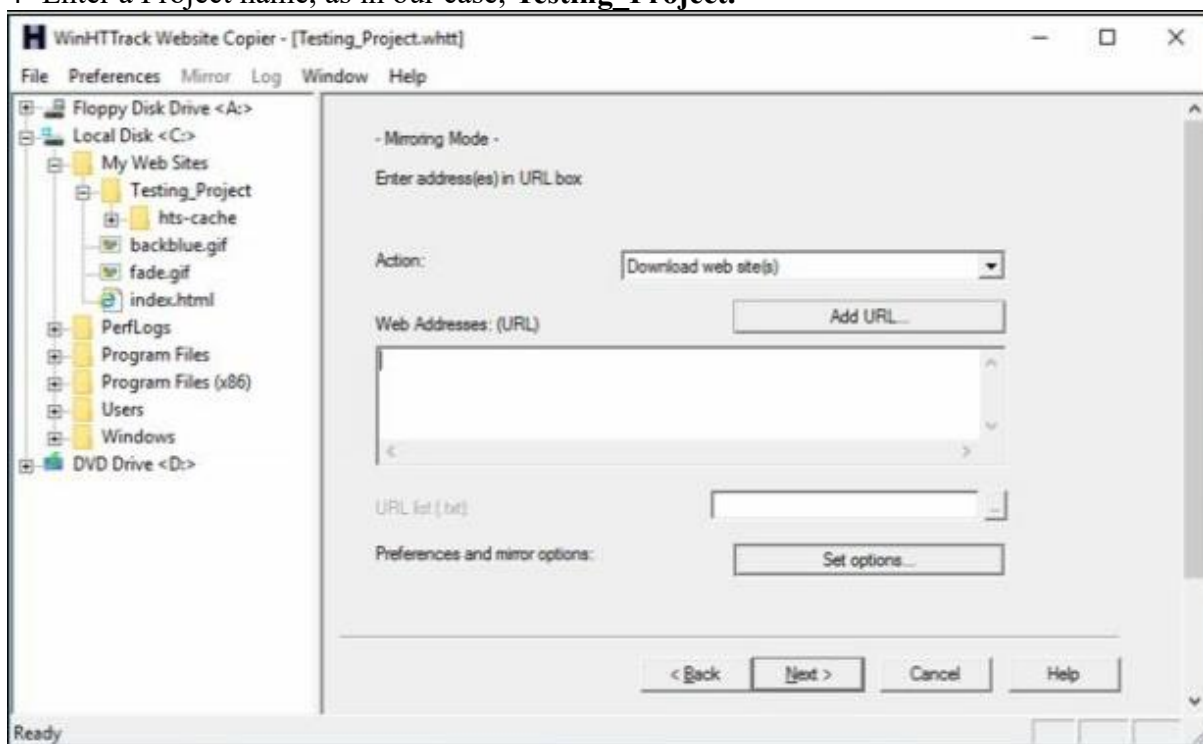
2-HTTrack Website Copier tool installation



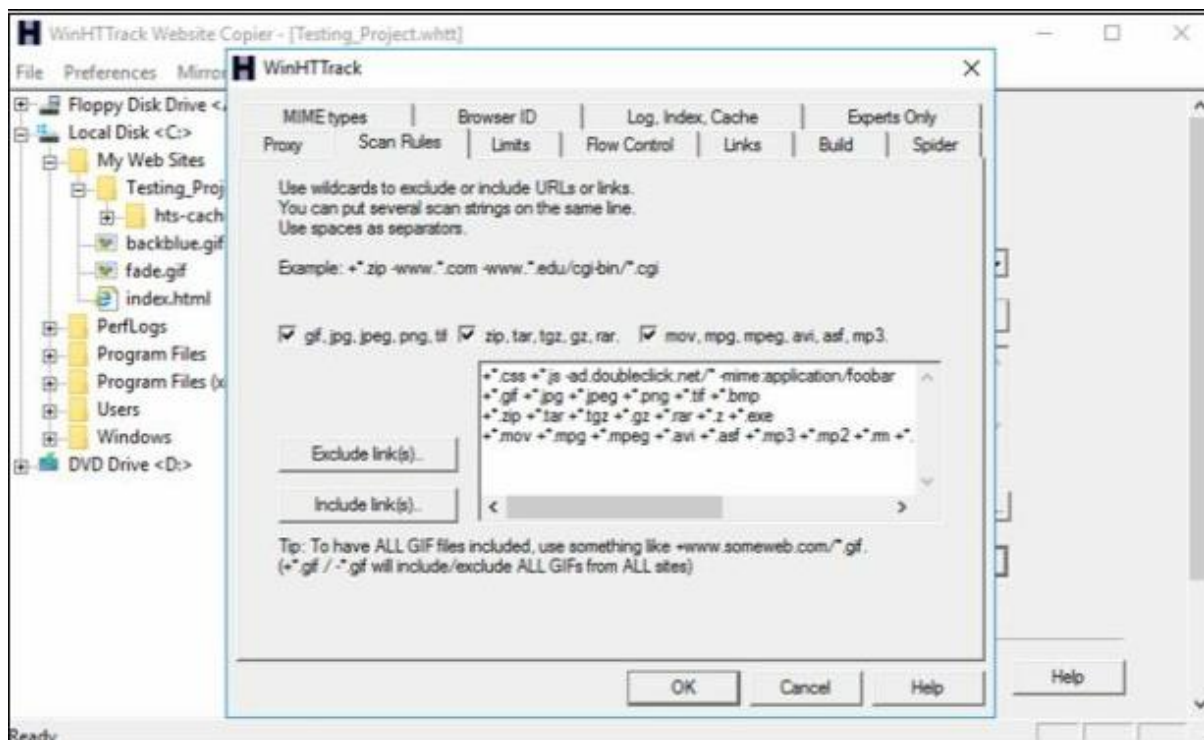
3-Click Next



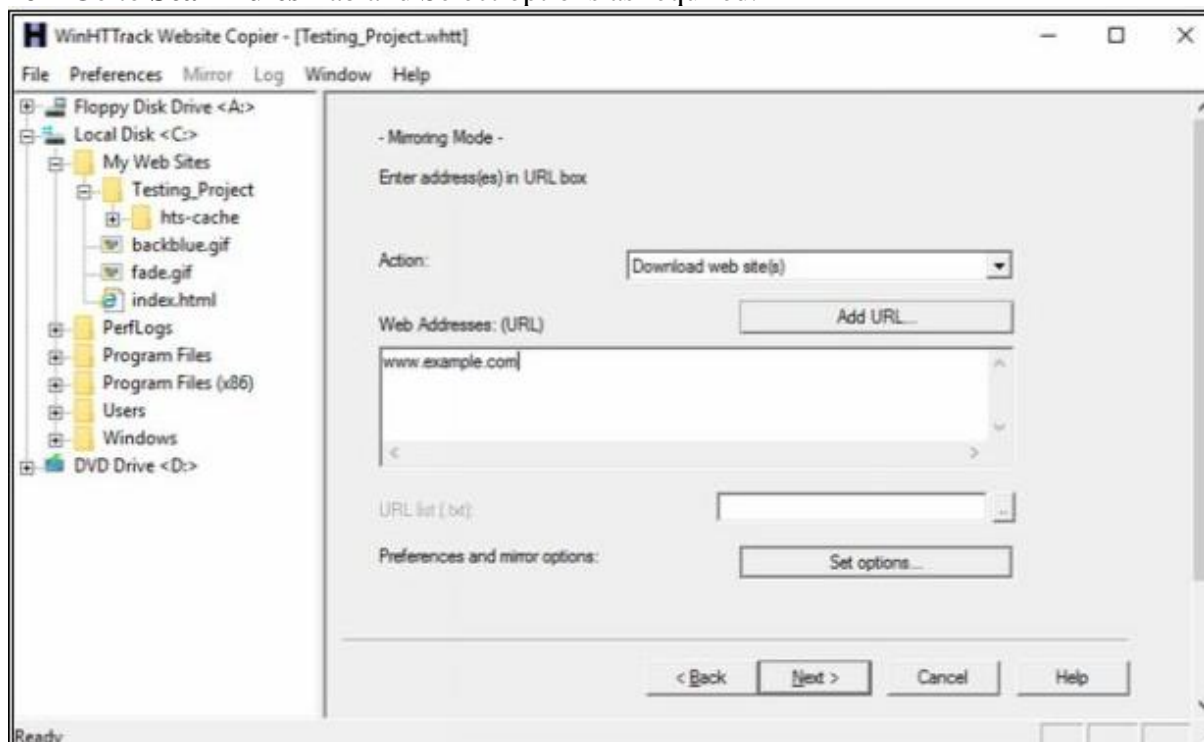
4- Enter a Project name, as in our case, **Testing_Project**.



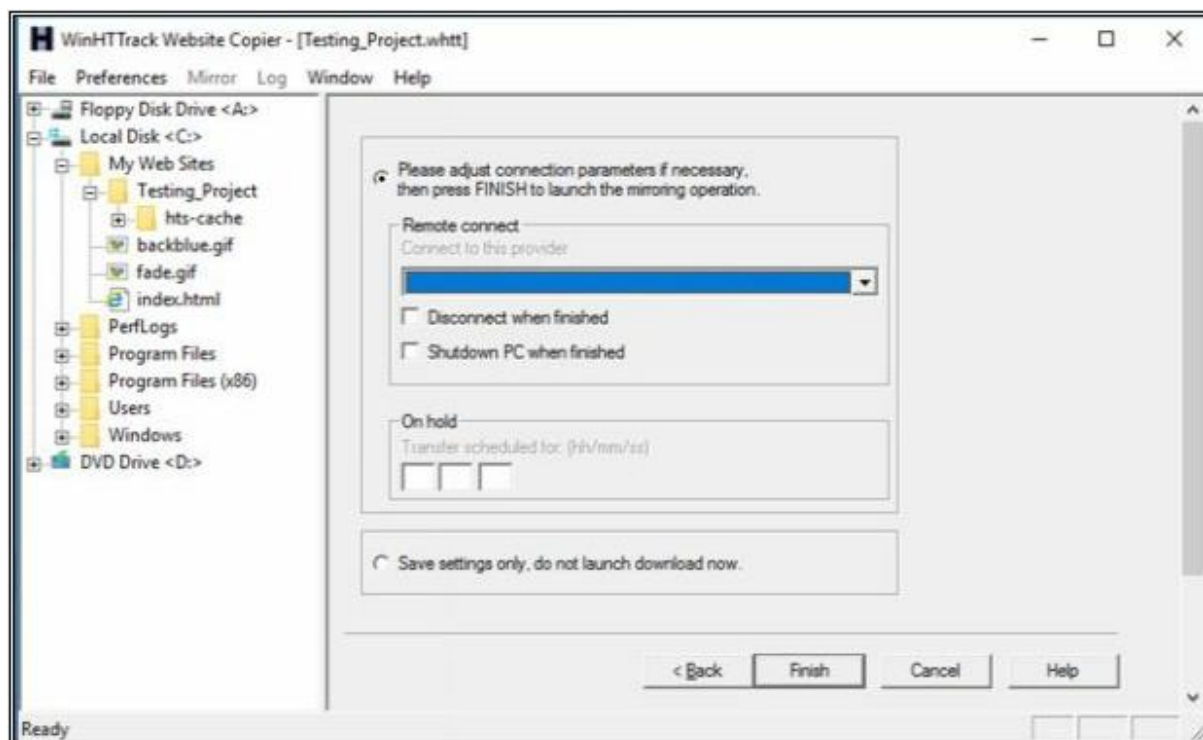
5- Click on **Set Options** button.



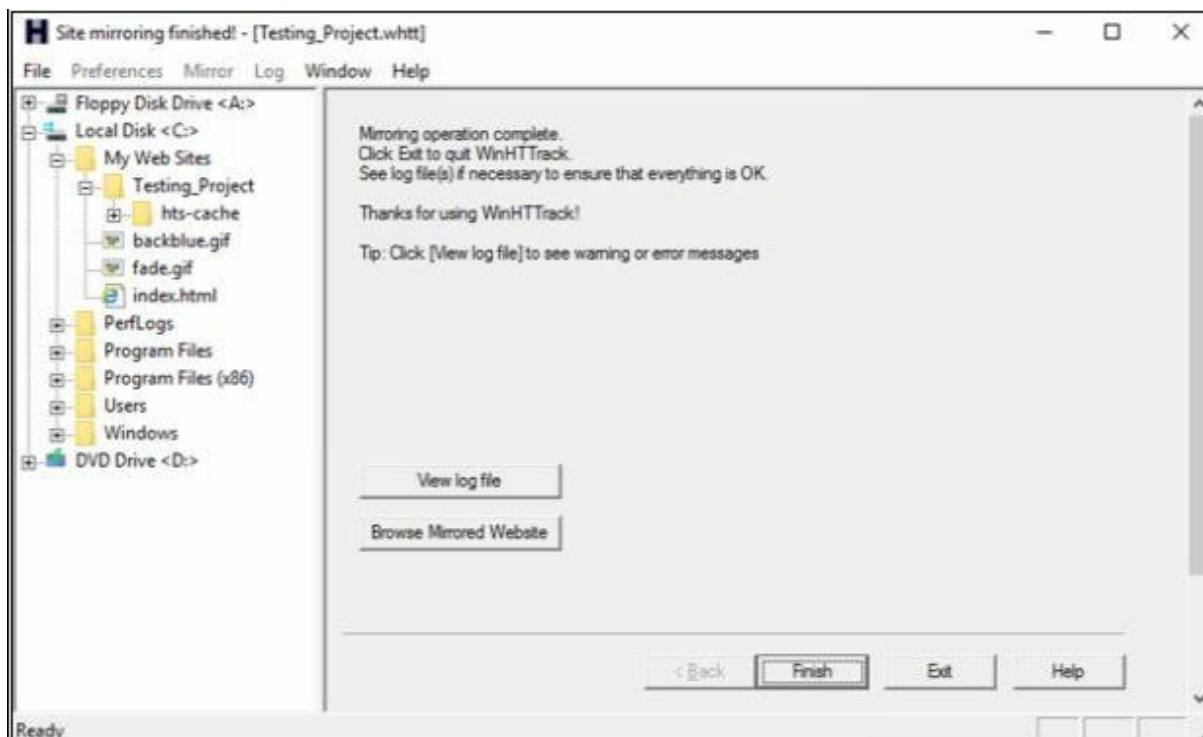
6- Go to **Scan Rules** Tab and Select options as required.



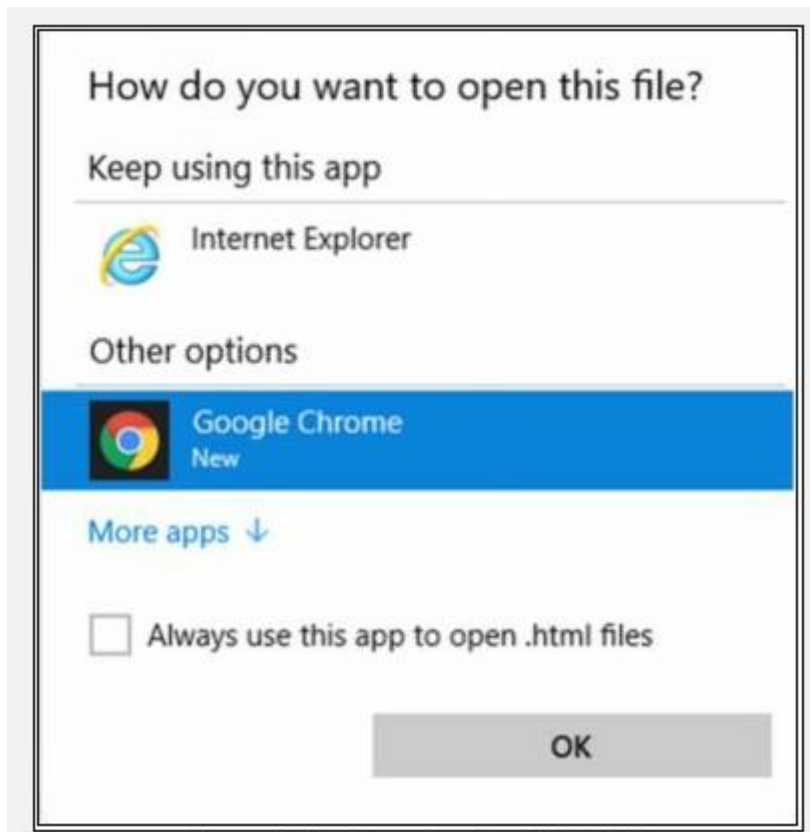
7- Enter the Web Address in the field and Click Next.



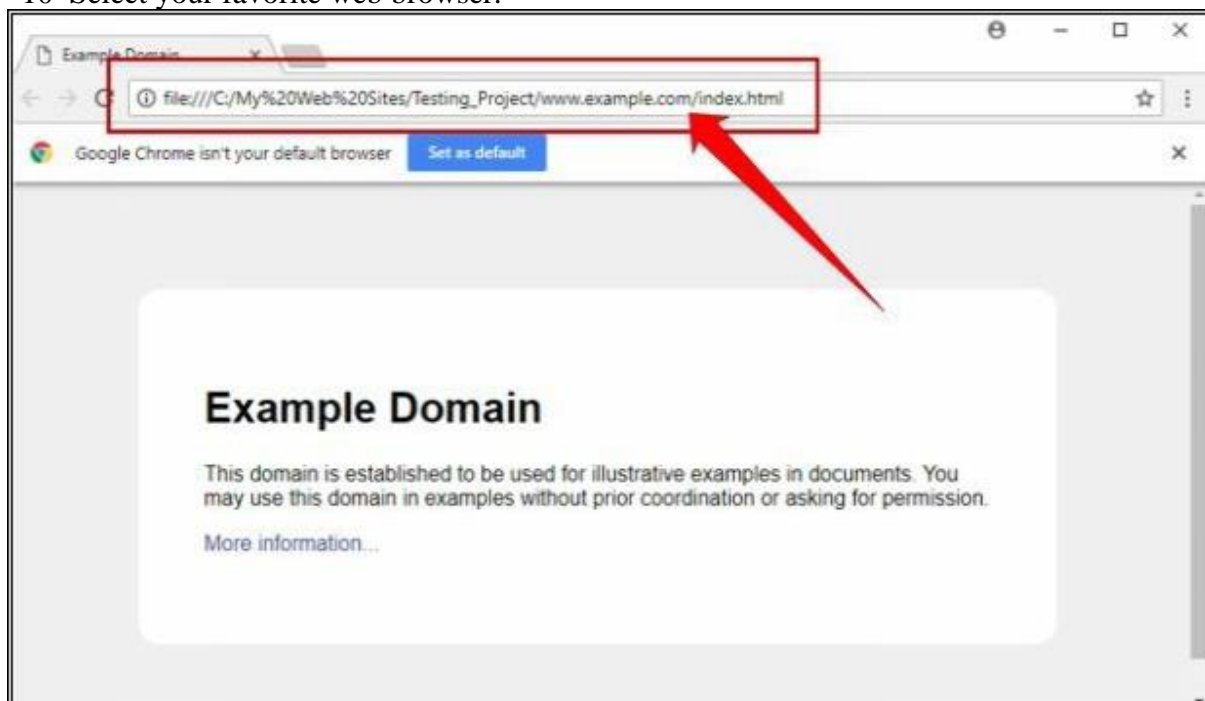
8- Click Next.



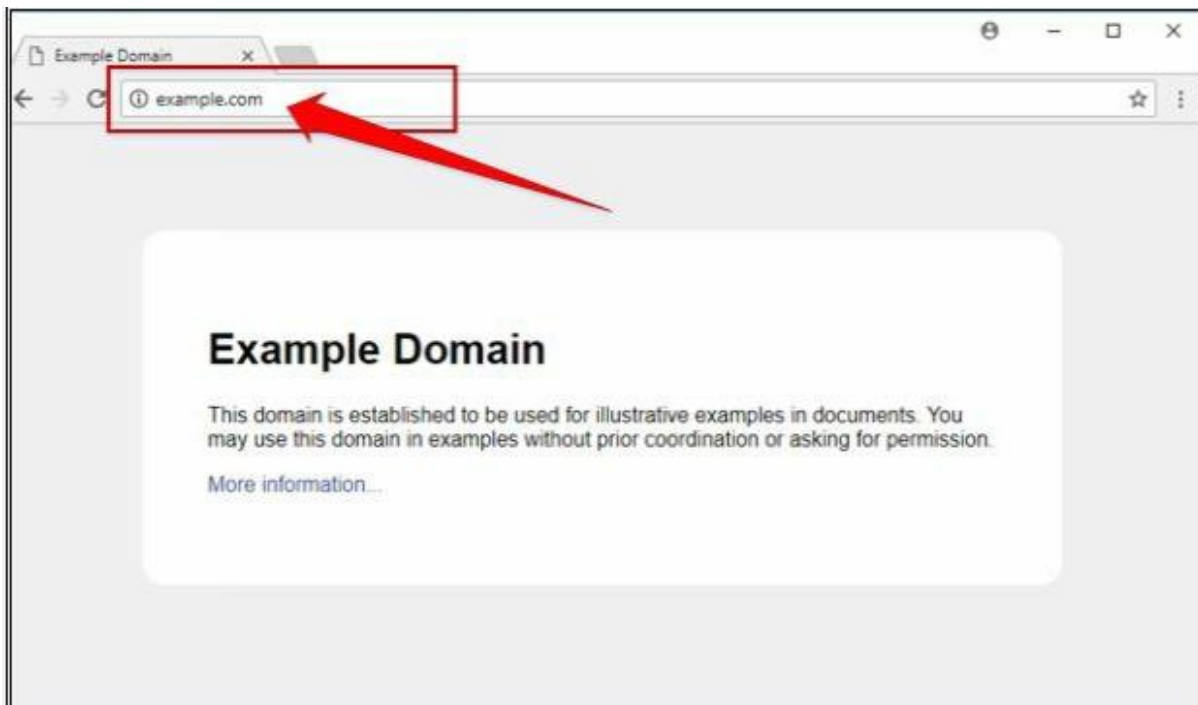
9- Click **Browse Mirrored Website**.



10- Select your favorite web browser.



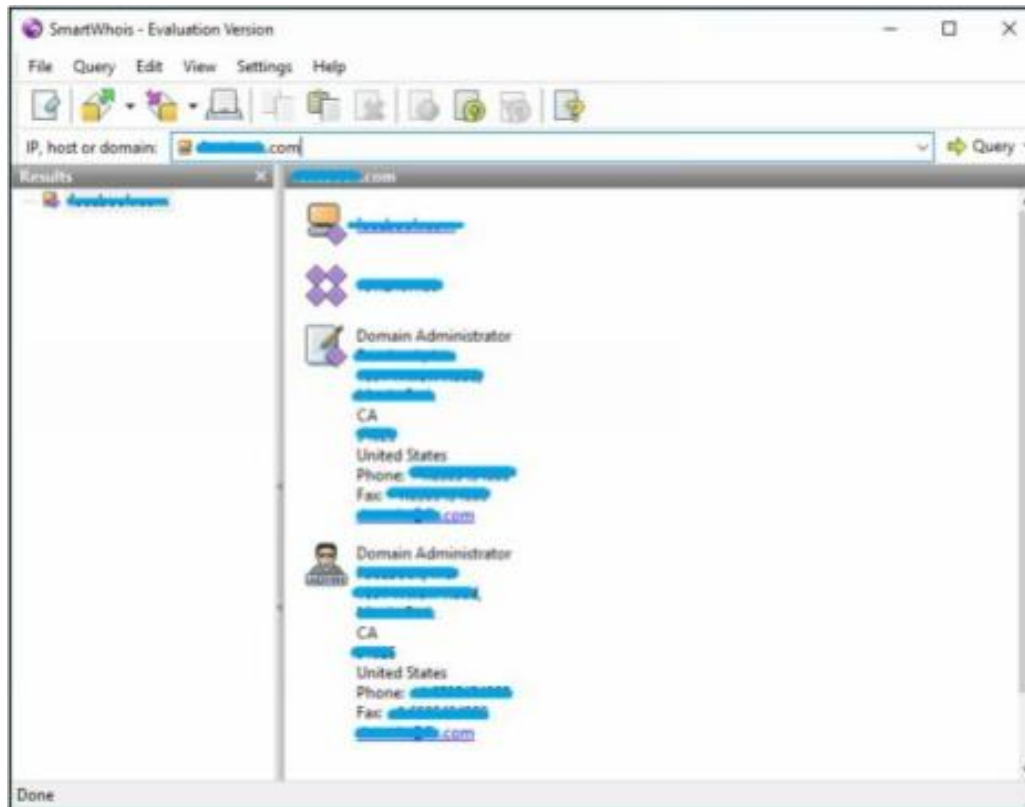
Observed the above output. Example.com website is copied into a local directory and browsed from there. Now you can explore the website in an offline environment for the structure of the website and other parameters.



To make sure, compare the website to the original example.com website. Open a new tab and go to URL example.com.

Practical No 4: Smart Whois

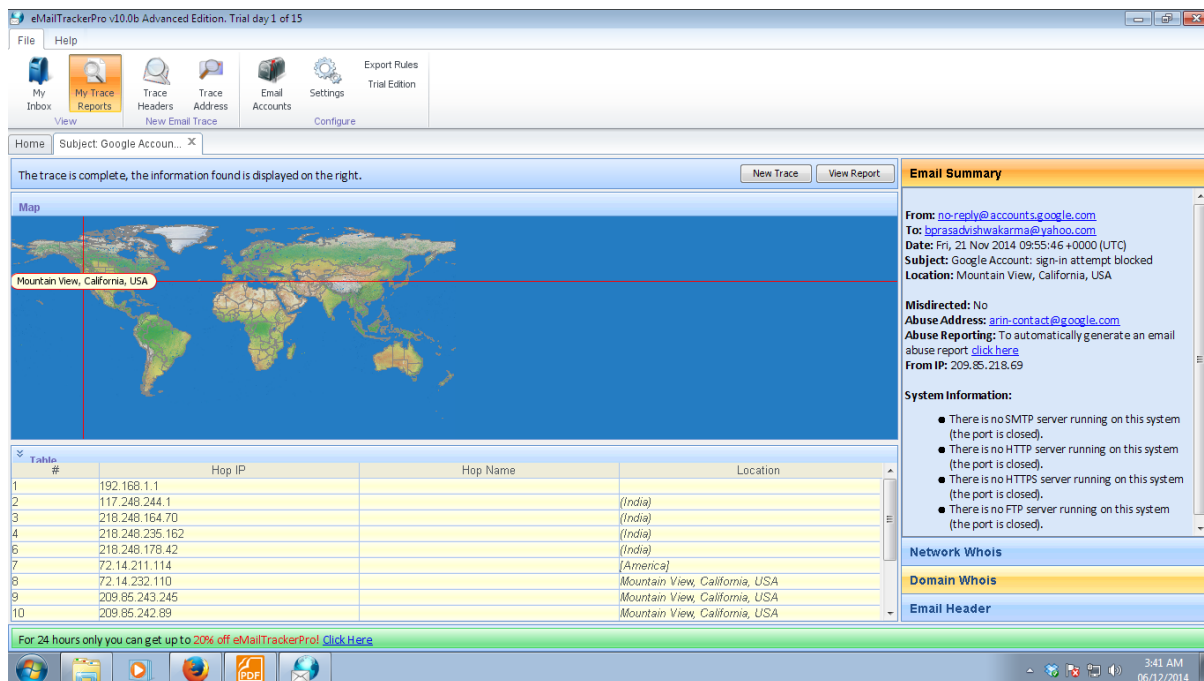
You can download software “*SmartWhois*” from www.tamos.com for Whois lookup as shown in the figure below: -



Practical No 5: Emailtracker Pro

eMailTrackerPro is a **Windows based email tracker that can be used to monitor employees, senders and recipients**. This powerful tool can be used in conjunction with other programs such as Windows Nuke (also known as Spamwasher) to quickly identify where a computer has been and how it has been used.

Click on Trace Headers/Trace email address and enter the Message Header and click Okay. The Status of the Trace will be shown inside Trace Reports



The trace is complete, the information found is displayed on the right.

Map

Mountain View, California, USA

#	Hop IP	Hop Name	Location
1	192.168.1.1		
2	117.248.244.1		(India)
3	218.248.164.70		(India)
4	218.248.235.162		(India)
6	218.248.178.42		(India)
7	72.14.211.114		[America]
8	72.14.232.110		Mountain View, California, USA
9	209.85.243.245		Mountain View, California, USA
10	209.85.242.89		Mountain View, California, USA

For 24 hours only you can get up to 20% off eMailTrackerPro! [Click Here](#)

Email Summary

From: no-reply@accounts.google.com
To: bprasadishwakarma@yahoo.com
Date: Fri, 21 Nov 2014 09:55:46 +0000 (UTC)
Subject: Google Account: sign-in attempt blocked
Location: Mountain View, California, USA

Misdirected: No
Abuse Address: arin-contact@google.com
Abuse Reporting: To automatically generate an email abuse report [click here](#)
From IP: 209.85.218.69

System Information:

- There is no SMTP server running on this system (the port is closed).
- There is no HTTP server running on this system (the port is closed).
- There is no HTTPS server running on this system (the port is closed).
- There is no FTP server running on this system (the port is closed).

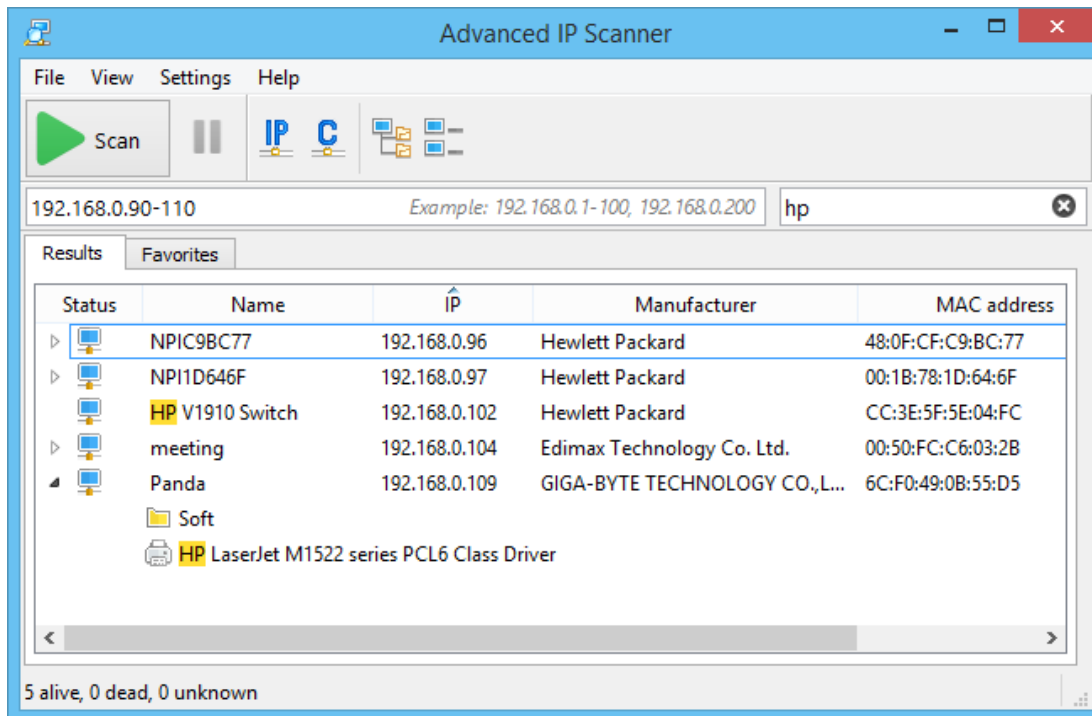
Network Whois

Domain Whois

Email Header

Practical No 6: Scan The Network Using The Advanced IP Scanner.

Advanced IP Scanner is a **fast and powerful network scanner with a user-friendly interface**. In seconds, Advanced IP Scanner can locate all computers on your wired or wireless local network and scan their ports. The program provides easy access to various network resources such as HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and shared folders.

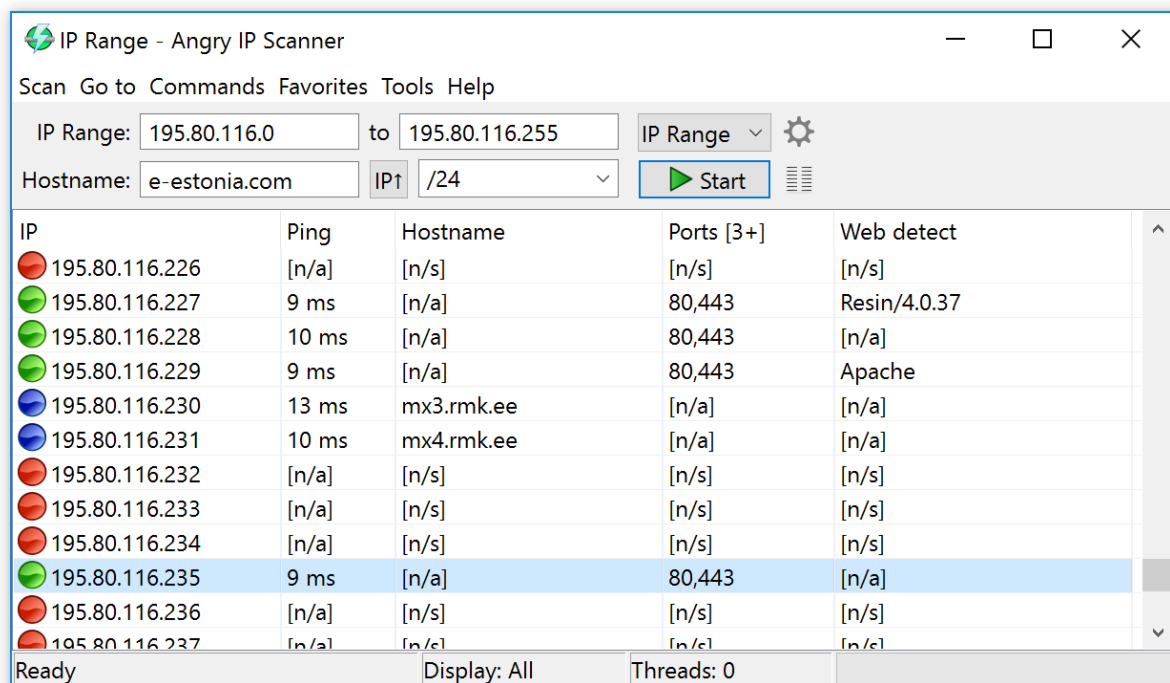


Practical No 7: Angry IP Scanner

Angry IP Scanner (or simply ipscan) is an open-source and cross-platform network scanner designed to be fast and simple to use. It scans IP addresses and ports as well as has [many other features](#).

It is widely used by network administrators and just curious users around the world, including large and small enterprises, banks, and government agencies.

It runs on Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X, possibly supporting other platforms as well.



Practical No 8: Currports

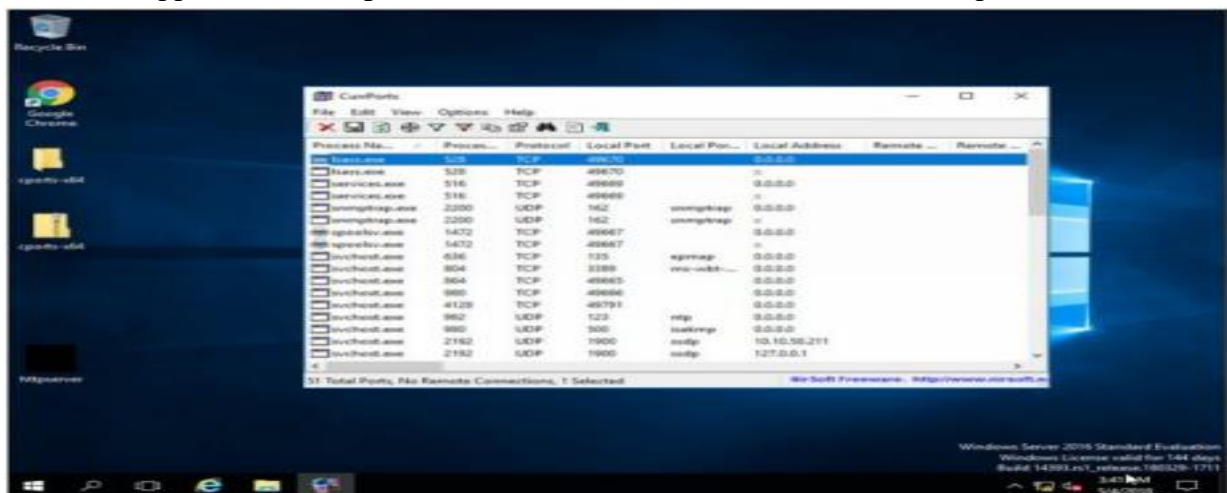
Case Study: Using the Previous lab, we are going to re-execute HTTP Remote Access Trojan (RAT) on Windows 12 machine (10.10.50.211) and observed the TCP/IP connections to detect and kill the connection.

Topology:

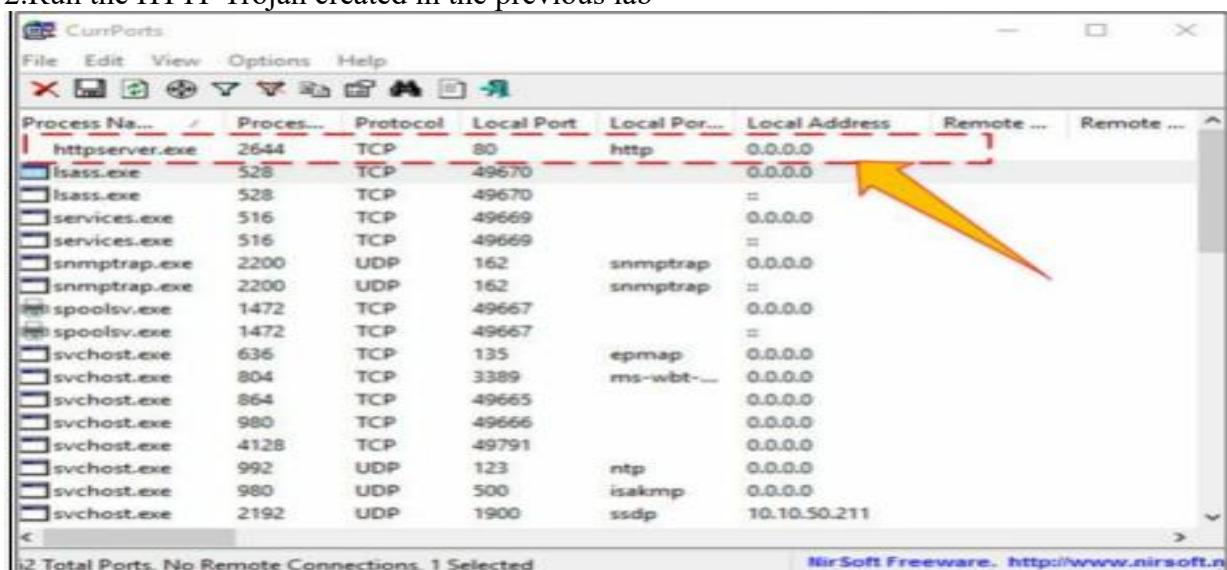


Configuration:

1. Run the application **Currports** on Windows Server 2016 and observe the processes.



2. Run the HTTP Trojan created in the previous lab



The new process is added to the list. You can observe the process name, Protocol, Local and remote port and IP address information.

3. For more detail, right click on httpserver.exe and go to properties



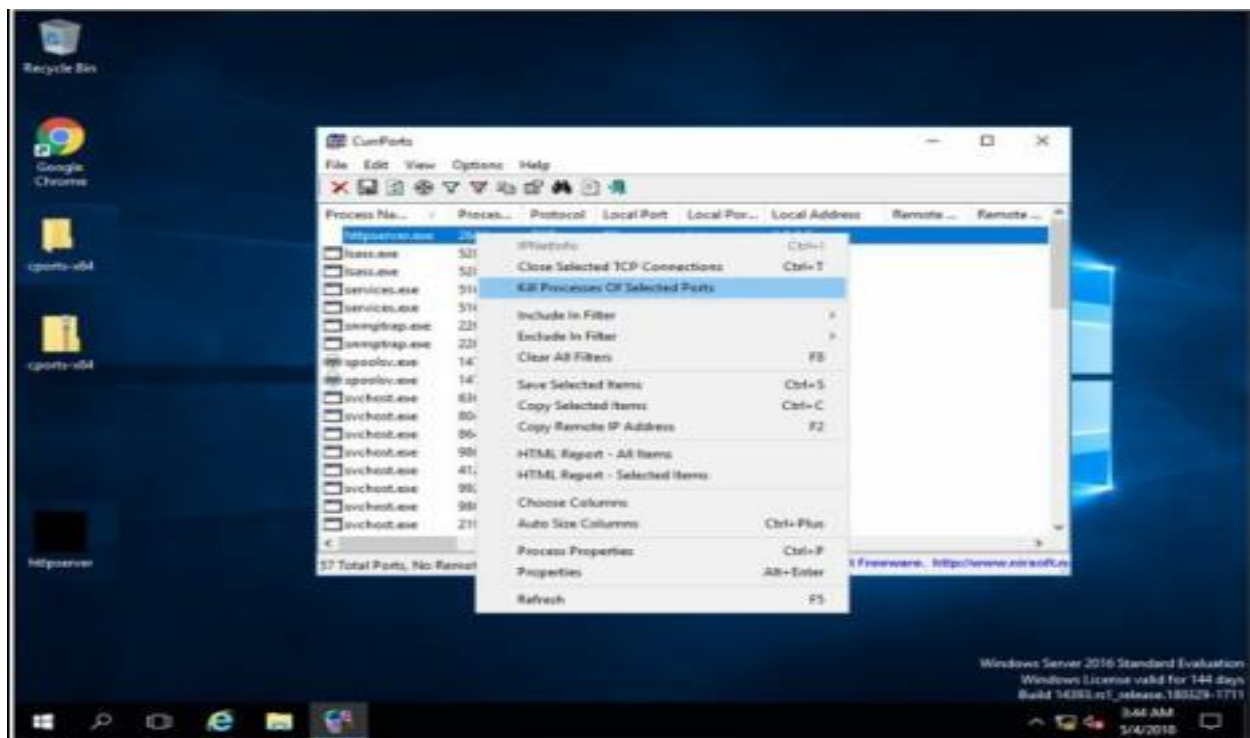
Properties are showing more details about tcp connection.

4. Go to Windows 7 machine and initiate the connection as mentioned in the previous lab using a web browser.

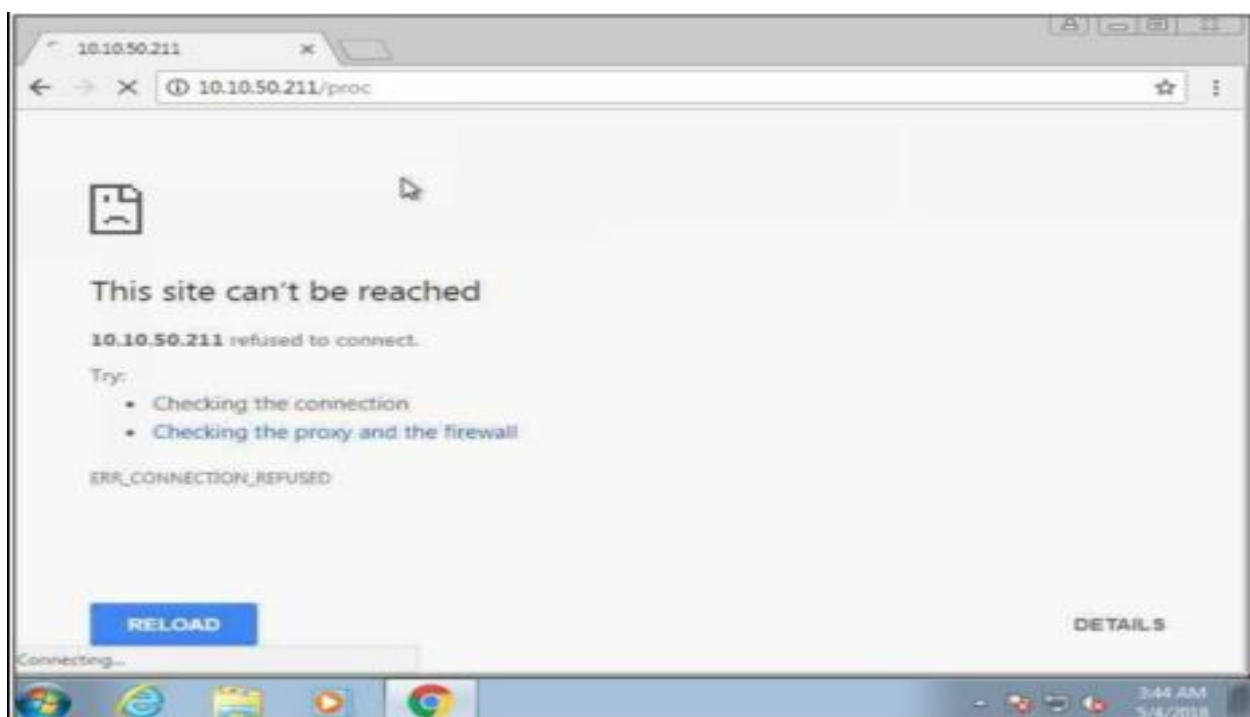


Connection successfully established.

5. Back to Windows Server 2016, Kill the connection



6. To verify, retry to establish the connection from windows 7.

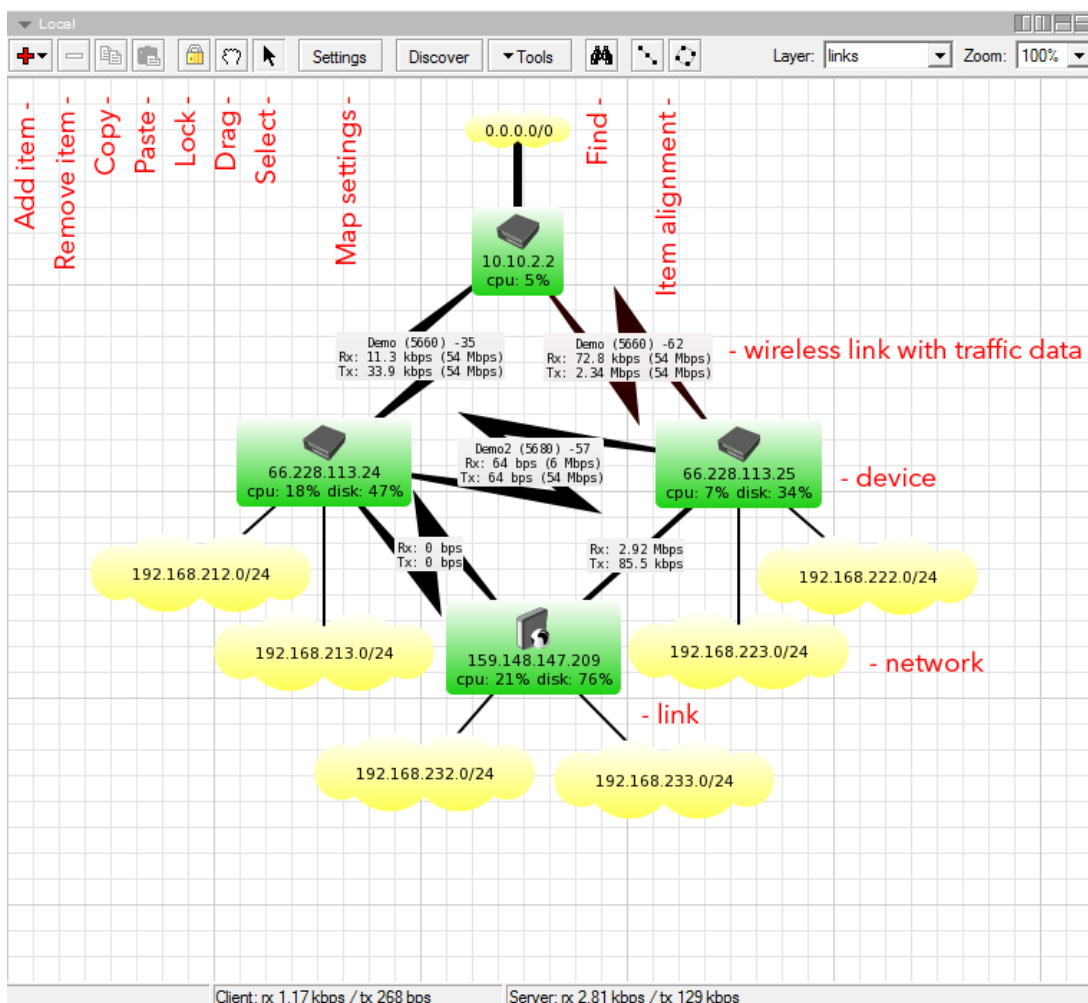


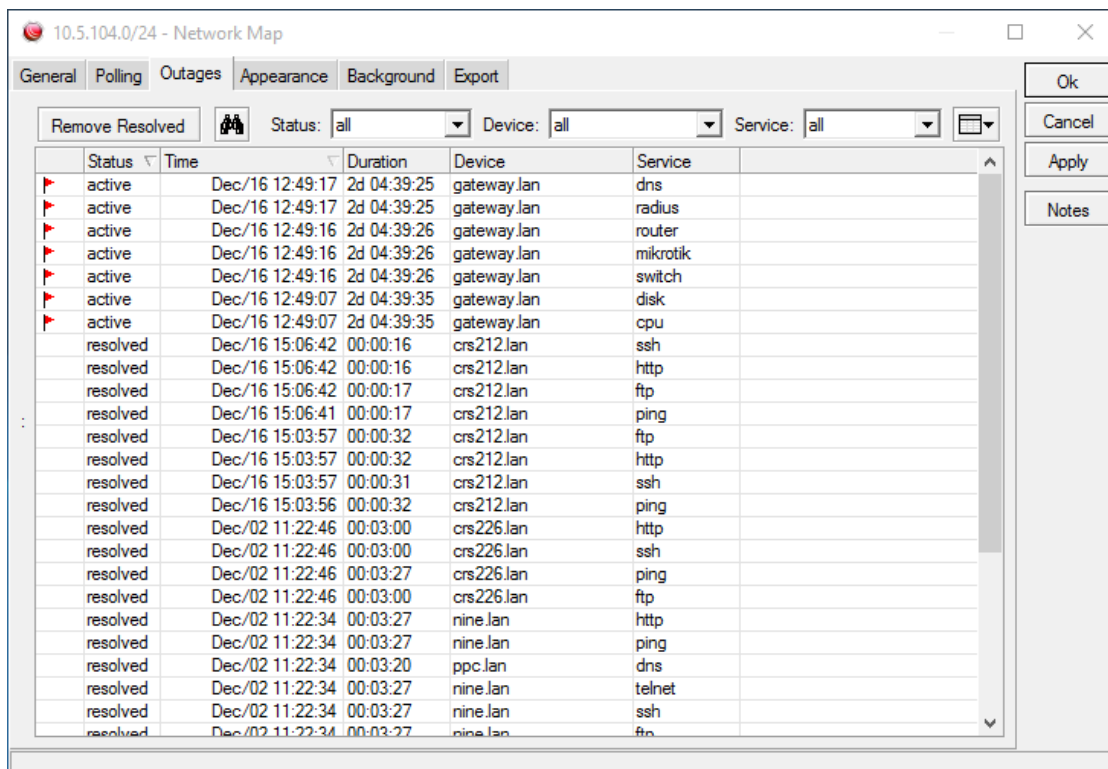
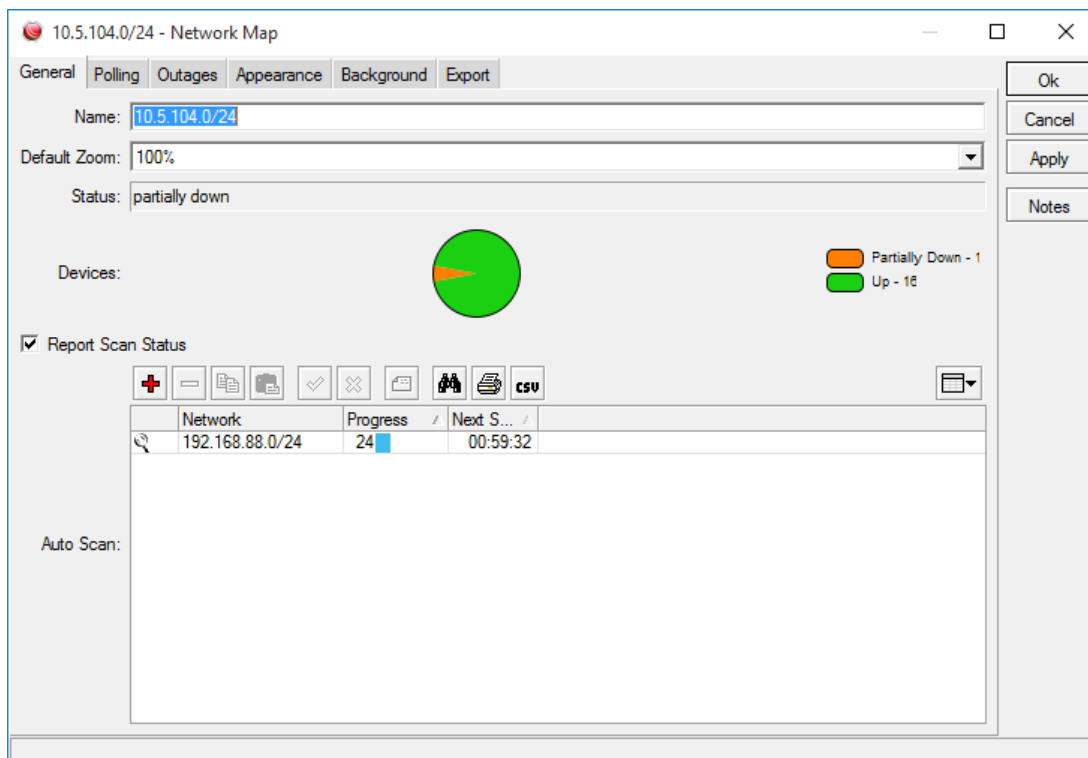
Practical No 9: The Dude

The Dude network monitor is a new application by MikroTik which can dramatically improve the way you manage your network environment. It will automatically scan all devices within specified subnets, draw and layout a map of your networks, monitor services of your devices and alert you in case some service has problems.

Main Features:

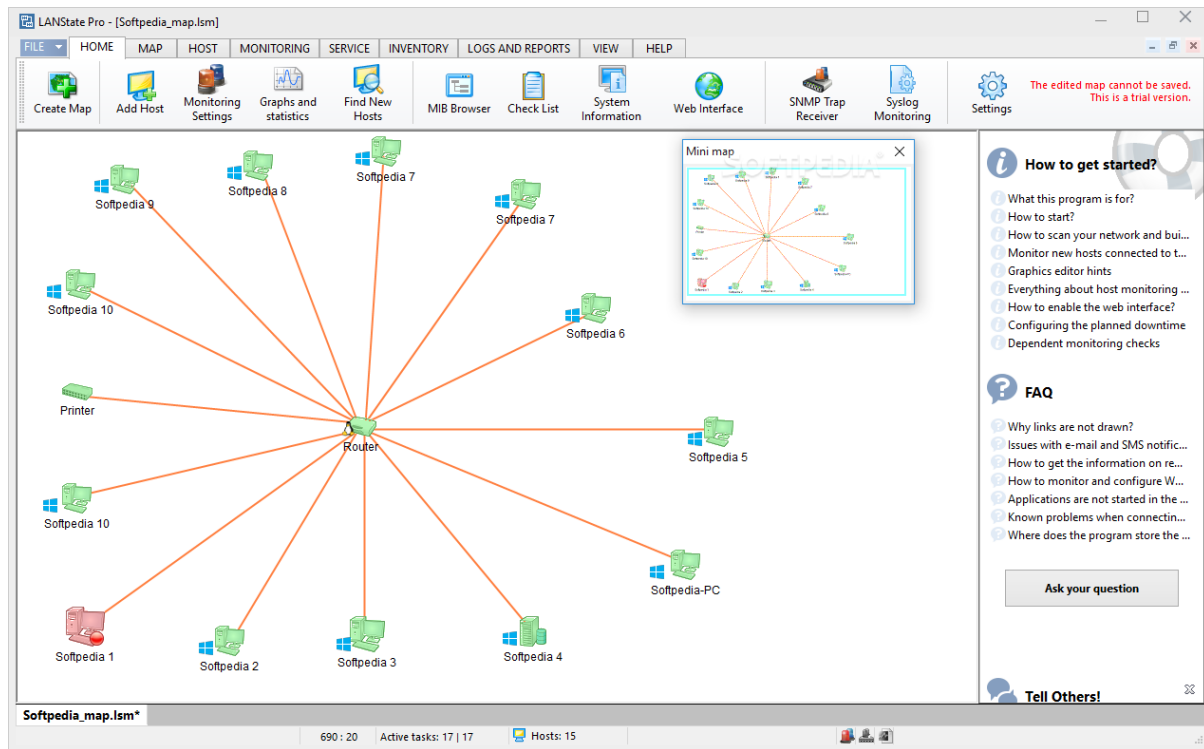
- Auto network discovery and layout
- Discovers any type or brand of device
- Device, Link monitoring, and notifications
- Includes SVG icons for devices, and supports custom icons and backgrounds
- Easy installation and usage
- Allows you to draw your own maps and add custom devices
- Supports SNMP, ICMP, DNS and TCP monitoring for devices that support it
- Individual Link usage monitoring and graphs
- Direct access to remote control tools for device management
- Supports remote Dude server and local client





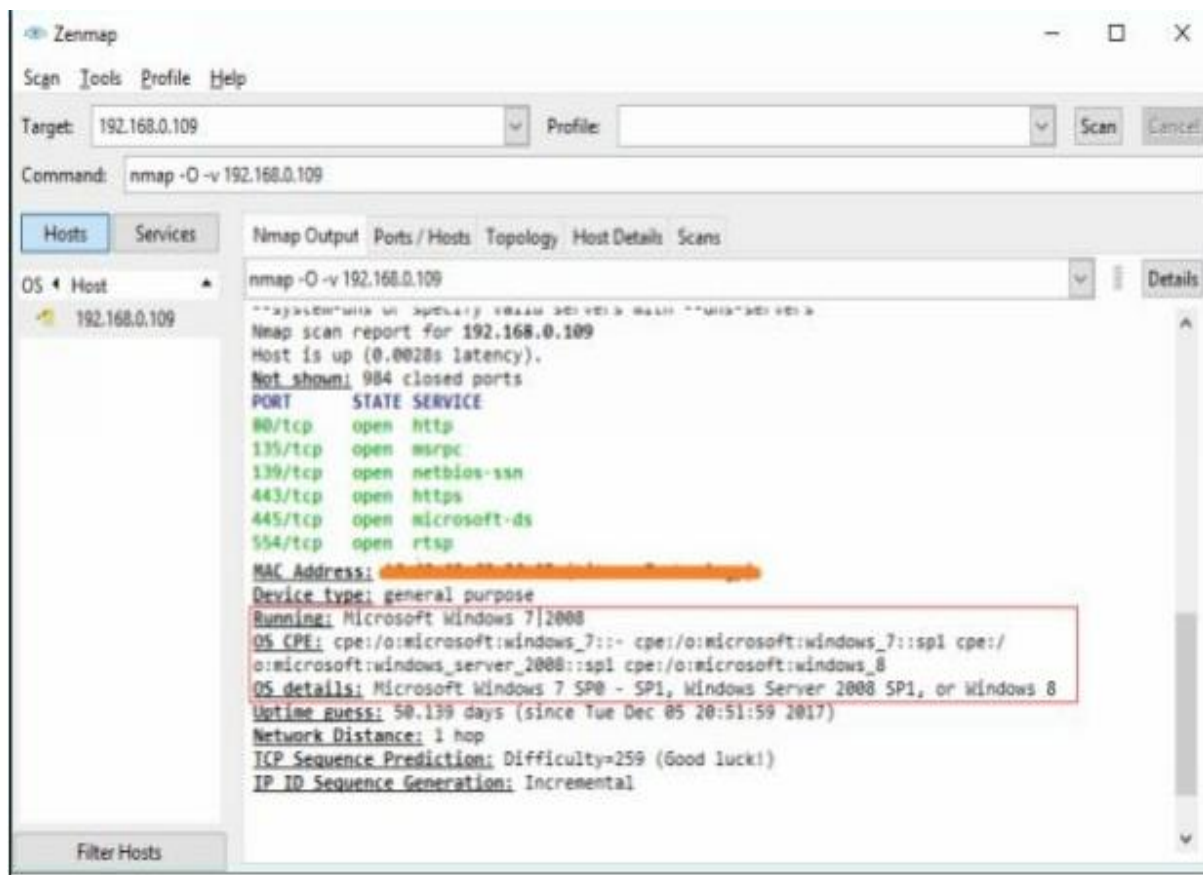
Practical No 10: Perform Network Discovery Using The LANState Pro

LANState is a **simple network topology mapping, host monitoring, and management program**. Monitor the service availability. Manage servers, computers, switches, and other devices easier using the graphic map. Access devices' properties, RDP, web UI faster.



Practical No 11: Perform Enumeration Using The Nmap.

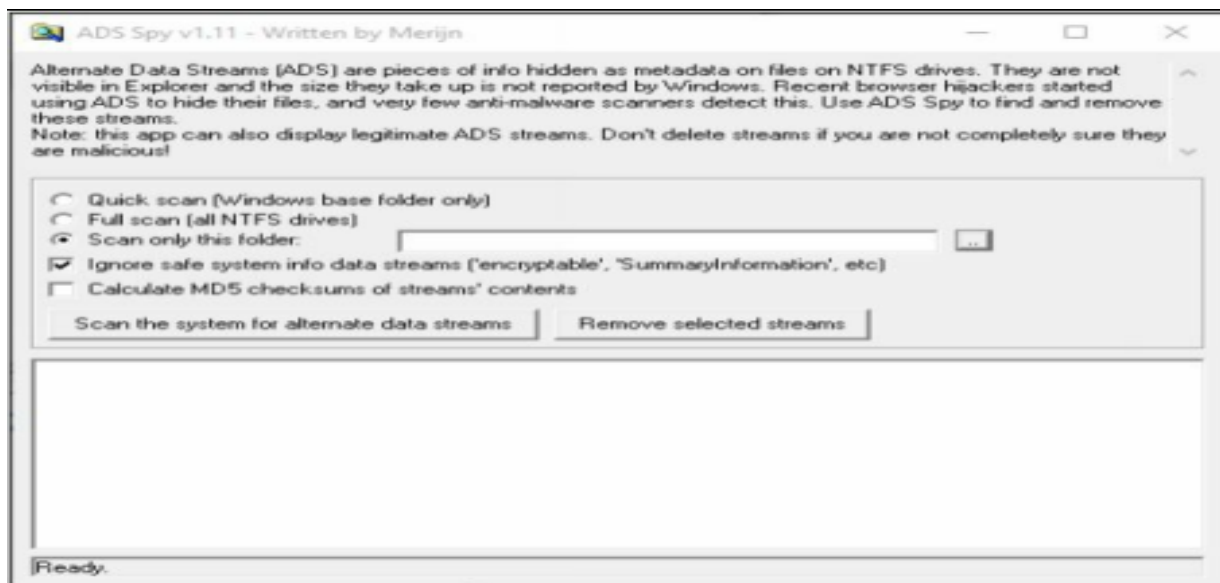
NMAP, as we know, is a powerful networking tool which supports many features and commands. Operating System detection capability allows to send TCP and UDP packet and observe the response from the targeted host. A detailed assessment of this response bring some clues regarding nature of an operating system disclosing the type an OS. To perform OS detection with nmap perform the following: `nmap -O<ip address>`



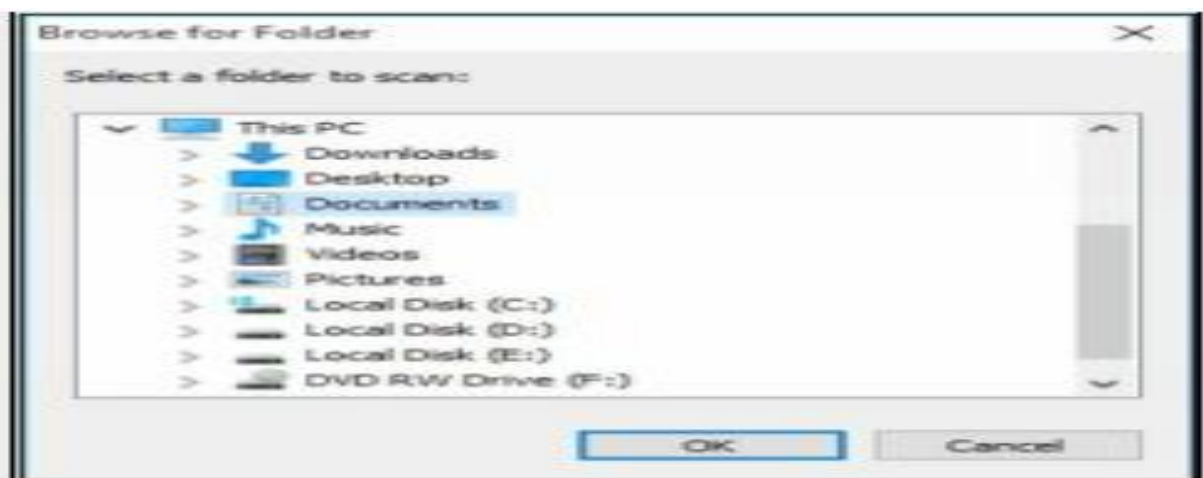
Practical No 12: Perform The System Hacking Using The ADS Spy.

AdSpy offers the most search options of any Ad Intelligence Tool, so you can find the data you want, how you want. Search in the usual way: ad text, URL, page name. Search true data from user reactions in advert comments. Be as rigorous as you need to: search or filter by affiliate network, affiliate ID, Offer ID, landing page technologies - whatever helps you find the information you can work with. Open ADS Spy application and select the option if you want to:

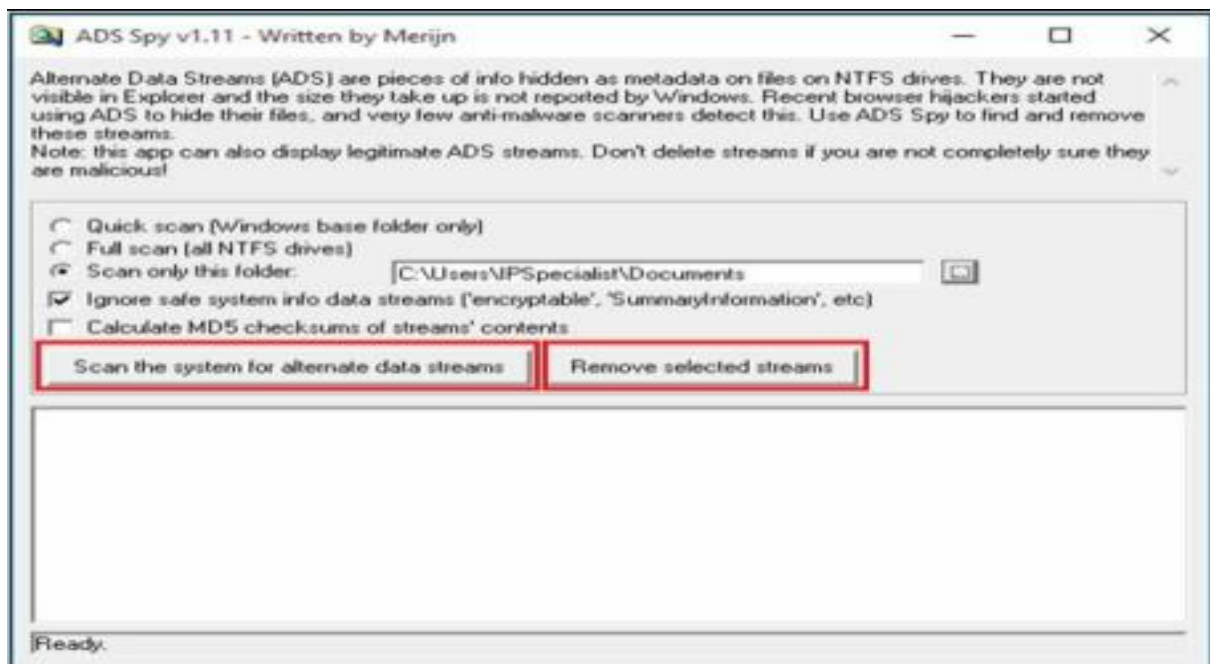
- Quick Scan
- Full Scan
- Scan Specific Folder



As we store the file in the Document folder, Selecting Document folder to scan particular folder only.



Select an Option, if you want to scan for ADS, click “**Scan the system for ADS**”/ or click **removes** button to remove the file



As shown in the figure below, ADS Spy has detected the **Testfile.txt:hidden.txt** file from the directory.

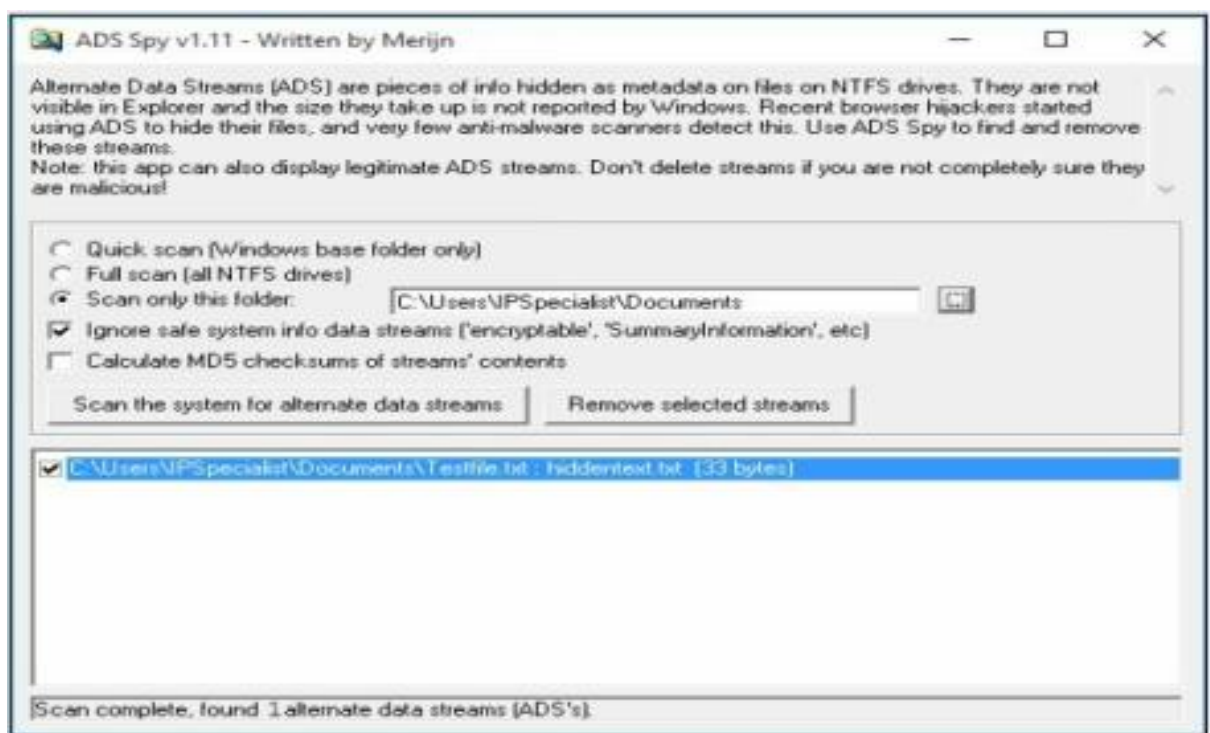
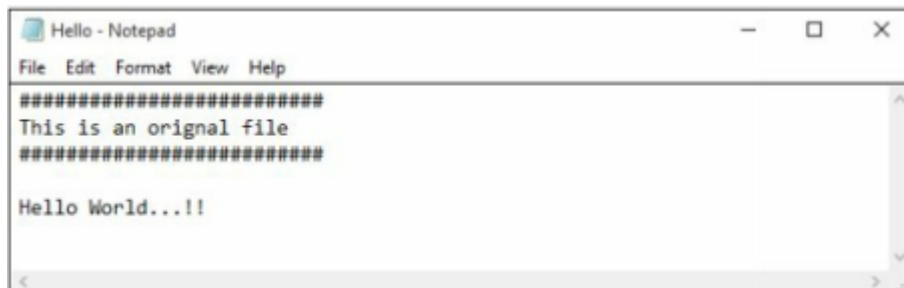


Figure 6-50 ADS Detection

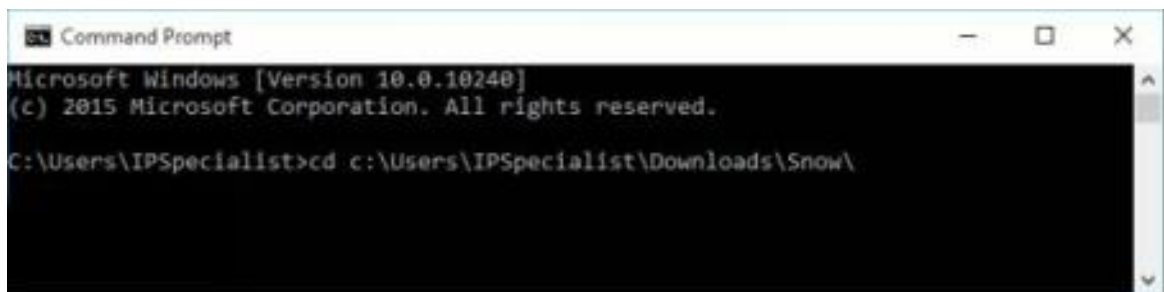
Practical No 13: Perform The System Hacking Using The Snow.

Create a text file with some data in the same directory where Snow Tool is installed.



Go to Command Prompt

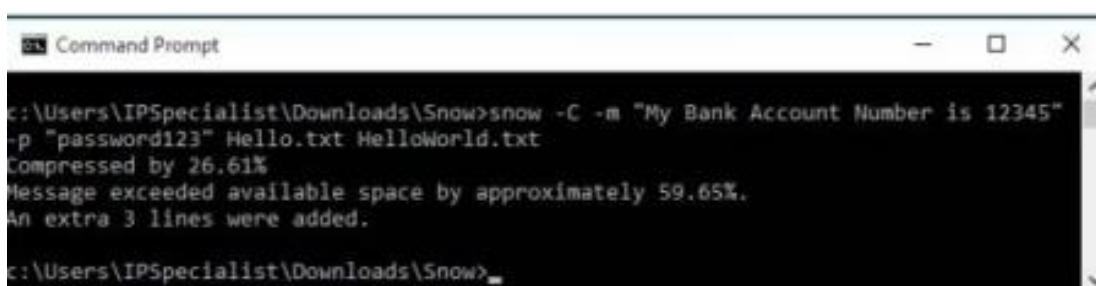
Change the directory to run Snow tool



Type the command

Snow -C -m "text to be hide" -p "password" <Sourcefile> <Destinationfile>

The source file is a Hello.txt file as shown above. Destination file will be the exact copy of source file containing hidden information.



Go to the directory; you will a new file **HelloWorld.txt**. Open the File



New File has the same text as an original file without any hidden information. This file can be sent to the target.

Recovering

Hidden

Information

On destination, Receiver can reveal information by using the command
Snow -C -p "password123" HelloWorld.txt



As shown in the above figure, File decrypted, showing hidden information encrypted in the previous section.

Practical No 14: Use SMAC For MAC Spoofing.

SMAC is a MAC address changer that has a simple-to-use graphical interface that enables the less experienced user all the way up to the guru to change a piece of hardware's MAC address. The less experienced user will appreciate the random generator whereas the guru will appreciate the ability to hand enter a new MAC address.

Once it is installed, you will find the application launcher in a Start Menu subdirectory called KLC. Click on that folder and you will see SMAC 2.0. Click on that launcher and the SMAC main window (**Figure A**) will open.

Using SMAC can be very simple, depending on how you want to use it. The simplest way to use SMAC is to assign a random MAC address to a piece of hardware. Before we actually assign a new address, let's take a look at the other hardware on the machine. In the main window there is a check box that tells SMAC to show only active hardware. This checkbox is checked by default. Uncheck that box and your listing will grow, depending on the hardware on your machine. Take a look at **Figure B** to see how much the listing grows on my laptop that includes wireless, wired, and dial-up connections.

Figure A

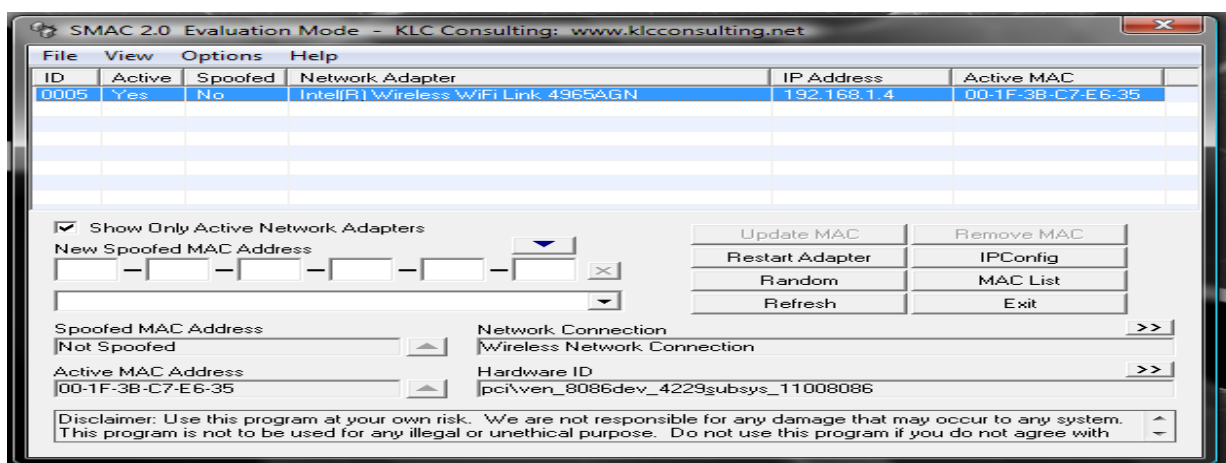
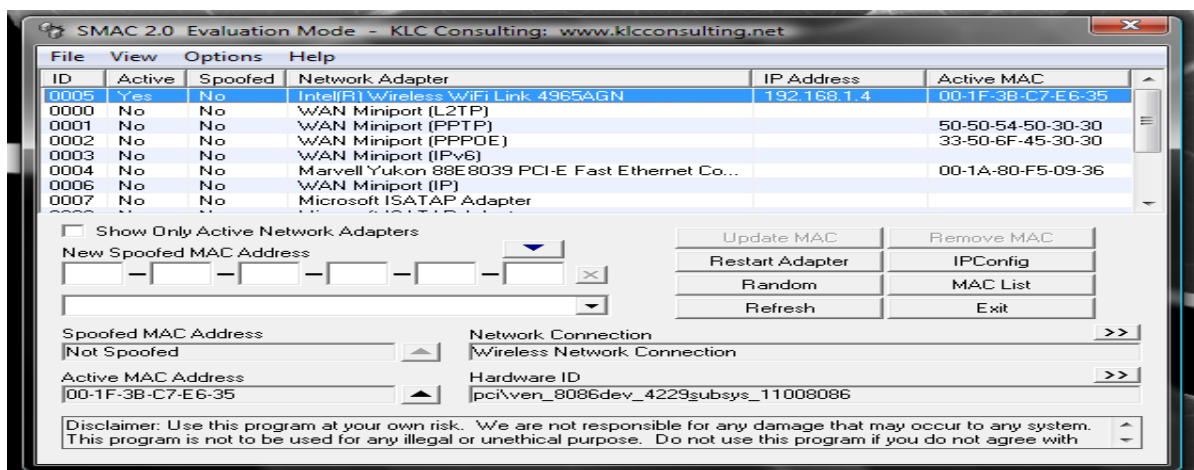


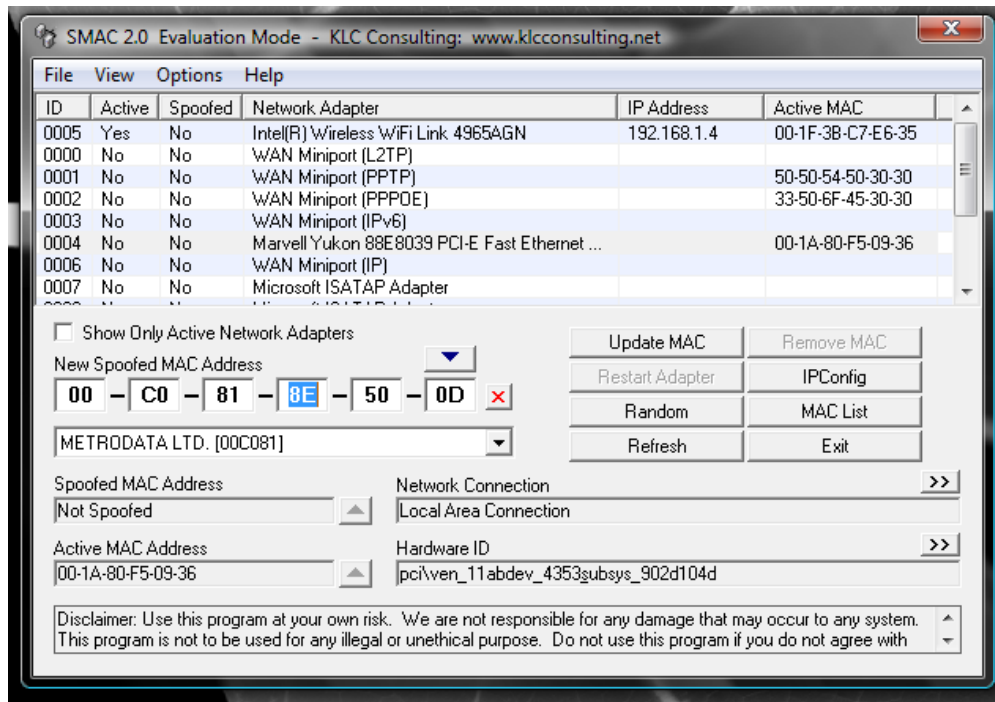
Figure B



When you click on a different listing, the information about that hardware will be displayed below.

Let's change the MAC address of the Wired Marvell Yukon PCI-E Faster Ethernet Controller. To do this, select that entry from the list and click the Random button. As you can see in **Figure C**, the new, random MAC address is displayed in the New Spoofed MAC Address section.

Figure C



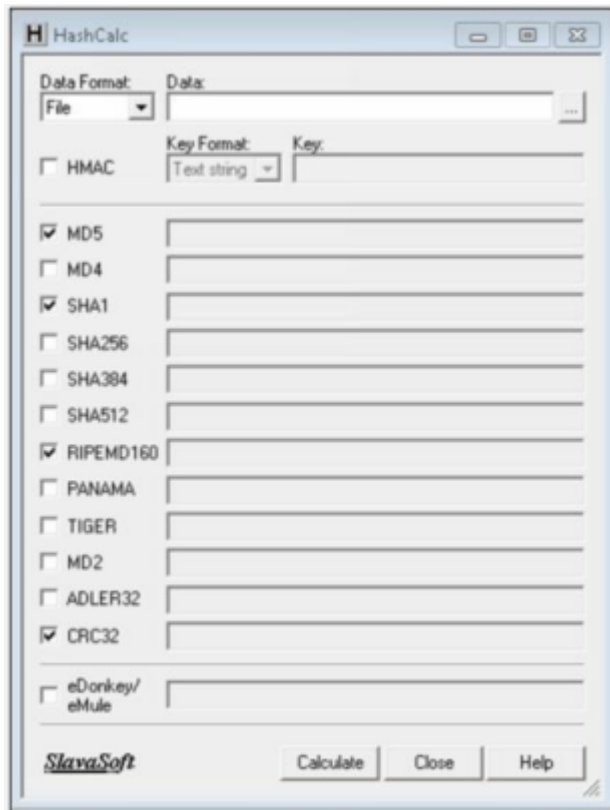
The address listed will correspond to a manufacturer list that you can choose from.

If you know you want to spoof your MAC address to that of a specific manufacturer you can select a different manufacturer from the drop-down list. When you make this selection, the address listed will change. You can keep hitting Random until you get an address you like (or you can just take the first random address you get).

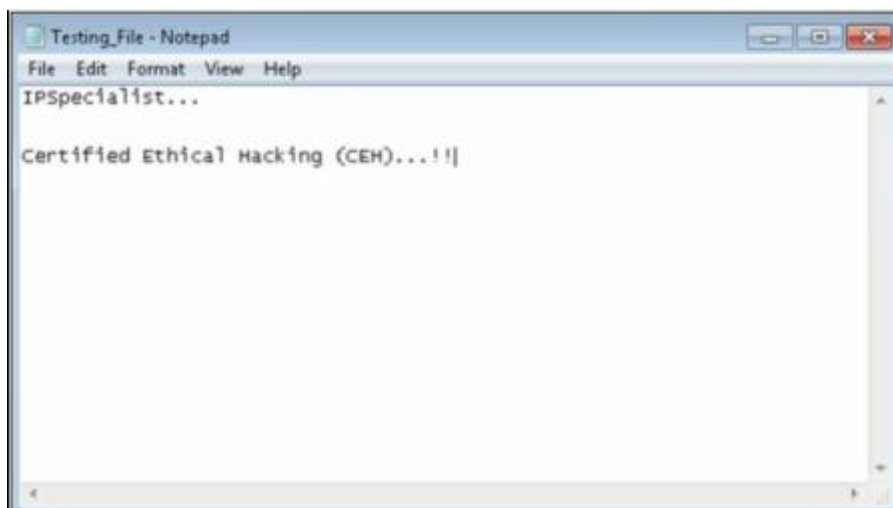
Once you have your address, select the Options menu and make sure Automatically Restart Adapter is checked. Once that is checked, hit the Update MAC Address button and the new MAC address will be applied.

Practical No 15: Use The Following Tools For Cryptography Hashcalc.**Calculating MD5 value using HashCalc**

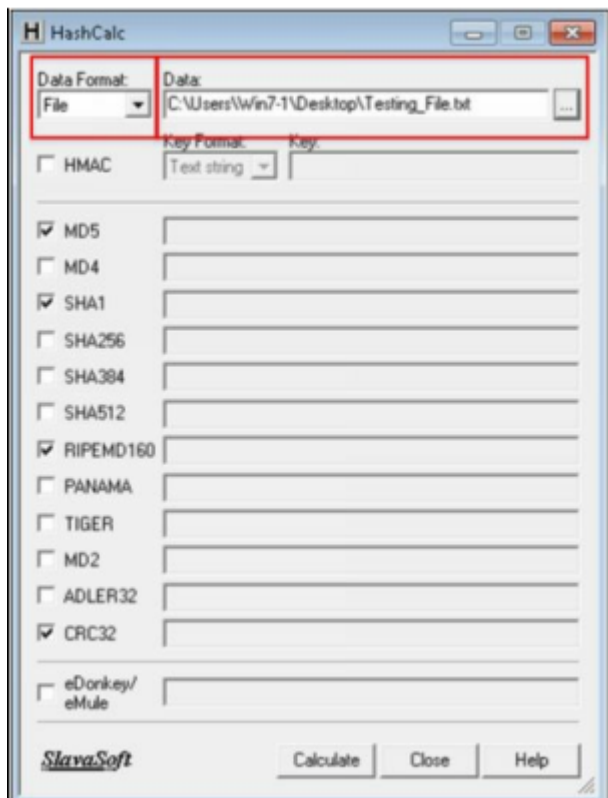
1. Open HashCalc tool.



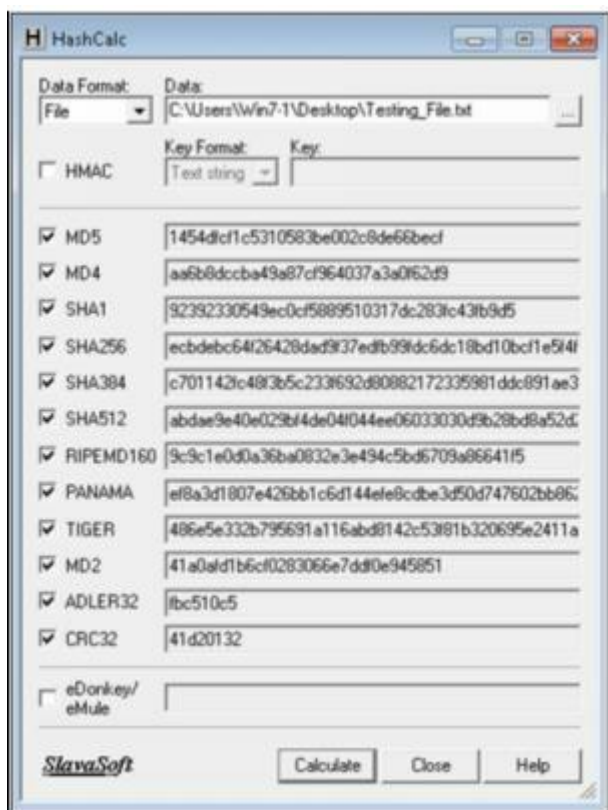
2. Create a new file with some content in it as shown below.



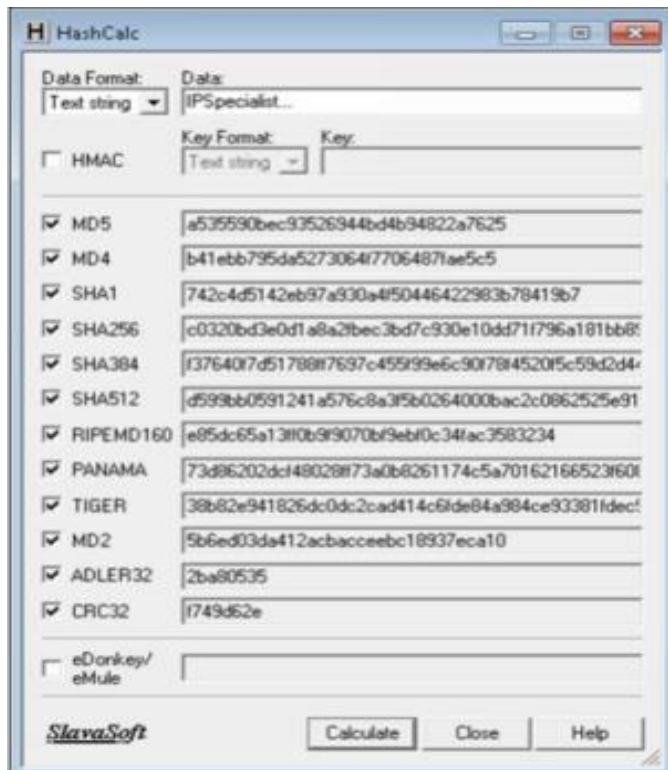
3. Select Data Format as “File” and upload your file



4. Select Hashing Algorithm and Click Calculate

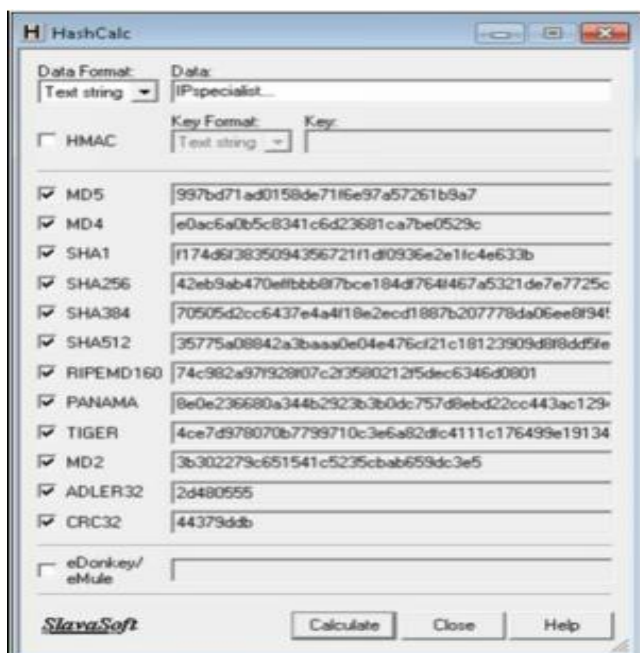


5. Now Select the Data Format to “Text String” and Type “IPSpecialist...” into Data field and calculated MD5.



MD5 Calculated for the text string “IPSpecialist...” is “a535590bec93526944bd4b94822a7625”

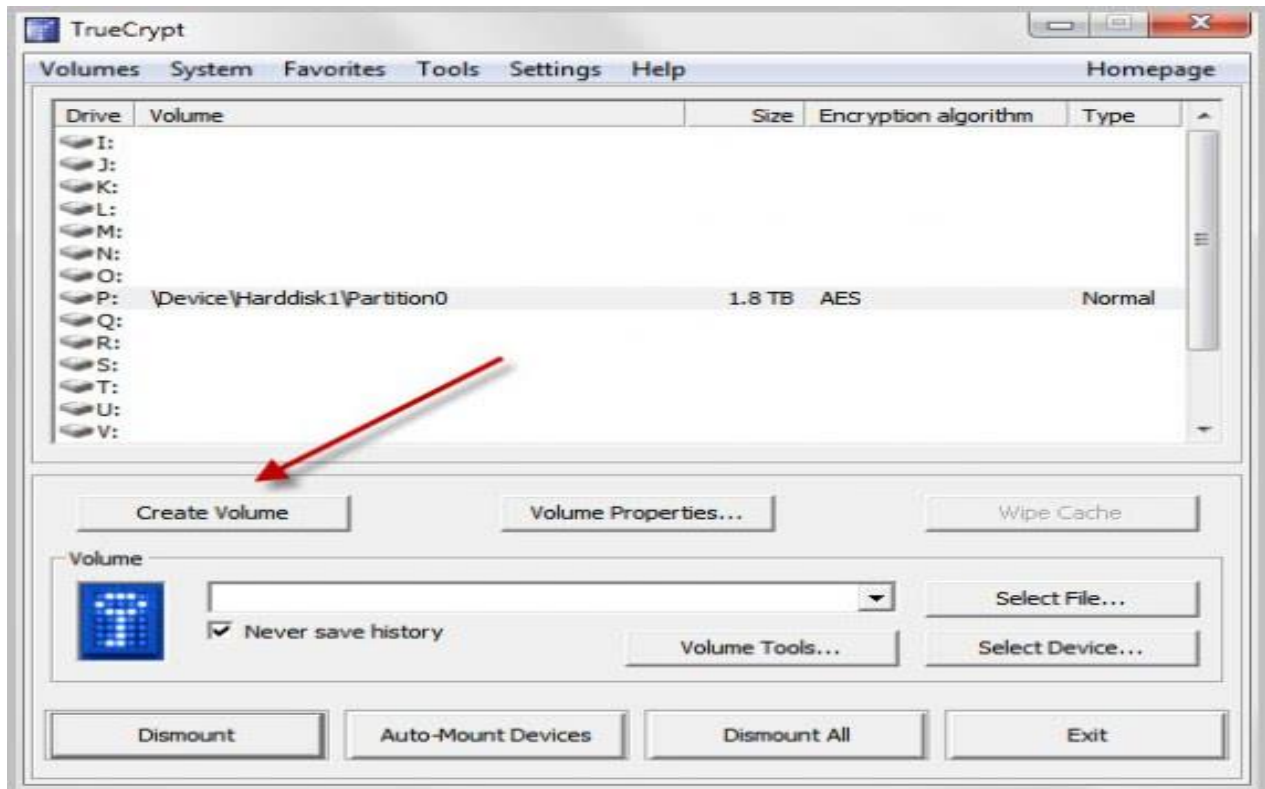
6. Now, let's see how MD5 value is changed from minor change.



Just lowering the case of single alphabet changes entire hashing value. MD5 Calculated for the text string “IPSpecialist...” is “997bd71ad0158de71f6e97a57261b9a7”

Practical No 16: Use The Following Tools For Cryptography Truecrypt.

TrueCrypt is a leading disk encryption software program that lets you secure disk partitions on your Windows computer. There are times when your hard drive is accessible by other people, such as in an office setting, while travelling, or at home. The data you have on the PC may be vulnerable to attack and compromise your privacy. However, in these moments of risk, **TrueCrypt may just be the tool to protect your data.**



Click Next two times on the following screens to create an encrypted file container with a standard TrueCrypt volume (those are the default options). Click Select File and browse to a location where you want to create the new container. **Make sure it is not in the Dropbox folder if Dropbox is running.** You can name the container anyway you want, e.g. holiday2010.avi.

Click Next on the encryption options page unless you want to change the encryption algorithm or hash algorithm. Select the volume size on the next screen. I suggest you keep it at a few hundred Megabytes tops.

You need to enter a secure password on the next screen. It is suggested to use as many characters as possible (24+) with upper and lower letters, numbers and special characters. The maximum length of a True Crypt password is 64 characters.

Now it is time to select the volume format on the next screen. If you only use Windows computers you may want to select NTFS as the file system. If you use others you may be better off with FAT. Juggle the mouse around a bit and click on format once you are done with that.

Congratulations, the new True Crypt volume has been created.

Practical No 17: Use The Following Tools For Cryptography Cryptool.

Cryptool is a free e-learning tool to illustrate the concepts of cryptography. Try Various Encryption/Decryption algorithms.

