

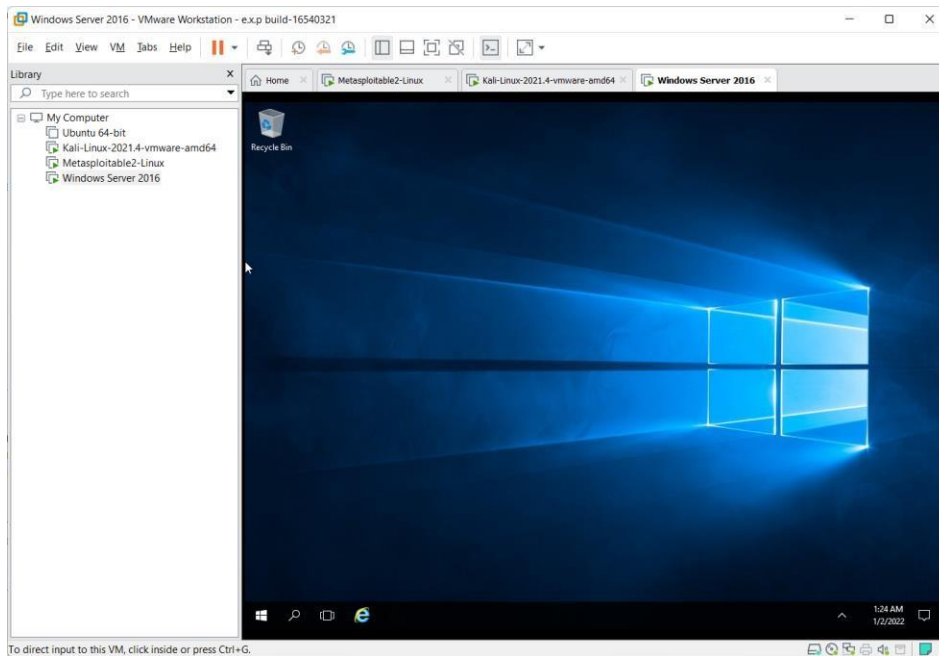
Lab 4 Report- Discovering the Network, Scan and Reconnaissance

Name : Hamza Abdellah Ahmed

ID:18P7231

Installing Required VMs

Shown are the VMs installed:



VMs IPs Table

Kali Linux:

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ ifconfig  
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.1.229 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255  
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fead:f513 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether 00:0c:29:ad:f5:13 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 34 bytes 3422 (3.3 KiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 40 bytes 4094 (3.9 KiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 8 bytes 400 (400.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 8 bytes 400 (400.0 B)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

Windows Server:

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : home
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5109:8026:bd84:ac85%2
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.89
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Tunnel adapter Isatap.home:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : home

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 3:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2001:0:2851:782c:4a7:1bef:3f57:fea6
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::4a7:1bef:3f57:fea6%3
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Metasploitable:

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:87:d2:f3
          inet addr:192.168.1.115  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe87:d2f3/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:54 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:72 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:5377 (5.2 KB)  TX bytes:7862 (7.6 KB)
          Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000

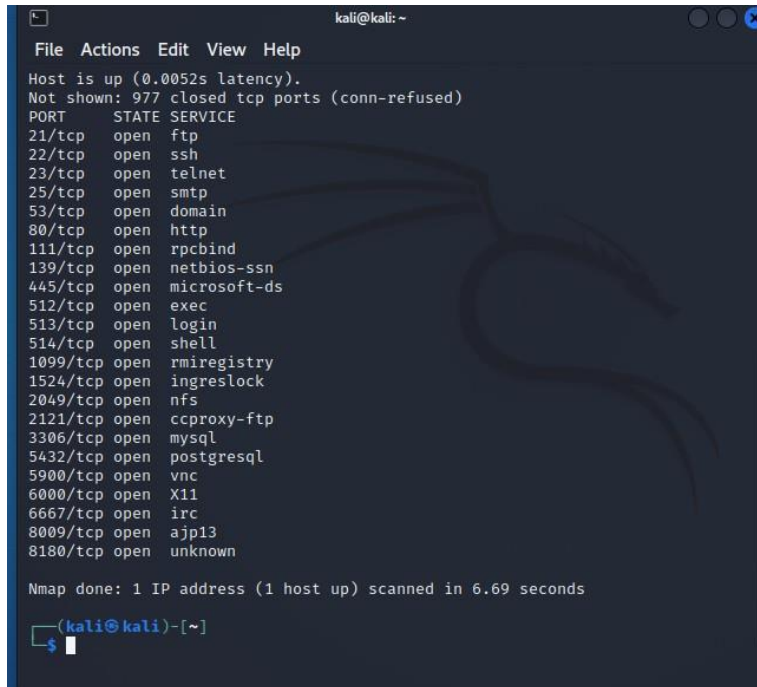
lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:104 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:104 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:25525 (24.9 KB)  TX bytes:25525 (24.9 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

Kali Linux	192.168.1.229
Windows Server	192.168.1.89
Metasploitable	192.168.1.115

Scanning the Target Using nmap

Command: `nmap -T4 192.168.1.115`



```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
Host is up (0.0052s latency).  
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
21/tcp    open  ftp  
22/tcp    open  ssh  
23/tcp    open  telnet  
25/tcp    open  smtp  
53/tcp    open  domain  
80/tcp    open  http  
111/tcp   open  rpcbind  
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds  
512/tcp   open  exec  
513/tcp   open  login  
514/tcp   open  shell  
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry  
1524/tcp  open  ingreslock  
2049/tcp  open  nfs  
2121/tcp  open  ccproxy-ftp  
3306/tcp  open  mysql  
5432/tcp  open  postgresql  
5900/tcp  open  vnc  
6000/tcp  open  X11  
6667/tcp  open  irc  
8009/tcp  open  ajp13  
8180/tcp  open  unknown  
  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.69 seconds  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

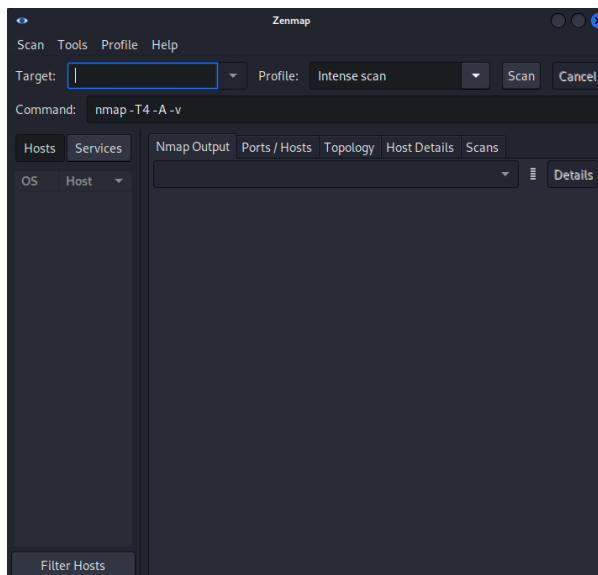
Zenmap

Commands to install (It wasn't installed by default for me):

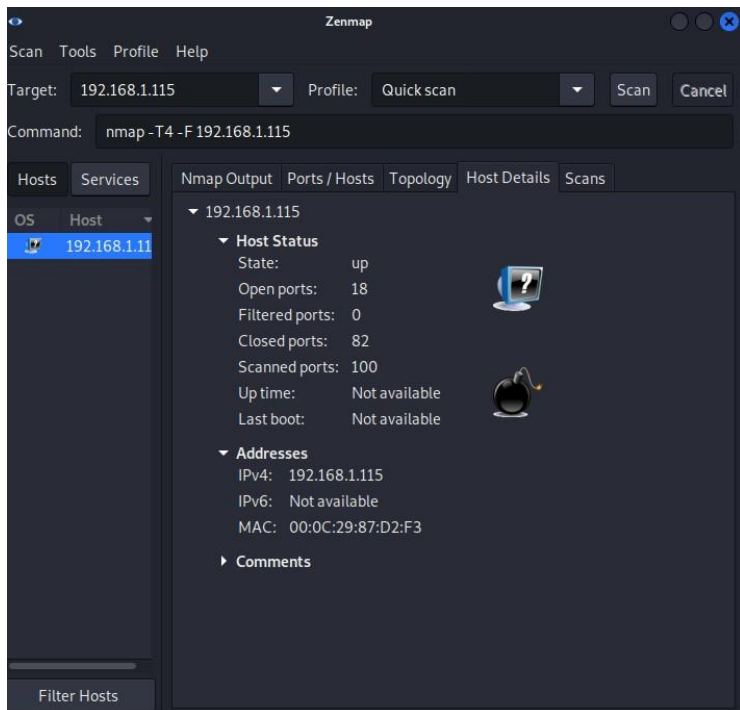
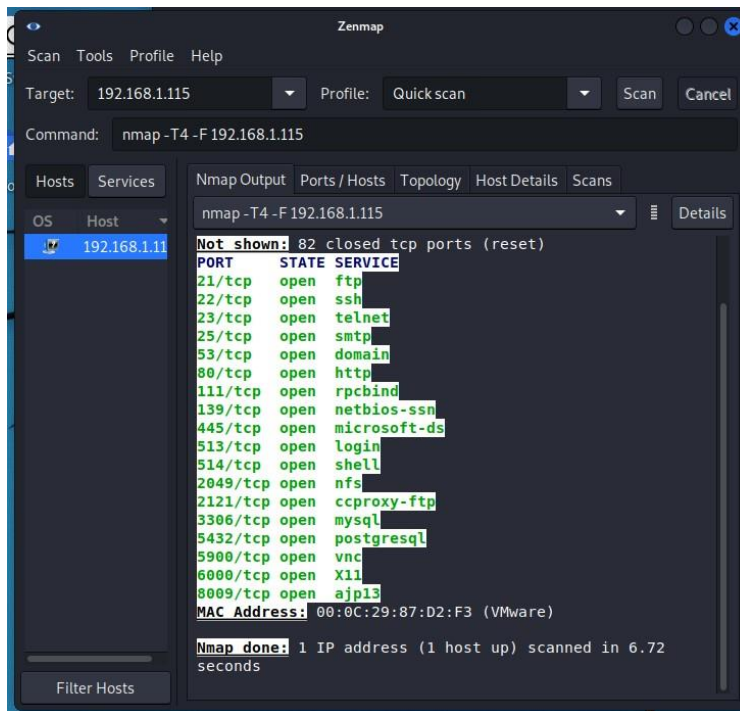
```
sudo apt install nix-bin
```

```
sudo nix run -f channel:nixos-unstable nmap_graphical
```

```
zenmap
```

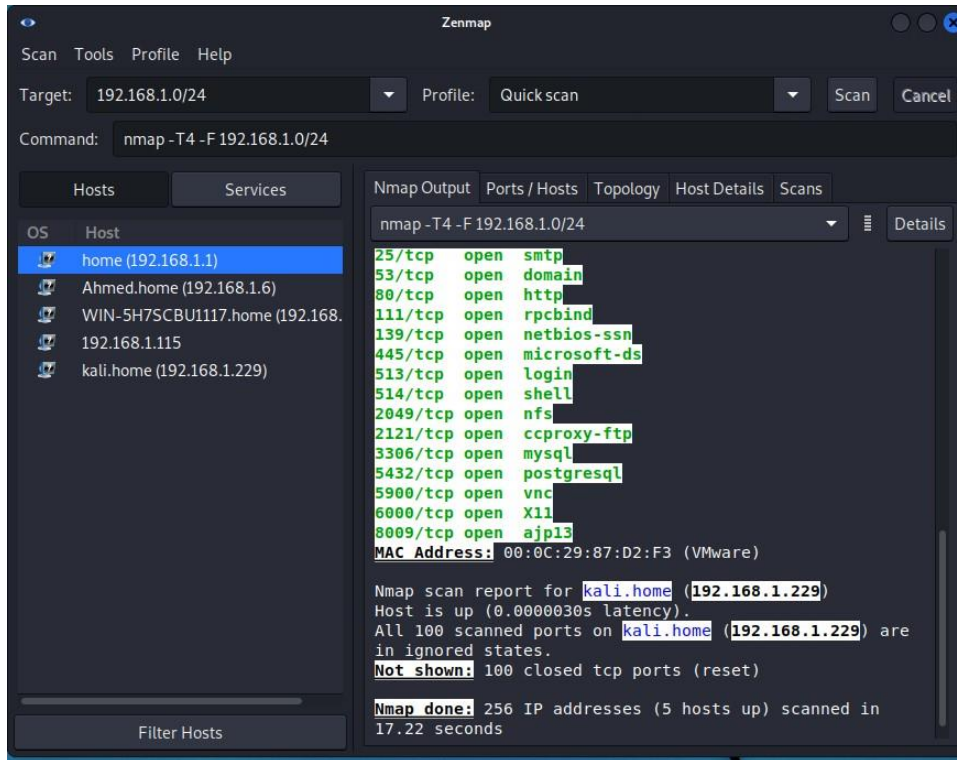


Results from Zenmap:



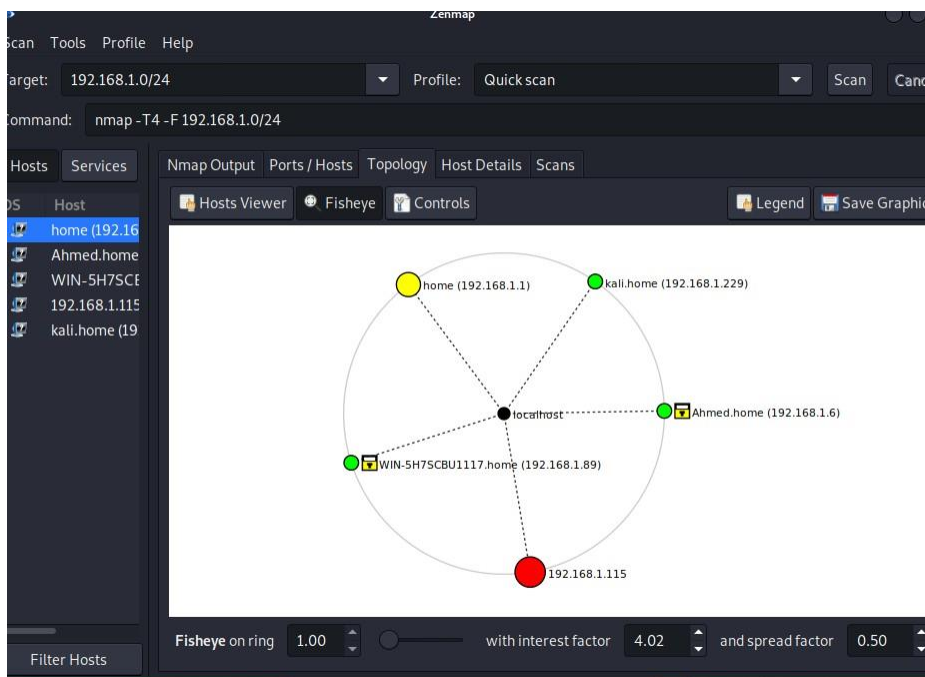
Scanning the network for computers and host

Using slash notation for 192.168.1.0/24 as this is my subnet mask for my VMs

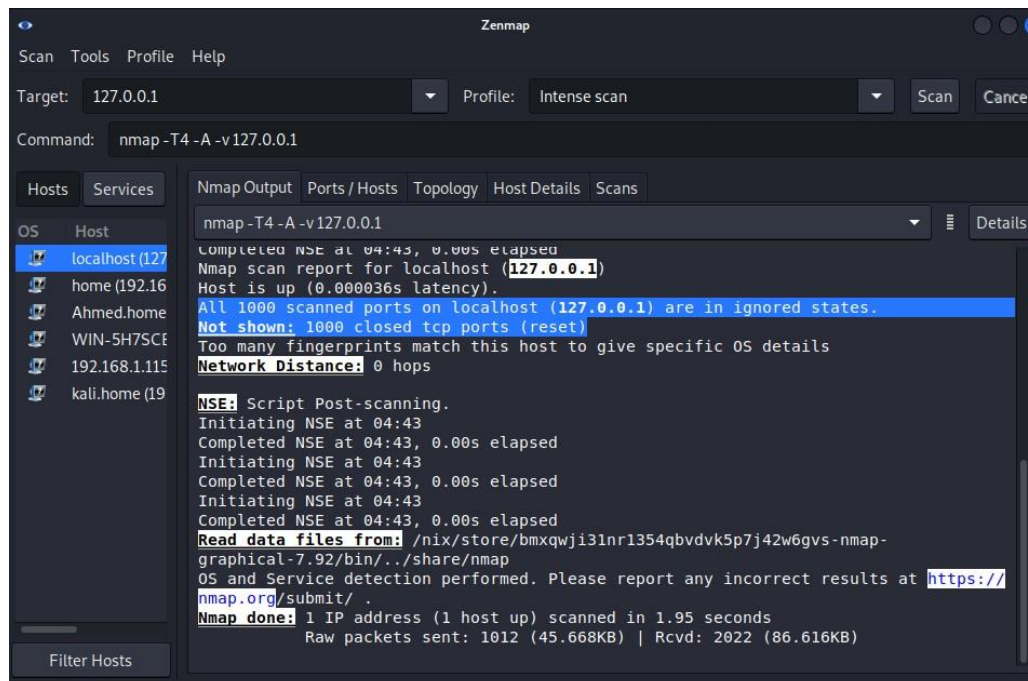


The last IP in the lab report (x.x.x.254) is not present in my scan. My last address is just my Kali's IP.

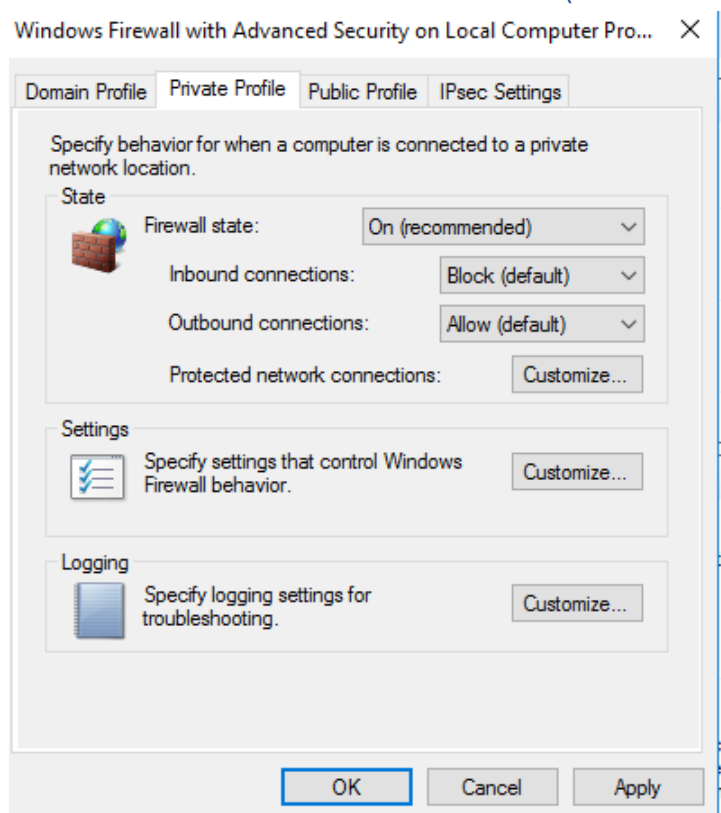
Topology:

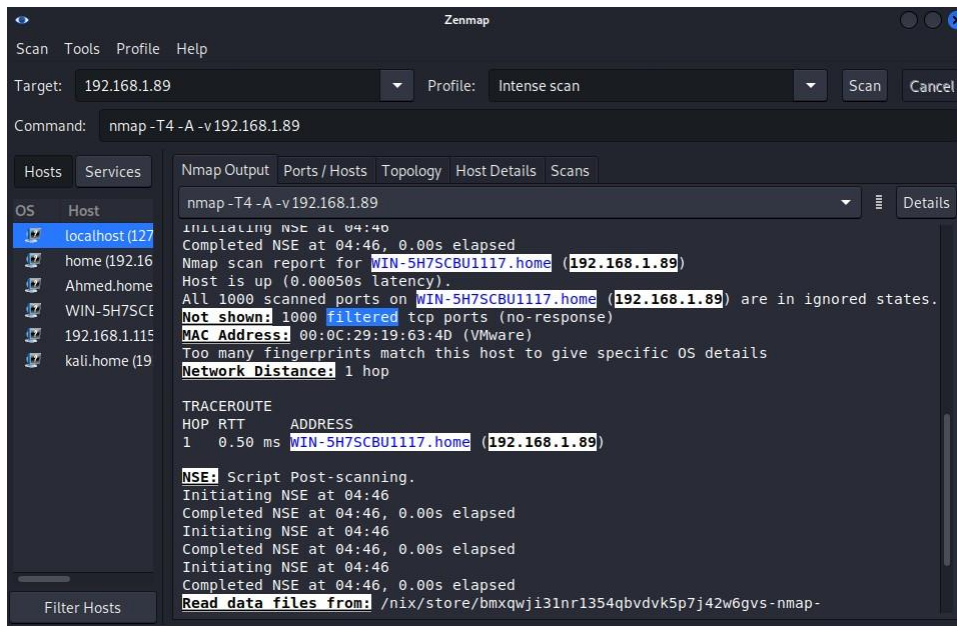


Intense scan of Kali machine



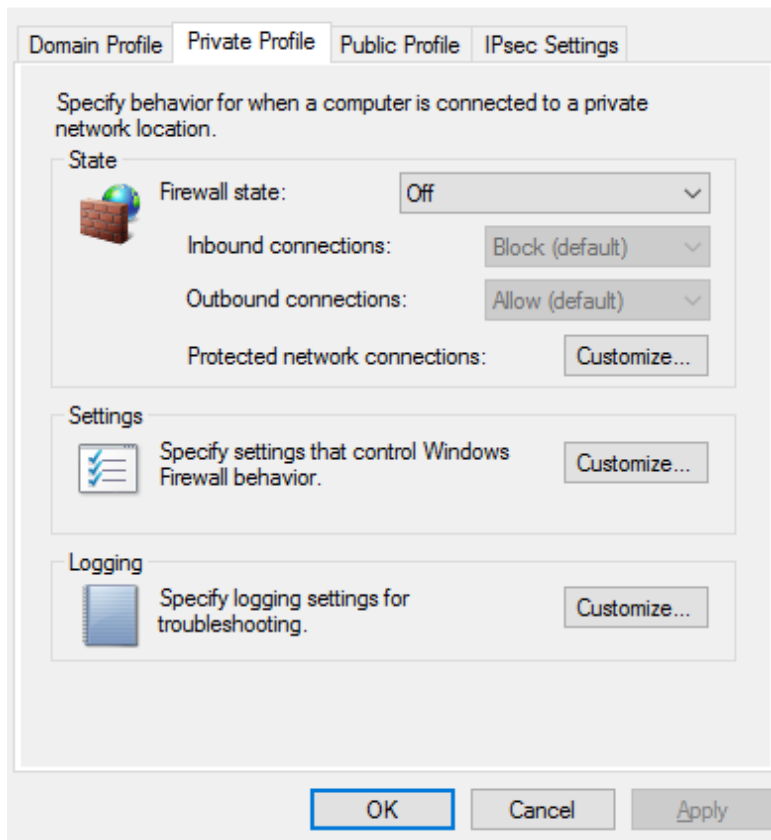
Intense scan of Windows server (Firewall on)

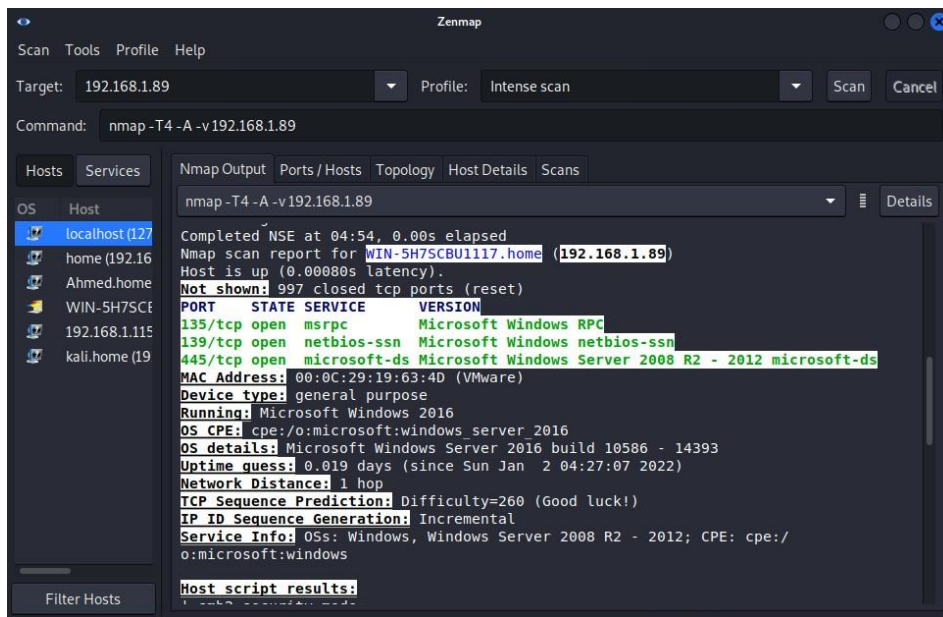




Intense scan of Windows server (Firewall off)

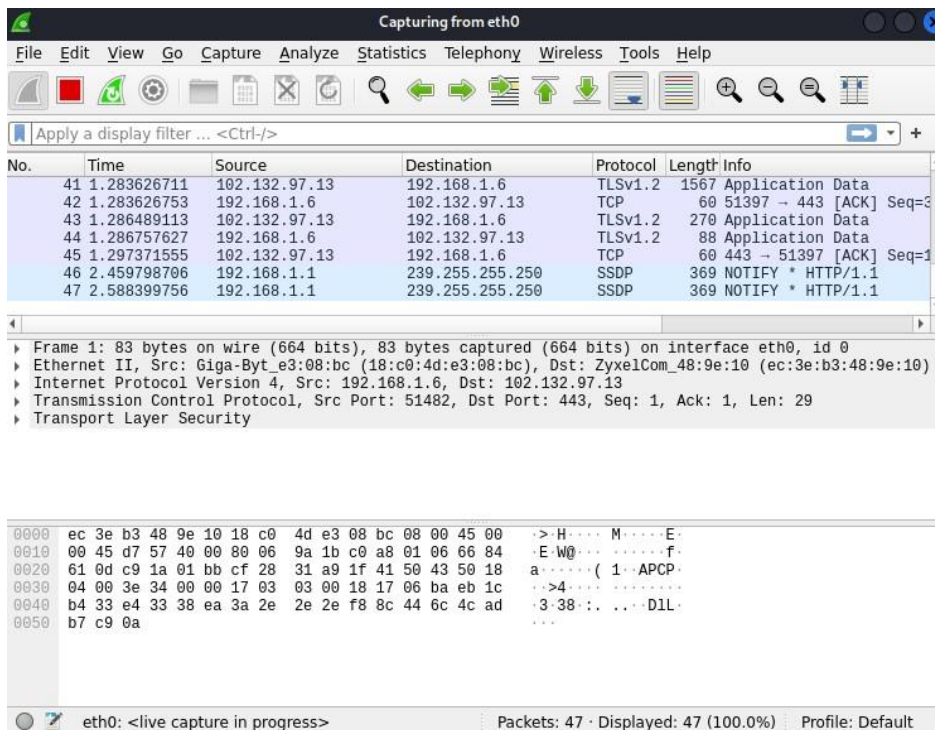
Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Local Computer Pro... X



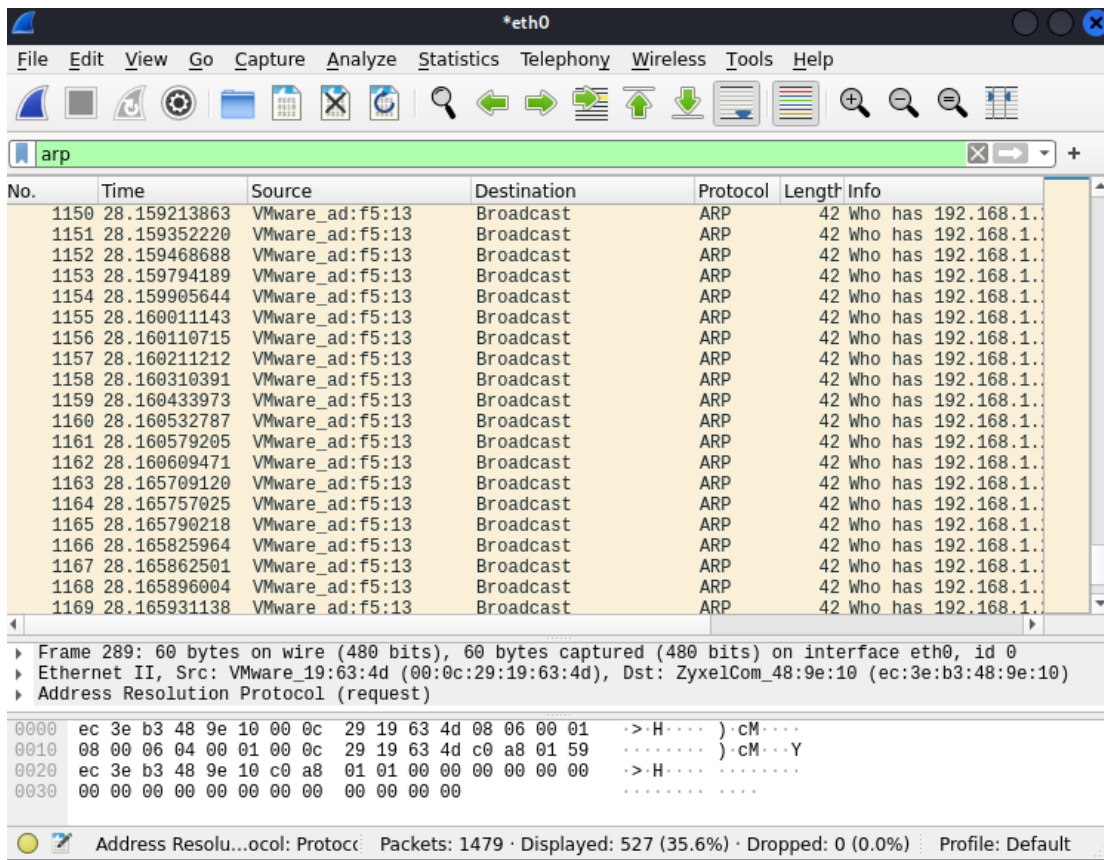
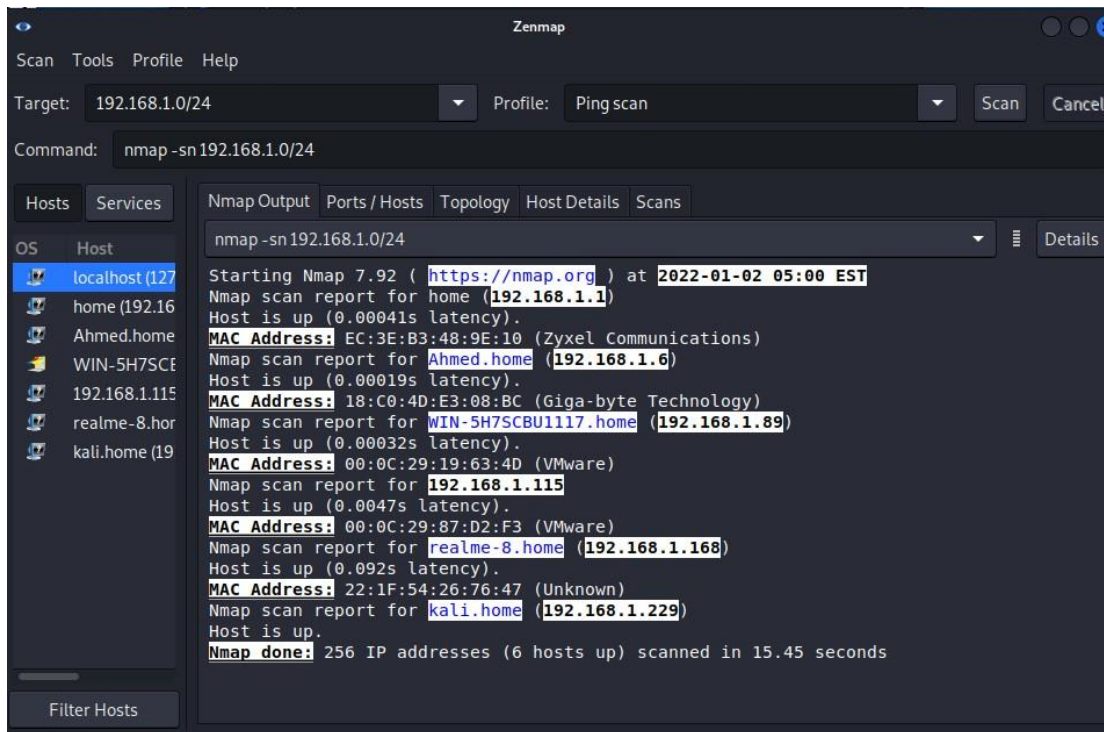


Analyzing Port Scan

Starting Wireshark and start to capture packets:



Then go to zenmap and ping all devices



Targeting a specific machine and port

Settings for Zenmap before scanning

The screenshot displays the Zenmap application interface. At the top, the 'Target' field is set to '192.168.1.89' and the 'Command' field contains 'nmap -sT -p 135 -T4 -v 192.168.1.89'. The 'Hosts' list on the left includes 'localhost (127.0.0.1)', 'home (192.168.1.1)', 'Ahmed.home (192.168.1.6)', 'WIN-5H7SCBU1117.home (192.168.1.89)', '192.168.1.115', 'realme-8.home (192.168.1.168)', and 'kali.home (192.168.1.229)'. The 'Nmap Output' tab is active, showing the scan results for '192.168.1.0/24'. The output indicates that 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) were scanned in 15.45 seconds. Below the Zenmap window, the 'arp' table is visible, showing ARP requests and responses for various IP addresses. The bottom section shows a packet capture for 'eth0' with details for Frame 341, including Ethernet II and Address Resolution Protocol (request) information.

Zenmap

Scan Tools Profile Help

Target: 192.168.1.89 Profile: Scan Cancel

Command: nmap -sT -p 135 -T4 -v 192.168.1.89

Hosts Services

OS Host

localhost (127.0.0.1)
home (192.168.1.1)
Ahmed.home (192.168.1.6)
WIN-5H7SCBU1117.home (192.168.1.89)
192.168.1.115
realme-8.home (192.168.1.168)
kali.home (192.168.1.229)

Filter Hosts

Nmap Output Ports/Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24

Starting Nmap 7.92 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2022-01-02 05:00 EST
Nmap scan report for home (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
MAC Address: EC:3E:B3:48:9E:10 (Zyxel Communications)
Nmap scan report for Ahmed.home (192.168.1.6)
Host is up (0.00019s latency).
MAC Address: 18:C0:4D:E3:08:BC (Giga-byte Technology)
Nmap scan report for WIN-5H7SCBU1117.home (192.168.1.89)
Host is up (0.00032s latency).
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:19:63:4D (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.115
Host is up (0.0047s latency).
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:87:D2:F3 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for realme-8.home (192.168.1.168)
Host is up (0.092s latency).
MAC Address: 22:1F:54:26:76:47 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for kali.home (192.168.1.229)
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 15.45 seconds

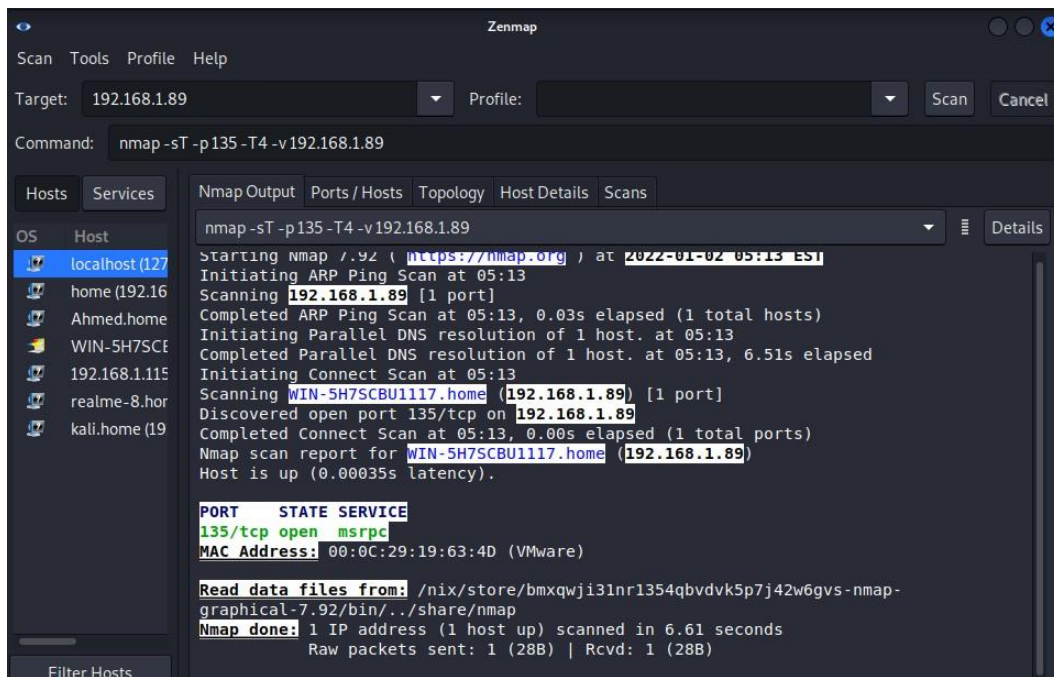
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

arp

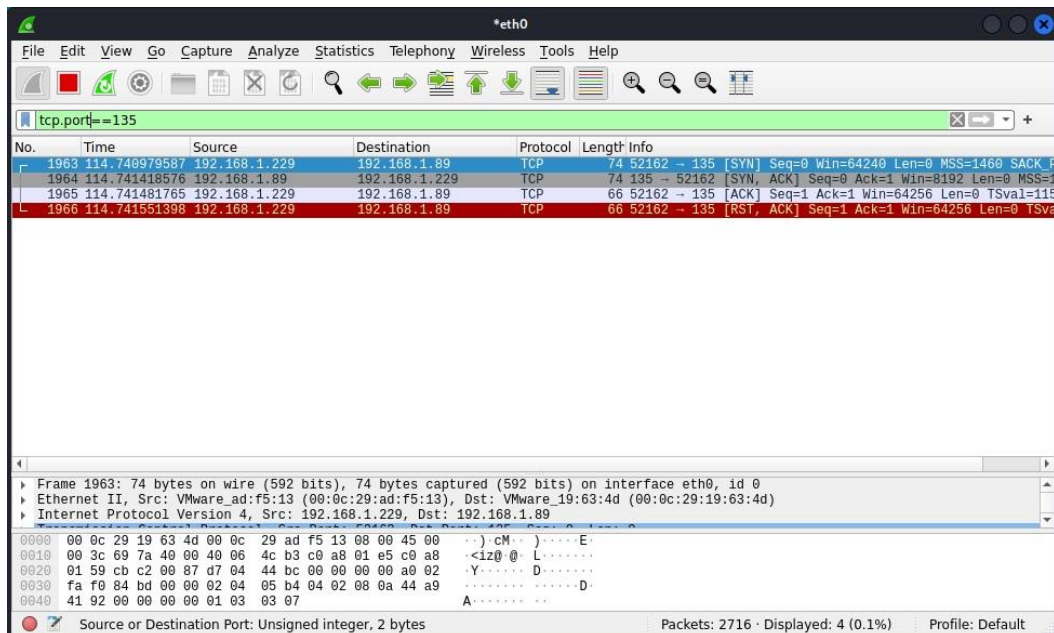
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
341	16.905356637	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.89? Tell 192.168.1.1
342	16.905356789	VMware_19:63:4d	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	ARP	60	192.168.1.89 is at 00:0c:29:19:63:4d
435	21.154551721	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	VMware_ad:f5:13	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.229? Tell 192.168.1.1
436	21.154580220	VMware_ad:f5:13	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	ARP	42	192.168.1.229 is at 00:0c:29:ad:f5:13
507	27.524930198	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	Giga-Byt_e3:08:bc	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.6? Tell 192.168.1.1
508	27.524930490	Giga-Byt_e3:08:bc	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	ARP	60	192.168.1.6 is at 18:c0:4d:e3:08:bc
892	53.379562190	VMware_ad:f5:13	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.229
893	53.380116563	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	VMware_ad:f5:13	ARP	60	192.168.1.1 is at ec:3e:b3:48:9e:10
1238	77.416930534	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	Giga-Byt_e3:08:bc	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.6? Tell 192.168.1.1
1239	77.416930601	Giga-Byt_e3:08:bc	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	ARP	60	192.168.1.6 is at 18:c0:4d:e3:08:bc
1303	81.955745482	VMware_19:63:4d	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.89
1304	81.956082578	Zyxe1Com_48:9e:10	VMware_19:63:4d	ARP	60	192.168.1.1 is at ec:3e:b3:48:9e:10

eth0: <live capture in progress> Packets: 1308 · Displayed: 12 (0.9%) Profile: Default

Scan Results in Zenmap:



Scan Results in Wireshark:



Questions and Discussion

1. What is Host Discovery?

Identifying hosts on a network. For example, listing the hosts which respond to pings or have a particular port open.

2. How to use nmap to detect remote OS?

Using the command:
`sudo nmap -O <target>`

or

`sudo nmap -A <target> // Aggressive scan`

or

via Zenmap > Quick or Intensive Scan > Host Details > Operation System Section.

3. How to check whether NMAP already installed or not?

By the command “sudo nmap” in the terminal. If we got an error, then it’s not installed. To install it we use the command: “sudo apt-get install nmap”

4. what are the phases of NMAP scanning?

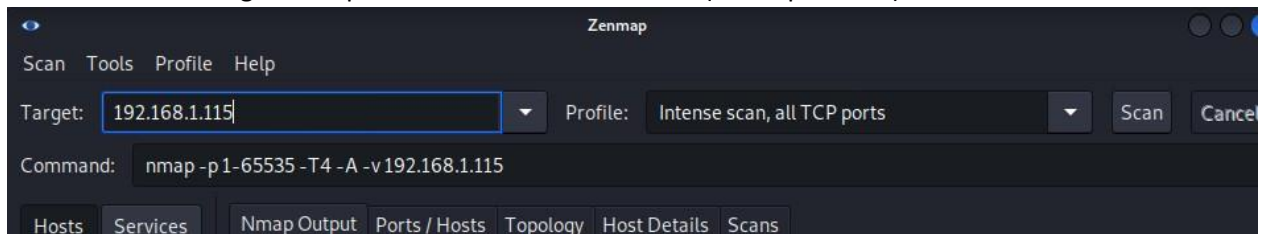
- a. Script pre-scanning.
- b. Target enumeration
- c. Host discovery
- d. Reverse-DNS resolution
- e. Port scanning
- f. Version detection
- g. OS detection
- h. Traceroute
- i. Script scanning
- j. Output

5. Describe the technique behind nmap work principles

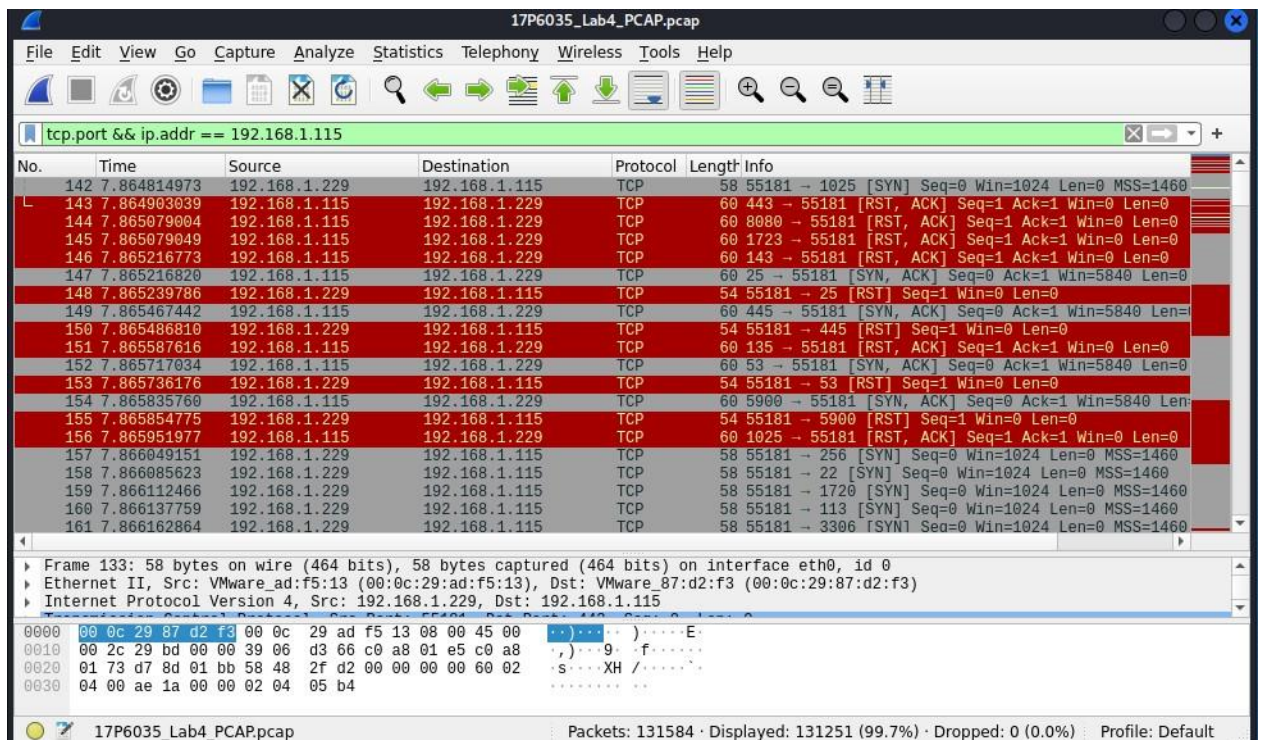
Nmap sends specially crafted packets to the target host and then analyzes the responses, hence we can detect several criteria, like users, operating system of the targets, names and versions of the listening services, estimated uptime, type of device, and presence of a firewall.

- Find out all the message sent in a TCP scan for the metasploitable Linux machine, put those in a .pcap file and add it to your report. Take a screen shot of the Wireshark program.

Scan criteria: Testing all TCP ports on the IP 192.168.1.115 (Metasploitable)



Results in Wireshark:



Result file (.pcab) is attached with the report.

- Take a screen shot of your own work for all of the above steps and put them all together in your report, you must order them as the flow of the experiments go, label each screen shot with a suitable title

Done in previous steps.