NETWORK SECRUITY AND SCANNING

Lab Topology

- Attacker (Kali): 192.168.56.102
- Target (Metasploitable2): 192.168.56.101
- Management / Scanner (OpenVAS/Nessus): 192.168.56.103

All VMs are NAT/Host-only and isolated from any production network.

Methodology & Tools

Passive & Active Recon: nmap

Vulnerability Scanning: OpenVAS (GVM) and Nessus Essentials

Traffic Capture & Analysis: tcpdump, tshark, Wireshark

DoS Testing (Lab-only): hping3 (SYN flood)

Mitigation & Hardening: iptables, fail2ban

What is Nmap?

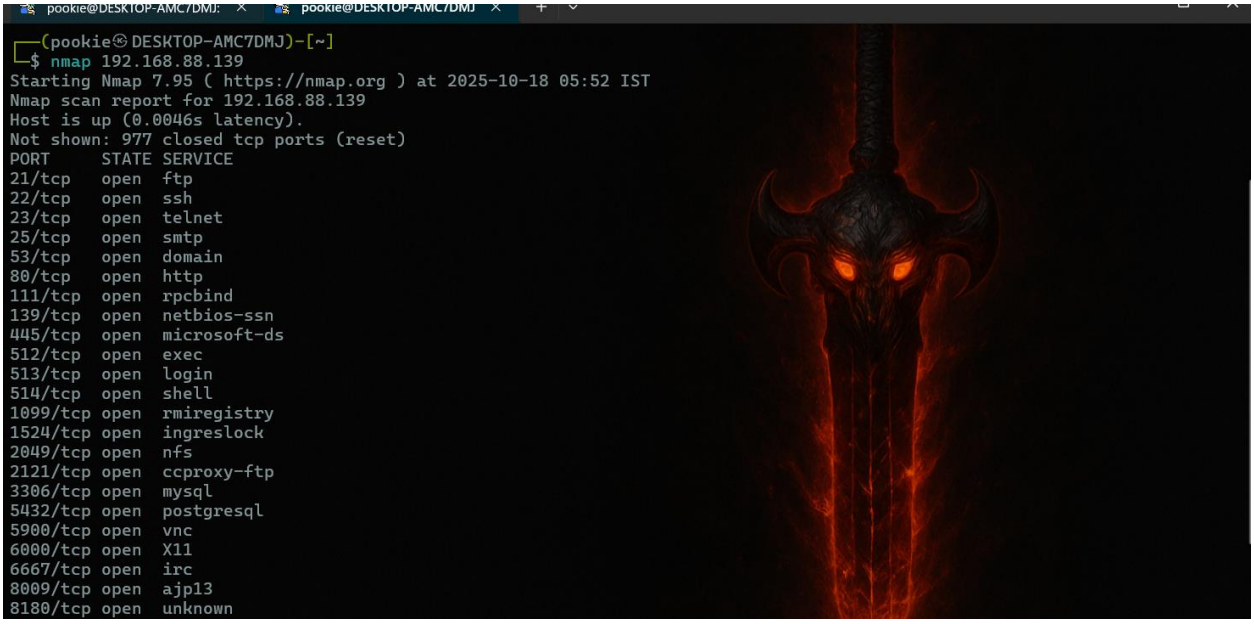
Nmap (Network MAPper) is a powerful open-source tool for discovering hosts, open ports, running services, and OS details on a network. It's used for reconnaissance, security assessments, and troubleshooting.

- **ARP scan (LAN only)** — find live hosts fast.
  ```
  arp-scan –localnet
  Nmap -sn –PA 10.10.10.10
  ```
- **TCP SYN (-sS)** — fast stealthy port discovery.
  ```
  nmap -sS -p1-1000 10.0.0.5
  ```
- **TCP Connect (-sT)** — full handshake if non-root.
  ```
  nmap -sT -p1-1024 target
  ```

- **UDP scan (-sU)** — find UDP services (slow).
  `nmap -sU -p53,161 target`
- **Idle (zombie) scan (-sI)** — stealth using a third host.
  `nmap -sI zombie_ip target`
- **Firewall probes (ACK/FIN/NULL/XMAS)** — test filtering behavior.
  `nmap -sA target` / `nmap -sF -sN -sX target`
- **Decoy / Spoofing** — obfuscate source IPs.
  `nmap -D decoy1,ME,decoy2 target`

  This actually nmap basic scan you just giving targat ip addres only in nmap it will default scan

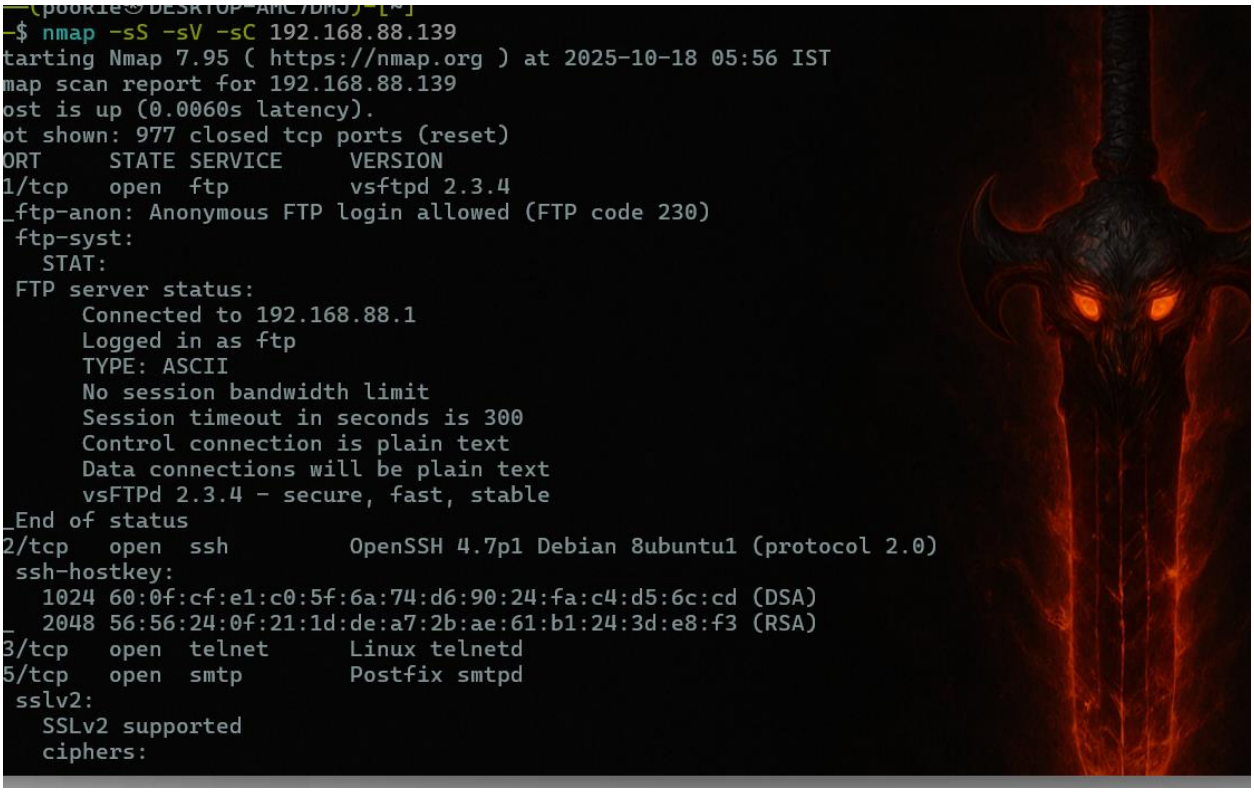
  - `Nmap <target>`



Here different method to scan target to send -sS sealth scan send packet as sync and another is –sV is version scan is used to find open port sowftware running version

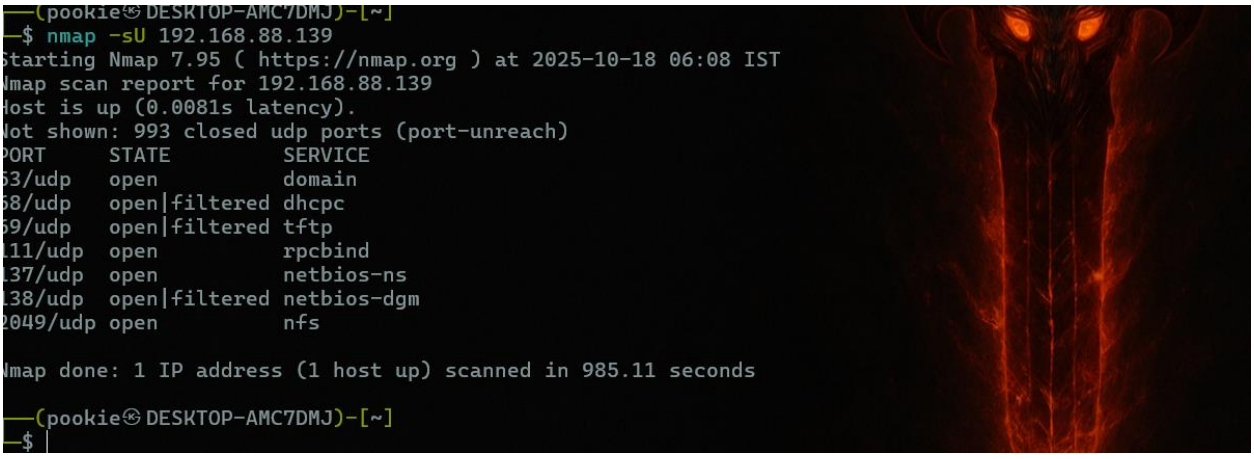
And –sC is default vuln script scannig it show is there any vulnerability related to available open ports

- **-sS**



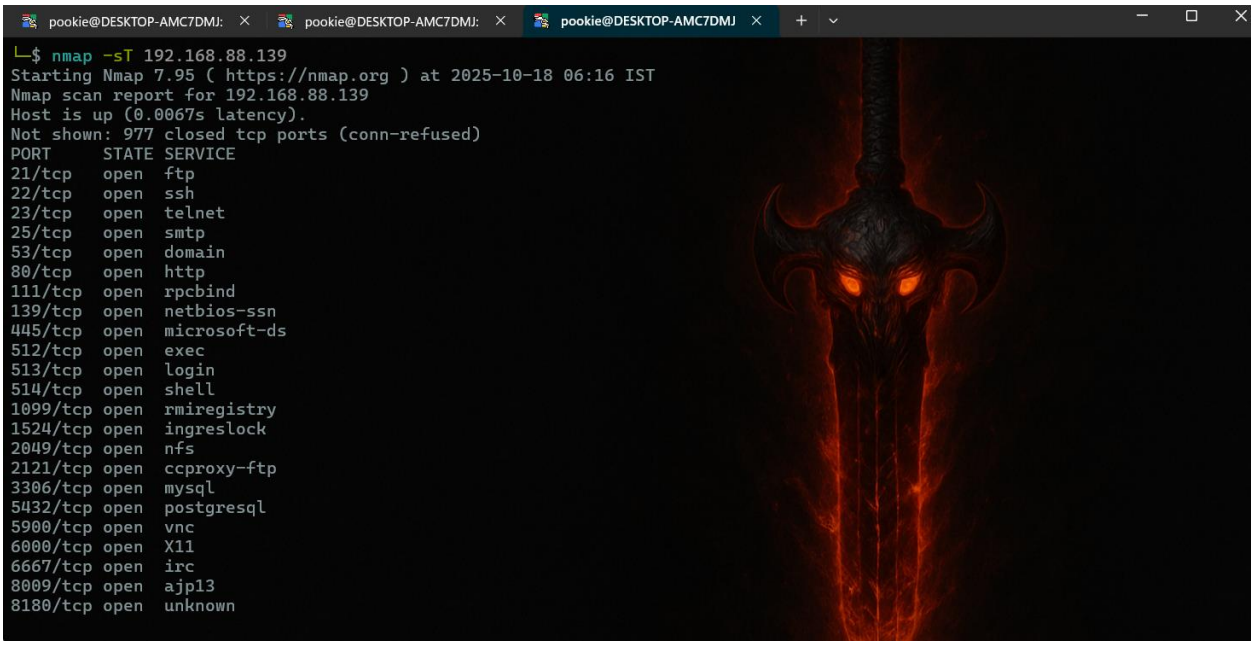
Nmap –sU <target>

UDP scans are **slower** and less reliable than TCP (ICMP rate-limits, firewalls).



Namp –sT <target>

TCP connect scan that sends packet non root full handshake



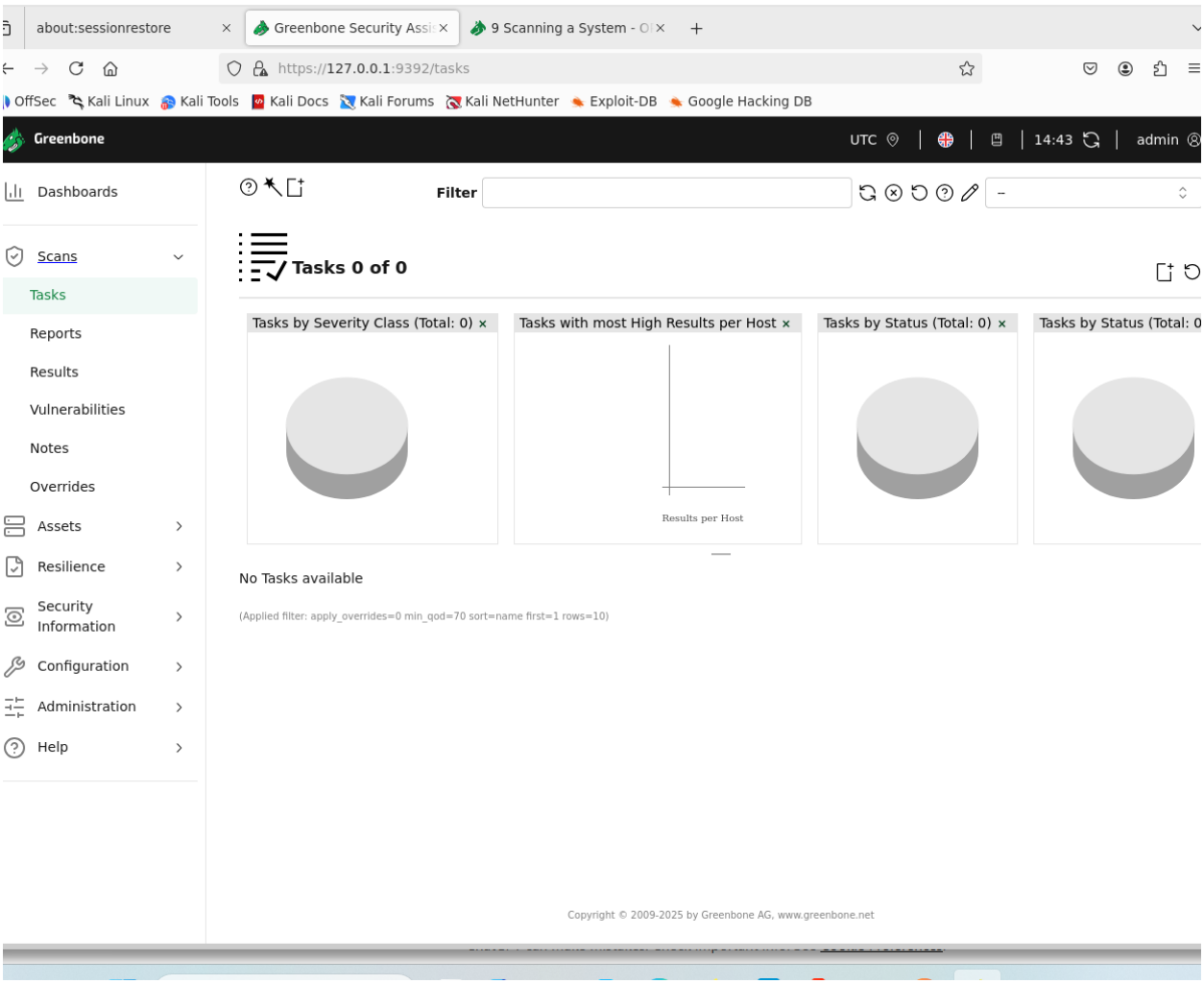
OpenVAS (now part of Greenbone Vulnerability Management / GVM is an open-source vulnerability scanner that discovers, checks and reports vulnerabilities on networked systems.

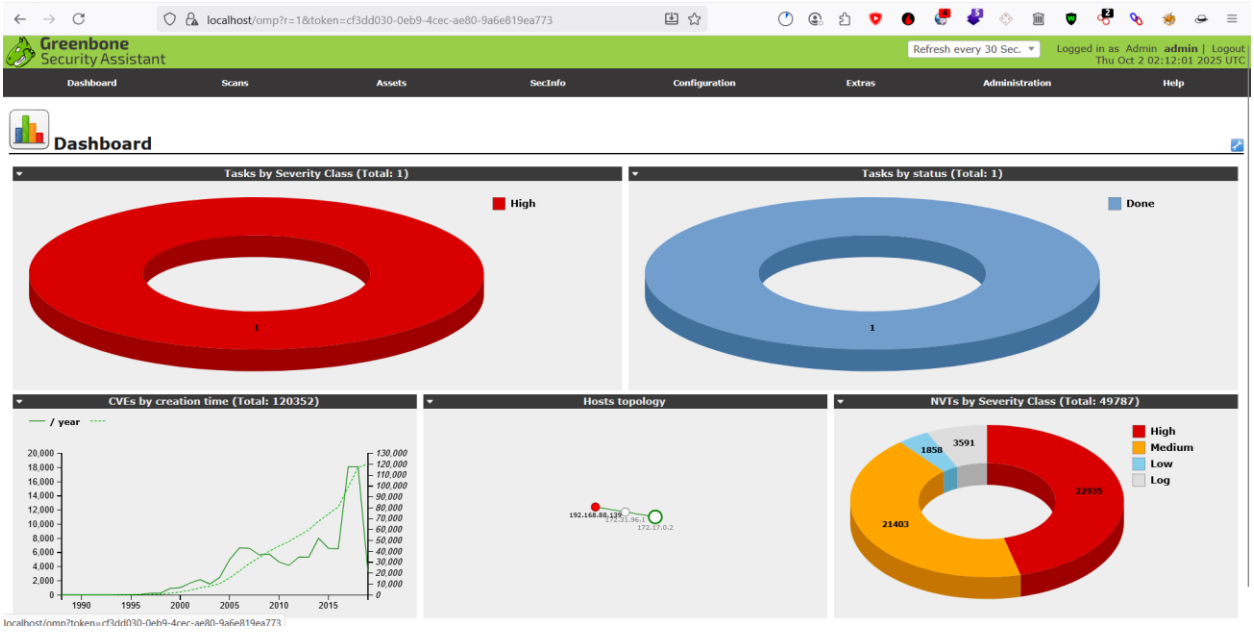
Key features (short)

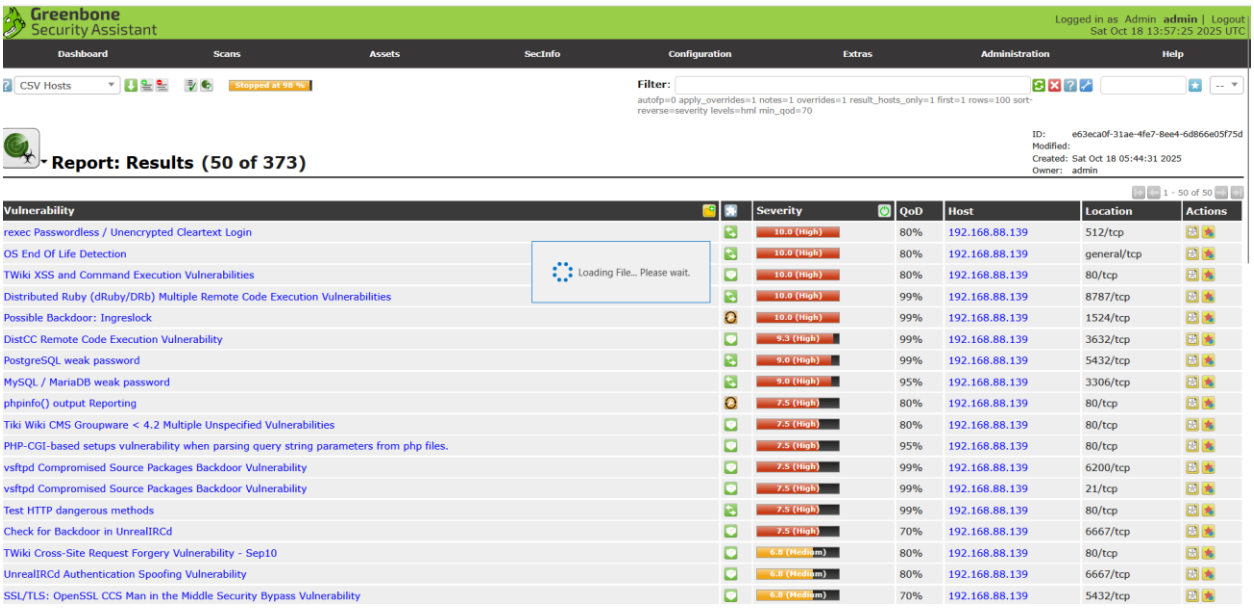
- Network vulnerability checks thousands of NVT plugins
- Authenticated (credentialed) and unauthenticated scans.
- Scheduling, report export (PDF/HTML/CSV), and risk/CVSS scoring.
- Web UI API for automation.

Quick setup (very short)

- On Kali: `sudo gvm-setup` (initializes feeds and DB)
- Start: `sudo gvm-start`
- Web UI: open `https://<scanner-ip>:9392` and log in.


about:sessionrestore
Greenbone Security Assi
9 Scanning a System - O
https://127.0.0.1:9392/tasks
OffSec
Kali Linux
Kali Tools
Kali Docs
Kali Forums
Kali NetHunter
Exploit-DB
Google Hacking DB
Greenbone
UTC
14:43
admin
Dashboards
Scans
Tasks
Reports
Results
Vulnerabilities
Notes
Overrides
Assets
Resilience
Security Information
Configuration
Administration
Help
Filter
Tasks 0 of 0
Tasks by Severity Class (Total: 0)
Tasks with most High Results per Host
Results per Host
Tasks by Status (Total: 0)
Tasks by Status (Total: 0
No Tasks available
(Applied filter: apply_overrides=0 min_qod=70 sort=name first=1 rows=10)
Copyright © 2009-2025 by Greenbone AG, www.greenbone.net



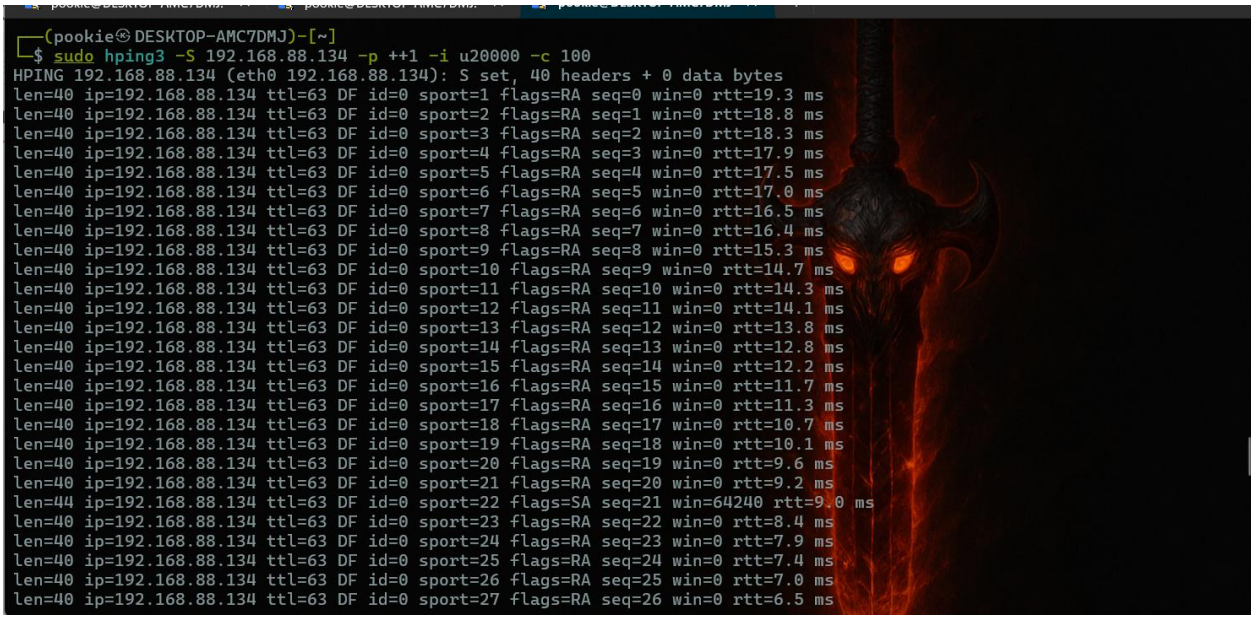


Vulnerability	Severity	QoD	Host	Location	Actions
rexec Passwordless / Unencrypted Cleartext Login	10.0 (High)	80%	192.168.88.139	512/tcp	
OS End Of Life Detection	10.0 (High)	80%	192.168.88.139	general/tcp	
TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities	10.0 (High)	80%	192.168.88.139	80/tcp	
Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities	10.0 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	8787/tcp	
Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock	10.0 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	1524/tcp	
DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	9.3 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	3632/tcp	
PostgreSQL weak password	9.0 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	5432/tcp	
MySQL / MariaDB weak password	9.0 (High)	95%	192.168.88.139	3306/tcp	
phpinfo() output Reporting	7.5 (High)	80%	192.168.88.139	80/tcp	
Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware < 4.2 Multiple Unspecified Vulnerabilities	7.5 (High)	80%	192.168.88.139	80/tcp	
PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.	7.5 (High)	95%	192.168.88.139	80/tcp	
vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability	7.5 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	6200/tcp	
vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability	7.5 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	21/tcp	
Test HTTP dangerous methods	7.5 (High)	99%	192.168.88.139	80/tcp	
Check for Backdoor in UnrealIRCd	7.5 (High)	70%	192.168.88.139	6667/tcp	
TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10	6.8 (Medium)	80%	192.168.88.139	80/tcp	
UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability	6.8 (Medium)	80%	192.168.88.139	6667/tcp	
SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability	6.8 (Medium)	70%	192.168.88.139	5432/tcp	

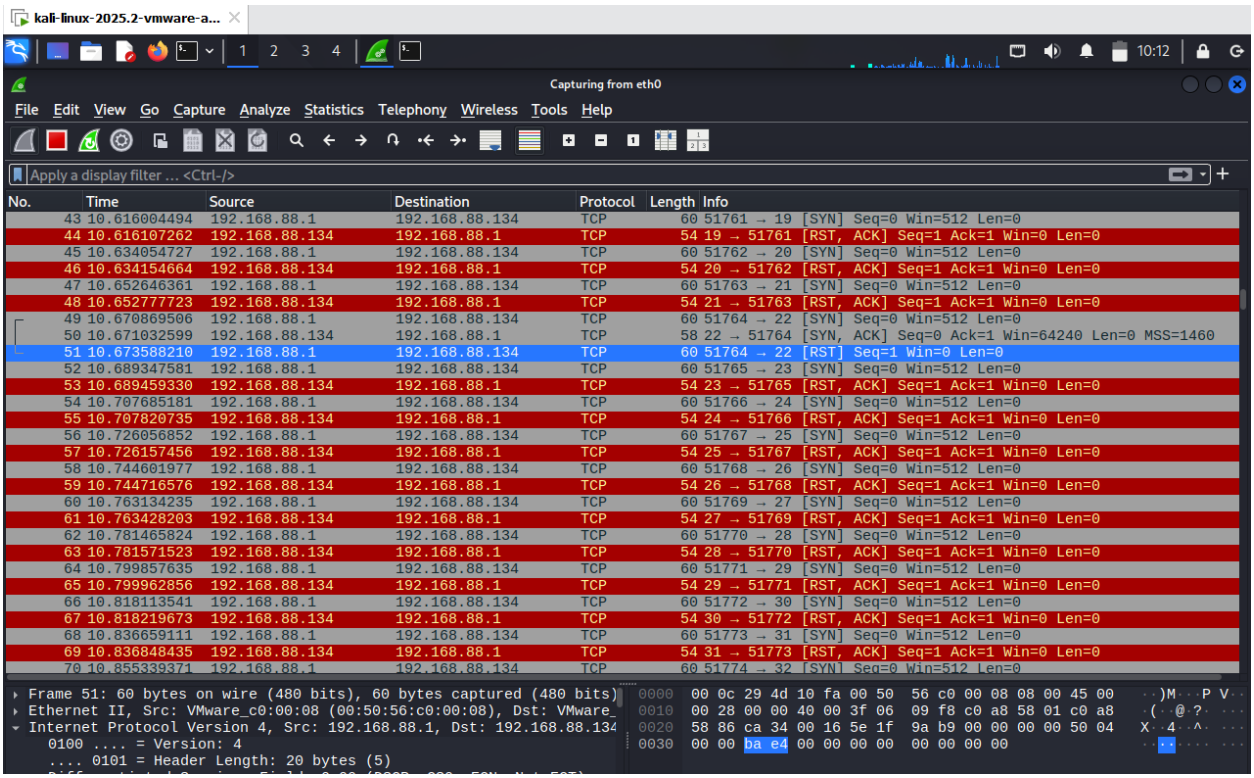
SYN Flood Analysis (lab-only)

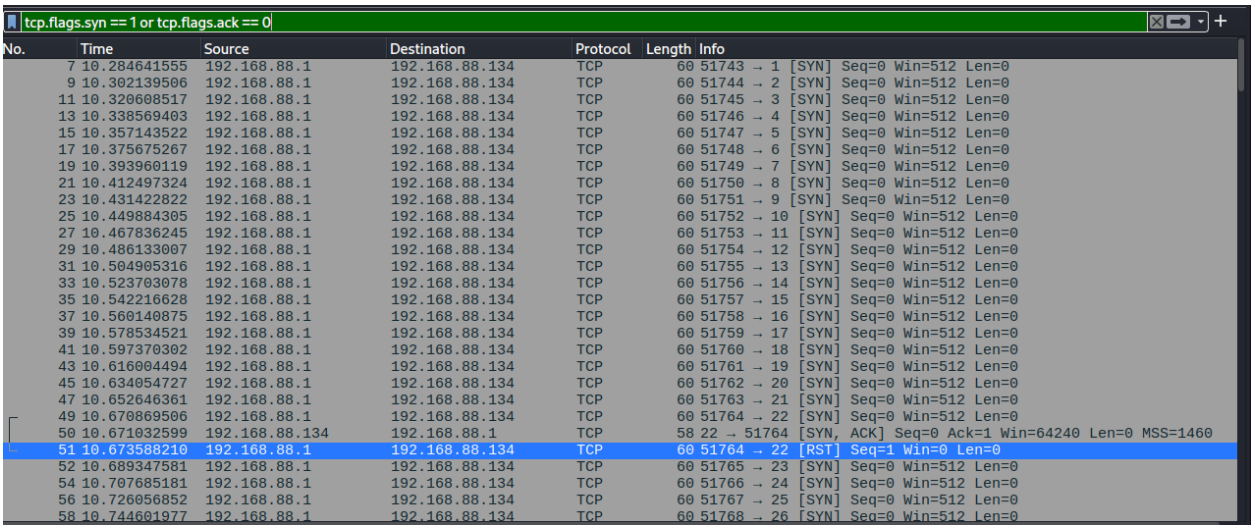
Command used (attacker):

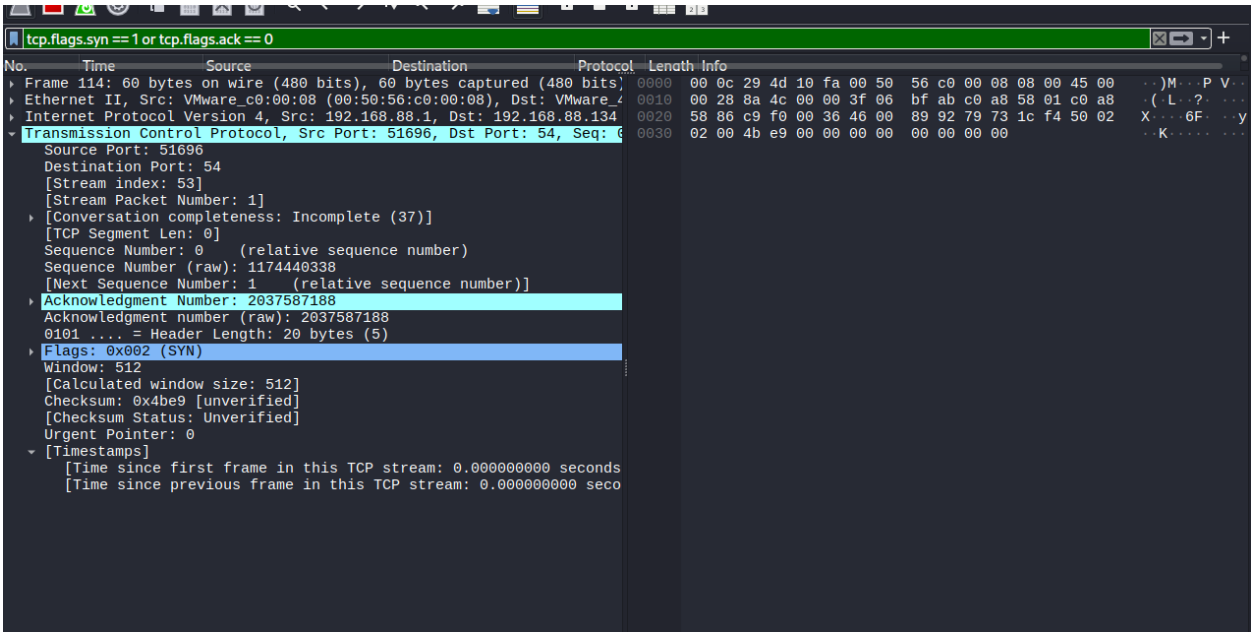
sudo hping3 --flood -S -p 80 192.168.56.101



Capture: `pcaps/synflood.pcap` — analyze via Wireshark using filter `tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 0`.







Mitigation demo: On the target, add iptables rate limiting and `conntrack` rules; show restored service after applying rules.

Firewall & Hardening (iptables examples)

A safe minimal ruleset (saved as `scripts/iptables_rules.sh`) is provided. Key snippets:

default-deny inbound, allow established

```
iptables -P INPUT DROP
iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -m conntrack --ctstate NEW -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -m conntrack --ctstate NEW -j ACCEPT
```

Block a scanner IP:

```
iptables -I INPUT -s <scanner-ip> -j DROP
```

Detect & mitigate portscan attempts using recent module: