

## Homework 08:Networking Fundamentals Homework: Rocking your Network!

15.199.95.91/28	Hollywood Database Servers
15.199.94.91/28	Hollywood Web Servers
11.199.158.91/28	Hollywood Web Servers
167.172.144.11/32	Hollywood Application Servers
11.199.141.91/28	Hollywood Application Servers

### 1. Command & Tools- fping

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ fping -g 15.199.95.91/28  
15.199.95.81 is unreachable  
15.199.95.82 is unreachable  
15.199.95.83 is unreachable  
15.199.95.84 is unreachable  
15.199.95.85 is unreachable  
15.199.95.86 is unreachable  
15.199.95.87 is unreachable  
15.199.95.88 is unreachable  
15.199.95.89 is unreachable  
15.199.95.90 is unreachable  
15.199.95.91 is unreachable  
15.199.95.92 is unreachable  
15.199.95.93 is unreachable  
15.199.95.94 is unreachable  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ fping -g 15.199.94.91/28  
15.199.94.81 is unreachable  
15.199.94.82 is unreachable  
15.199.94.83 is unreachable  
15.199.94.84 is unreachable  
15.199.94.85 is unreachable  
15.199.94.86 is unreachable  
15.199.94.87 is unreachable  
15.199.94.88 is unreachable  
15.199.94.89 is unreachable  
15.199.94.90 is unreachable  
15.199.94.91 is unreachable  
15.199.94.92 is unreachable  
15.199.94.93 is unreachable  
15.199.94.94 is unreachable  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ fping -g 11.199.158.91/28  
11.199.158.81 is unreachable  
11.199.158.82 is unreachable  
11.199.158.83 is unreachable  
11.199.158.84 is unreachable  
11.199.158.85 is unreachable  
11.199.158.86 is unreachable  
11.199.158.87 is unreachable  
11.199.158.88 is unreachable  
11.199.158.89 is unreachable  
11.199.158.90 is unreachable  
11.199.158.91 is unreachable  
11.199.158.92 is unreachable  
11.199.158.93 is unreachable  
11.199.158.94 is unreachable
```

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ fping -g 167.172.144.11/32  
167.172.144.11 is alive  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ fping -g 11.199.141.91/28  
11.199.141.81 is unreachable  
11.199.141.82 is unreachable  
11.199.141.83 is unreachable  
11.199.141.84 is unreachable  
11.199.141.85 is unreachable  
11.199.141.86 is unreachable  
11.199.141.87 is unreachable  
11.199.141.88 is unreachable  
11.199.141.89 is unreachable  
11.199.141.90 is unreachable  
11.199.141.91 is unreachable  
11.199.141.92 is unreachable  
11.199.141.93 is unreachable  
11.199.141.94 is unreachable  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$
```

The only one that was reachable was 167.172.144.11/32.

The **ping** command uses the services of the *Internet Control Message Protocol* (ICMP), OSI Layer 3 Network.

2.

Command & Tool- nmap -sS 167.172.144.11

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~' within an Oracle VM VirtualBox environment. The terminal displays two nmap scans. The first scan, initiated with 'nmap -sS 167.172.144.11', fails due to lack of root privileges. The second scan, run with 'sudo nmap -sS 167.172.144.11', successfully identifies an open SSH service on port 22/tcp. A third scan is also shown, targeting the entire 167.172.144.0/32 network, which also identifies the SSH service on port 22/tcp.

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ nmap -sS 167.172.144.11
You requested a scan type which requires root privileges.
QUITTING!
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo nmap -sS 167.172.144.11
[sudo] password for sysadmin:
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-03-14 20:43 EDT
Nmap scan report for 167.172.144.11
Host is up (0.0043s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.20 seconds
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ sudo nmap -sS 167.172.144.11/32
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-03-14 20:44 EDT
Nmap scan report for 167.172.144.11
Host is up (0.0057s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.28 seconds
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$
```

Hollywood Application Servers – 167.172.144.11/32 – PORT 22/tcp STATE open SERVICE ssh.  
The SSH protocol is apart of the Layer 7: Application Layer.

3.

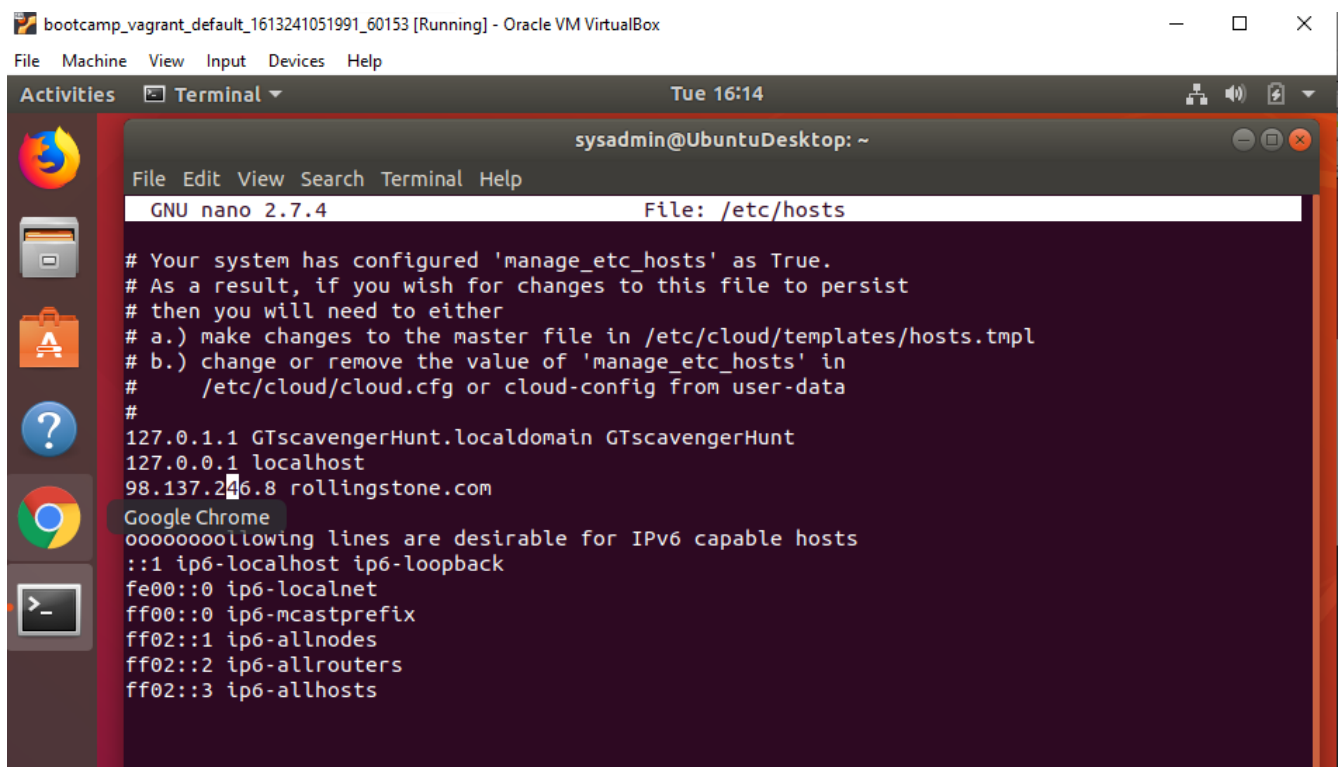
Command: `ssh jim@167.172.144.11` PW: hendrix to log onto the network.

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ ssh jimi@167.172.144.11
The authenticity of host '167.172.144.11 (167.172.144.11)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:mDZ8+Ud+K3Y6XNWvtyAR4Q2ti1+/V3p0Bm83hF6Ua4w.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? y
Please type 'yes' or 'no': yes
Warning: Permanently added '167.172.144.11' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
jimi@167.172.144.11's password:
Linux GTscavengerHunt 4.9.0-11-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.189-3+deb9u1 (2019-09-20)
x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Mar 14 22:22:21 2021 from 24.11.214.11
Could not chdir to home directory /home/jimi: No such file or directory
$ whoami
jimi
$
```

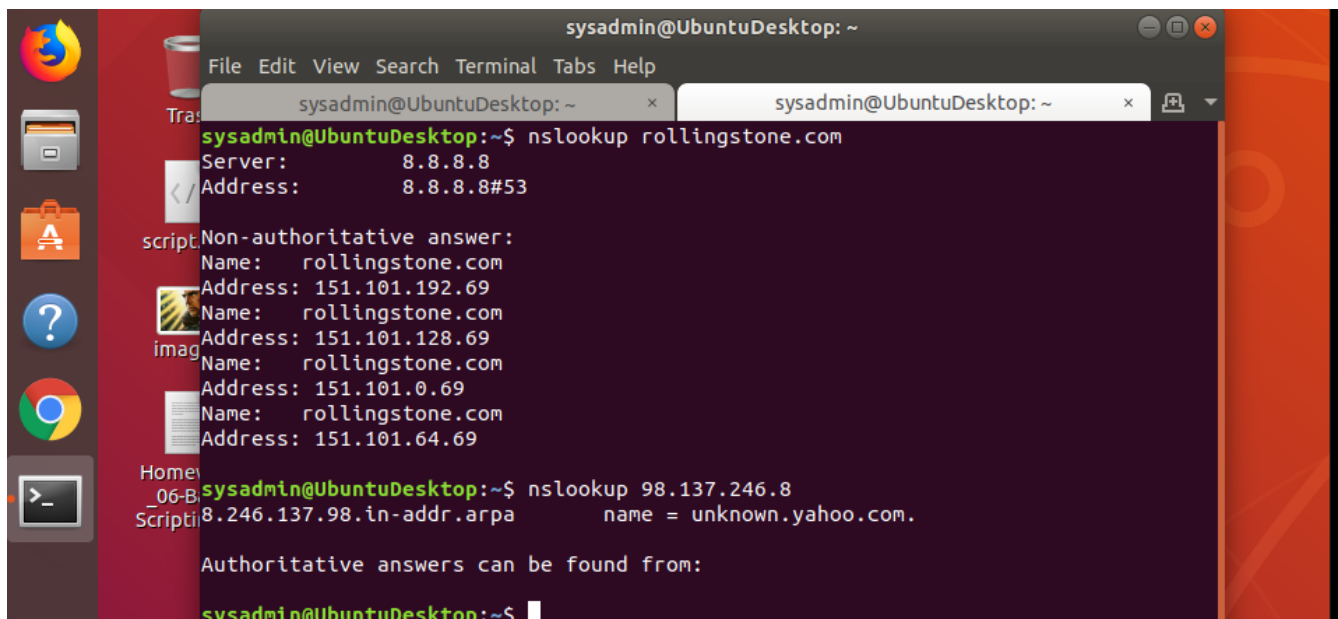
Logging in with supplied credentials was successful. Username-jimi PW-hendrix

A screenshot of a virtual machine window titled 'bootcamp\_vagrant\_default\_1613241051991\_60153 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox'. The terminal window shows the 'sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~' prompt. The user has opened the '/etc/hosts' file using the 'nano' editor. The file content is as follows:

```
# Your system has configured 'manage_etc_hosts' as True.
# As a result, if you wish for changes to this file to persist
# then you will need to either
# a.) make changes to the master file in /etc/cloud/templates/hosts.tpl
# b.) change or remove the value of 'manage_etc_hosts' in
#    /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg or cloud-config from user-data
#
127.0.1.1 GTscavengerHunt.localdomain GTscavengerHunt
127.0.0.1 localhost
98.137.246.8 rollingstone.com

Google Chrome
ooooooooooooo
following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
ff02::3 ip6-allhosts
```

In the /etc/hosts file, wrong IP address provided for rollingstone.com.



```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ nslookup rollingstone.com  
Server:      8.8.8.8  
Address:     8.8.8.8#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   rollingstone.com  
Address: 151.101.192.69  
Name:   rollingstone.com  
Address: 151.101.128.69  
Name:   rollingstone.com  
Address: 151.101.0.69  
Name:   rollingstone.com  
Address: 151.101.64.69  
  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$ nslookup 98.137.246.8  
8.246.137.98.in-addr.arpa      name = unknown.yahoo.com.  
  
Authoritative answers can be found from:  
  
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~$
```

Tools: nslookup

From personal computer I performed a nslookup of rollingstone.com search. I found that actual IP address was different and looked up 98.137.246.8 found that its a unknown.

Layer 7 Application Layer.

Nslookup is a useful command for getting information from DNS server. It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS related problems.

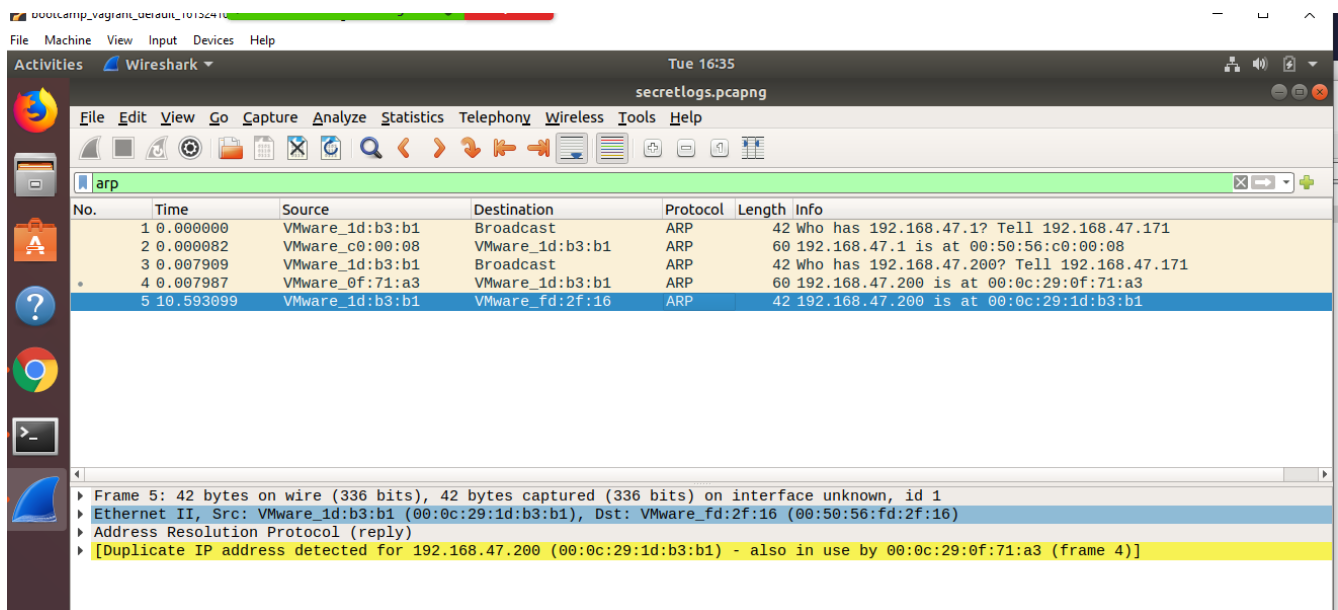
4.



```
jimi@GTscavengerHunt:/etc$ ls | grep *.txt  
packetcaptureinfo.txt  
jimi@GTscavengerHunt:/etc$ nano packetcaptureinfo.txt  
Unable to create directory /home/jimi/.nano: No such file or directory  
It is required for saving/loading search history or cursor positions.  
  
Press Enter to continue  
  
jimi@GTscavengerHunt:/etc$ cat packetcaptureinfo.txt  
Captured Packets are here:  
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ic-CFFGrbruloYrWaw3PvT71eLTkh3eF/view?usp=sharing  
jimi@GTscavengerHunt:/etc$
```

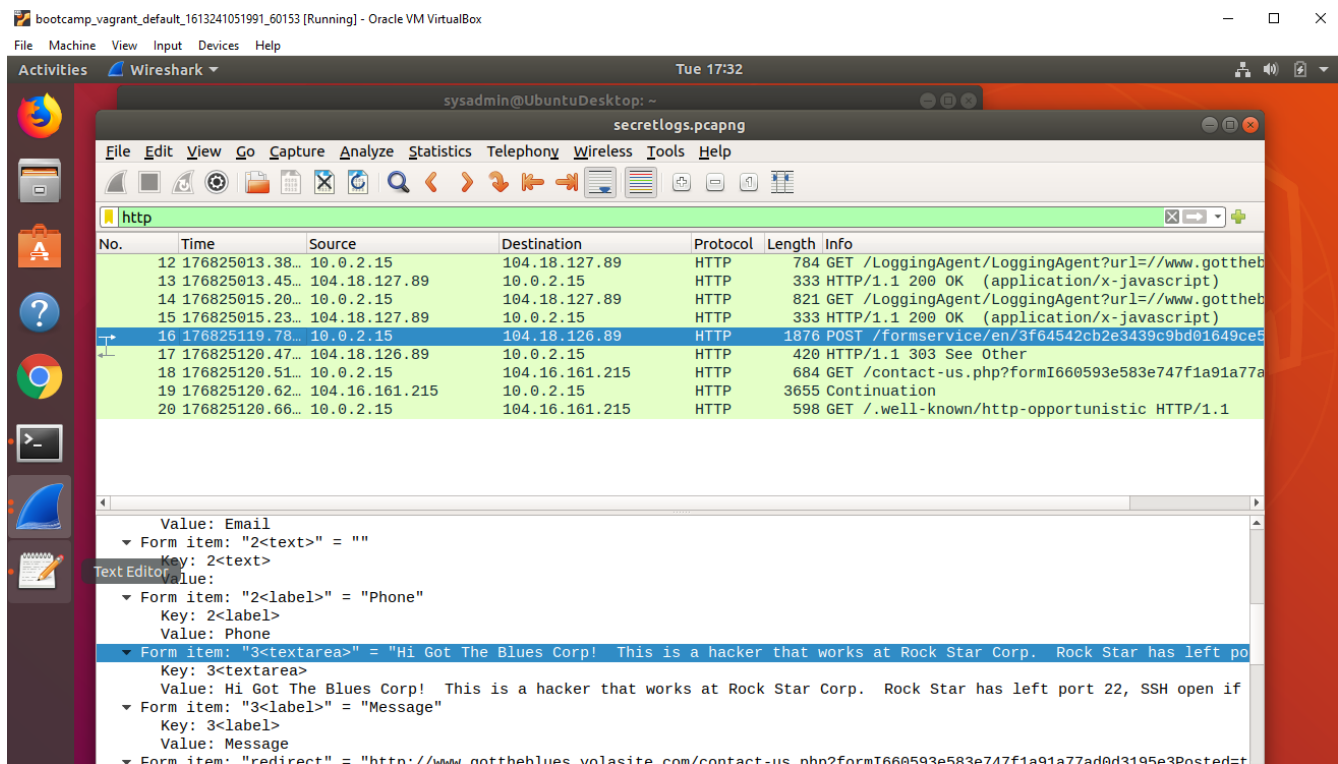
In the same directory (/etc), the hacker left a .txt file to some packet captures.

Tools: Wireshark



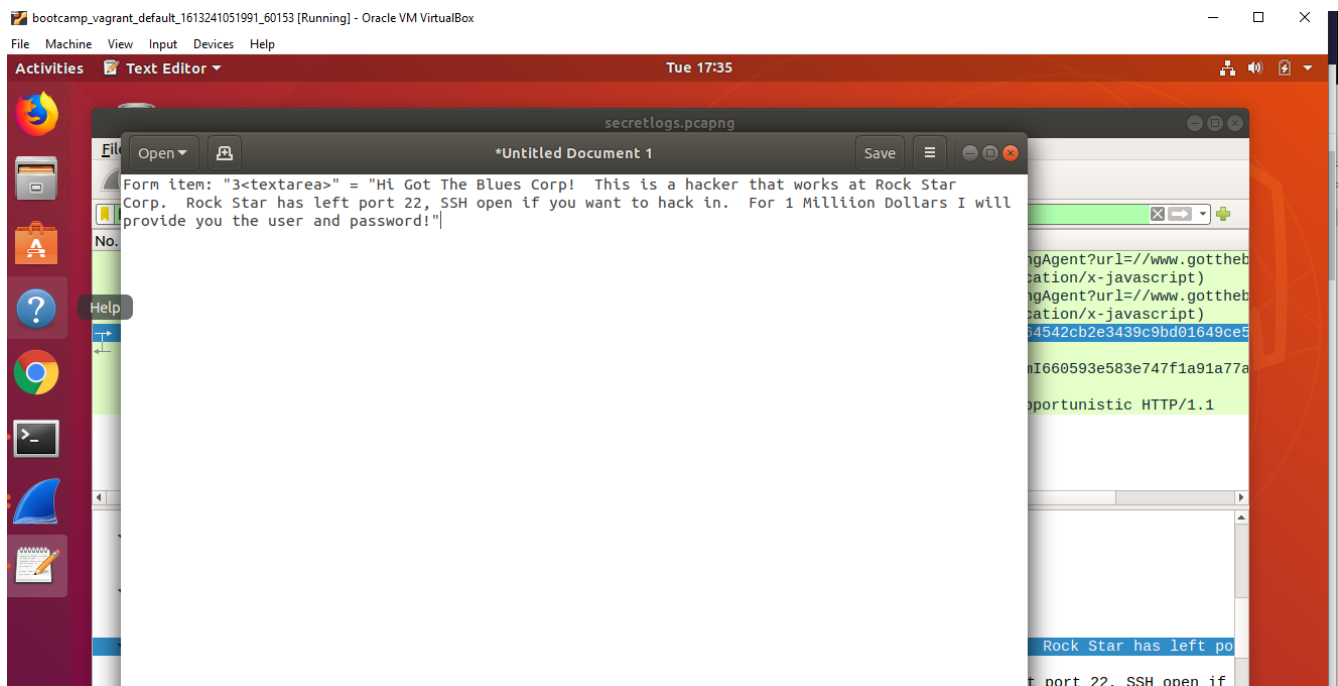
Suspicious activities found, filtering by ARP protocol, two different MAC address for the same IP.

Network: 2<sup>nd</sup> layer of the OSI model.



Suspicious activities found, filtering by http protocol, message found in packet # 16 by Mr.Hacker.

Network: 2<sup>nd</sup> layer of the OSI model.



In summary, service ICMP should be restricted. PORT 22 left open, should be closed. All compromised and false accounts/username/PW should be deleted or changed.