

## 1. Nmap

This tool is relatively easy to use I started up my DVWA for a target and ran `nmap -v -A -sV to 10.10.1.11` to see any open ports. I was successful in finding there are 3 open ports ftp, ssh, http. With the other commands I was able to get OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute. I didn't have to wait that long for the results to come back maybe 15 seconds.

```

kati@kali ~
File Actions Edit View Help

Completed Ping Scan at 15:42, 0.00s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:42
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:42, 0.03s elapsed
Initiating Connect Scan at 15:42
Scanning 10.10.1.11 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 21/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 3306/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 443/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Completed Connect Scan at 15:42, 0.10s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 15:42
Scanning 5 services on 10.10.1.11
Completed Service scan at 15:42, 12.05s elapsed (5 services on 1 host)
NSE: Script scanning 10.10.1.11.
Initiating NSE at 15:42
Completed NSE at 15:42, 1.03s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 15:42
Completed NSE at 15:42, 0.08s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 15:42
Completed NSE at 15:42, 0.00s elapsed
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00075s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          ProFTPD 1.3.2c
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 5.3p1 Debian 3ubuntu4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8l PHP/5.3.1 mod_apreq2-20090110/2.7.1 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1)
|_ http-title: Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) - Login
|_ Requested resource was login.php
|_ http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_ /
|_ http-cookie-flags:
|_ /:
|_ PHPSESSID:

```

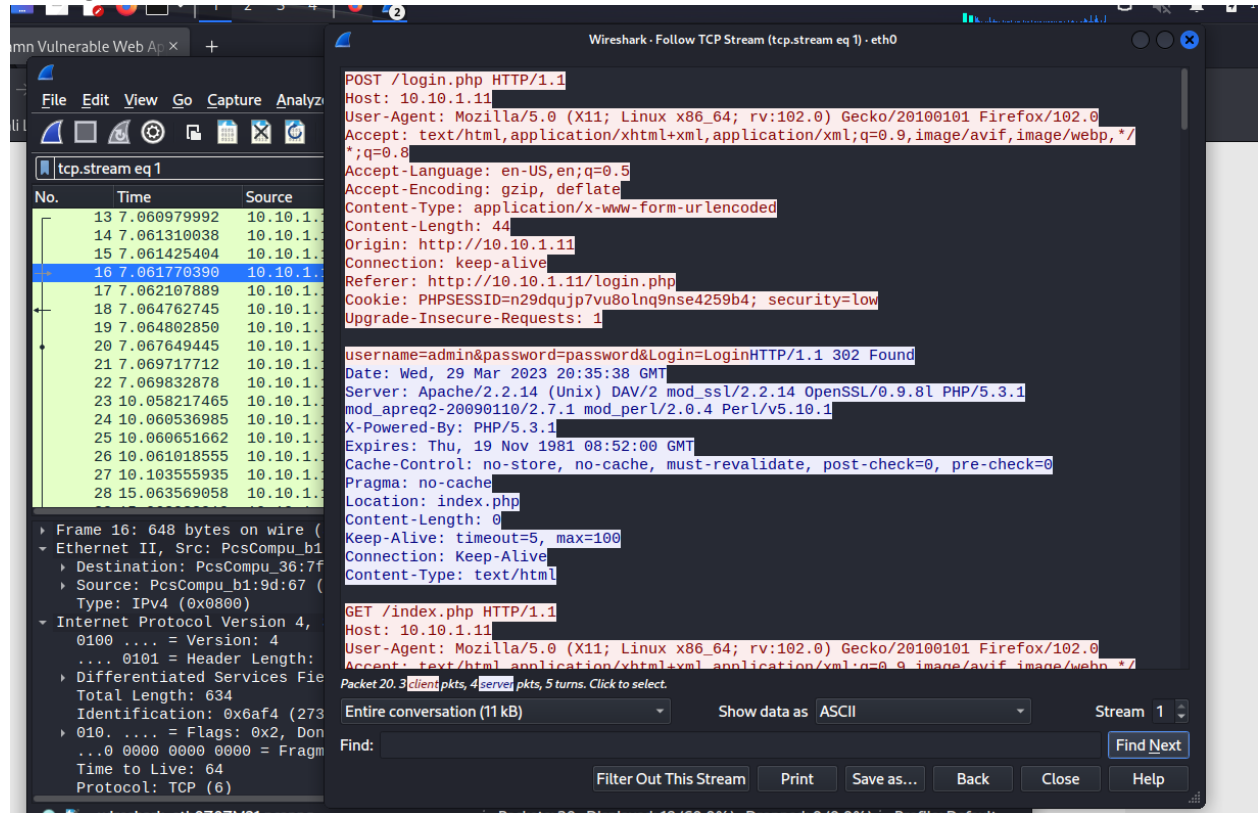
## 2. Nikto tool

This took a little bit to get the scan but the return showed the target port of 80 (http). I used a simple scan of 10.10.1.11 for vulnerabilities. This scan can show what the website is vulnerable to. For example in my scan it shows the server and the apache mod\_negotiation is enabled and can suffer from brute force attacks.

[illegible]

### 3. Wireshark

This took me a little time to remember to find and sort packets. I went to the DVWA and logged in and used Wireshark for packet capture. I was able to get the login credentials. It took a little bit since I normally used the other Wireshark and not the one on kali Linux. But I was able to filter packets and find the login of admin and password of password. I think the hardest thing for Wireshark is knowing how to filter and what to look for to try and find the information you are looking for.



### 4. Social engineering toolkit.

I tried to get an email to send through, but it didn't work. I did though get through all the steps to send it and what it would say. I was kind of hoping this would work so I could take a screen shot of the email after I got it. This is easy to use as well, it has step-by-step instructions for what you need to do. It can make it simple for a common person that isn't tech savvy to be able to send a phishing email. I could get through doing a phishing email in a matter of a couple of minutes.

