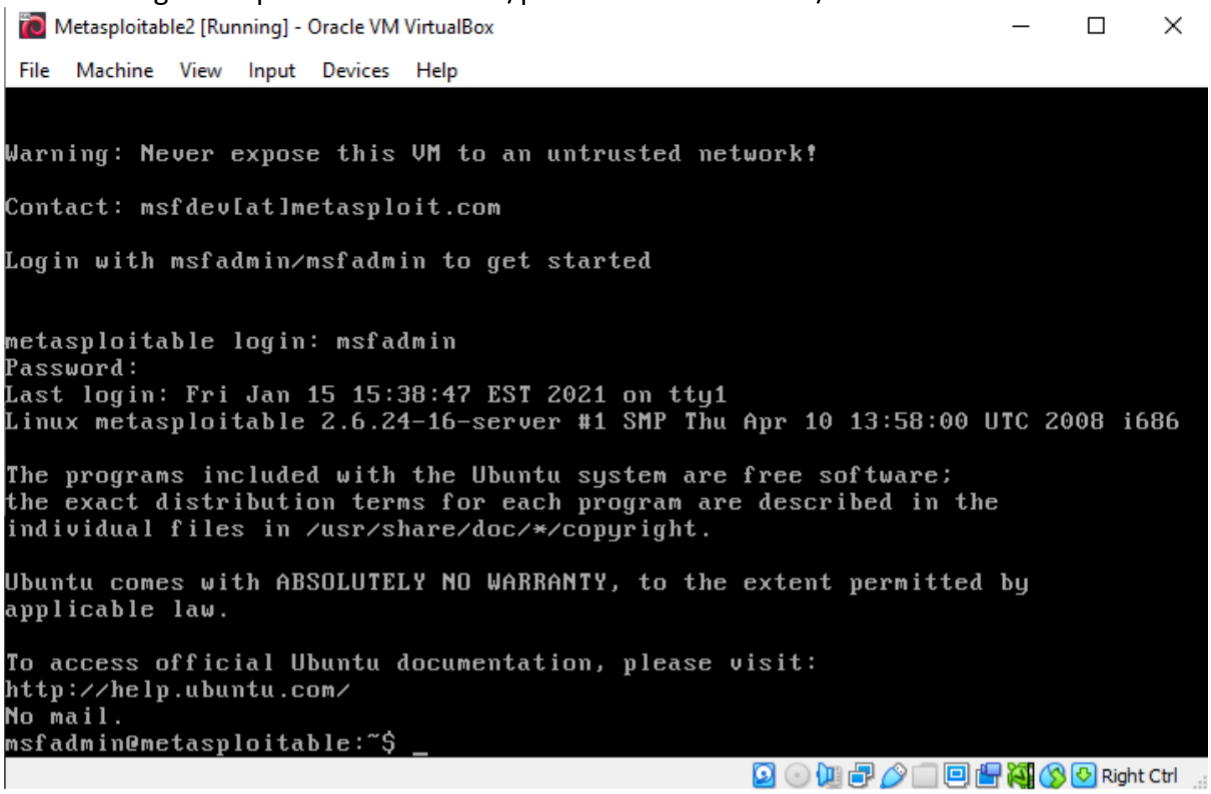
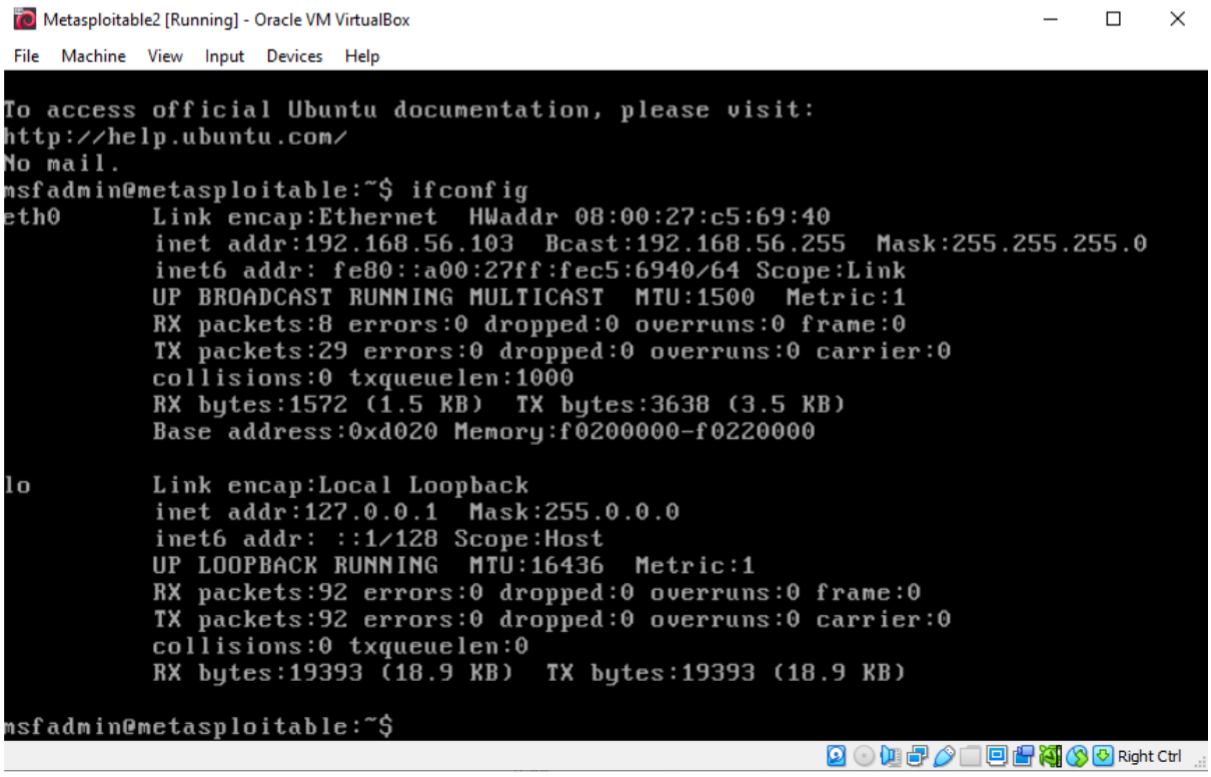
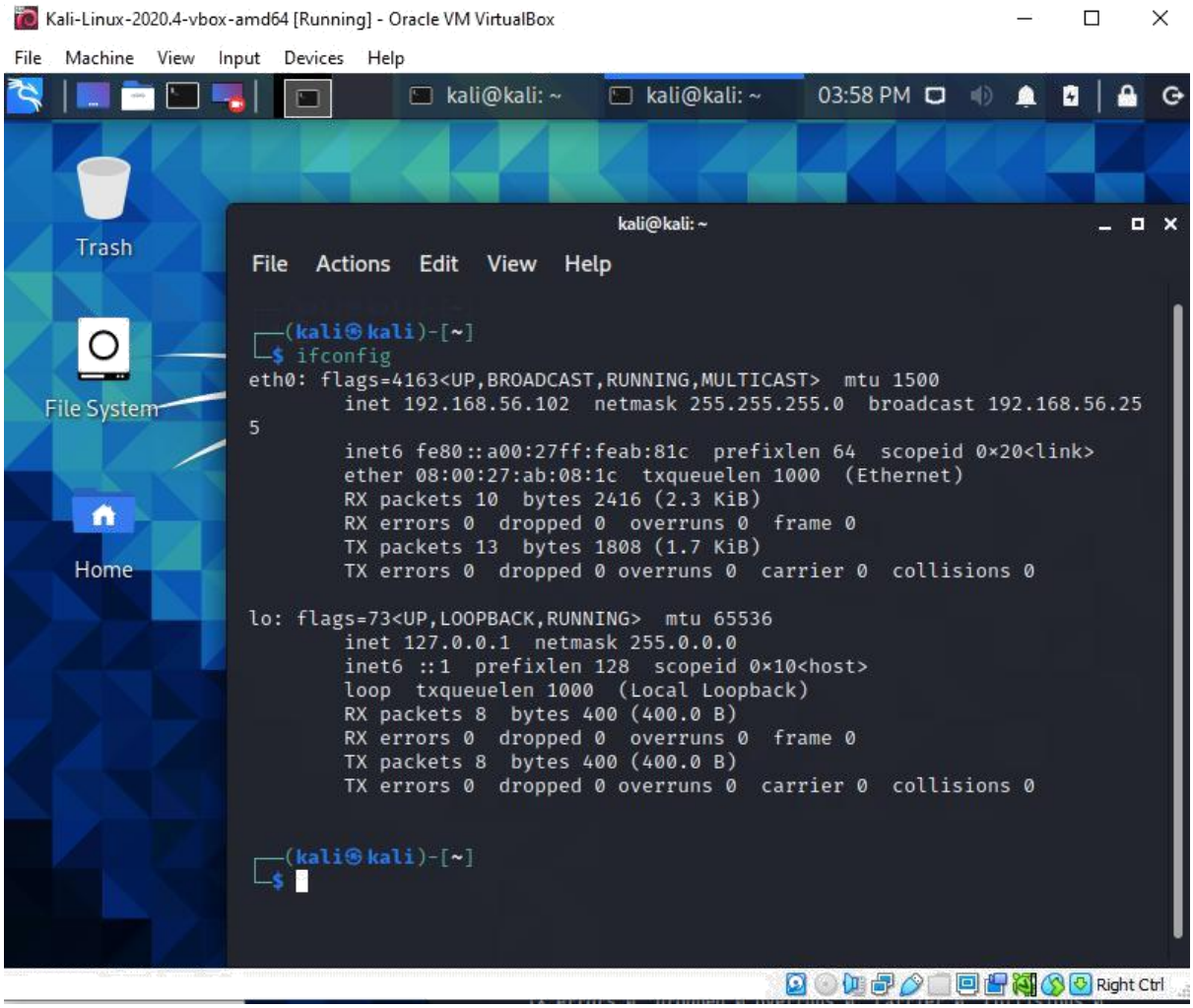
Network Scanning using nmap

- After installing the metasploitable 2 virtual machine, logged into the machine using metasploitable username/password as msfadmin/msfadmin





- Also installed another virtual machine i.e kali linux on virtual box.

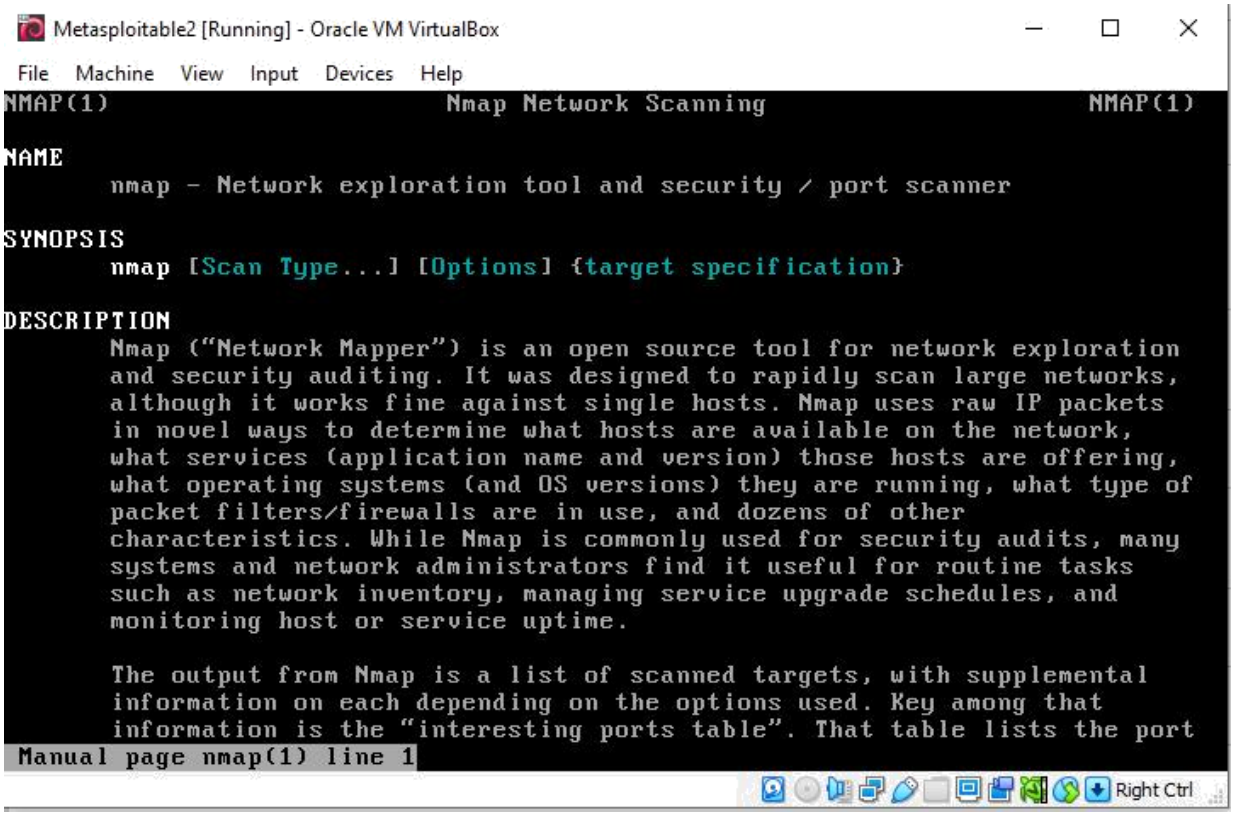


IP address of both machines:

- Kali linux: 192.168.56.102
- Metasploitable2: 192.168.56.103

Task 1: Getting started with nmap

1) **man nmap**



2) What do the following switches do?

- **-sn:** No port scan.
  This option tells Nmap not to do a port scan after host discovery, and only print out the available hosts that responded to the scan.

- **-PO:** IP Protocol Ping.
  This option sends IP packets with the specified protocol number set in their IP header.

- **-PS:** TCP SYN Ping.
  This option sends an empty TCP packet with the SYN flag set.

- **-PU:** UDP Ping.
  This option sends a UDP packet to the given ports.

- **-sO:** IP Protocol Scan.
  IP protocol scan allows you to determine which IP protocols (TCP, ICMP, IGMP, etc.) are supported by target machines.

- **-sV:** Service/Version detection**.**
  Probe open ports to determine service/version info.

- **-O:** Enable OS detection.

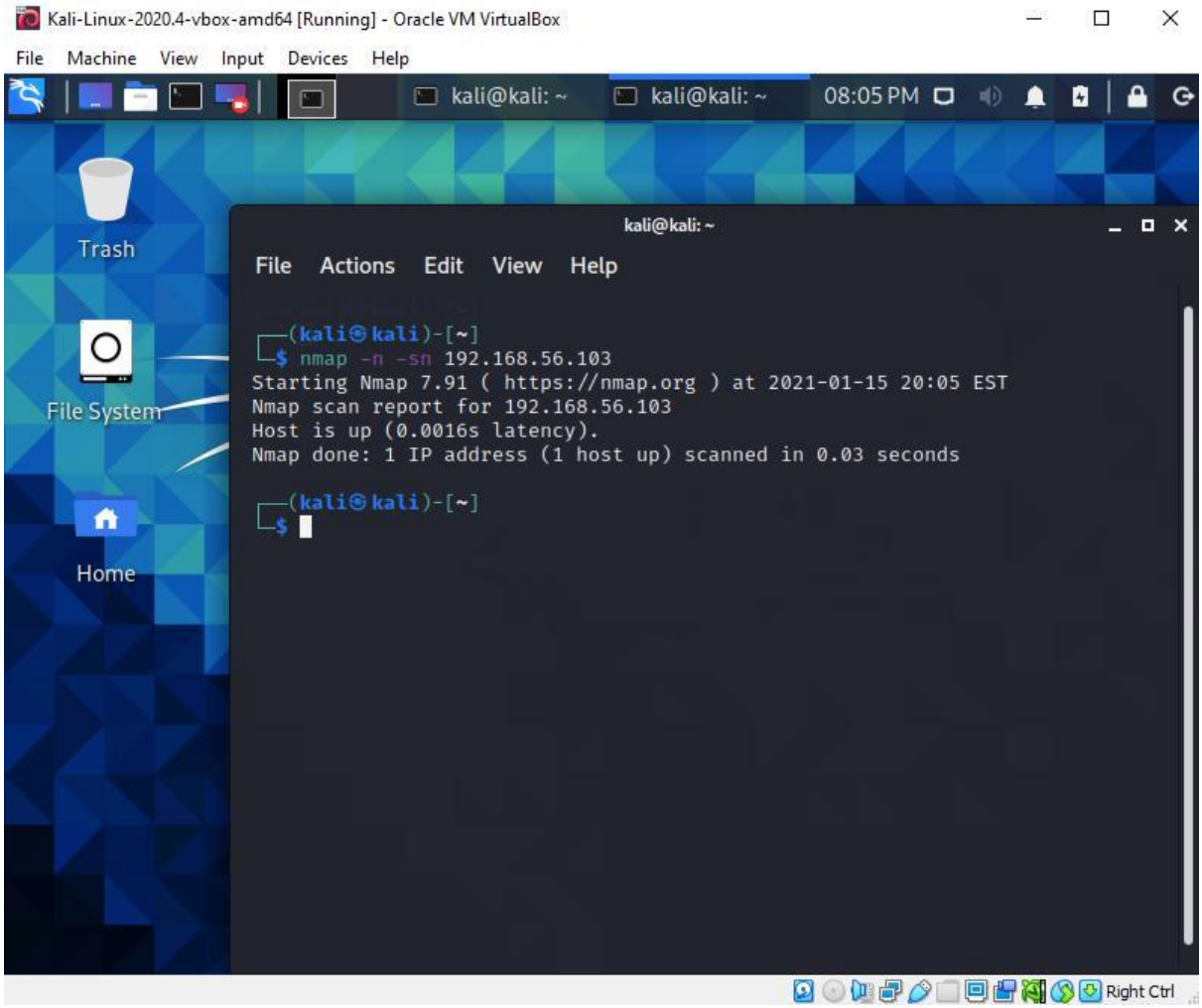
Task 2: Using nmap to conduct a reconnaissance of your network

1. **Use a broad ping scan to determine the hosts that are "up" on a portion of your lab network**

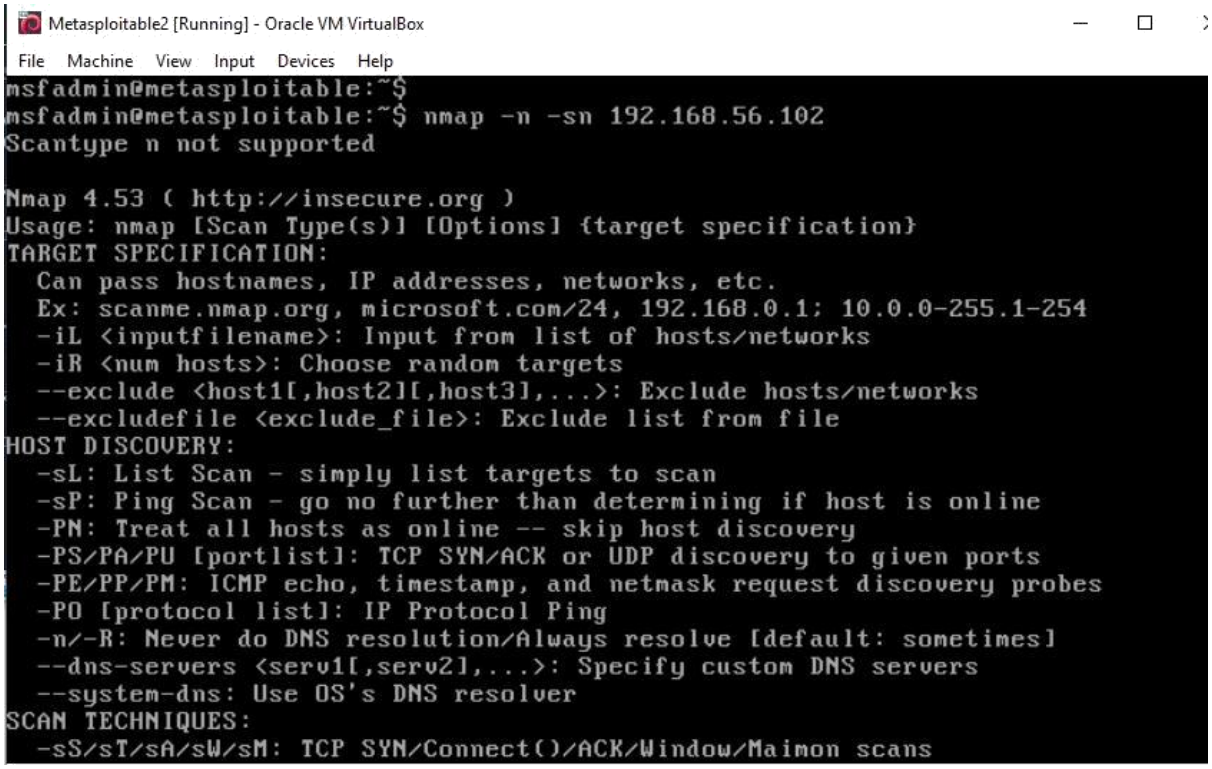
   nmap -n -sn IPaddress

   i) Record the results.

   a) Scanned 192.168.56.103 from kali linux machine.

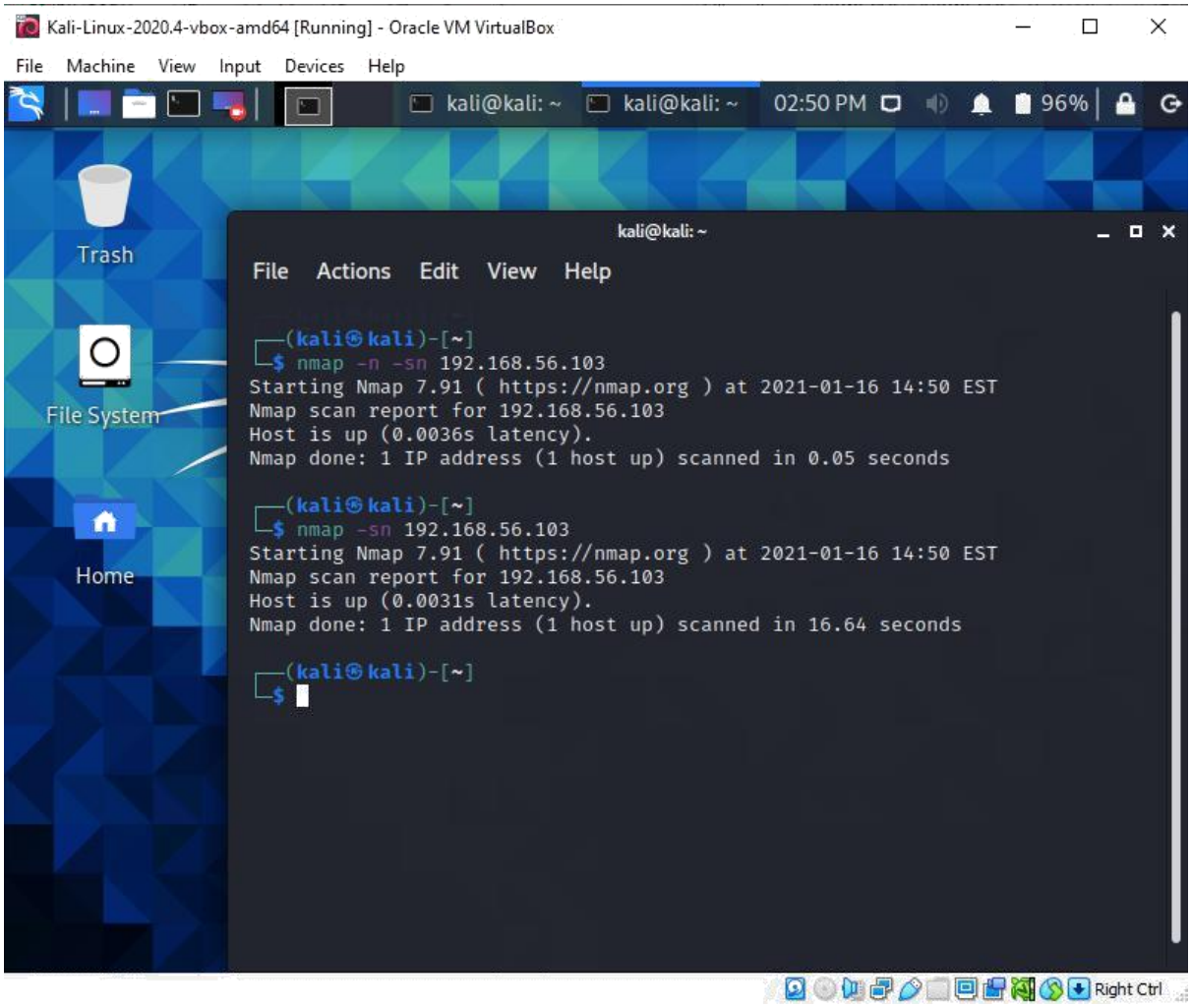


   b) When scanned 192.168.56.102 from kali linux machine, getting Scantype n not supported.



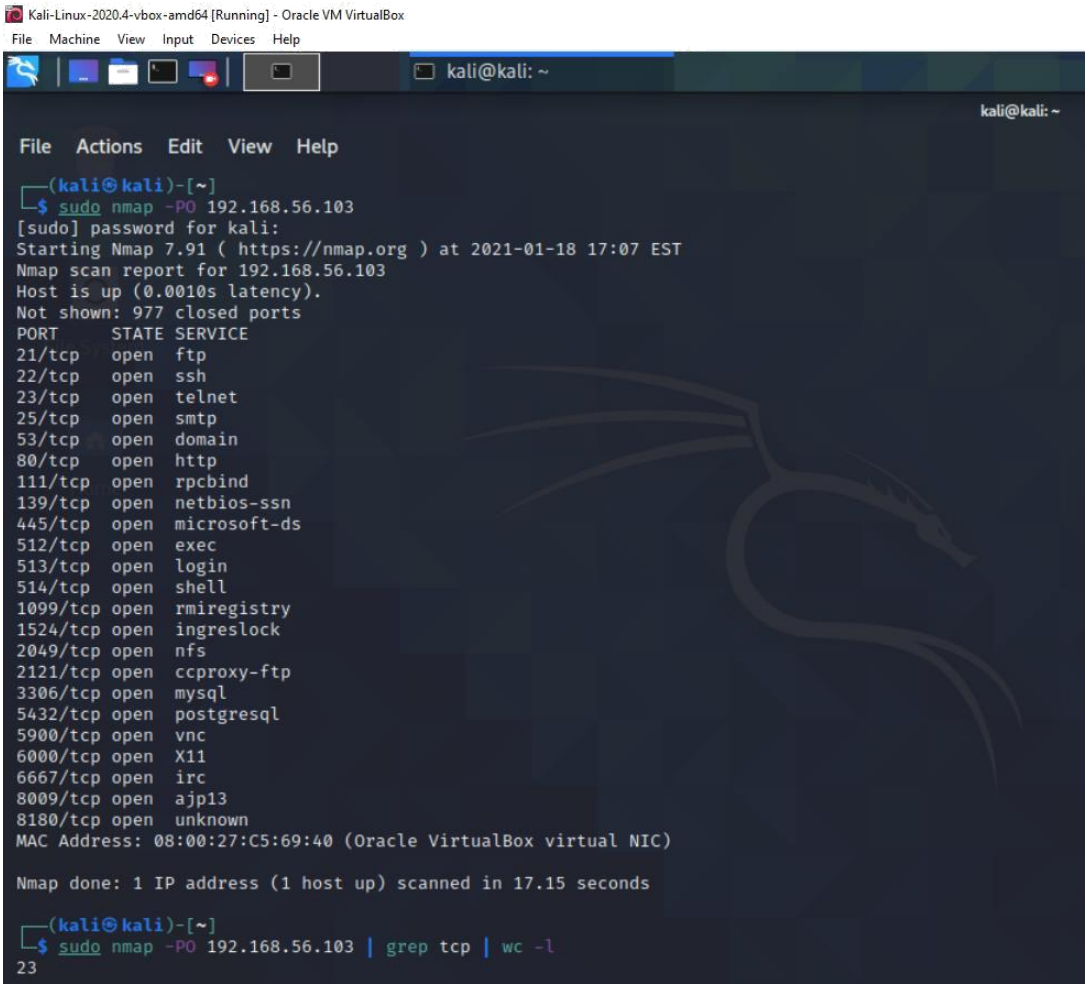
ii) **Why is the -n option used? What happens if you rerun this command without the -n option?**

The -n option is used when IP address never do DNS resolution or always resolve. The scanning of IP address took longer time after re-running this command without the -n option.



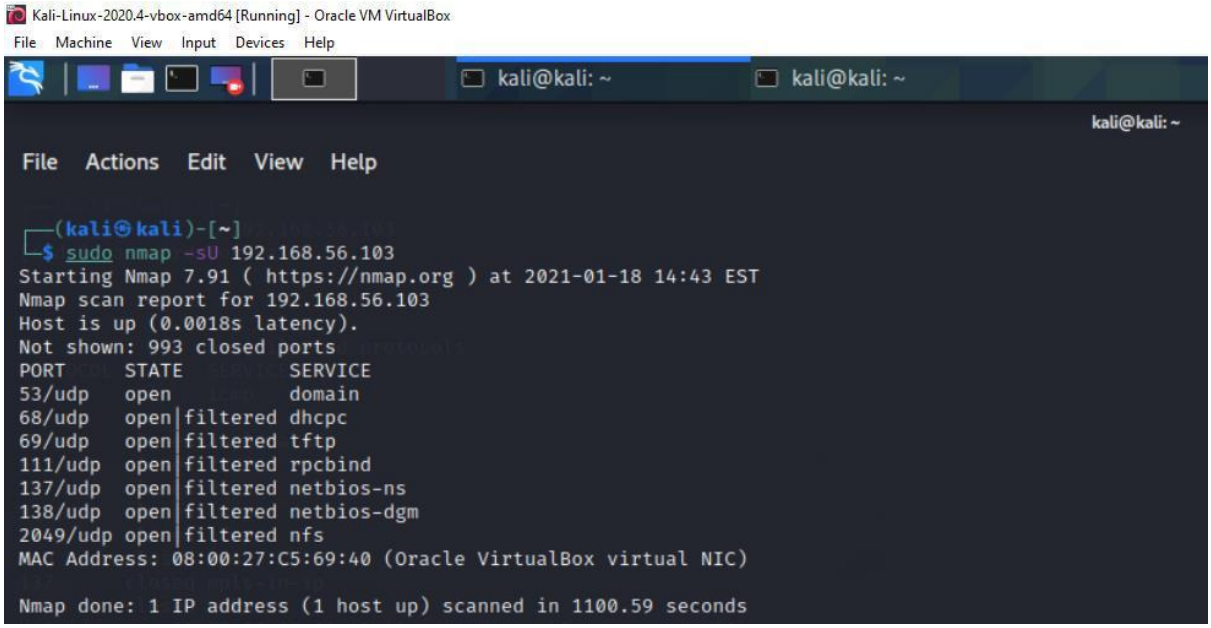
2. **Conduct an IP protocol ping (switch -PO / -PS / -PU) on the Common Network hosts. Note that for this scan "nmap needs to read raw responses off the wire"; you may need to use sudo to have sufficient privilege.**

i) **How many TCP ports are open on each?** 23 TCP ports are open on each.



ii) Are there any UDP ports open on any machine?

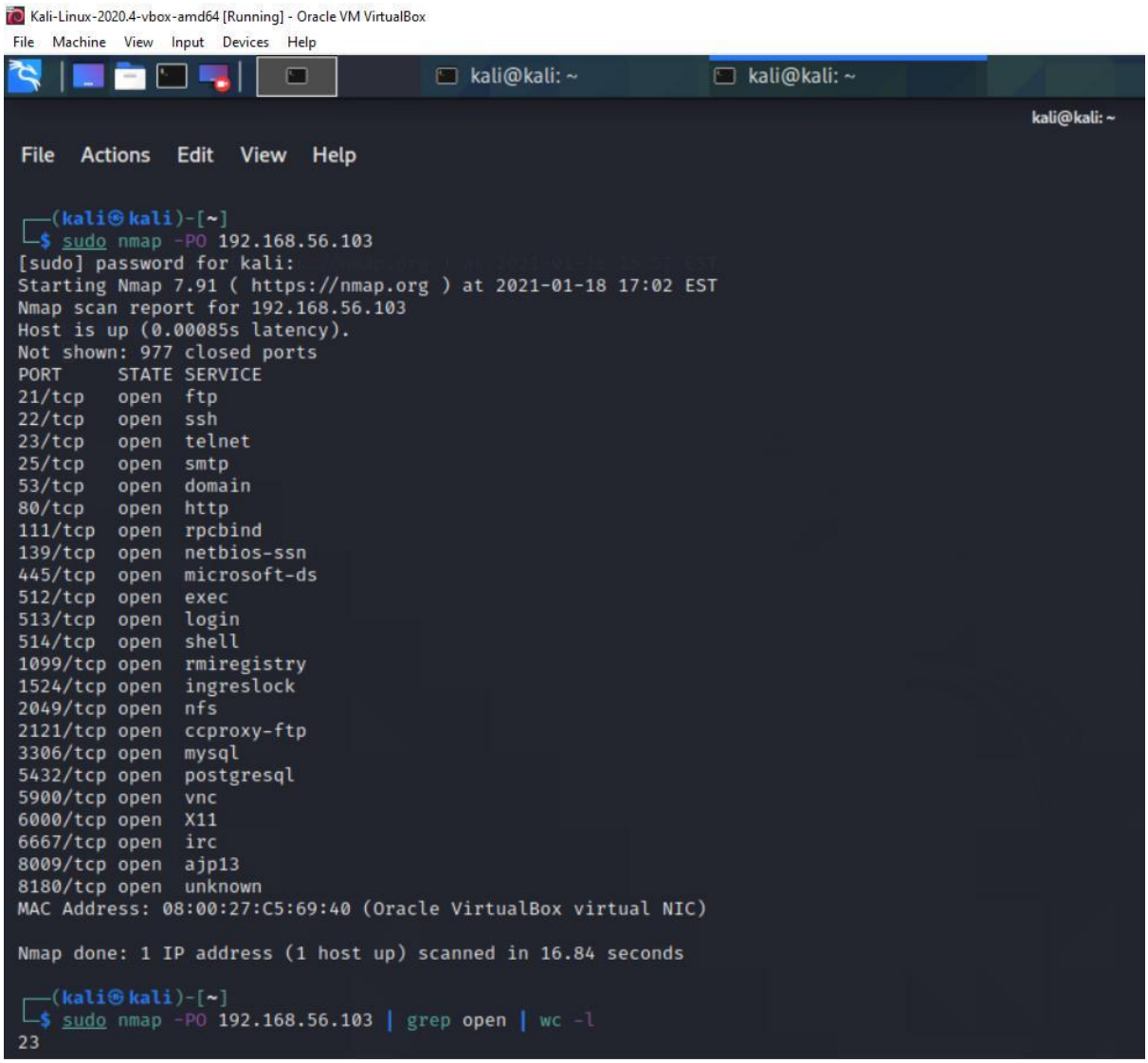
Yes, there are few UDP ports open on metasploitable2 machine. Refer below snapshot showing the opened UDP ports.



3. **Conduct an IP protocol ping on yourself.**

i) **How many ports are open?**

23 ports are open. Refer below snapshot:



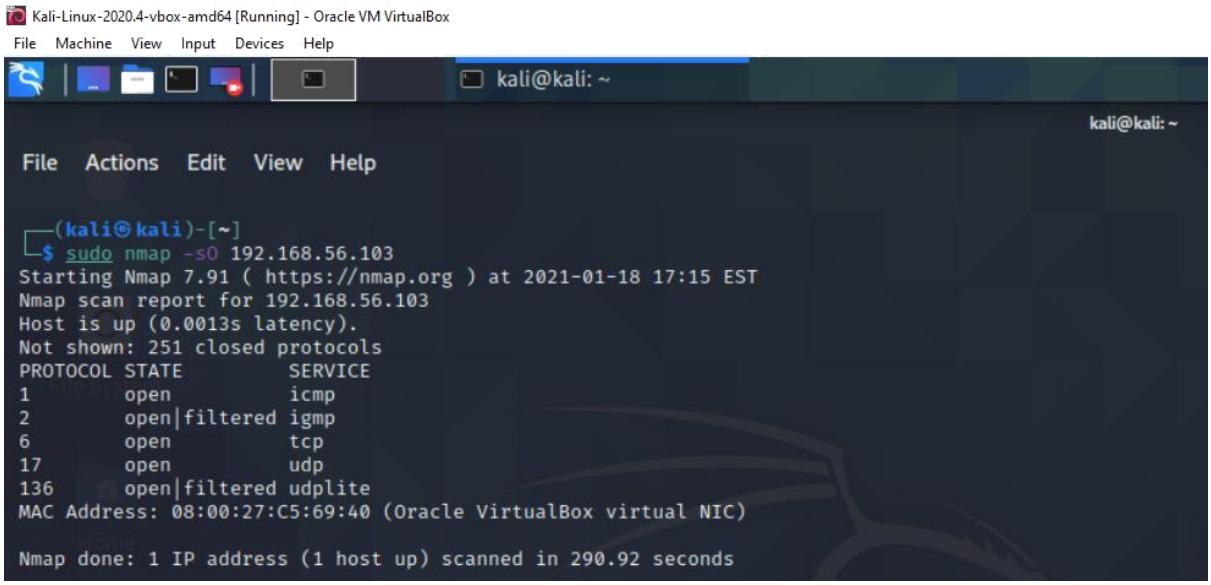
4. **Conduct an IP protocol scan (switch -sO) on target host; note that you may have to use sudo to have sufficient privilege for this scan. Be patient, this will take a while.**

i) **Are the results different than that attained with the IP protocol ping?**

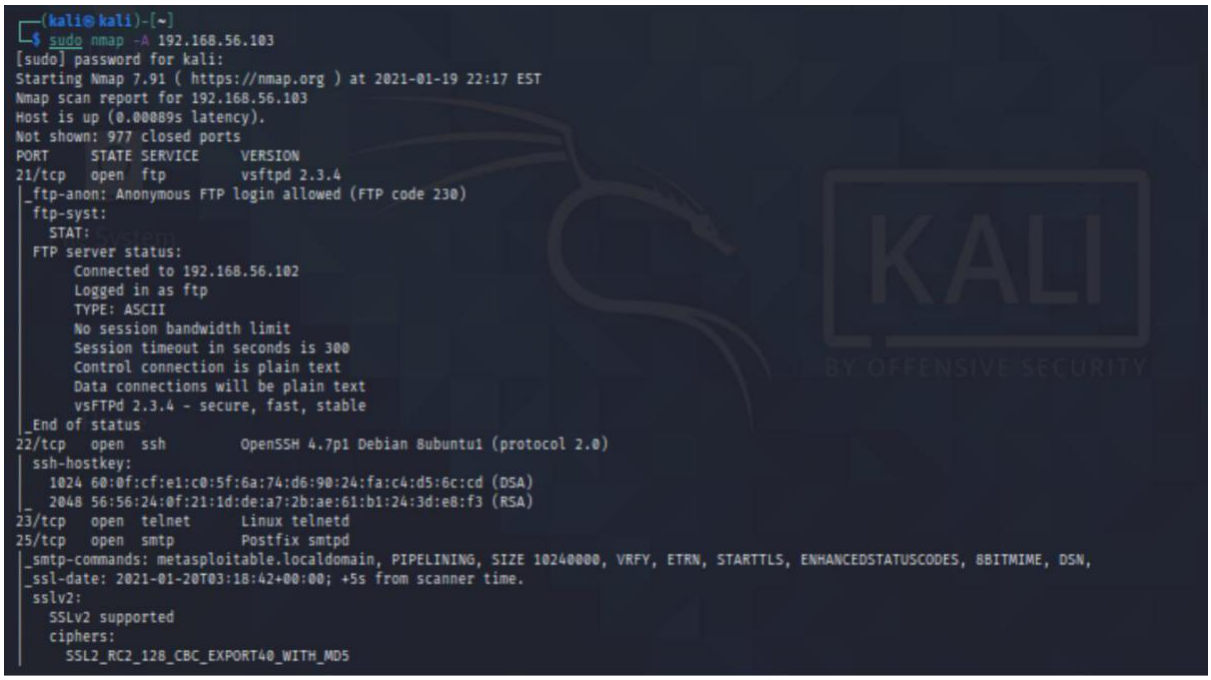
Explain. The results of IP protocol scan are different than that attained with the IP protocol ping.

IP protocol scan allows you to determine which IP protocols (TCP, ICMP, IGMP, etc.) are supported by target machines.

IP protocol ping sends IP packets with the specified protocol number set in their IP header.



5. **nmap is often capable of determining the operating system of a scanned host. {Hint: read the OS Detection section of the man pages and again note that you may need to use sudo to have sufficient privilege.}**
   Which OS is running on the host? "OS Fingerprinting"
   Linux OS is running on the host.



```
|      SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
|      SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
|      SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
|      SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
|_     SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5
53/tcp   open  domain      ISC BIND 9.4.2
| dns-nsid:
|_  bind.version: 9.4.2
80/tcp   open  http        Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
|_http-title: Metasploitable2 - Linux
111/tcp  open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version    port/proto  service
|   100000  2            111/tcp   rpcbind
|   100000  2            111/udp   rpcbind
|   100003  2,3,4       2049/tcp   nfs
|   100003  2,3,4       2049/udp   nfs
|   100005  1,2,3      51620/tcp   mountd
|   100005  1,2,3      58640/udp   mountd
|   100021  1,3,4      34093/udp   nlockmgr
|   100021  1,3,4      49169/tcp   nlockmgr
|   100024  1          41284/tcp   status
|_  100024  1          59365/udp   status
139/tcp  open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp  open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp  open  exec        netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp  open  login       OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp  open  shell       Netkit rshd
1099/tcp open  java-rmi    GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp open  bindshell   Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp open  nfs         2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp open  ftp         ProFTPD 1.3.1
```

```
3306/tcp open  mysql       MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
| mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
|   Version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
|   Thread ID: 9
|   Capabilities flags: 43564
|   Some Capabilities: Support41Auth, ConnectWithDatabase, LongColumnFlag, SupportsTransactions, SupportsCompression, SwitchToSSLAft
erHandshake, Speaks41ProtocolNew
|   Status: Autocommit
|_  Salt: !0kM}QYMVIL!Z(UT)iZd
5432/tcp open  postgresql  PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
|_ssl-date: 2021-01-20T03:18:42+00:00; +5s from scanner time.
5900/tcp open  vnc         VNC (protocol 3.3)
| vnc-info:
|   Protocol version: 3.3
|   Security types:
|_    VNC Authentication (2)
6000/tcp open  X11         (access denied)
6667/tcp open  irc         UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp open  ajp13       Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
|_ajp-methods: Failed to get a valid response for the OPTION request
8180/tcp open  http        Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
|_http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
|_http-server-header: Apache-Coyote/1.1
|_http-title: Apache Tomcat/5.5
MAC Address: 08:00:27:C5:69:40 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Hosts:  metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Host script results:
```

```
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h15m05s, deviation: 2h30m00s, median: 4s
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: METASPLOITABLE, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: <unknown> (unknown)
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
|   Computer name: metasploitable
|   NetBIOS computer name:
|   Domain name: localdomain
|   FQDN: metasploitable.localdomain
|_  System time: 2021-01-19T22:18:34-05:00
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: <blank>
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_  message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
|_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT     ADDRESS
1   0.89 ms 192.168.56.103

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 39.85 seconds
```

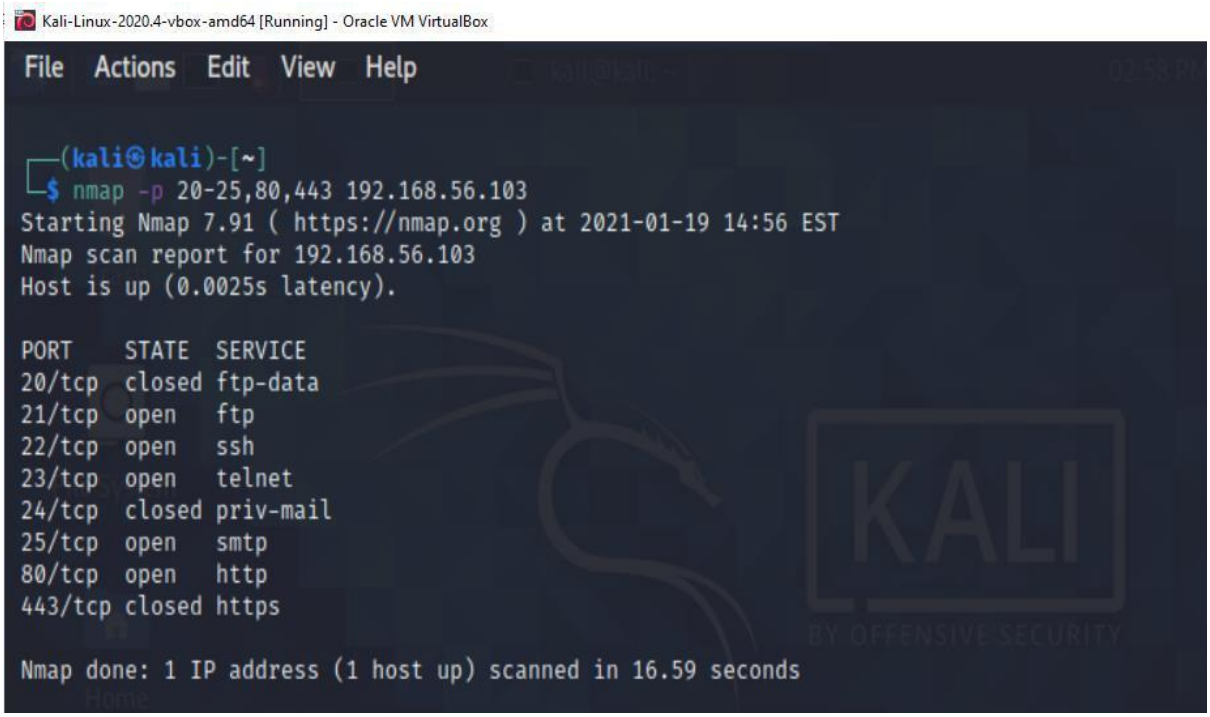
i. **What operating system does nmap think your Server VM is running?** Linux 2.6.X

ii. **What is its MAC address?**
Its MAC address is *08:00:27:C5:69:40*

iii. **What operating system does nmap think your Linux VM is running?**
Unix

6. **nmap is also often able to determine the version number of various services running as software applications**

i. **Investigate how to restrict the application scans to specific sets of port numbers, otherwise your scans may take a long time to complete.**
nmap -p 20-25,80,443 192.168.56.103 command the application (here 192.168.56.103) scans will be restrict to specific port numbers. Hence, instead of scanning all the ports, it will scan the ports ranging from 20 to 25, 80 and 443. Refer below snapshot:

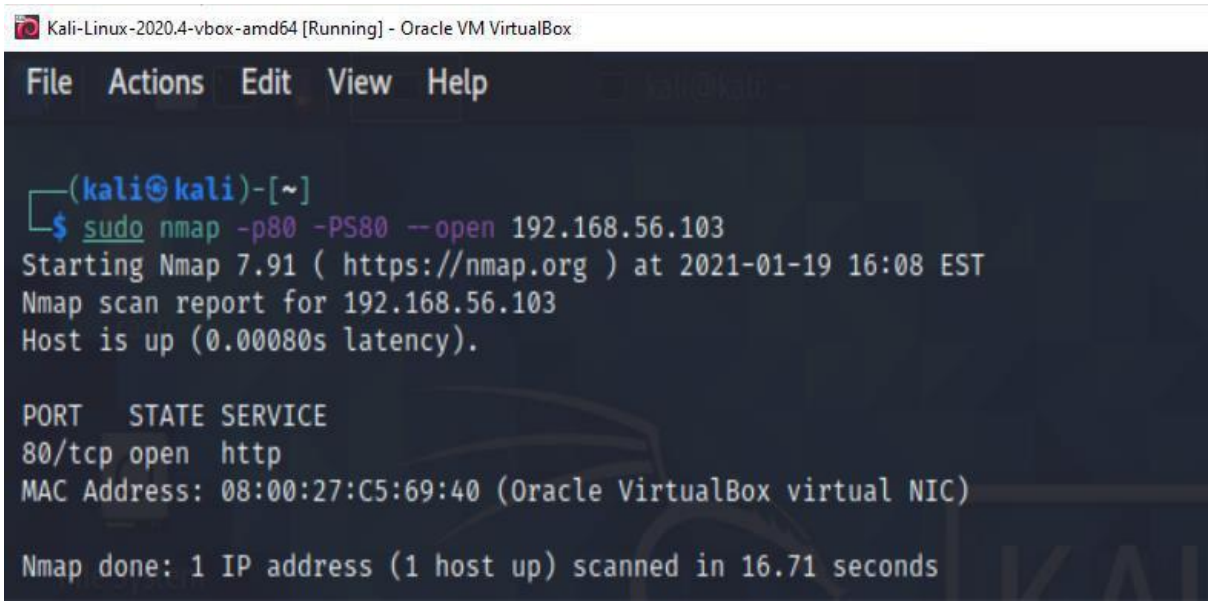


ii. **What version of ssh (or choose any other service) is running on your target host?** Version of ssh running on target host:
OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap -sV 192.168.56.103
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-01-19 15:00 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.103
Host is up (0.0030s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed ports
PORT     STATE SERVICE     VERSION
21/tcp   open  ftp         vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp   open  ssh         OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp   open  telnet      Linux telnetd
25/tcp   open  smtp        Postfix smtpd
53/tcp   open  domain      ISC BIND 9.4.2
```

iii. What web server is running on your target host?

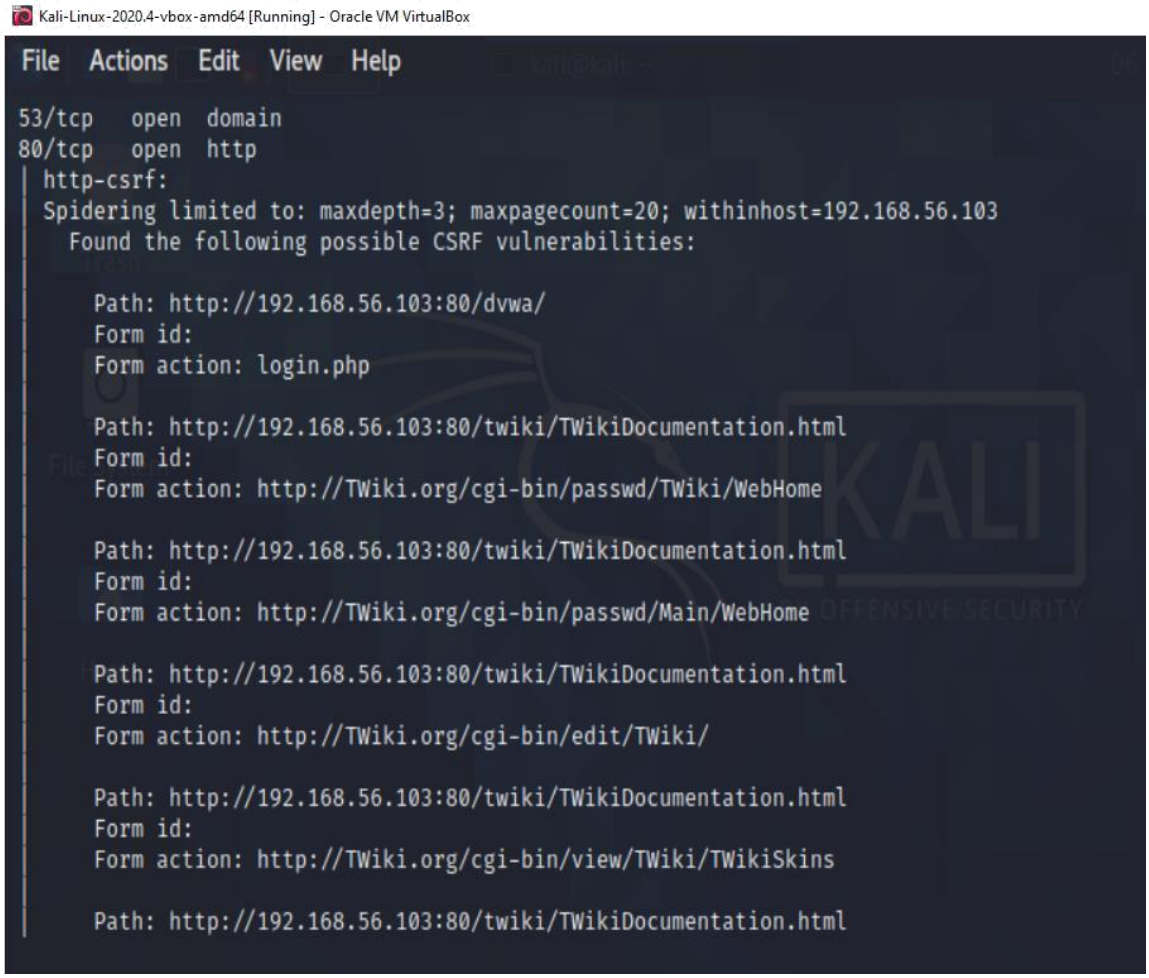
Apache HTTP web server is running on target host. Refer below snapshot:



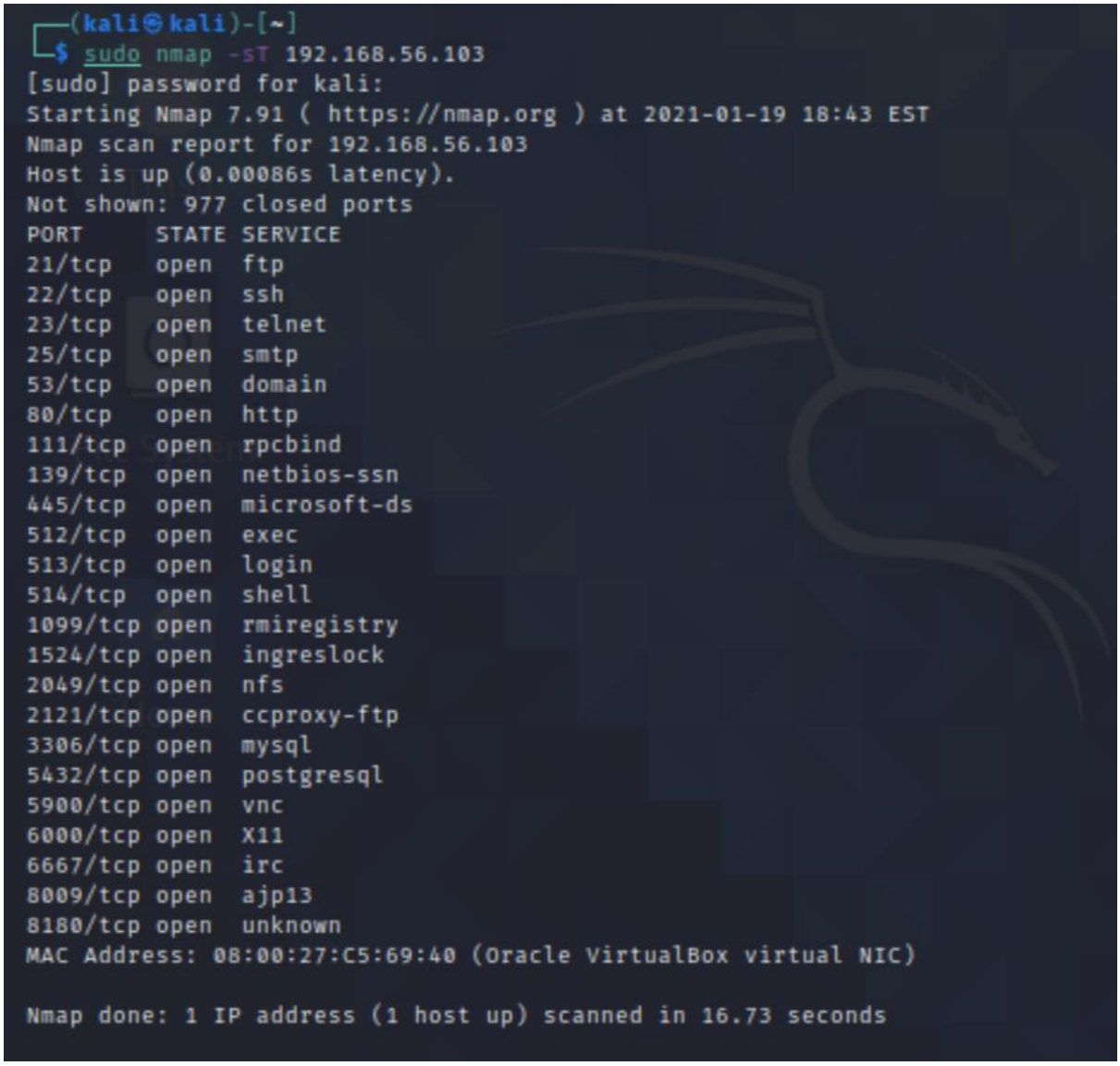
7. Test if any (vulnerable) services available? “Port Scanning”

Executed given command to verify any vulnerable service available or not. *sudo nmap -v --script vuln 192.168.56.103*

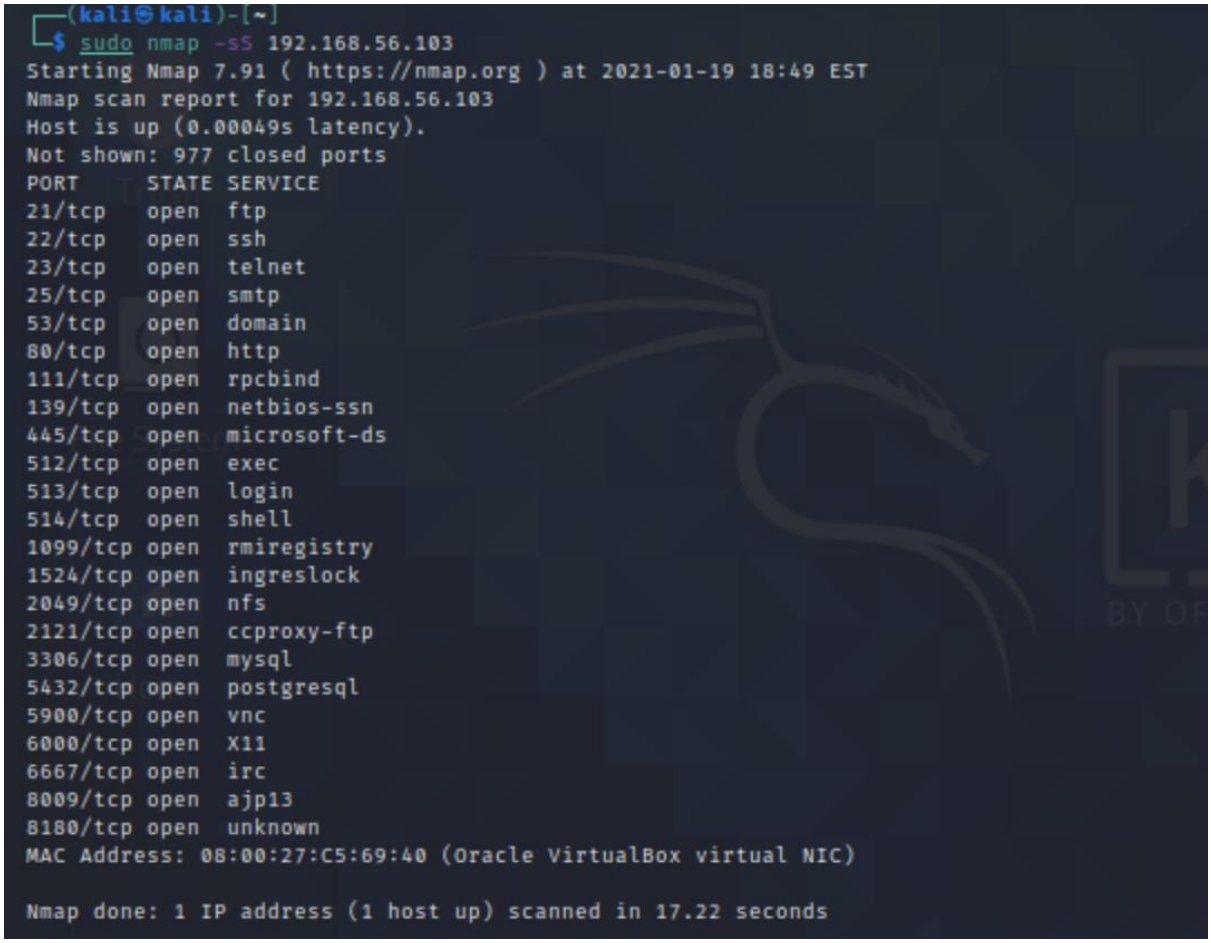
Found few vulnerable services available. Refer below snapshot:



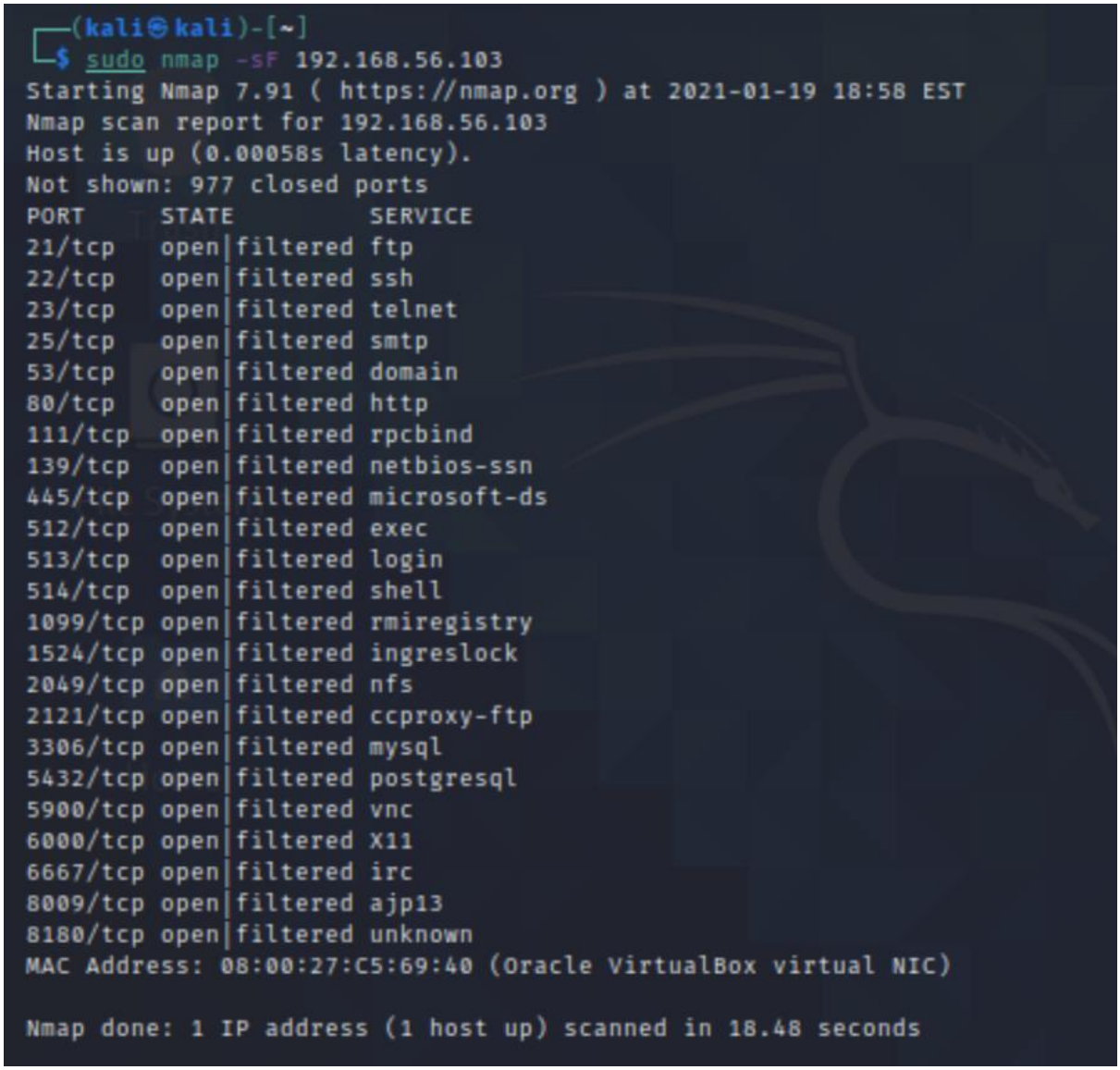
- **Different types of port scans are provided by Nmap: TCP connect, TCP SYN, Stealth FIN, Xmas Tree, and Null, as well as UDP scans. Demonstrate at least a few of these scans.**
    - **TCP connect:** TCP connect scan(-sT) is the default TCP scan type when SYN scan is not an option. This is the case when a user does not have raw packet privileges. Instead of writing raw packets as most other scan types do, Nmap asks the underlying operating system to establish a connection with the target machine and port by issuing the connect system call. This is the same high-level system call that web browsers, P2P clients, and most other network-enabled applications use to establish a connection.



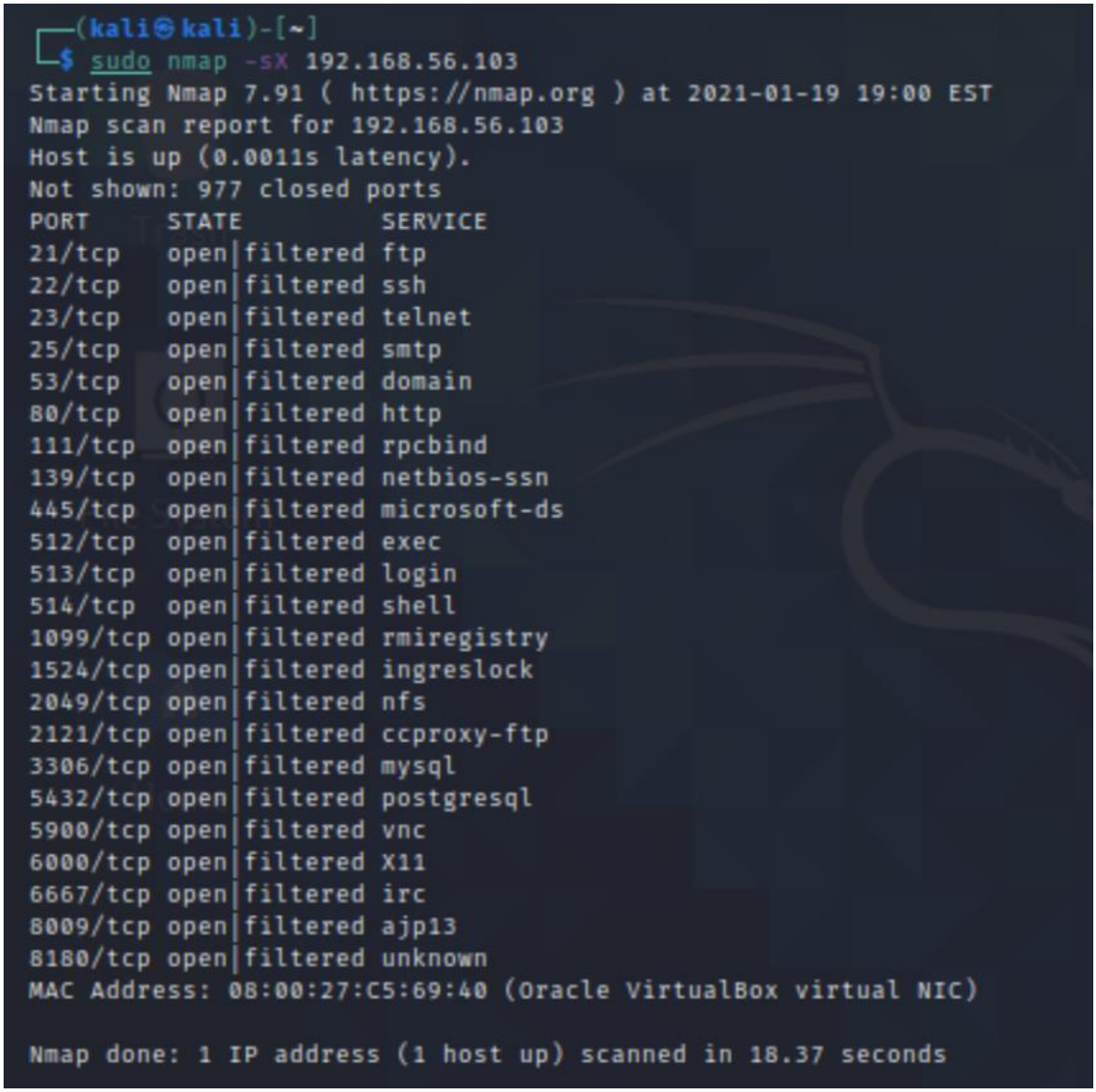
- **TCP SYN:** TCP SYN can be performed quickly, scanning thousands of ports per second on a fast network not hampered by restrictive firewalls. It is also relatively unobtrusive and stealthy since it never completes TCP connections. SYN scan works against any compliant TCP stack rather than depending on idiosyncrasies of specific platforms as Nmap's FIN/NULL/Xmas, Maimon and idle scans do.



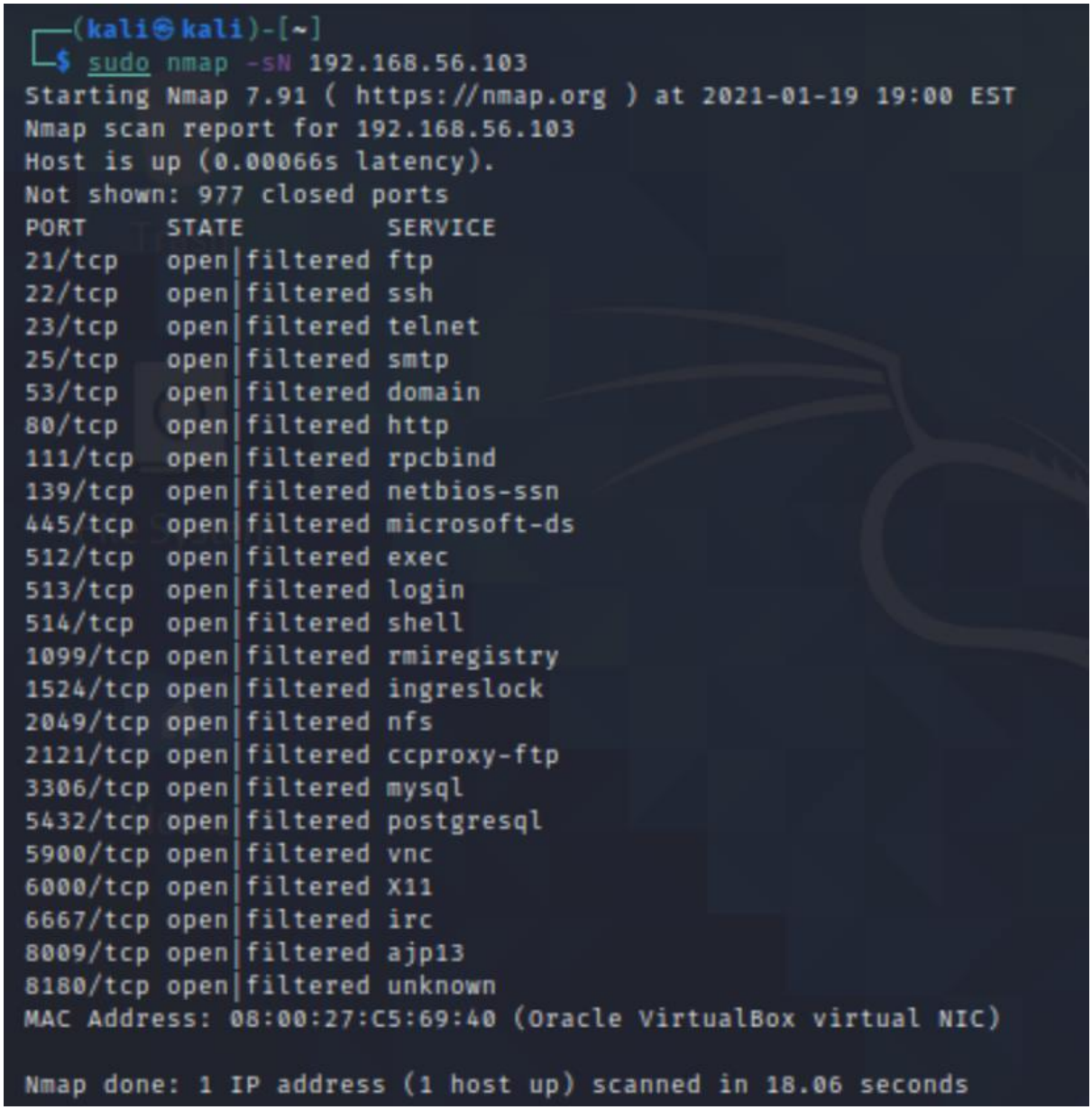
- **Stealth FIN:** Stealth FIN(-sF) sets just the TCP FIN bit.



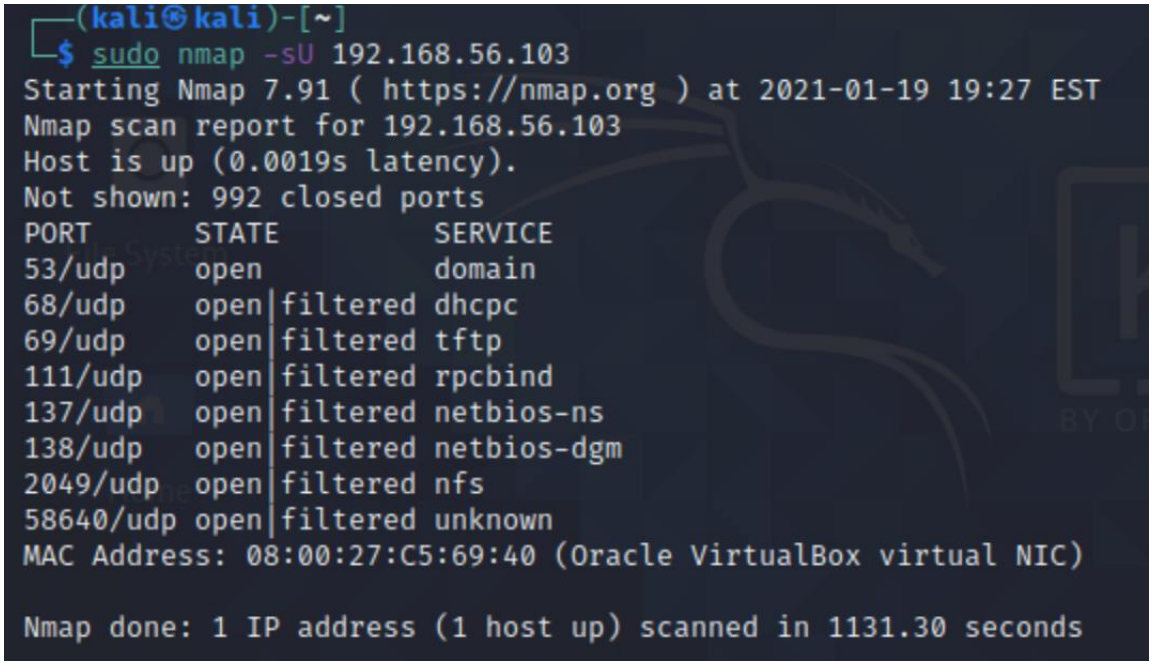
- **Xmas Tree:** Xmas tree(-sX) sets the FIN, PSH, and URG flags, lighting the packet up like a Christmas tree.



- **Null:** Null scan(-sN) does not set any bits (TCP flag header is 0)



- **UDP scans:** UDP scans(-sU) are slower than TCP scans. UDP scans work best when you send a specific payload to the target.



References:

https://nmap.org/book/scan-methods-connect-scan.html

https://www.varonis.com/blog/port-scanning-techniques