

## WEEK-1

### AIM:-

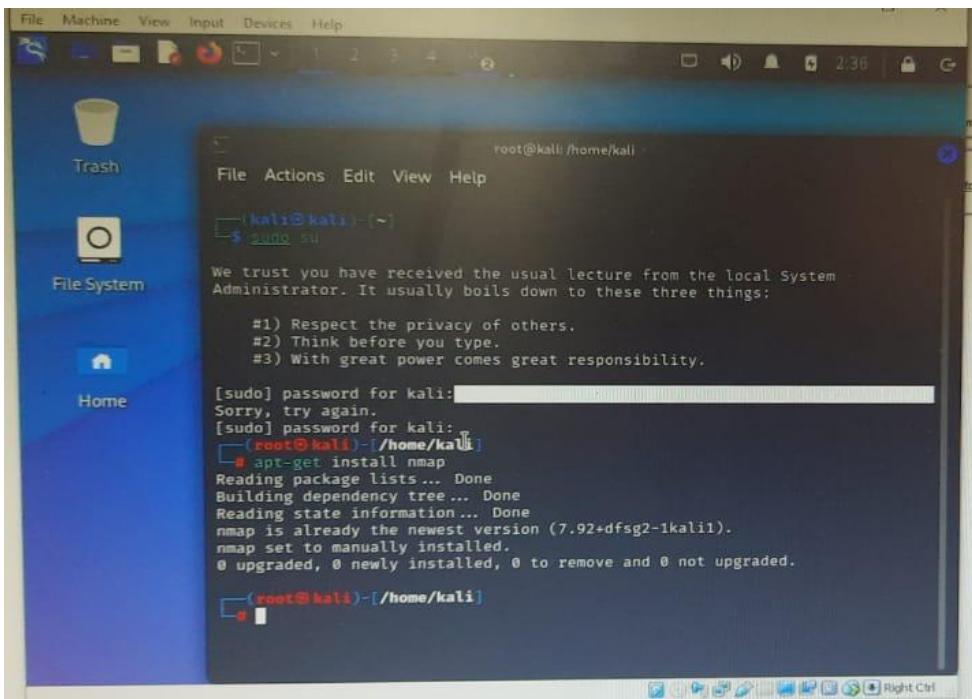
About nmap and tools introduction

### PROGRAM:-

Nmap is a network scanning tool that uses IP packets to identify all the devices connected to a network and to provide information on the services and operating systems they are running.

cmd: sudo su

apt-get install nmap



Scanning networks that you do not have permission to scan can get you in trouble with your internet service provider, the police, and possibly even the government. Don't go off scanning the FBI or Secret Service websites unless you

i want to get in trouble.

Aggressively scanning some systems may cause them to crash which can

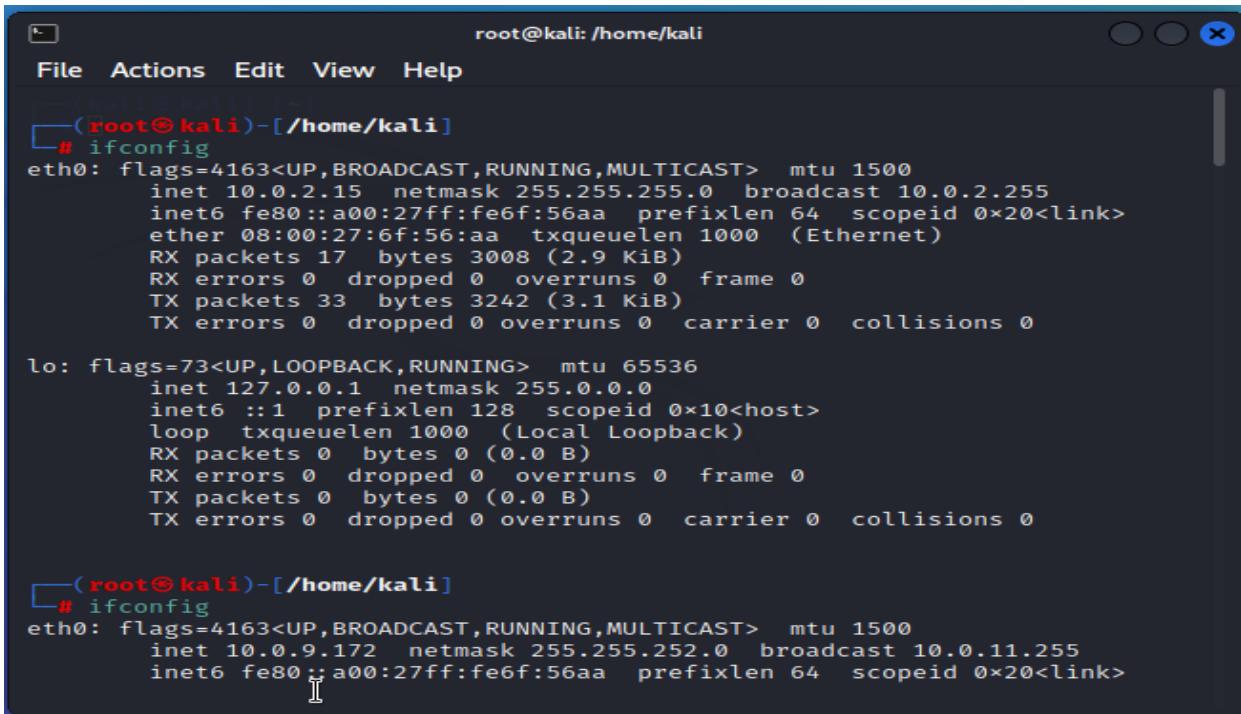
lead to undesirable results like system downtime and data loss. Always scan mission critical systems with caution.

## Host Scanning

Host scanning returns more detailed information on a particular host or a range of IP addresses. As mentioned above, you can perform a host scan using the following command:

```
# nmap -sp <target IP range>
```

cmd: if config



A terminal window titled "root@kali: /home/kali" showing the output of the "ifconfig" command. The window has a dark background and light-colored text. It displays two network interfaces: eth0 and lo. The eth0 interface is connected to a physical network, while the lo interface is a loopback interface. Both interfaces have their MAC addresses, IP addresses, subnet masks, broadcast addresses, and various statistics like RX/TX packets and errors.

```
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
[(root@kali)-[/home/kali]] # ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
                inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe6f:56aa prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
                    ether 08:00:27:6f:56:aa txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
                        RX packets 17 bytes 3008 (2.9 KiB)
                        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                        TX packets 33 bytes 3242 (3.1 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 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
                        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
                        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[(root@kali)-[/home/kali]] # ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 10.0.9.172 netmask 255.255.252.0 broadcast 10.0.11.255
                inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe6f:56aa prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
```

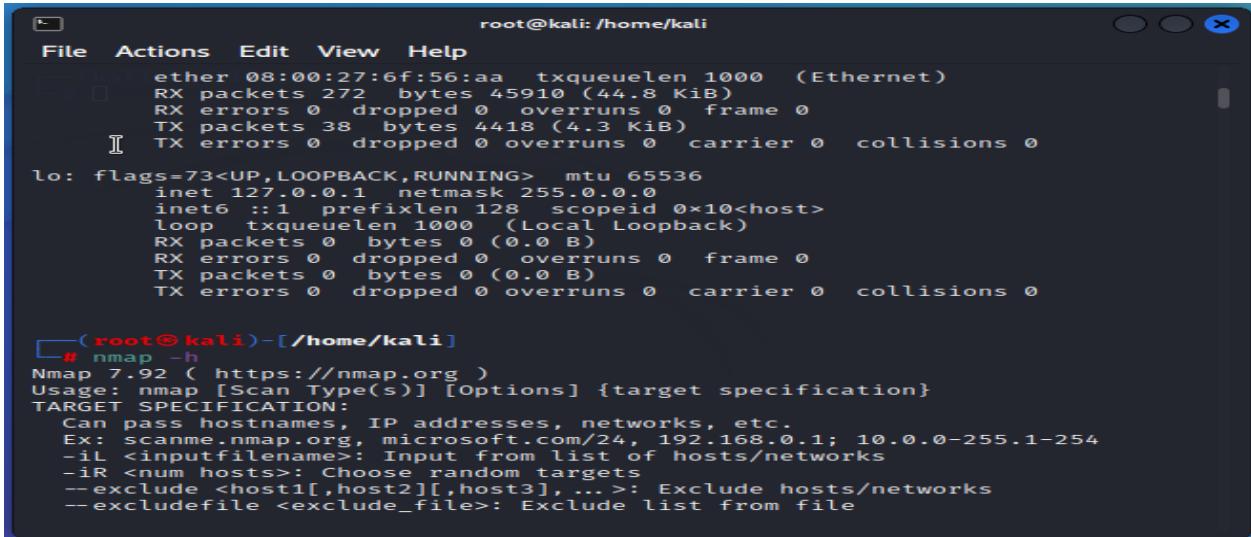
You can use the **ifconfig** command to assign an address to a network interface and to

configure or display the current network interface configuration information. The

**ifconfig** command must be used at system startup to define the network address of

each interface present on a system. After system startup, it can also be used to redefine an interfaces address and its other operating parameters.

cmd: nmap -h



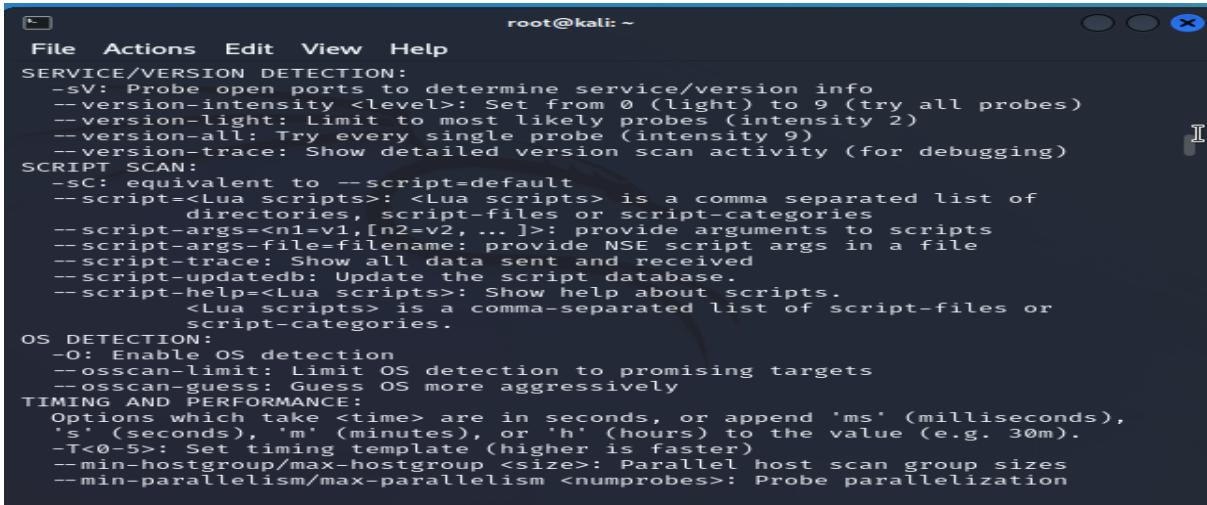
```
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
ether 08:00:27:6f:56:aa txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 272 bytes 45910 (44.8 KiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 38 bytes 4418 (4.3 KiB)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

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 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

└─(root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap -h
Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
  -iL <inputfilename>; Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>; Choose random targets
  --exclude <host1[,host2][,host3],...>; Exclude hosts/networks
  --excludefile <exclude_file>; Exclude list from file
```

The **ifconfig** function displays the current configuration for a network interface when no optional parameters are supplied.

If a protocol family is specified, **ifconfig** reports only the details specific to that protocol family.



```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
SERVICE/VERSION DETECTION:
  -sV: Probe open ports to determine service/version info
  --version-intensity <level>; Set from 0 (light) to 9 (try all probes)
  --version-light: Limit to most likely probes (intensity 2)
  --version-all: Try every single probe (intensity 9)
  --version-trace: Show detailed version scan activity (for debugging)
SCRIPT SCAN:
  -sC: equivalent to --script=default
  --script=<Lua scripts>; <Lua scripts> is a comma separated list of
    directories, script-files or script-categories
  --script-args=<n1=v1,[n2=v2, ... ]>; provide arguments to scripts
  --script-args-file=<filename>; provide NSE script args in a file
  --script-trace: Show all data sent and received
  --script-updatedb: Update the script database.
  --script-help=<Lua scripts>; Show help about scripts.
    <Lua scripts> is a comma-separated list of script-files or
    script-categories.
OS DETECTION:
  -O: Enable OS detection
  --osscan-limit: Limit OS detection to promising targets
  --osscan-guess: Guess OS more aggressively
TIMING AND PERFORMANCE:
  Options which take <ttime> are in seconds, or append 'ms' (milliseconds),
  's' (seconds), 'm' (minutes), or 'h' (hours) to the value (e.g. 30m).
  -T<0-5>; Set timing template (higher is faster)
  --min-hostgroup/max-hostgroup <size>; Parallel host scan group sizes
  --min-parallelism/max-parallelism <numprobes>; Probe parallelization
```

## Syntaxes

```
ifconfig interface [ addressfamily [ address [ destinationaddress ] ] [ parameters... ] ]
```

```
ifconfig interface [ protocolfamily ] interface protocolfamily
```

```
ifconfig -a [ -l ][ -d ][ -u ] [ protocolfamily ]
```

```
ifconfig interface [ tcp_low_rto rto | -tcp_low_rto ]
```

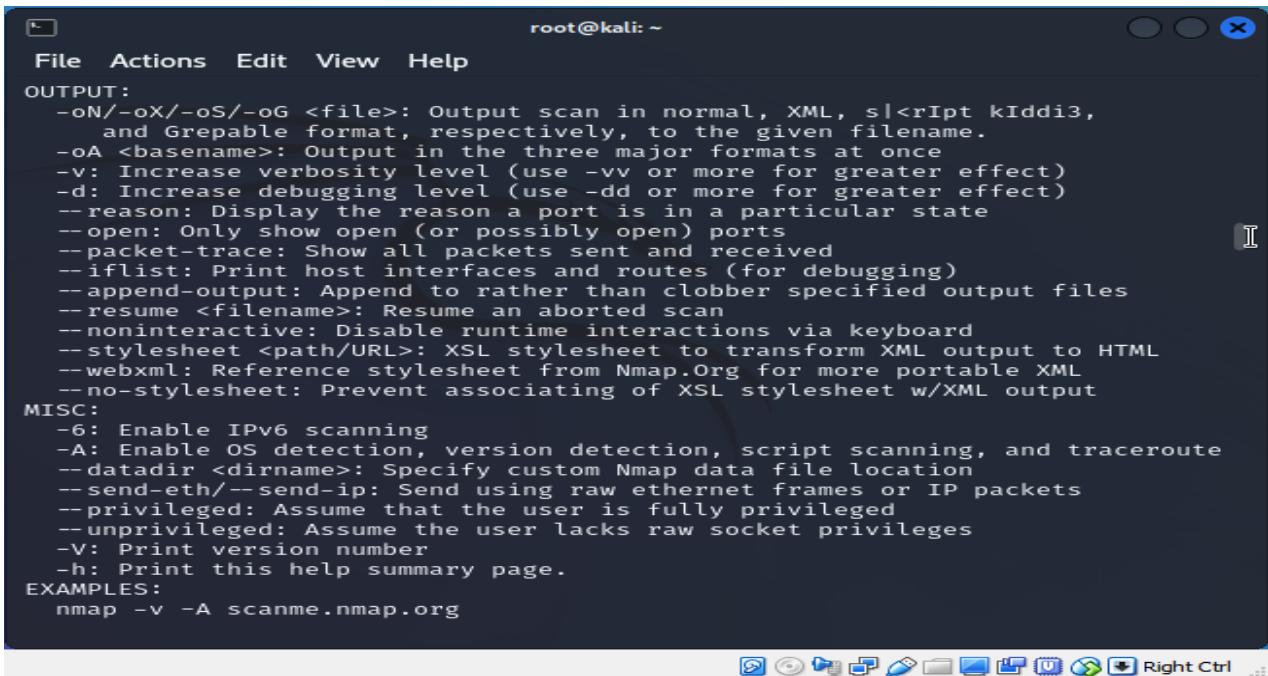
Configures or displays network interface parameters for a network by using TCP/IP.

## Ping Scanning

Ping scan returns information on every active IP on your network. You can execute a

ping scan using this command:

```
# nmap -sp 192.100.1.1/24
```



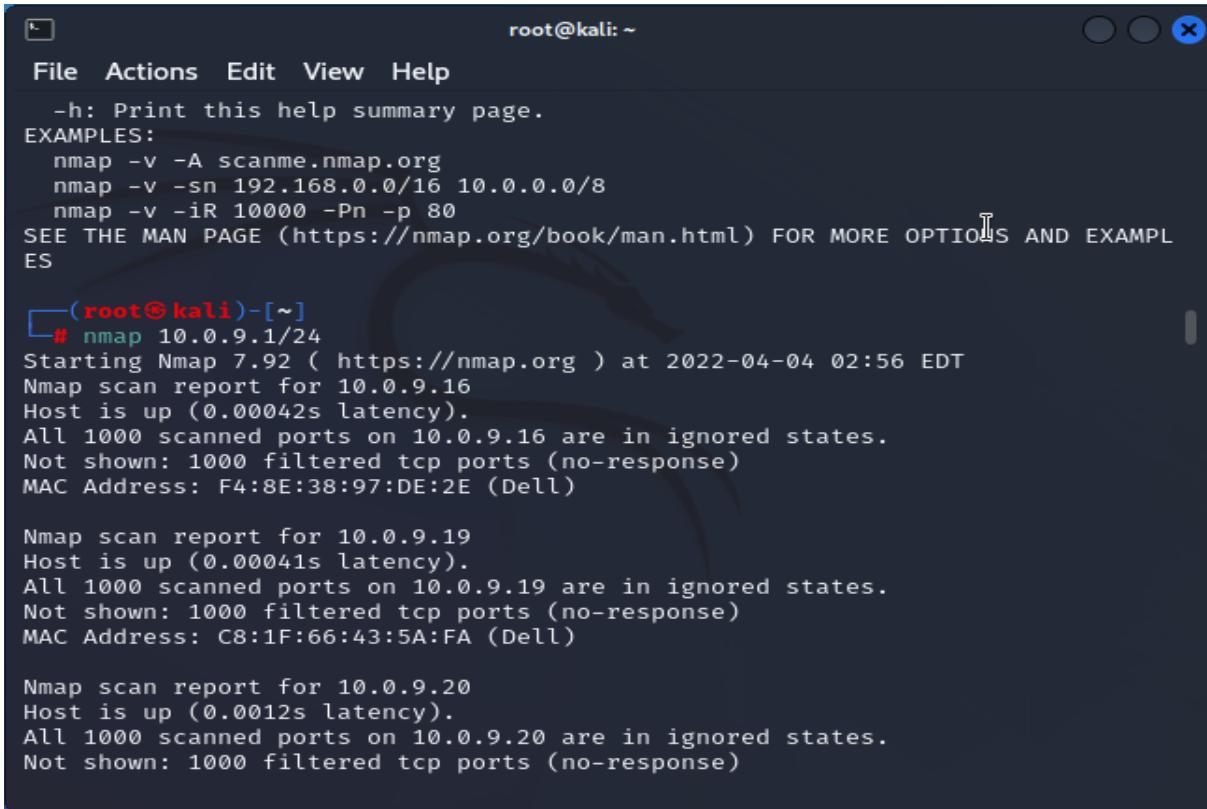
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~' with the Nmap help command output. The output is organized into sections: OUTPUT, MISC, and EXAMPLES. The OUTPUT section lists various options for output formats and file handling. The MISC section includes options for IPv6 scanning, OS detection, and packet types. The EXAMPLES section shows a single command: 'nmap -v -A scanme.nmap.org'. The terminal has a standard Xfce window title bar with icons for minimize, maximize, and close.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: ~
OUTPUT:
-oN/-oX/-oS/-oG <file>: Output scan in normal, XML, s|<rIpt kIddi3,
    and Grepable format, respectively, to the given filename.
-oA <basename>: Output in the three major formats at once
-v: Increase verbosity level (use -vv or more for greater effect)
-d: Increase debugging level (use -dd or more for greater effect)
--reason: Display the reason a port is in a particular state
--open: Only show open (or possibly open) ports
--packet-trace: Show all packets sent and received
--iflist: Print host interfaces and routes (for debugging)
--append-output: Append to rather than clobber specified output files
--resume <filename>: Resume an aborted scan
--noninteractive: Disable runtime interactions via keyboard
--stylesheet <path/URL>: XSL stylesheet to transform XML output to HTML
--webxml: Reference stylesheet from Nmap.Org for more portable XML
--no-stylesheet: Prevent associating of XSL stylesheet w/XML output
MISC:
-6: Enable IPv6 scanning
-A: Enable OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute
--datadir <dirname>: Specify custom Nmap data file location
--send-eth/--send-ip: Send using raw ethernet frames or IP packets
--privileged: Assume that the user is fully privileged
--unprivileged: Assume the user lacks raw socket privileges
-V: Print version number
-h: Print this help summary page.
EXAMPLES:
nmap -v -A scanme.nmap.org
```

## Scan an Entire Subnet

Nmap can be used to scan an entire subnet using CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) notation.

cmd: nmap 10.0.9.1/24



```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
-h: Print this help summary page.
EXAMPLES:
nmap -v -A scanme.nmap.org
nmap -v -sn 192.168.0.0/16 10.0.0.0/8
nmap -v -iR 10000 -Pn -p 80
SEE THE MAN PAGE (https://nmap.org/book/man.html) FOR MORE OPTIONS AND EXAMPLES

[root@kali] ~]
# nmap 10.0.9.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-04 02:56 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.16
Host is up (0.00042s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.16 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: F4:8E:38:97:DE:2E (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.19
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.19 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:43:5A:FA (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.20
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.20 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
```

nmap --top-ports 20 192.168.1.106

Replace the “20” with the number of ports to scan, and Nmap quickly scans that many ports. It returns a concise output that details the status of the most common ports, and this lets you quickly see whether you have any unnecessarily open ports.

OS scanning is one of the most powerful features of Nmap. When using this type of scan, Nmap sends TCP and UDP packets to a particular port, and then analyze its response. It compares this response to a database of 2600 operating

systems, and return information on the OS (and version) of a host.

To run an OS scan, use the following command:

```
# nmap -O <target IP>
```

cmd: nmap 10.0.9.1/24

```
[root@kali]# nmap 10.0.9.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-04 02:56 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.16
Host is up (0.00036s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.16 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: F4:8E:38:97:DE:2E (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.19
Host is up (0.00063s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.19 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:43:5A:FA (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.20
Host is up (0.00081s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.20 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:43:52:81 (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.29
Host is up (0.0014s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.29 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:43:54:F8 (Dell)
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.30
Host is up (0.00066s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp    open  msrpc
443/tcp    open  https
902/tcp    open  iss-realsecure
912/tcp    open  apex-mesh
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:43:53:43 (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.31
Host is up (0.00043s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.31 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:43:4F:02 (Dell)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.32
Host is up (0.00060s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
7070/tcp  open  realserver
MAC Address: 3C:EC:EF:5E:AC:51 (Super Micro Computer)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.33
Host is up (0.00087s latency).
```

Nmap has the capability of scanning multiple hosts simultaneously. This feature comes in real handy when you are managing vast network infrastructure.

cmd: nmap 10.0.9.1/24

```
22/tcp  open  ssh
80/tcp  open  http
111/tcp open  rpcbind
139/tcp open  netbios-ssn
443/tcp open  https
445/tcp open  microsoft-ds
900/tcp open  omginitialrefs
2049/tcp open  nfs
5357/tcp open  wsdapi
6000/tcp open  X11
8080/tcp open  http-proxy
9000/tcp open  cslistener
9001/tcp open  tor-orport
MAC Address: 94:57:A5:C4:CF:07 (Hewlett Packard)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.100
Host is up (0.00075s latency).
Not shown: 990 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3306/tcp  open  mysql
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
49152/tcp open  unknown
49153/tcp open  unknown
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.111
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 992 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
465/tcp   open  smtps
995/tcp   open  pop3s
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5357/tcp  open  wsdapi
7070/tcp  open  realserver
MAC Address: C8:D3:FF:A7:8F:D2 (Hewlett Packard)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.115
Host is up (0.00067s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.115 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: B0:4E:26:14:5F:0D (Tp-link Technologies)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.123
Host is up (0.00069s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 96:57:A5:07:58:EA (Unknown)
```

Write all the IP addresses in a single row to scan all of the hosts at the same time.> nmap 192.164.1.1 192.164.0.2 192.164.0.2

```
Host is up (0.0014s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.163 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:1F:DF:E1 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.164
Host is up (0.0010s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.164 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:1B:32:47 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.165
Host is up (0.00095s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.165 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:12:CF:B1 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.166
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.166 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:7E:4D:E9 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.167
Host is up (0.00089s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.167 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
```



```
Host is up (0.00098s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.168 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E6:A0:53 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.169
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.169 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:96:54:53 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.170
Host is up (0.00080s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.170 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E1:0B:40 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.171
Host is up (0.00088s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.171 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:BE:18:F9 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.172
Host is up (0.00076s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.172 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
```



Use the asterisk (\*) to scan all of the subnets at once.> nmap 192.164.1.\*

cmd: nmap 10.0.9.1/24

```
MAC Address: 08:00:27:31:F5:04 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.199
Host is up (0.00065s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
17988/tcp open  unknown
MAC Address: 94:57:A5:C4:CF:05 (Hewlett Packard)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.255
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.255 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:2E:BF:B1 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap scan report for 10.0.9.173
Host is up (0.0000040s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.9.173 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (48 hosts up) scanned in 940.47 seconds
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# █
```

AIM:-

About nmap tools commands

cmd: sudo su

ifconfig

apt-get install nmap

nmap 10.0.9.1

nmap 10..8.41

```
File Actions Edit View Help
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
[(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]]# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.9.172 netmask 255.255.252.0 broadcast 10.0.11.255
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe6f:56aa prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 08:00:27:6f:56:aa txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 75808 bytes 4599329 (4.3 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 7 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 1051 bytes 63837 (62.3 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 1 bytes 95 (95.0 B)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 1 bytes 95 (95.0 B)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]]# apt-get install nmap
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
nmap is already the newest version (7.92+dfsg2-1kali1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

[(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]]# apt-get install nmap
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
nmap is already the newest version (7.92+dfsg2-1kali1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

[(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]]# nmap 10.0.9.1
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 01:50 EDT
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 1.47 seconds

[(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]]# nmap 10.0.8.41
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:01 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.8.41
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp   open  msrpc
```

## Don't Ping

By default, before Nmap attempts to scan a system for open ports it will first ping the target to see if it is online. This feature helps save time when scanning as it causes targets that do not respond to be skipped.

In the above example the specified target is not scanned as it does not respond to Nmap's pings. The **-PN** option instructs Nmap to skip the default discovery check and perform a complete port scan on the target. This is useful when scanning hosts that are protected by a firewall that blocks ping probes.

## Ping Only Scan

The **-sP** option is used to perform a simple ping of the specified host.

When scanning a local network, you can execute Nmap with root privileges for additional ping functionality. When doing this, the **-sP** option will perform an ARP ping and return the MAC addresses of the discovered system(s).

Nmap supports several ping scanning techniques using different protocols. For example, the default ping scan command with no arguments (`nmap -sn <target>`) as a privileged user internally executes the `-PS443 -PA80 -PE -PP` options corresponding to TCP SYN to port 443, TCP ACK to port 80, and ICMP echo and timestamps requests.

`-sL` (List Scan), `-Pn` (No ping), `-PA <port list>` (TCP ACK Ping)

`-sn` (No port scan), `-PS <port list>` (TCP SYN Ping), `-PU <port list>` (UDP Ping)

cmd: `nmap -Pn 10.0.8.41`

`nmap -sP 192.168.56.1/24`

```
File Actions Edit View Help
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp    open  msrpc
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 40:B0:34:F5:39:27 (Hewlett Packard)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.56 seconds

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap -Pn 10.0.8.41
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:02 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.8.41
Host is up (0.00036s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp    open  msrpc
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 40:B0:34:F5:39:27 (Hewlett Packard)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.35 seconds

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap -sP 192.168.56.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:13 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.0
Host is up (0.00044s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.1
Host is up (0.00060s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.2
Host is up (0.00062s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.3
Host is up (0.00061s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.4
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.5
Host is up (0.00056s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.6
Host is up (0.00054s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.7
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.8
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.9
Host is up (0.00045s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.10
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.11
Host is up (0.00077s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.12
Host is up (0.00078s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.13
Host is up (0.00032s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.241
Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.242
Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.243
Host is up (0.00090s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.244
Host is up (0.00087s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.245
Host is up (0.00068s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.246
Host is up (0.00062s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.247
Host is up (0.00057s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.248
Host is up (0.00088s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.249
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.250
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.251
Host is up (0.00084s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.252
Host is up (0.00085s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.253
Host is up (0.00083s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.254
Host is up (0.00081s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.255
Host is up (0.00081s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (256 hosts up) scanned in 31.12 seconds
```

This option is useful when you want to perform a quick search of the target network

to see which hosts are online without actually scanning the target(s) for open ports.

In the above example, all 254 addresses in the 192.168.10.0 subnet are pinged and

results from live hosts are displayed.

A more powerful way to scan your networks is to use Nmap to perform a host scan.

Unlike a ping scan, a host scan actively sends ARP request packets to all the hosts

connected to your network. Each host then responds to this packet with another ARP

packet containing its status and MAC address.

To run a host scan, use the following command:

```
# nmap -sP <target IP range>
```

```
cmd:nmap -sP 192.168.56.1/24
```

```
[root@kali:~]# nmap -sP 192.168.56.1/24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.0
Host is up (0.0098s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.1
Host is up (0.0096s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.2
Host is up (0.0093s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.3
Host is up (0.0091s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.4
Host is up (0.0089s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.5
Host is up (0.0086s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.6
Host is up (0.0083s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.8
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.9
Host is up (0.0057s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.11
Host is up (0.054s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.12
Host is up (0.054s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.14
Host is up (0.0053s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.15
Host is up (0.010s latency).
```

```
Host is up (0.010s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.17
Host is up (0.0032s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.18
Host is up (0.0030s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.20
Host is up (0.028s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.21
Host is up (0.032s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.22
Host is up (1.1s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.24
Host is up (0.021s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.25
Host is up (0.032s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.29
Host is up (0.015s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.31
Host is up (0.019s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.32
Host is up (0.019s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.33
Host is up (0.018s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.34
Host is up (0.018s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.35
Host is up (0.018s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.36
Host is up (0.017s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.37
Host is up (0.017s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.242
Host is up (0.073s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.243
Host is up (0.0046s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.244
Host is up (0.0042s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.245
Host is up (0.072s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.246
Host is up (0.072s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.247
Host is up (0.072s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.248
Host is up (0.071s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.249
Host is up (0.071s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.250
Host is up (0.071s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.251
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.252
Host is up (0.012s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.253
Host is up (1.3s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.254
Host is up (0.027s latency).
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.255
Host is up (0.031s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (223 hosts up) scanned in 65.12 seconds
```

## TCP SYN Ping

The **-PS** option performs a TCP SYN ping.

The TCP SYN ping sends a SYN packet to the target system and listens for a response. This alternative discovery method is useful for systems that are configured to block standard ICMP pings.

## TCP ACK Ping

The **-PA** performs a TCP ACK ping on the specified target.

cmd: nmap -PS scanme.insecure.org

nmap -PU 192.168.171.1

```
[root@kali]~# nmap -PS scanme.insecure.org
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:20 EDT
Nmap scan report for scanme.insecure.org (45.33.49.119)
Host is up (0.19s latency).
rDNS record for 45.33.49.119: ack.nmap.org
Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
70/tcp    closed gopher
80/tcp    open  http
113/tcp   closed ident
443/tcp   open  https
31337/tcp closed Elite

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 31.67 seconds

[root@kali]~# nmap -Pu 192.168.171.1
Illegal Argument to -P, use -Pn, -PE, -PS, -PA, -PP, -PM, -PU, -PY, or -PO
QUITTING!

[root@kali]~# nmap -PU 192.168.171.1
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:24 EDT
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try
-Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 2.07 seconds

[root@kali]~# nmap -PY 192.168.171.1
```

## UDP Ping

The **-PU** option performs a UDP ping on the target system.

This discovery method sends UDP packets in an attempt to solicit a response from a target. While most firewalled systems will block this type of connection, some poorly configured systems may allow it if they are only configured to filter TCP connections.

## SCTP INIT Ping

The **-PY** parameter instructs Nmap to perform an SCTP INIT ping.

This discovery method attempts to locate hosts using the Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP). SCTP is typically used on systems for IP based telephony.

cmd: nmap -PY 192.168.171.1

nmap -PE 192.168.171.1

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
└─# nmap -PY 192.168.171.1
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:25 EDT
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try
-Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 2.07 seconds

(root㉿kali)-[~]
└─# nmap -PE 192.168.171.1
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-04-11 02:26 EDT
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try
-Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 2.06 seconds

#
```

## ICMP Echo Ping

The **-PE** option performs an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) echo ping on the specified system.

The **-PE** option sends a standard ICMP ping to the target to see if it replies. This type of discovery works best on local networks where ICMP packets can be transmitted with few restrictions. Many internet hosts, however, are configured not respond to ICMP packets for security reasons.

This option sends an SCTP packet containing a minimal INIT chunk. The default destination port is 80 (configurable at compile time by changing DEFAULT\_SCTP\_PROBE\_PORT\_SPEC in nmap.h). Alternate ports can be specified as a parameter. The syntax is the same as for the -p except that port type specifiers like S: are not allowed. Examples are -PY22 and -PY22,80,179,5060. Note that there can be no space between -PY and the port list. If multiple probes are specified they will be sent in parallel.

Nmap does not care whether the port is open or closed. Either the ABORT or INIT-ACK response discussed previously tell Nmap that the host is available and responsive.

On Unix boxes, only the privileged user root is generally able to send and receive raw SCTP packets. Using SCTP INIT Pings is currently not possible for unprivileged users.

## **WEEK-2**

## Aim: Angry ip scanner

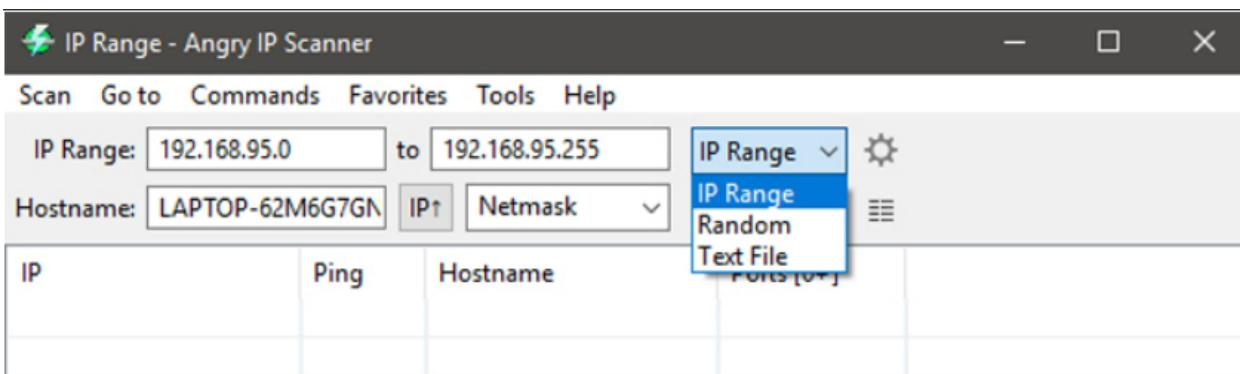
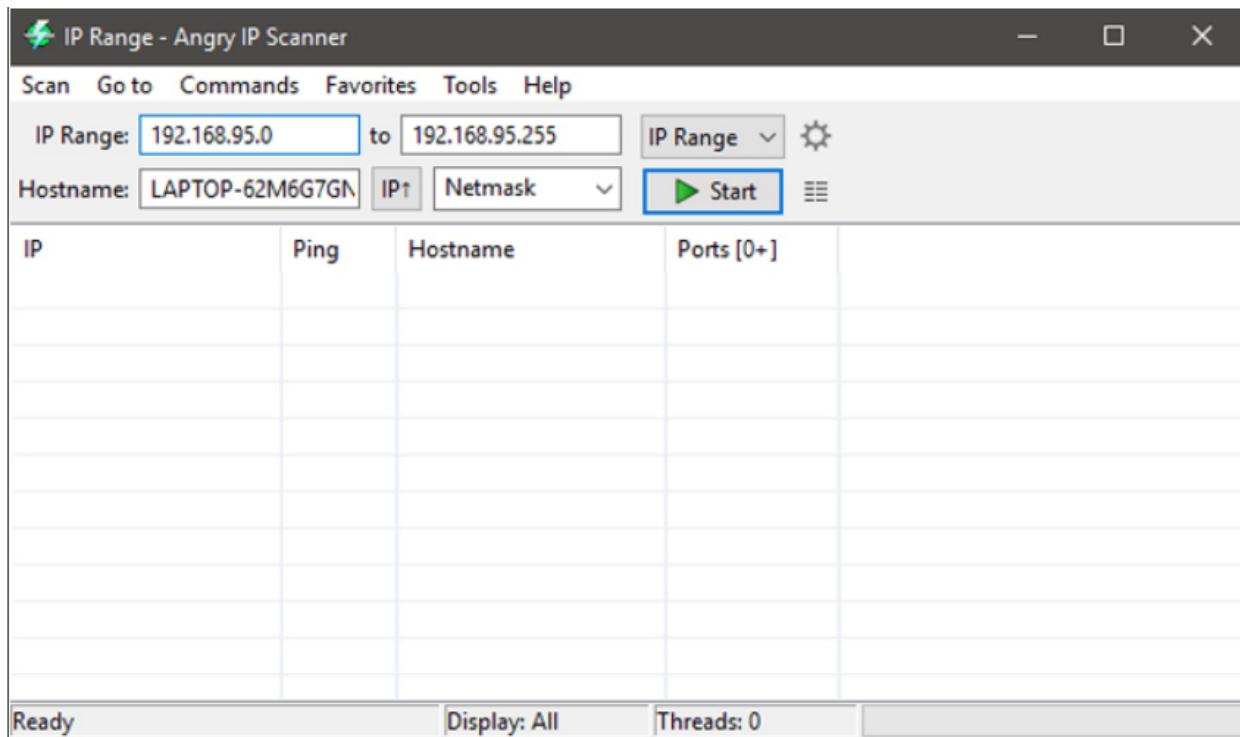
**Procedure:** Angry IP Scanner is a free, lightweight, cross-platform, and open source tool to scan networks. It helps you to scan a range of IP addresses to find live hosts, open ports, and other relevant information of each and every IP address.

Currently scanning: 172.27.255.0/16   Screen View: Unique Hosts						
166461 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 1629 hosts. Total size: 9987660						
IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname		Explore
172.16.168.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	36	2160	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.16.102.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	142	8520	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.17.29.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	90	5400	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.192.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	139	8340	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.46.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	66	3960	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.67.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	102	6120	XEROX CORPORATION		
172.26.158.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	241	14460	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.27.16.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	96	5760	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.10.69	2c:41:38:8e:95:5f	1	60	Hewlett Packard		
172.16.169.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.11.254	00:8e:73:cc:a2:a5	386	23160	Cisco Systems, Inc		
10.0.9.182	08:00:27:b8:08:32	38	2280	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.47.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.17.30.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.10.59	2c:41:38:8b:69:9a	1	60	Hewlett Packard		
172.27.17.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.68.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	254	15240	XEROX CORPORATION		
172.26.193.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.16.103.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.10.125	c8:1f:66:43:4e:b2	38	2280	Dell Inc.		
172.26.159.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.16.170.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.48.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.11.93	08:00:27:fa:c1:ce	8	480	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.17.31.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.8.130	40:b0:34:f5:f3:64	4	240	Hewlett Packard		
172.26.69.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	254	15240	XEROX CORPORATION		
172.27.18.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.194.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.11.234	00:21:5a:4d:89:2e	6	360	Hewlett Packard		
172.16.104.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.8.46	40:b0:34:f5:f3:87	14	840	Hewlett Packard		
172.26.160.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.16.171.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	382	22920	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
10.0.10.43	2c:41:38:8f:04:21	3	180	Hewlett Packard		
10.0.8.55	c8:d3:ff:a7:93:4c	20	1200	Hewlett Packard		
10.0.8.20	40:b0:34:f5:3a:cc	2	120	Hewlett Packard		
10.0.10.115	20:89:84:3d:db:f3	2	120	COMPAL INFORMATION (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.		
172.26.49.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.17.32.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.70.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	254	15240	XEROX CORPORATION		
172.27.19.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.195.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.16.105.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.16.172.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.161.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		
172.26.50.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH		

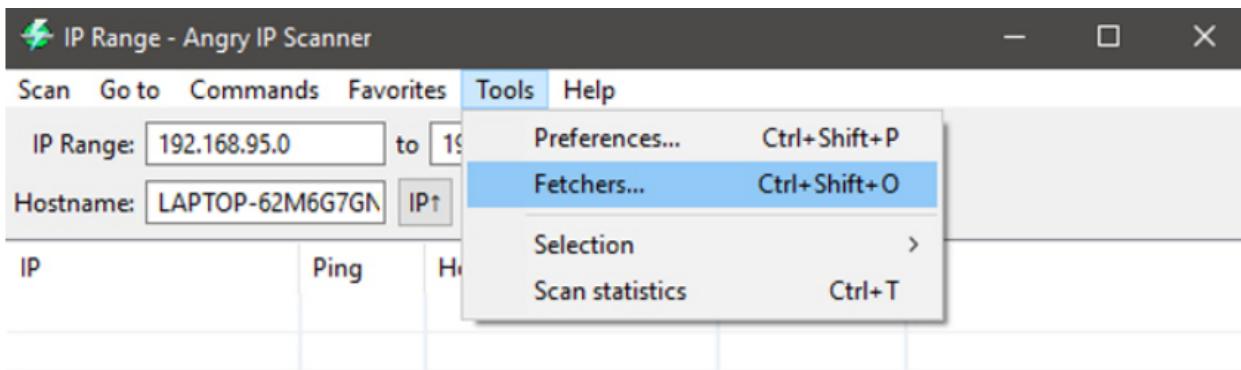
199584 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 2579 hosts. Total size: 11975040					
IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname	
172.16.168.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	36	2160	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	Explore
172.16.102.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	142	8520	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.17.29.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	90	5400	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.26.192.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	139	8340	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.26.46.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	66	3960	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.26.67.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	102	6120	XEROX CORPORATION	
172.26.158.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	241	14460	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.27.16.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	96	5760	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
10.0.10.69	2c:41:38:8e:95:5f	1	60	Hewlett Packard	
172.16.169.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
10.0.11.254	00:8e:73:cc:a2:a5	396	23760	Cisco Systems, Inc	
10.0.9.182	08:00:27:b8:08:32	39	2340	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.26.47.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.17.30.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
10.0.10.59	2c:41:38:8b:69:9a	1	60	Hewlett Packard	
172.27.17.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	github
172.26.68.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	254	15240	XEROX CORPORATION	
172.26.193.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.16.103.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
10.0.10.125	c8:1f:66:43:4e:b2	41	2460	Dell Inc.	
172.26.159.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.16.170.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.26.48.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
10.0.11.93	08:00:27:fa:c1:ce	8	480	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.17.31.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
10.0.8.130	40:b0:34:f5:3f:64	4	240	Hewlett Packard	archive unicorns
172.26.69.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	254	15240	XEROX CORPORATION	
172.27.18.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.26.194.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
10.0.11.234	00:21:5a:4d:89:2e	7	420	Hewlett Packard	archive unicorns
172.16.104.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
10.0.8.46	40:b0:34:f5:3f:87	14	840	Hewlett Packard	
172.26.160.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.16.171.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	382	22920	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
10.0.10.43	2c:41:38:8f:04:21	3	180	Hewlett Packard	archive unicorns
10.0.8.55	c8:d3:ff:a7:93:4c	20	1200	Hewlett Packard	
10.0.8.20	40:b0:34:f5:3c:cc	2	120	Hewlett Packard	archive unicorns
10.0.10.115	20:89:84:3d:db:f3	2	120	COMPAL INFORMATION (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	
172.26.49.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.17.32.67	08:00:27:13:47:45	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.26.70.67	00:00:00:00:00:12	254	15240	XEROX CORPORATION	
172.27.19.67	08:00:27:9f:22:49	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.26.195.67	08:00:27:f1:b6:6b	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.16.105.67	08:00:27:19:c1:f9	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.16.172.67	08:00:27:64:e3:f5	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	
172.26.161.67	08:00:27:ac:4a:37	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	archive unicorns
172.26.50.67	08:00:27:92:cb:7a	254	15240	PCS Systemtechnik GmbH	

Once installed, open the application by searching for it in the Start Menu. As you can see, the home screen of the application is pretty simple and

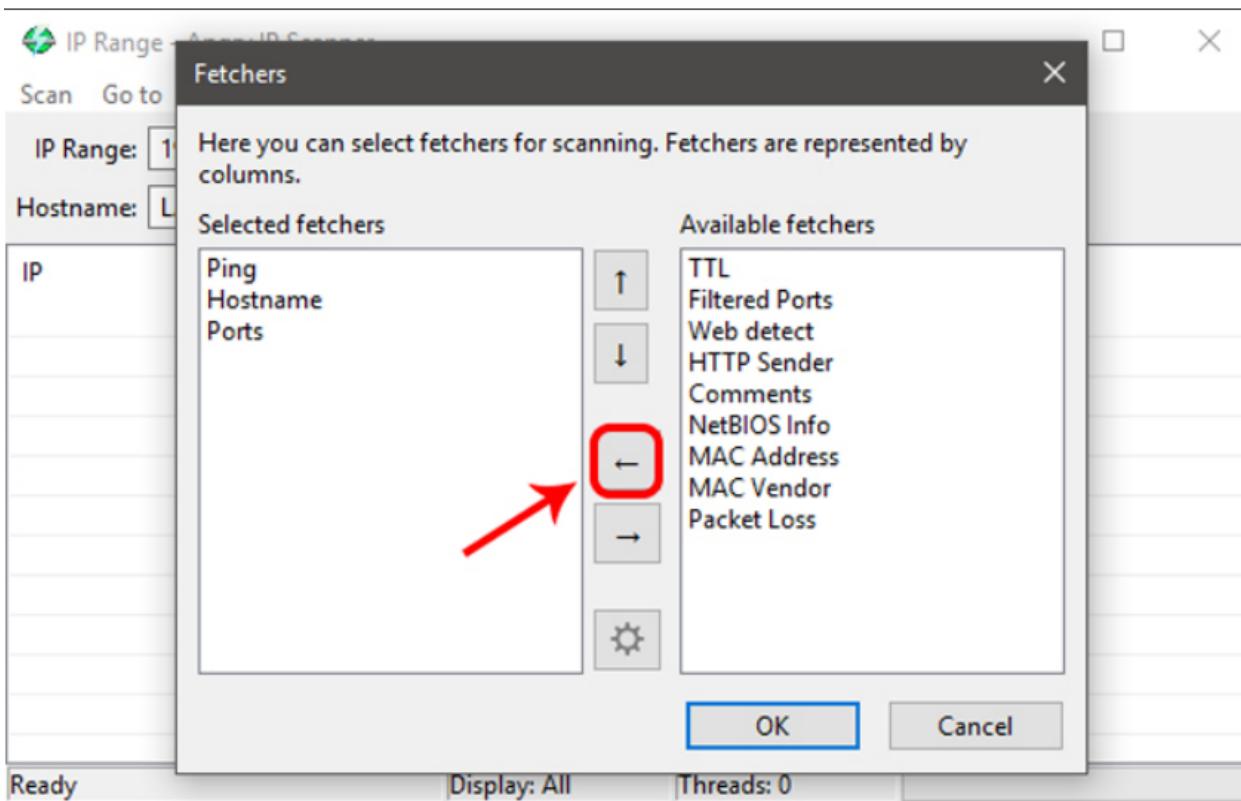
straightforward. By default, Angry IP scanner will enter your local IP address range and your computer name as the hostname.



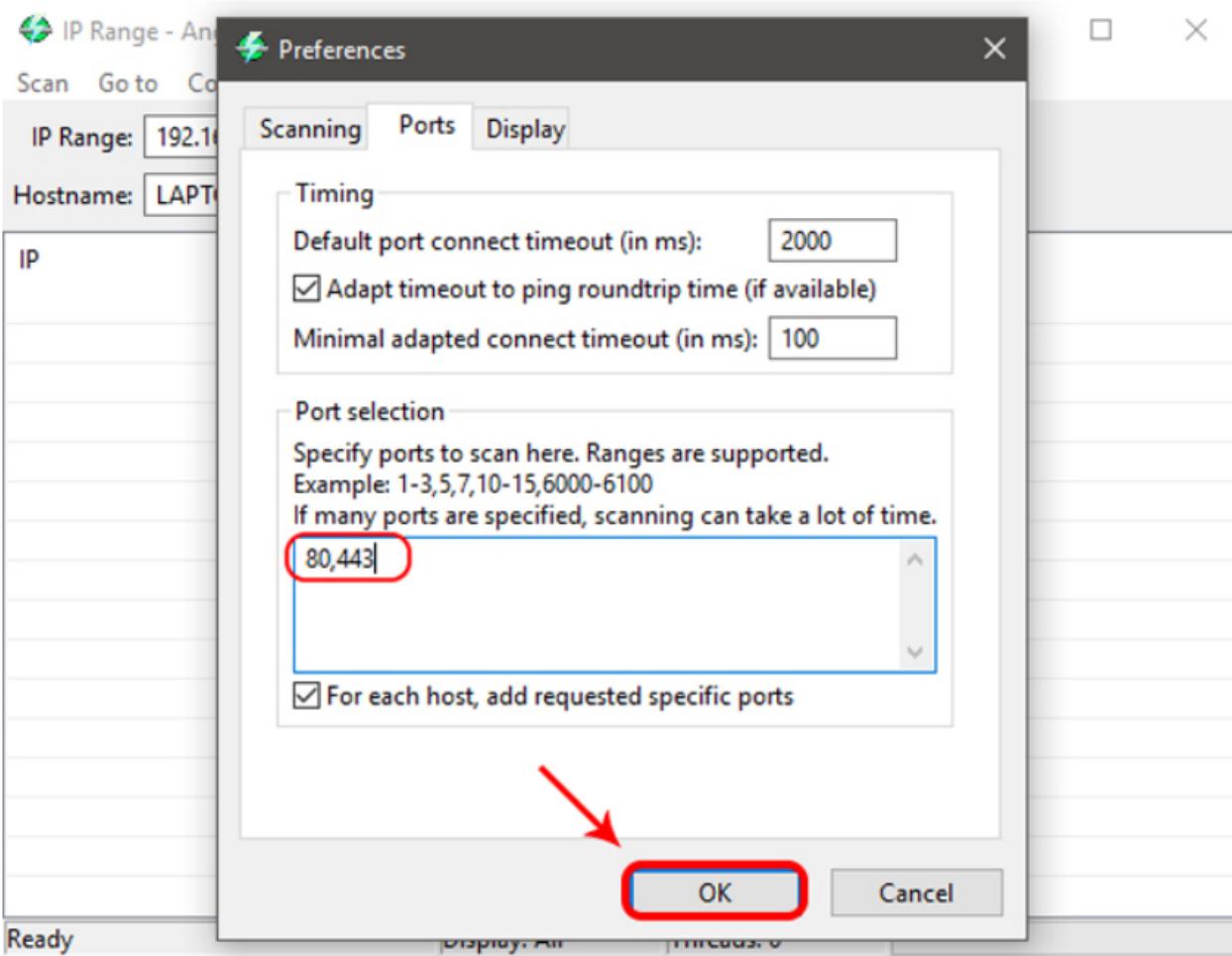
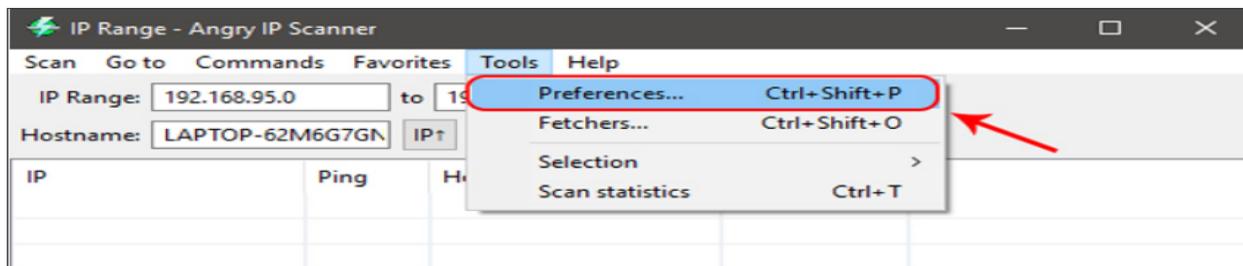
As you can see from the above image, the Angry IP Scanner will only include default fetchers like Ping, Hostname, and Ports. However, you can add more fetchers to get and see more information about an IP address. To do that, select “Tools > Fetchers.”



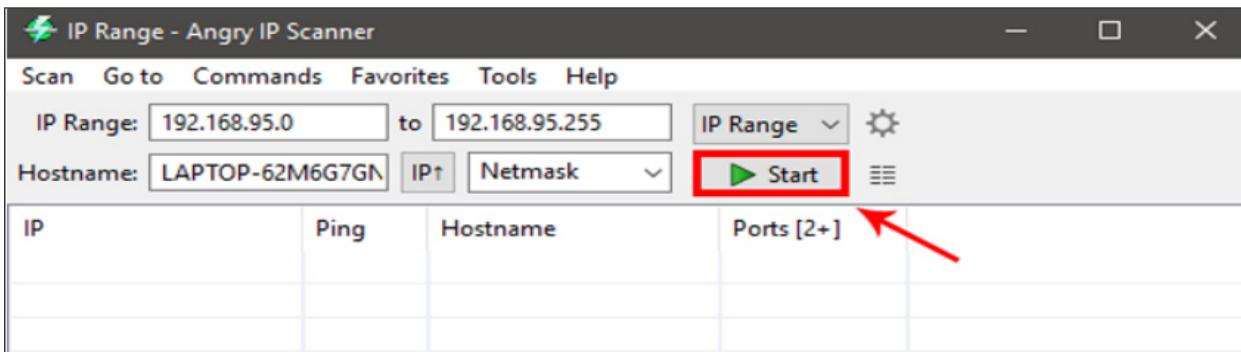
In this window, you will see all the current fetchers on the left pane and all the available fetchers in the right pane. To add a fetcher, select the fetcher on the right pane and then click on the button that looks like “Less than” sign. In my case, I’ve added new fetchers like MAC address, NetBIOS info, Filtered ports, and the Web detects.



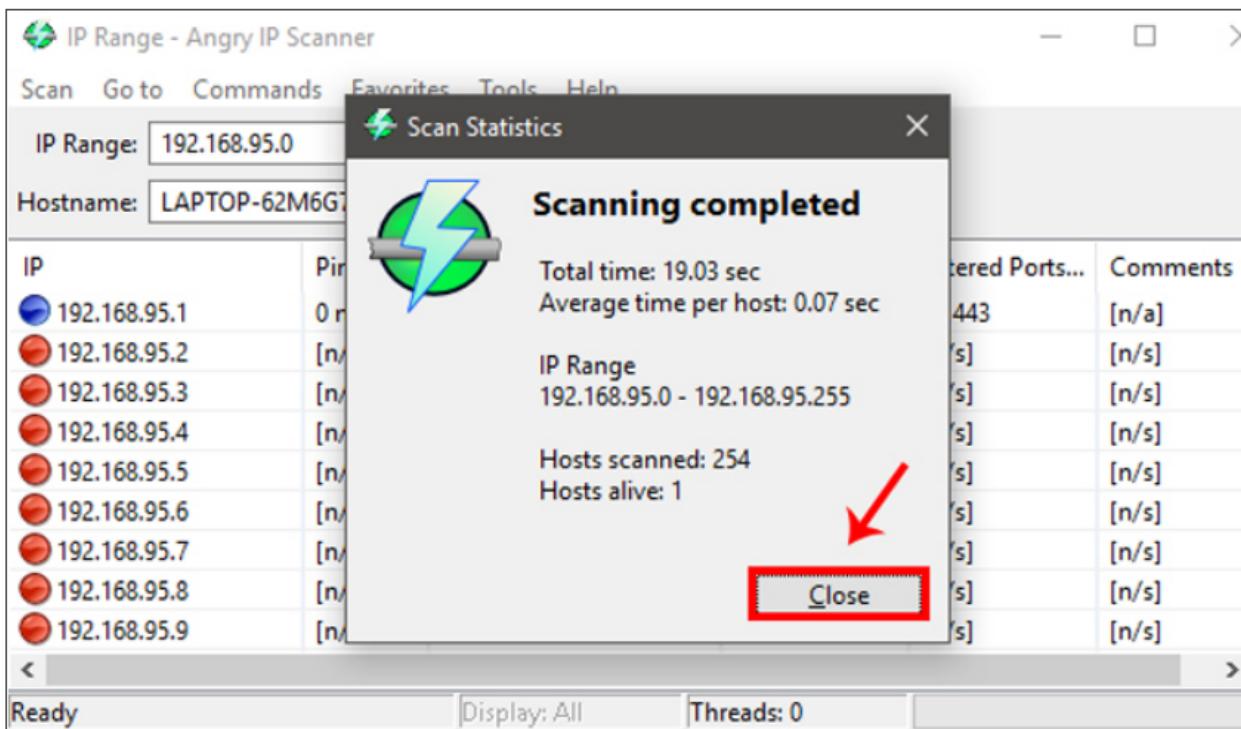
Moreover, Angry IP Scanner will only tell whether the ports are open or not. It will not list the individual ports that are open. So, if you want to do a port scan, then you need to configure the application. To do that, simply navigate to “Tools” and then select the option “Preferences.”



Once you are done configuring the Angry IP Scanner, you can continue to scan. To start off, set the scan mode to “IP Range,” enter the IP address range in the “IP address” fields and then click on the button “Start.” For instance, I’ve entered an IP range that is known to have live devices connected to it.



Depending on the number of addresses in the range, it may take some time to complete. Once completed, the application will show you a summary of the scan. The summary includes the number of hosts that are alive and the number of hosts that have open ports. Just click on the button “Close” to continue.



Once you close the summary window, you will see the list of all the IP address. You can also see additional details in different “fetcher” columns. In case you are wondering, here’s what the colored dots next to each IP address mean.

**Red:** The IP address is inactive, dead or there is no device connected to this IP address.

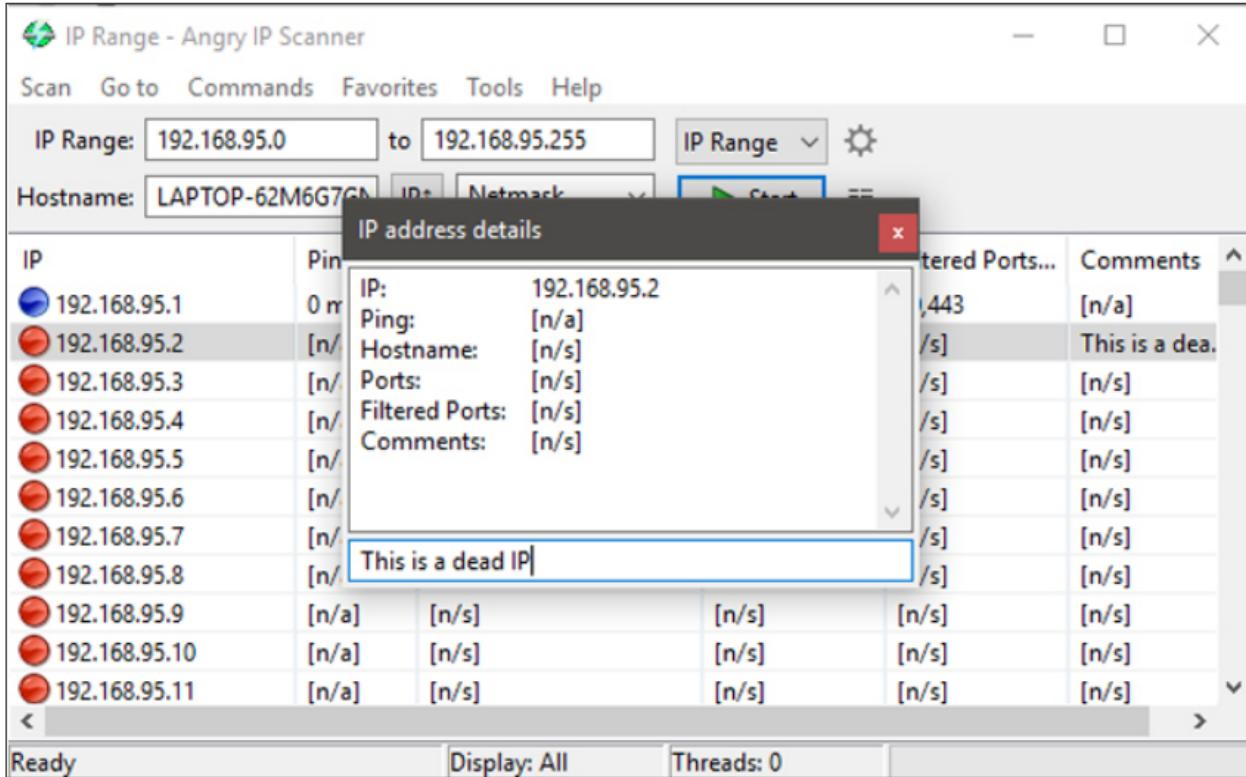
**Blue:** The IP address is either active or busy and not responding to the requests sent by Angry IP Scanner. This usually will be your own IP Address.

**Green:** The IP address is active, and the device connected to it is responding to the requests made by Angry IP Scanner. There may also be open ports.

IP	Ping	Hostname	Ports [2+]	Filtered Ports...	Comments
192.168.95.1	0 ms	LAPTOP-62M6G7GN	[n/a]	80,443	[n/a]
192.168.95.2	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.3	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.4	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.5	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.6	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.7	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.8	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.9	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.10	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]
192.168.95.11	[n/a]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]	[n/s]

By double-clicking on any IP address, Angry IP Scanner will show you all the details that it has gathered in a simple summary window. You can also add your own comments in the blank field at the bottom of the window.

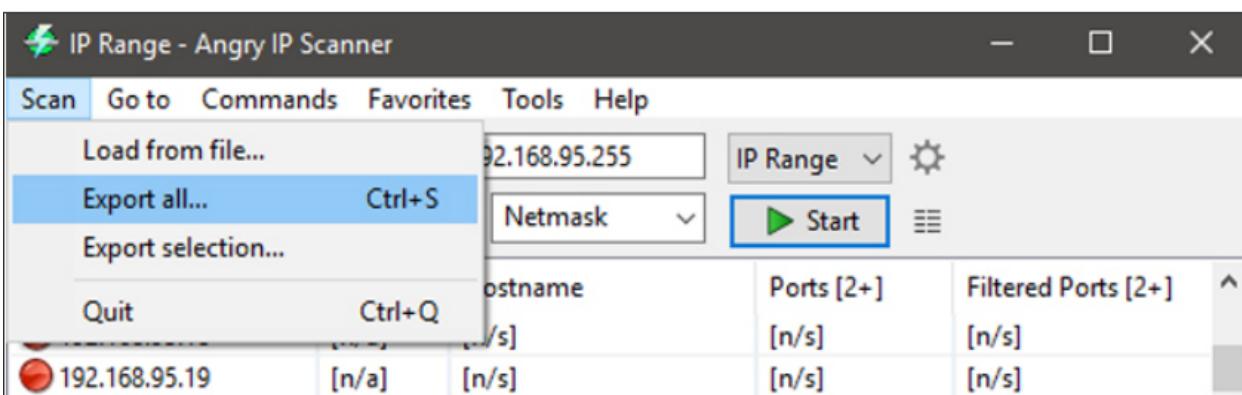
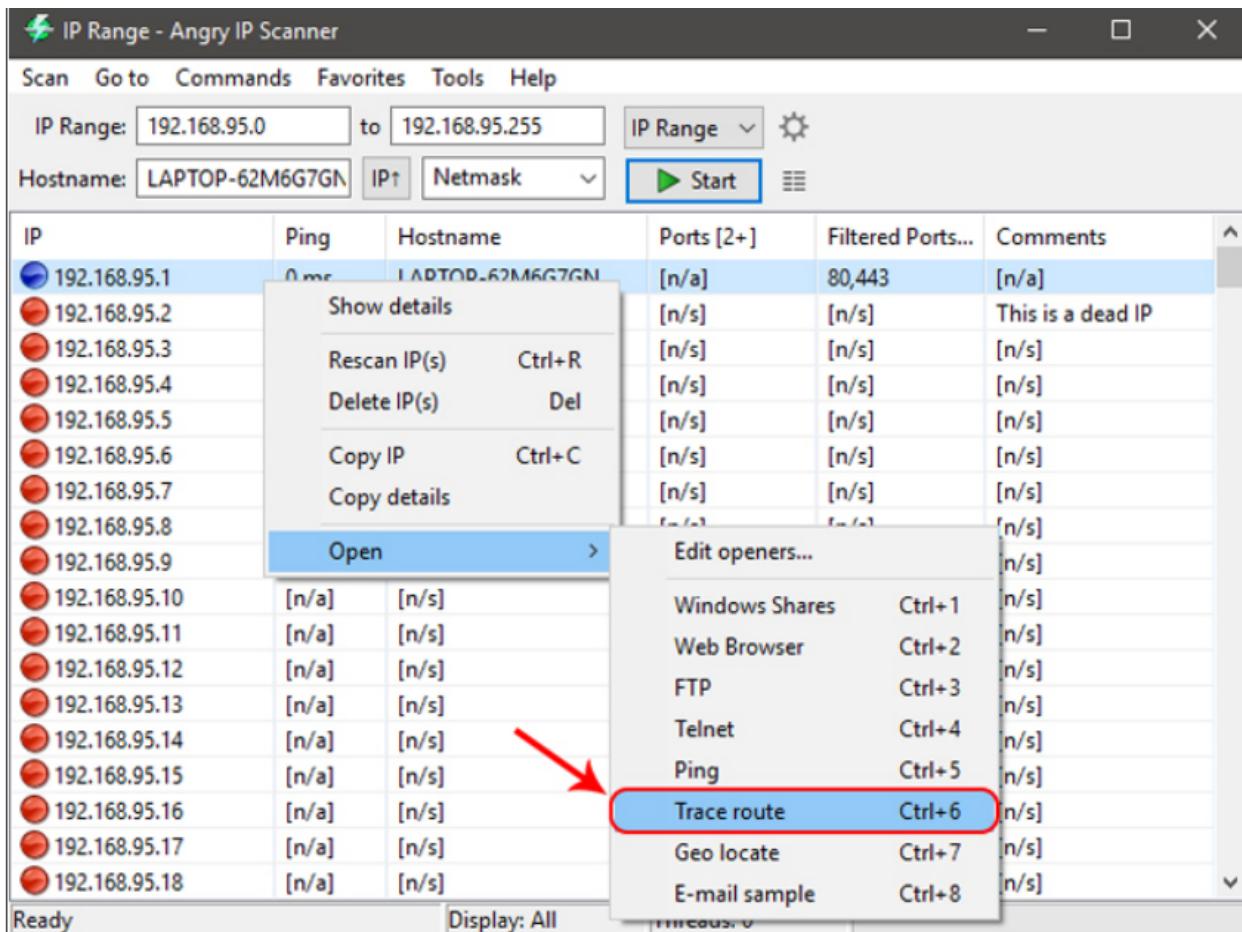
You can also easily copy all the details of an IP address. To do that, right-click on the IP address and select the option “Copy details.” This action will copy the information from all the fetchers. Alternatively, you can also select the IP and press Ctrl + C.



Apart from copying the details of an IP address, you can also perform a range of different activities on the entries. You can open an IP address in the web browser, do an FTP, trace routing, etc. For instance, if you want to traceroute an IP address, simply right-click on the target IP address. After that, select the option **Open** and click on **Traceroute**.

Once you are done scanning an IP address or the IP address range, you can save the scan results. To do that, select the option **Scan** from the menu bar. From the drop down click on “**Export All**”.

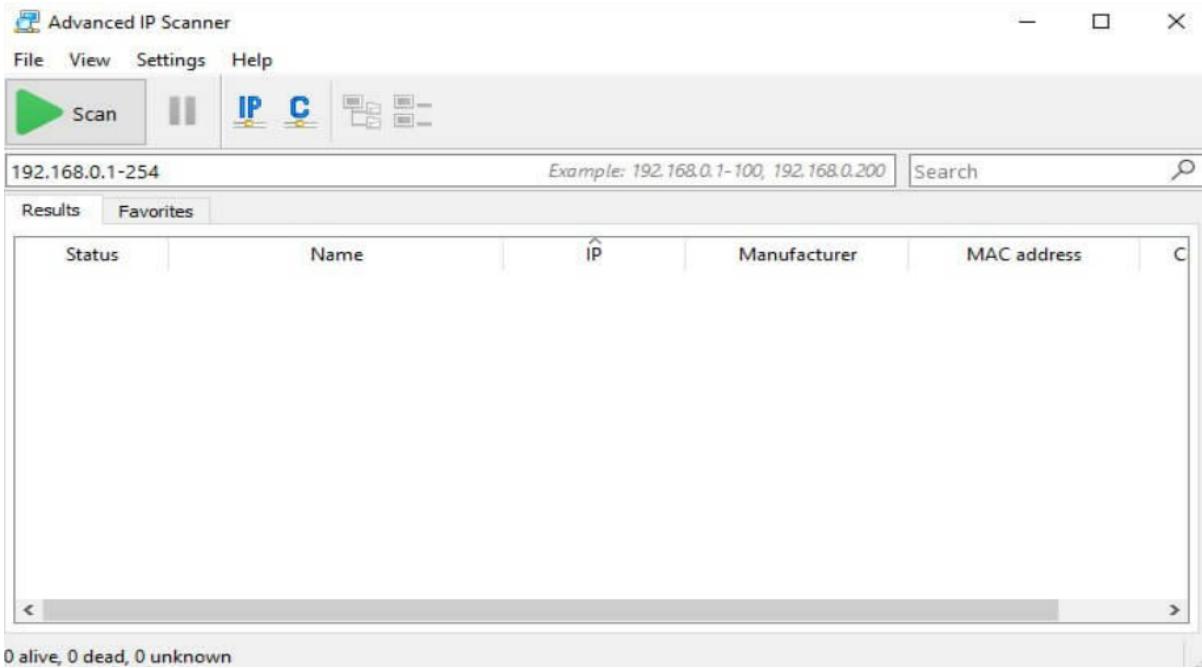
Angry IP Scanner is a simple yet very useful utility when you want to quickly scan a wide range of IP addresses and ports. It doesn't have any complicated settings and is very beginner friendly. Once you get comfortable with the application, you can start other network tasks like assigning static IPs to your devices or block people out of your Wi-Fi.

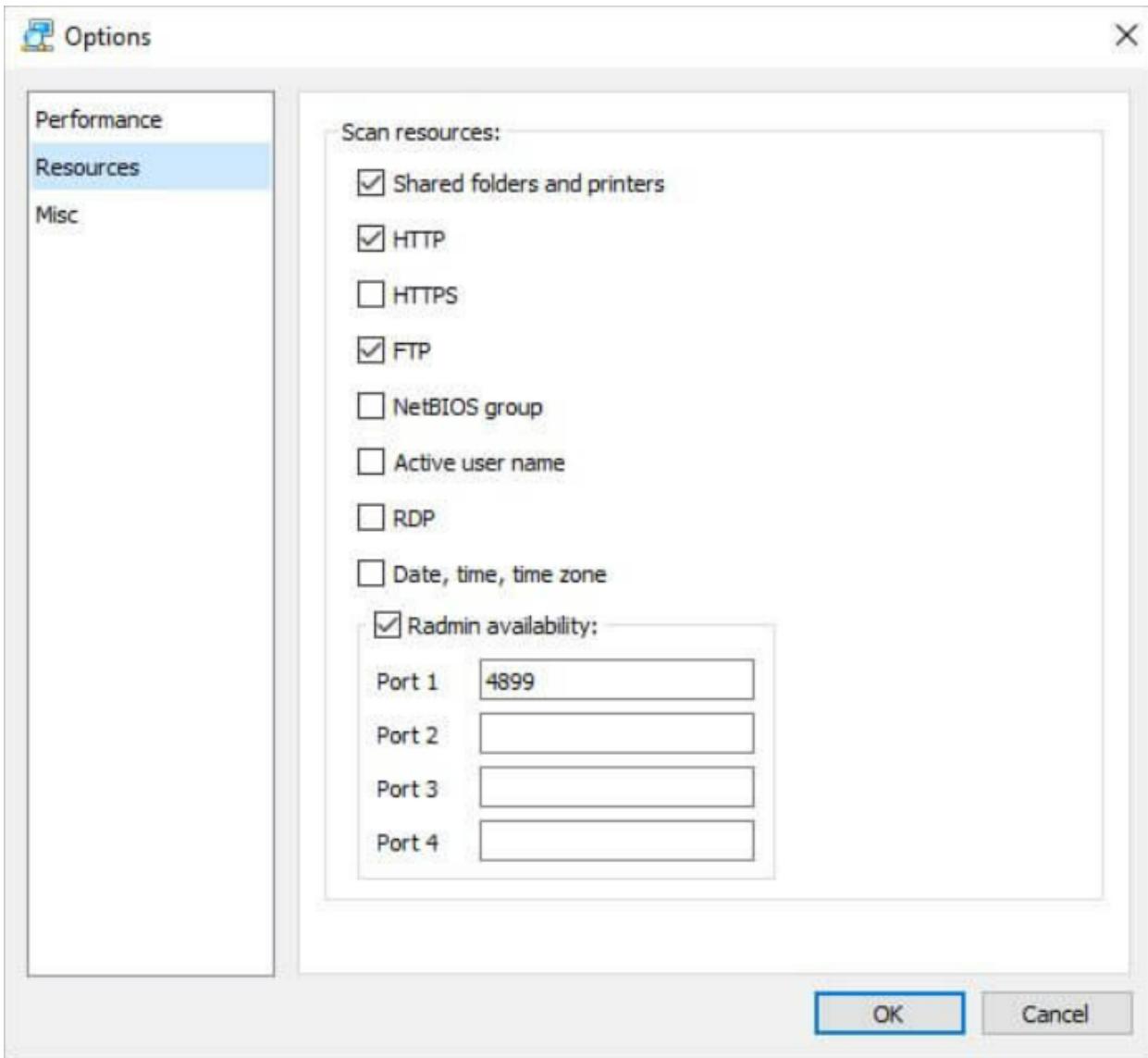


Aim: Advanced IP scanner

Procedure: **Advanced IP Scanner** is a comprehensive network scanning solution that can do more than what its name hints at. You may be thinking that a tool called “Advanced IP Scanner” can’t do much besides scanning for IPs in an advanced mode.

In fact, this tool can handle a lot of other network-related tasks. For instance, you can see all the devices available on your network, and even access remote-shared folders. However, we'll get into more detail in the following sections.

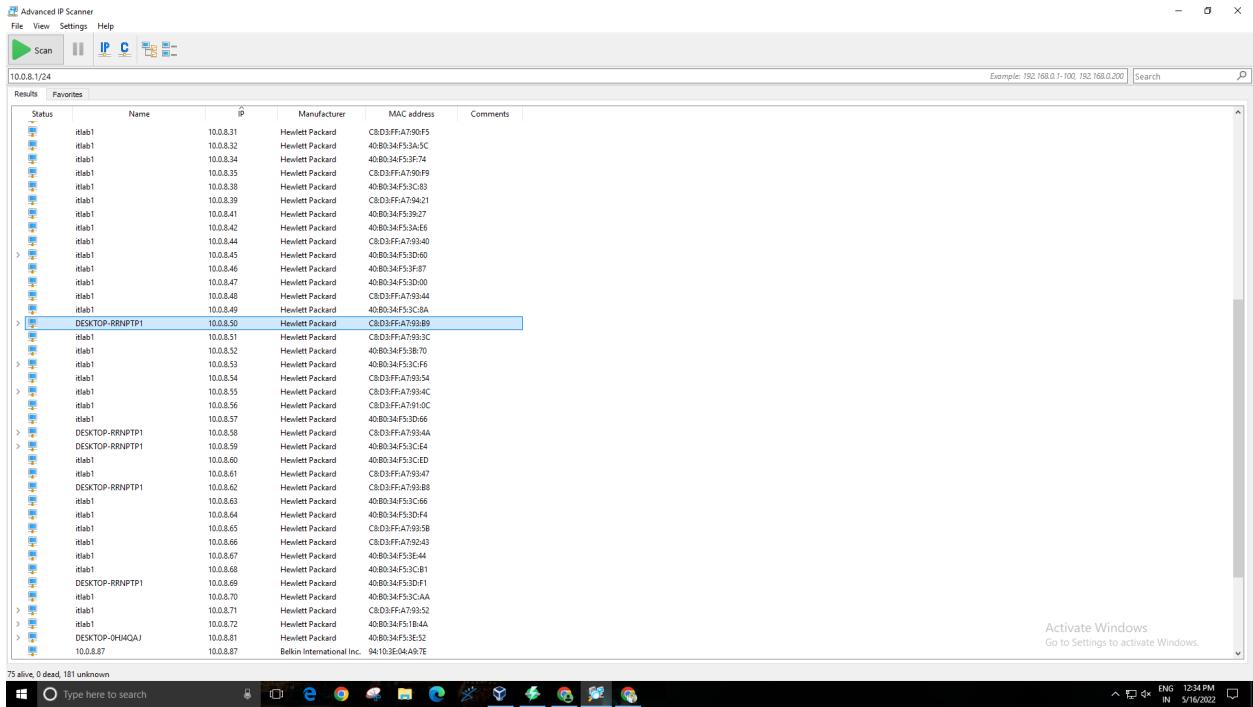




You can use this tool on your computer without installing it necessarily. When you launch its installer, you would be asked to choose one among two options:

- Run the program
- Go through a standard setup process.

As a result of the tool's portable version, it would not create extra folders or files on your system. You get some temporary ones that you need to run the application. In addition to this, the tool will never tamper with the registry entries present on your computer.



you are allowed to set the scanning in a relatively slow manner. As a result of which CPU usage will be low, but the time taken would be longer. On the contrary, you can also enable the app to run fast scanning, which will consume more CPU.

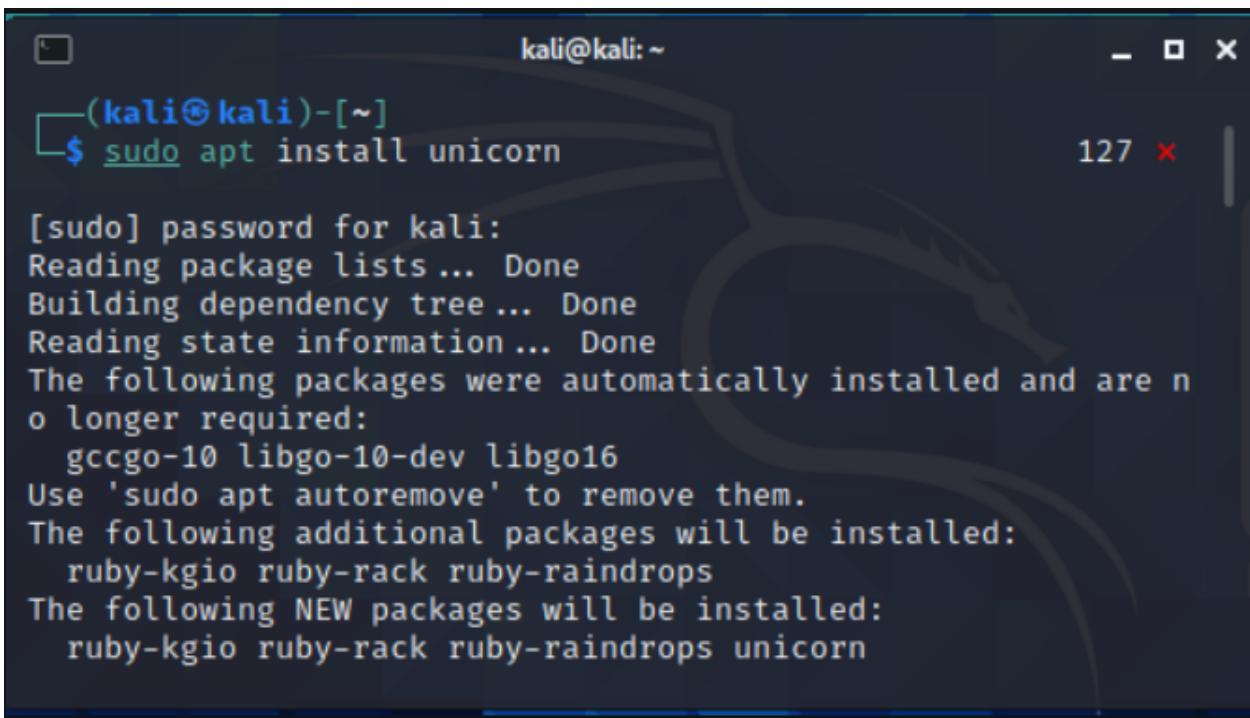
Apart from that, you can set high-accuracy scanning to get more output, but in a longer time. You can toggle scan your resources, including RDP, FTP, HTTP, etc., from the category – “Resources”.

## WEEK-3

**Aim:** Unicorn scan - penetration testing tool

### **Procedure:**

Unicornscan is a free and open-source Automated Penetration Testing tool available on GitHub which is very useful for security researchers for information gathering and testing of the security of websites and web servers. Unicornscan provides many integrated tools to perform penetration testing on the target system.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~". The user has run the command `sudo apt install unicorn`. The output shows the package manager reading lists, building dependency trees, and installing packages. It also lists packages that are no longer required and additional packages that will be installed. The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text and a small icon in the top-left corner.

```
kali@kali: ~
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install unicorn

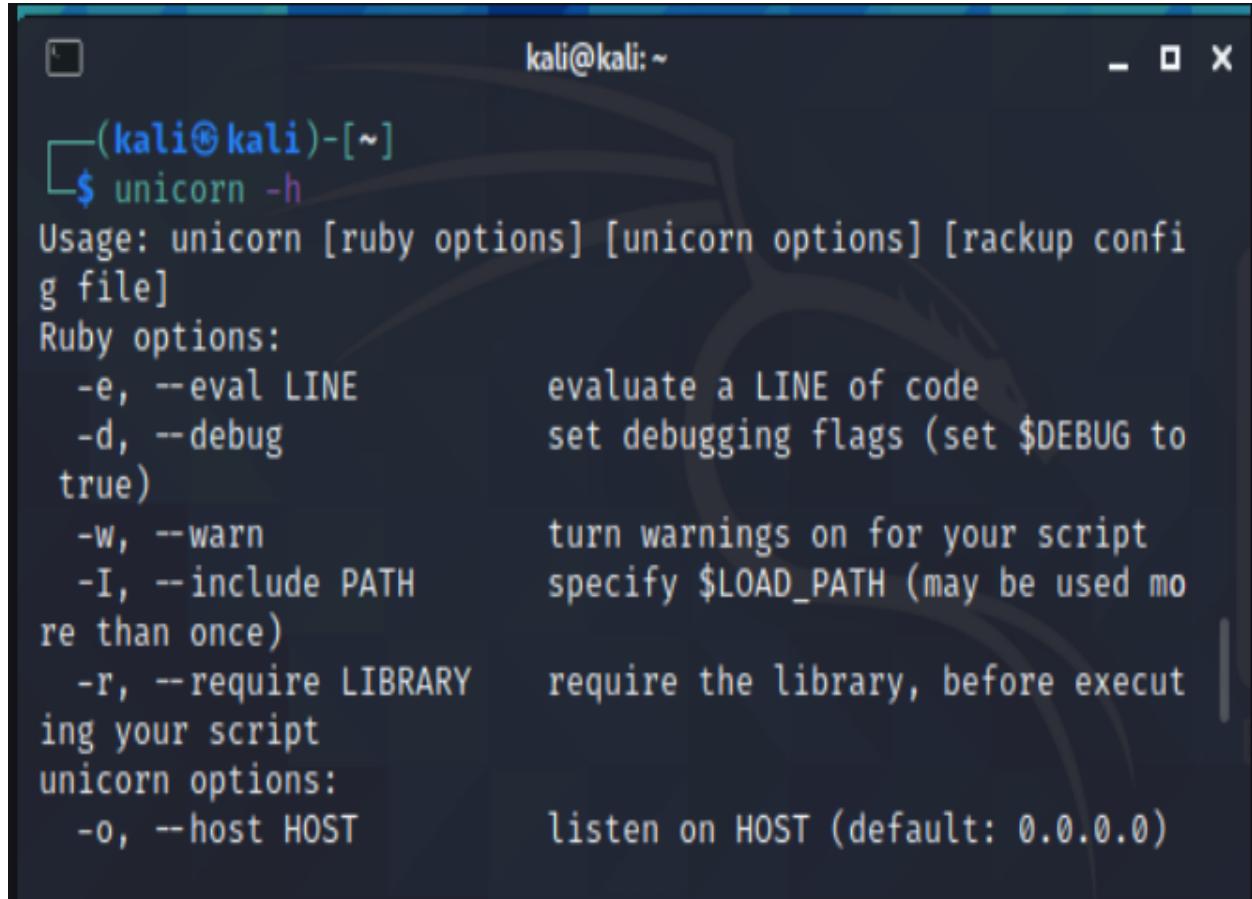
[sudo] password for kali:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  gccgo-10 libgo-10-dev libgo16
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  ruby-kgio ruby-rack ruby-raindrops
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ruby-kgio ruby-rack ruby-raindrops unicorn
127
```

Features and Uses of Unicornscan tool :

- Unicornscan can detect asynchronous TCP banner.
- Unicornscan can tell you information about OS, application and system service detection on the host.
- Unicornscan tool has ability to use custom data sets to perform reconnaissance.
- Unicornscan tool supports SQL relational output from networks.
- Unicornscan can perform TCP asynchronous scan on hosts
- Unicornscan can perform asynchronous UDP scan on hosts.

The tool has been downloaded into your kali linux machine. Now to open the flags and help menu of the tool use the following command.

cmd : unicorn -h



```
kali㉿kali:~
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ unicorn -h
Usage: unicorn [ruby options] [unicorn options] [rackup config file]
Ruby options:
  -e, --eval LINE          evaluate a LINE of code
  -d, --debug              set debugging flags (set $DEBUG to
                           true)
  -w, --warn               turn warnings on for your script
  -I, --include PATH       specify $LOAD_PATH (may be used more
                           than once)
  -r, --require LIBRARY    require the library, before executing
                           your script
unicorn options:
  -o, --host HOST          listen on HOST (default: 0.0.0.0)
```

Use the unicorn tool to scan a ip address to get details of open and closed ports of a website called adaptercart.

sudo unicornscan -r30 -mT adaptercart.com

cmd : unicorn -r30 -mT adaptercart.com

```
kali@kali:~ > Bookmarks Toolbar  
File Actions Edit View Help  
Bookmarks Menu  
$ sudo unicornscan -r30 -mT adaptercart.com  
TCP open      ftp[  21]      from 35.208.21  
TCP open      domain[  53]     from 35.208.21  
TCP open      http[  80]      from 35.208.21  
TCP open      pop3[ 110]      from 35.208.21  
TCP open      imap[ 143]      from 35.208.21  
TCP open      https[ 443]     from 35.208.21  
TCP open      submission[ 587]  from 35.208.21  
TCP open      imaps[ 993]     from 35.208.21  
TCP open      pop3s[ 995]     from 35.208.21  
TCP open      mysql[ 3306]    from 35.208.21  
TCP open      postgresql[ 5432] from 35.208.21  
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
```

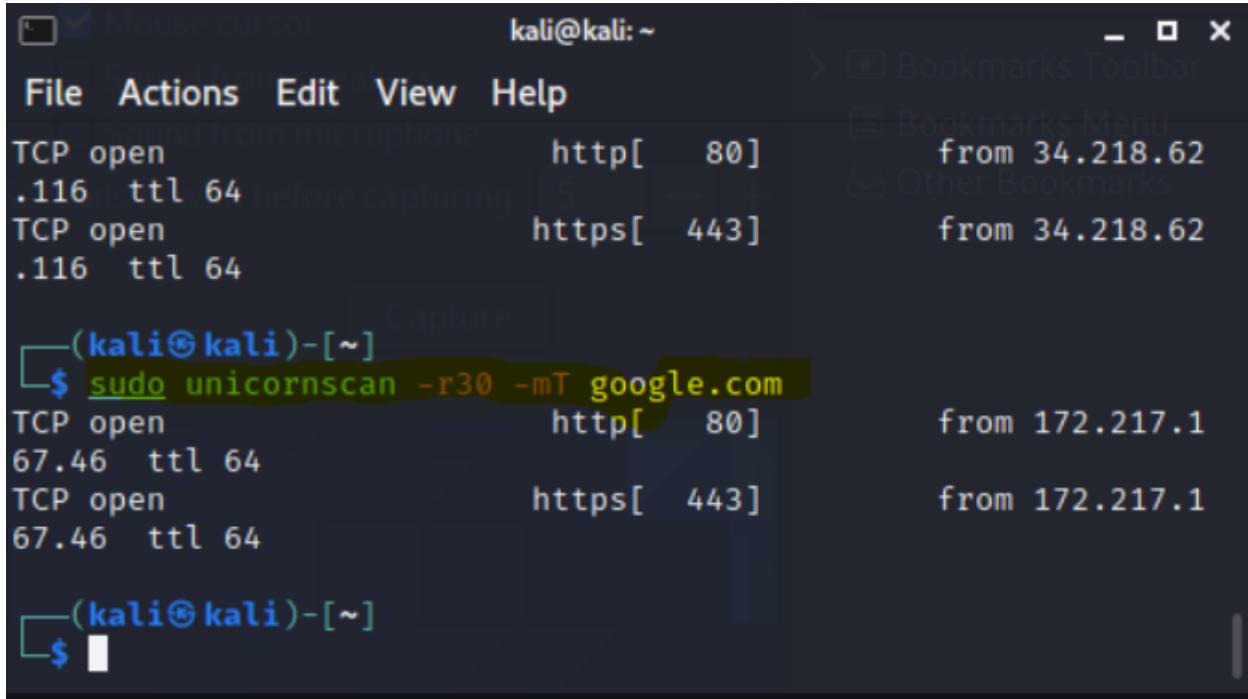
Use the unicorn tool to scan an ip address to get details of open and closed ports of a website called geeksforgeeks.

cmd: sudo unicornscan -r30 -mT geeksforgeeks.org

```
kali@kali:~ > Bookmarks Toolbar  
File Actions Edit View Help  
Bookmarks Menu  
TCP open      imaps[ 993]     from 35.208.21  
TCP open      pop3s[ 995]     from 35.208.21  
TCP open      mysql[ 3306]    from 35.208.21  
TCP open      postgresql[ 5432] from 35.208.21  
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo unicornscan -r30 -mT geeksforgeeks.org  
TCP open      http[  80]      from 34.218.62  
.116 ttl 64  
TCP open      https[ 443]     from 34.218.62  
.116 ttl 64  
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```

Use the unicorn tool to scan a ip address to get details of open and closed ports of a website called google.com

cmd: sudo unicornscan -r30 -mT google.com



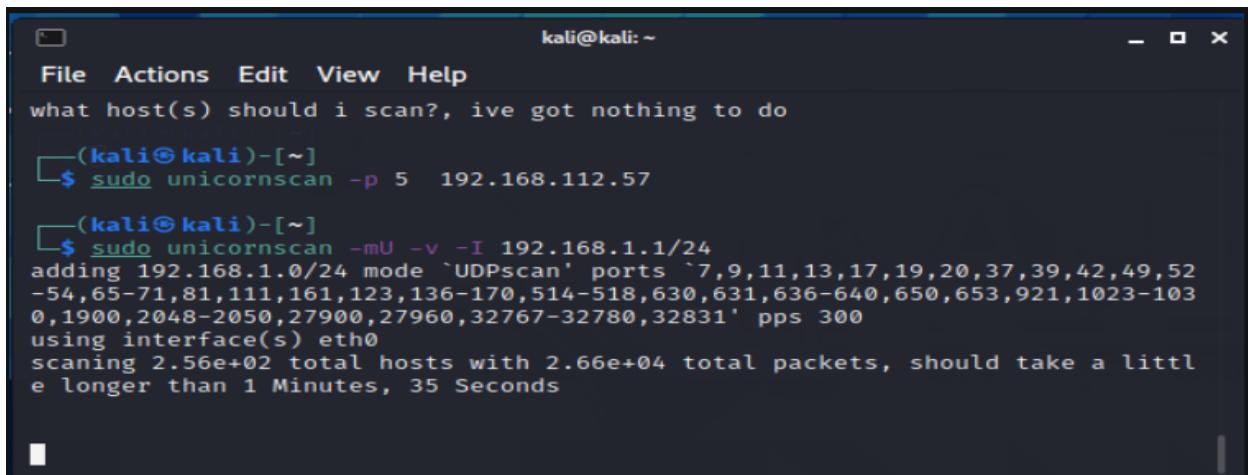
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~'. The terminal displays the results of a TCP scan on the website google.com. The output includes:

- TCP open http[ 80] from 34.218.62 .116 ttl 64 before capturing 5
- TCP open https[ 443] from 34.218.62 .116 ttl 64
- TCP open http[ 80] from 172.217.1 67.46 ttl 64
- TCP open https[ 443] from 172.217.1 67.46 ttl 64

The command entered was \$ sudo unicornscan -r30 -mT google.com.

Use the Unicornscan tool to perform a UDP scan on the whole network

cmd: sudo unicornscan -mU -v -I 192.168.1.1/24

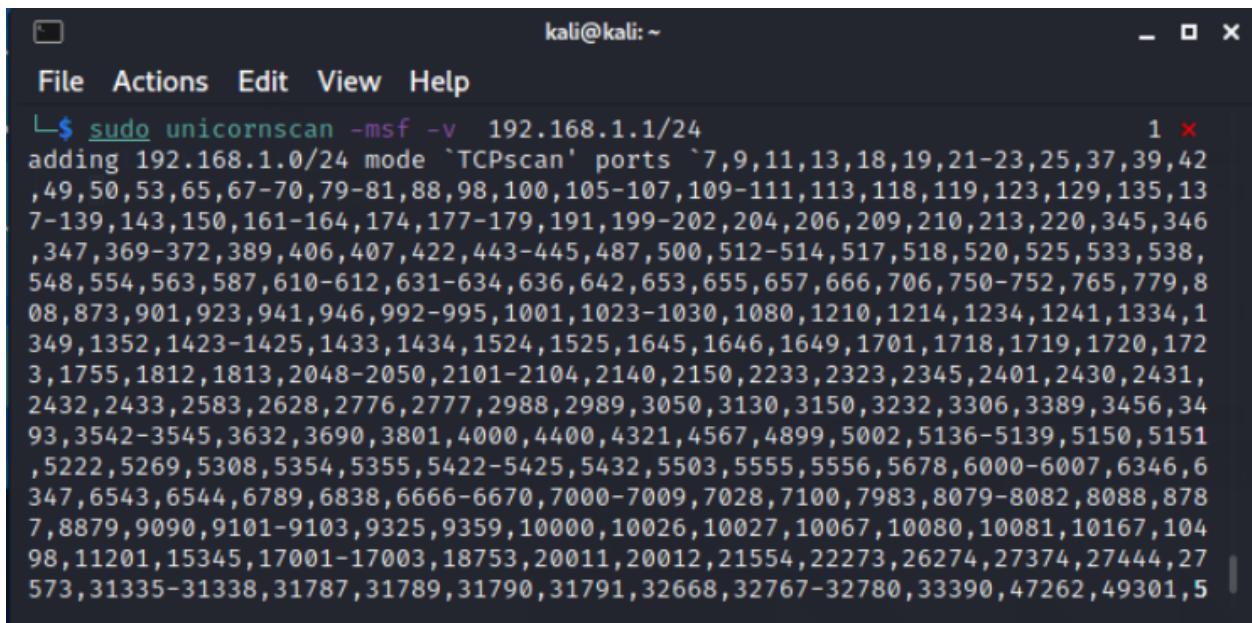


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~'. The terminal displays the configuration and execution of a UDP scan on the entire 192.168.1.1/24 network. The output includes:

- what host(s) should i scan?, ive got nothing to do
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]
- \$ sudo unicornscan -p 5 192.168.112.57
- (kali㉿kali)-[~]
- \$ sudo unicornscan -mU -v -I 192.168.1.1/24
- adding 192.168.1.0/24 mode `UDPscan' ports `7,9,11,13,17,19,20,37,39,42,49,52,54,65-71,81,111,161,123,136-170,514-518,630,631,636-640,650,653,921,1023-1030,1900,2048-2050,27900,27960,32767-32780,32831' pps 300
- using interface(s) eth0
- scanning 2.56e+02 total hosts with 2.66e+04 total packets, should take a little longer than 1 Minutes, 35 Seconds

Use the Unicornscan tool to perform a TCP SYN Scan on a whole network.

cmd: unicornscan -msf -v 192.168.1.1/24



A terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~" showing the command "sudo unicornscan -msf -v 192.168.1.1/24". The output lists numerous ports from 1 to 65535, indicating they are open or filtered.

```
kali@kali: ~
$ sudo unicornscan -msf -v 192.168.1.1/24
adding 192.168.1.0/24 mode `TCPscan' ports `7,9,11,13,18,19,21-23,25,37,39,42
,49,50,53,65,67-70,79-81,88,98,100,105-107,109-111,113,118,119,123,129,135,13
7-139,143,150,161-164,174,177-179,191,199-202,204,206,209,210,213,220,345,346
,347,369-372,389,406,407,422,443-445,487,500,512-514,517,518,520,525,533,538,
548,554,563,587,610-612,631-634,636,642,653,655,657,666,706,750-752,765,779,8
08,873,901,923,941,946,992-995,1001,1023-1030,1080,1210,1214,1234,1241,1334,1
349,1352,1423-1425,1433,1434,1524,1525,1645,1646,1649,1701,1718,1719,1720,172
3,1755,1812,1813,2048-2050,2101-2104,2140,2150,2233,2323,2345,2401,2430,2431,
2432,2433,2583,2628,2776,2777,2988,2989,3050,3130,3150,3232,3306,3389,3456,34
93,3542-3545,3632,3690,3801,4000,4400,4321,4567,4899,5002,5136-5139,5150,5151
,5222,5269,5308,5354,5355,5422-5425,5432,5503,5555,5556,5678,6000-6007,6346,6
347,6543,6544,6789,6838,6666-6670,7000-7009,7028,7100,7983,8079-8082,8088,878
7,8879,9090,9101-9103,9325,9359,10000,10026,10027,10067,10080,10081,10167,104
98,11201,15345,17001-17003,18753,20011,20012,21554,22273,26274,27374,27444,27
573,31335-31338,31787,31789,31790,31791,32668,32767-32780,33390,47262,49301,5
```