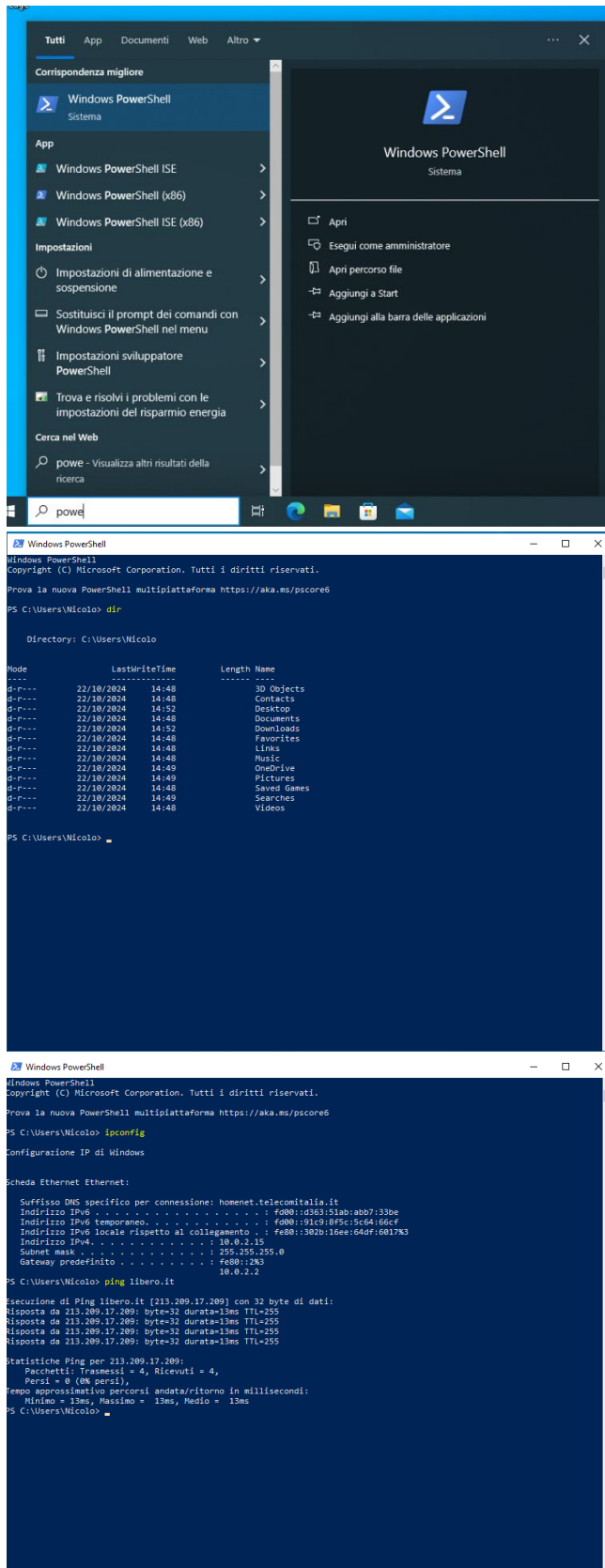


1. Esercizio Powershell



```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. Tutti i diritti riservati.

Prova la nuova PowerShell multiplatforma https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\Nicolò> Get-Alias dir

CommandType      Name
-----
Alias             dir -> Get-ChildItem

PS C:\Users\Nicolò>
```

```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Nicolò> netstat -h

Visualizza le statistiche del protocollo e le connessioni di rete TCP/IP correnti.

NETSTAT [-a] [-b] [-e] [-f] [-n] [-o] [-p proto] [-r] [-s] [-t] [-x] [-y] [interval]

-a Visualizza tutte le connessioni e le porte di ascolto.
-b Visualizza l'eseguibile coinvolto nella creazione di ogni connessione o
  porta di ascolto. In alcuni casi, host di eseguibili noti
  più componenti indipendenti e in questi casi la
  sequenza di componenti coinvolti nella creazione della connessione
  o la porta in ascolto. In questo caso, l'eseguibile
  il nome è in [] nella parte inferiore, in alto è il componente che ha chiamato,
  e così via fino al raggiungimento di TCP/IP. Si noti che questa opzione
  può richiedere molto tempo e avrà esito negativo, a meno che non siano sufficienti
  autorizzazioni.
-e visualizza le statistiche Ethernet. È possibile combinare
  opzione.
-f Visualizza nomi di dominio completi (FQDN) per stranieri
  indirizzi.
-n Visualizza indirizzi e numeri di porta in formato numerico.
-o Visualizza l'ID del processo proprietario associato a ogni connessione.
-p proto Mostra le connessioni per il protocollo specificato da proto; proto
  può essere qualsiasi: TCP, UDP, TCPv6 o UDPv6. Se usato con-s
  opzione per la visualizzazione delle statistiche per protocollo, Proto può essere qualsiasi:
  IP, IPv6, ICMP, ICMPv6, TCP, TCPv6, UDP o UDPv6.
-q Visualizza tutte le connessioni, le porte di ascolto e i binding
  non in ascolto di porte TCP. Le porte di nonlistening associate possono o meno essere
  essere associate a una connessione attiva.
-r Visualizza la tabella di routing.
-s Visualizza le statistiche per protocollo. Per impostazione predefinita, le statistiche vengono
  visualizzate per IP, IPv6, ICMP, ICMPv6, TCP, TCPv6, UDP e UDPv6;
  l'opzione-p può essere utilizzata per specificare un sottoinsieme del valore predefinito.
-t Visualizza lo stato corrente di offload della connessione.
-x Visualizza connessioni NetworkDirect, listener e condivisi
  endpoint.
-y Visualizza il modello di connessione TCP per tutte le connessioni.
  Non può essere combinato con le altre opzioni.
intervallo Rivisualizza le statistiche selezionate, la sospensione dell'intervallo di secondi
  tra ogni schermo. Premere CTRL-C per interrompere la rivisualizzazione
  Statistiche. Se viene omissa, netstat stamperà il
  informazioni di configurazione una volta.

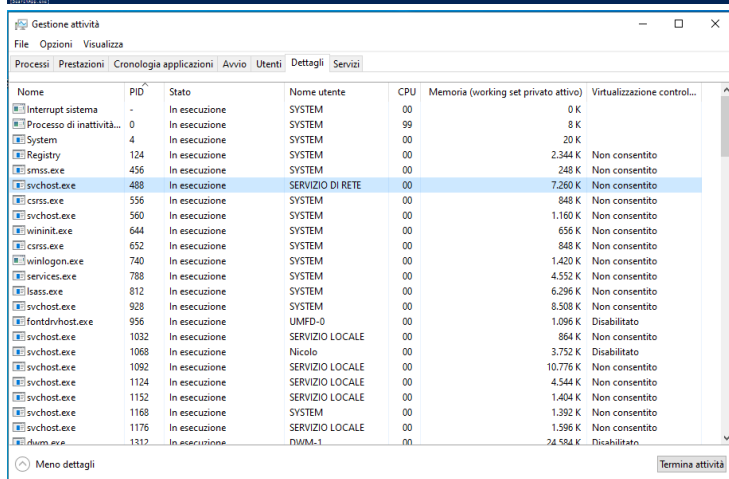
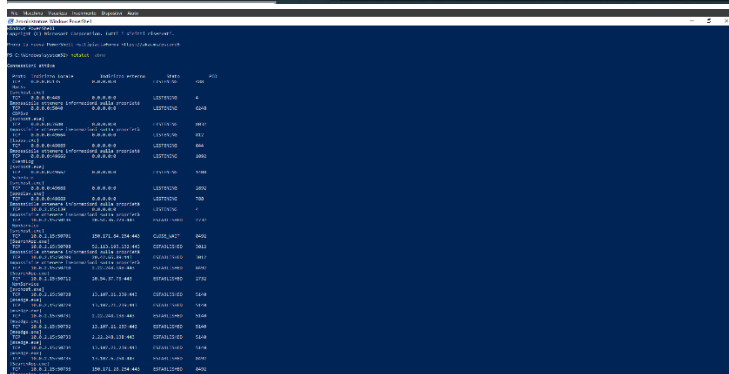
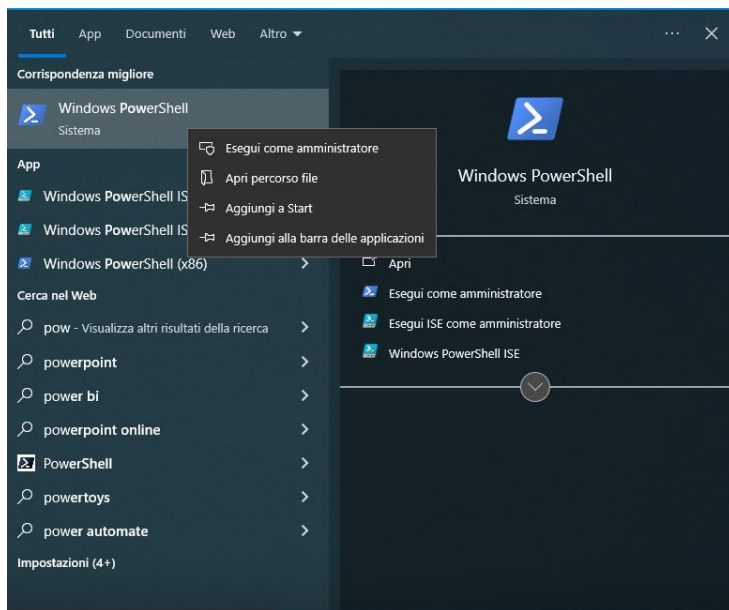
PS C:\Users\Nicolò>
```

```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Nicolò> netstat -r

=====
Elenco Interfacce
  3...08 00 27 F3 4c f1 .....Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
  1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
=====

IPv4 Tabella route
=====
Route attive:
  Indirizzo rete      Mask      Gateway      Interfaccia Metrica
  0.0.0.0             0.0.0.0   10.0.2.2     On-link      25
  10.0.2.0            255.255.255.0   On-link      10.0.2.15    281
  10.0.2.15           255.255.255.255   On-link      10.0.2.15    281
  10.0.2.255          255.255.255.255   On-link      10.0.2.15    281
  127.0.0.0           255.0.0.0   On-link      127.0.0.1    331
  127.0.0.1           255.255.255.255   On-link      127.0.0.1    331
  127.255.255.255     255.255.255.255   On-link      127.0.0.1    331
  224.0.0.0           240.0.0.0   On-link      10.0.2.15    281
  224.0.0.0           240.0.0.0   On-link      127.0.0.1    331
  255.255.255.255     255.255.255.255   On-link      127.0.0.1    331
  255.255.255.255     255.255.255.255   On-link      10.0.2.15    281
=====
Route permanenti:
  Nessuna

IPv6 Tabella route
=====
Route attive:
  Int'f Metrica Rete Destinazione      Gateway
  3 281 ::/0 fe80::2
  1 331 ::1/128 On-link
  3 281 fe80::/64 On-link
  3 281 fe80::91c9:8f5c:5c64:66cf/128 On-link
  3 281 fe80::d363:51ab:abb7:33be/128 On-link
  3 281 fe80::/64 On-link
  3 281 fe80::302b:16ee:64df:6017/128 On-link
  1 331 ff00::/8 On-link
  3 281 ff00::/8 On-link
=====
Route permanenti:
  Nessuna
PS C:\Users\Nicolò>
```



Amministratore: Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> clear-recyclebin
```

Conferma

Esegui l'operazione?

Esecuzione dell'operazione "Clear-RecycleBin" sulla destinazione "Tutto il contenuto del Cestino".

[S] Sì [T] Sì a tutti [N] No [U] No a tutti [O] Sospendi [?] Guida (il valore predefinito è "S"): s

```
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

2. Esercizio HTTP/HTTPS

The screenshot displays a CyberOps Workstation environment with three main components:

- Terminal - analyst@secOps:-**
The terminal shows the output of the `ip address` command. It lists the loopback interface `lo` and the ethernet interface `enp0s3` with their respective IP addresses and configurations.

```
analyst@secOps ~]$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:5d:3b:d1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
        valid_lft 86382sec preferred_lft 86382sec
    inet6 fd00::a00:27ff:fe5d:3bd1/64 scope global dynamic mngtmpaddr noprefixroute
        valid_lft 86383sec preferred_lft 14383sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe5d:3bd1/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
analyst@secOps ~]$
```
- Terminal - analyst@secOps:-**
The terminal shows the output of the `sudo tcpdump` command, indicating that it is listening on `enp0s3` with a capture size of 262144 bytes.

```
analyst@secOps ~]$ sudo tcpdump -i enp0s3 -s 0 -w httpdump.pcap
tcpdump: listening on enp0s3, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
```
- Altoro Mutual - Mozilla Firefox**
The browser window shows the login page of the Altoro Mutual website. The page includes a navigation menu, a search bar, and a login form with fields for Username and Password, and a Login button.

Altoro Mutual

Sign In | Contact Us | Feedback | Search

Go

ONLINE BANKING LOGIN

PERSONAL SMALL BUSINESS INSIDE ALTORO MUTUAL

Online Banking Login

Username: Admin

Password: ****

Login

```
Terminal - analyst@secOps:~  
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help  
[analyst@secOps ~]$ sudo tcpdump -i enp0s3 -s 0 -w httpdump.pcap  
tcpdump: listening on enp0s3, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes  
^C8642 packets captured  
8656 packets received by filter  
0 packets dropped by kernel  
[analyst@secOps ~]$
```

analyst - File Manager

httpdump.pcap [Wireshark 2.5.1]

Filter: http

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
10	0.081730	10.0.2.15	34.107.221.82	HTTP	342	GET /success.txt HTTP/1.1
12	0.127841	34.107.221.82	10.0.2.15	HTTP	270	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
64	1.629160	10.0.2.15	173.222.245.33	OCS	485	Request
68	1.632062	10.0.2.15	173.222.245.33	OCS	485	Request
88	1.805743	173.222.245.33	10.0.2.15	OCS	943	Response
90	1.808726	173.222.245.33	10.0.2.15	OCS	943	Response
102	1.846016	10.0.2.15	173.222.245.9	OCS	485	Request
108	1.893834	173.222.245.9	10.0.2.15	OCS	943	Response
192	2.264743	10.0.2.15	173.222.245.33	OCS	485	Request
194	2.294705	173.222.245.33	10.0.2.15	OCS	943	Response
318	2.847244	10.0.2.15	216.58.204.227	OCS	481	Request
323	2.991767	216.58.204.227	10.0.2.15	OCS	755	Response
386	3.268870	10.0.2.15	216.58.204.227	OCS	481	Request
393	3.290631	10.0.2.15	65.61.137.117	HTTP	383	GET /login.jsp HTTP/1.1
408	3.415092	216.58.204.227	10.0.2.15	OCS	755	Response
436	4.455851	65.61.137.117	10.0.2.15	HTTP	142	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3396	4.859743	65.61.137.117	10.0.2.15	HTTP	131	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)
4898	53.501111	10.0.2.15	65.61.137.117	HTTP	589	POST /doLogin HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)
5263	65.263268	10.0.2.15	65.61.137.117	HTTP	589	POST /doLogin HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)

▶ Frame 4898: 589 bytes on wire (4712 bits), 589 bytes captured (4712 bits)

▶ Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_5d:3b:d1 (08:00:27:5d:3b:d1), Dst: 52:55:0a:00:02:02 (52:55:0a:00:02:02)

▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.15, Dst: 65.61.137.117

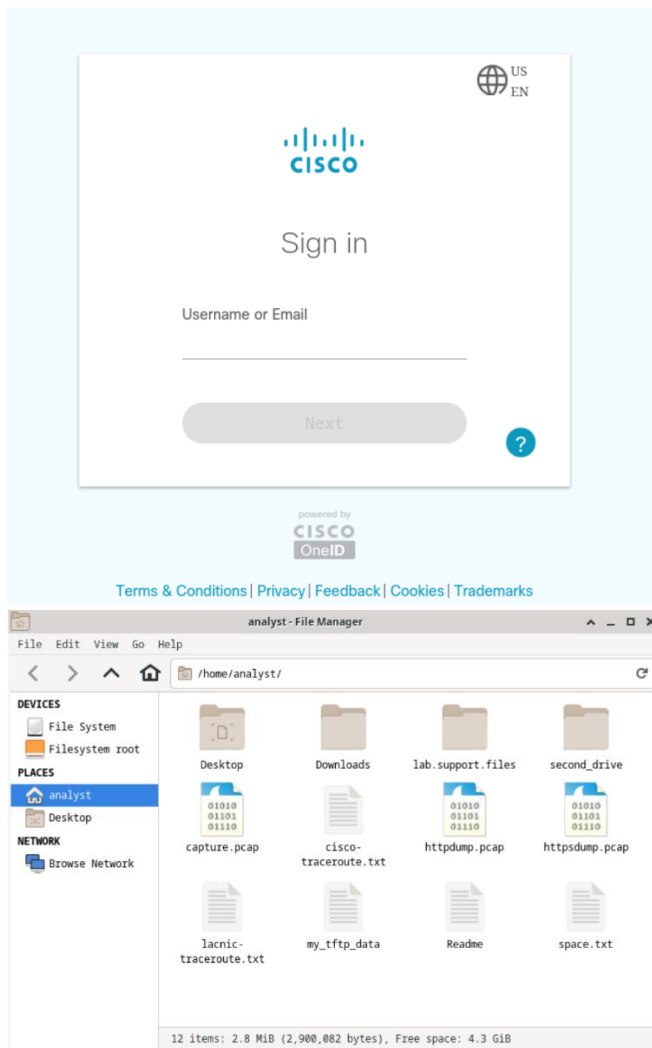
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 45244, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 535

▶ Hypertext Transfer Protocol

▶ HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

- ▶ Form item: "uid" = "Admin"
- ▶ Form item: "passwd" = "Login"
- ▶ Form item: "btnSubmit" = "Login"

```
8656 packets received by filter  
0 packets dropped by kernel  
[analyst@secOps ~]$ sudo tcpdump -i enp0s3 -s 0 -w httpsdump.pcap  
[sudo] password for analyst:  
tcpdump: illegal token: -  
[analyst@secOps ~]$
```



httpsdump.pcap						
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help						
tcp.port==443						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.0.2.15	104.16.248.249	TLSv1.2	110	Application Data
2	0.000044	10.0.2.15	104.16.248.249	TLSv1.2	133	Application Data
3	0.000383	104.16.248.249	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 52556 [ACK]
4	0.000383	104.16.248.249	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 52556 [ACK]
7	0.031225	104.16.248.249	10.0.2.15	TLSv1.2	286	Application Data
8	0.031256	10.0.2.15	104.16.248.249	TCP	54	52556 → 443 [ACK]
15	0.169127	10.0.2.15	104.16.248.249	TLSv1.2	114	Application Data
16	0.169169	10.0.2.15	104.16.248.249	TLSv1.2	136	Application Data

- ▶ Frame 1: 110 bytes on wire (880 bits), 110 bytes captured (880 bits)
- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_82:75:df (08:00:27:82:75:df), Dst: RealtekU_12:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35:02)
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.15, Dst: 104.16.248.249
- ▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52556, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 56
- ▼ Transport Layer Security
 - ▼ TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: http-over-tls
 - Content Type: Application Data (23)
 - Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
 - Length: 51
 - Encrypted Application Data: 7fa9037731c6e38e6213aacc15a0a7281f94046fdb237be9...

3. Esercizio con nmap:

```
NMAP(1)                                Nmap Reference Guide                                NMAP(1)

NAME
    nmap - Network exploration tool and security / port scanner

SYNOPSIS
    nmap [Scan Type...] [Options] [target specification]

DESCRIPTION
    Nmap ("Network Mapper") is an open source tool for network exploration
    and security auditing. It was designed to rapidly scan large networks,
    although it works fine against single hosts. Nmap uses raw IP packets
    in novel ways to determine what hosts are available on the network,
    what services (application name and version) those hosts are offering,
    what operating systems (and OS versions) they are running, what type of
    packet filters/firewalls are in use, and dozens of other
    characteristics. While Nmap is commonly used for security audits, many
    systems and network administrators find it useful for routine tasks
    such as network inventory, managing service upgrade schedules, and
    monitoring host or service uptime.

    The output from Nmap is a list of scanned targets, with supplemental
    information on each depending on the options used. Key among that
    information is the "interesting ports table". That table lists the
    port number and protocol, service name, and state. The state is either
    open, filtered, closed, or unfiltered. Open means that an application
    on the target machine is listening for connections/packets on that
    port. Filtered means that a firewall, filter, or other network
    obstacle is blocking the port so that Nmap cannot tell whether it is
    open or closed. Closed ports have no application listening on them,
    though they could open up at any time. Ports are classified as
    unfiltered when they are responsive to Nmap's probes, but Nmap cannot
    determine whether they are open or closed. Nmap reports the state
    combinations open/filtered and closed/filtered when it cannot determine
    which of the two states describe a port. The port table may also
    include software version details when version detection has been
    requested. When an IP protocol scan is requested (-s0), Nmap provides
    information on supported IP protocols rather than listening ports.

    In addition to the interesting ports table, Nmap can provide further
    information on targets, including reverse DNS names, operating system
    guesses, device types, and MAC addresses.

    A typical Nmap scan is shown in Example 1. The only Nmap arguments used
    in this example are -A, to enable OS and version detection, script
    scanning, and traceroute; -T4 for faster execution; and then the
    hostname.

    Example 1. A representative Nmap scan

    # nmap -A -T4 scanme.nmap.org

    Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (74.207.244.221)
    Host is up (0.029s latency).
    Manual page nmap(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
NMAP(1)                                Nmap Reference Guide                                NMAP(1)

NAME
    nmap - Network exploration tool and security / port scanner

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    open or closed. Closed ports have no application listening on them,
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    unfiltered when they are responsive to Nmap's probes, but Nmap cannot
    determine whether they are open or closed. Nmap reports the state
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    Example 1. A representative Nmap scan

    # nmap -A -T4 scanme.nmap.org

    Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (74.207.244.221)
    Host is up (0.029s latency).
    /example
```

A typical Nmap scan is shown in [Example 1](#). The only Nmap arguments used in this [example](#) are `-A`, to enable OS and version detection, script scanning, and traceroute; `-T4` for faster execution; and then the hostname.

Example 1. A representative Nmap scan

```
# nmap -A -T4 scanme.nmap.org

Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (74.207.244.221)
Host is up (0.029s latency).
rDNS record for 74.207.244.221: li86-221.members.linode.com
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 5.3p1 Debian 3ubuntu7 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey: 1024 8d:60:f1:7c:ca:b7:3d:0a:d6:67:54:9d:69:d9:b9:dd (DSA)
|_ 2048 79:f8:09:ac:d4:e2:32:42:10:49:d3:bd:20:82:85:ac (RSA)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-title: Go ahead and ScanMe!
646/tcp   filtered ldap
1720/tcp  filtered H.323/Q.931
9929/tcp  open  nping-echo Nping echo
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6.39
OS details: Linux 2.6.39
Network Distance: 11 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:kernel

TRACEROUTE (using port 53/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
[Cut first 10 hops for brevity]
11  17.65 ms li86-221.members.linode.com (74.207.244.221)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.40 seconds

The newest version of Nmap can be obtained from https://nmap.org. The newest version of this man page is available at https://nmap.org/book/man.html. It is also included as a chapter of Nmap Network Scanning: The Official Nmap Project Guide to Network Discovery and Security Scanning (see https://nmap.org/book/).
```

OPTIONS SUMMARY

This options summary is printed when Nmap is run with no arguments, and the latest version is always available at <https://svn.nmap.org/nmap/docs/nmap.usage.txt>. It helps people remember the most common options, but is no substitute for the in-depth documentation in the rest of this manual. Some obscure options aren't even included here.

```
Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
```

Manual page nmap(1) line 44 (press h for help or q to quit)

```
[analyst@secOps ~]$ nmap -A -T4 localhost
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-25 05:03 EDT
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.000031s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 2.0.8 or later
|_ ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ -rw-r--r--  1 0      0          0 Mar 26  2018 ftp_test
|_ ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
|_ FTP server status:
|   Connected to 127.0.0.1
|   Logged in as ftp
|   TYPE: ASCII
|   No session bandwidth limit
|   Session timeout in seconds is 300
|   Control connection is plain text
|   Data connections will be plain text
|   At session startup, client count was 5
|   vsFTPD 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
|_ End of status
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.7 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 b4:91:f9:f9:d6:79:25:86:44:c7:9e:f8:e0:e7:5b:bb (RSA)
|   256  06:12:75:fe:b3:89:29:4f:8d:f3:9e:9a:d7:c6:03:52 (ECDSA)
|_  256  34:5d:f2:d3:5b:9f:b4:b6:08:96:a7:30:52:8c:96:06 (ED25519)
Service Info: Host: Welcome

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.58 seconds
[analyst@secOps ~]$
```



```
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$
```

```

Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.150
Host is up (0.000035s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
open: 21/tcp, 22/tcp, 25/tcp, 80/tcp
21/tcp open ftp      ftpd 2.0.0 or later
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ftp-ssl:          1      0
|_ftp-ya!:          1      0 Mar 26 2016 ftp-test
|_STaT:
|_FTP server status:
|_  Connected to 192.168.2.150
|_  Logged in as ftp
|_  TYPE: ASCII
|_  No session bandwidth limit
|_  Session timeout in seconds is 300
|_  Control connection is plain text
|_  Data connections will be plain text
|_  At session startup, client count was 3
|_  vsFTD 3.0.3 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status output
22/tcp open ssh      OpenSSH 7.7 (protocol 2)
|_ssh-hostkey:
|_  256 8a:01:21:7f:fe:b3:89:23:af:bf:73:9e:34:9d:7c:03:52 (RSA)
|_  256 0b:01:21:7f:fe:b3:89:23:af:bf:73:9e:34:9d:7c:03:52 (ECDSA)

```

```
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$
```

4. Esercizio SQL

