

CSE3501-Information Security Analysis and Audit

Lab 9+10

Lab FAT

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CSE3501 INFORMATION SECURITY AUDIT AND ANALYSIS

Sl. No	Components	Marks
1.	AIM & PSEUDO CODE	10
2.	PROGRAM & OUTPUT	20+10
3.	QUIZ	10

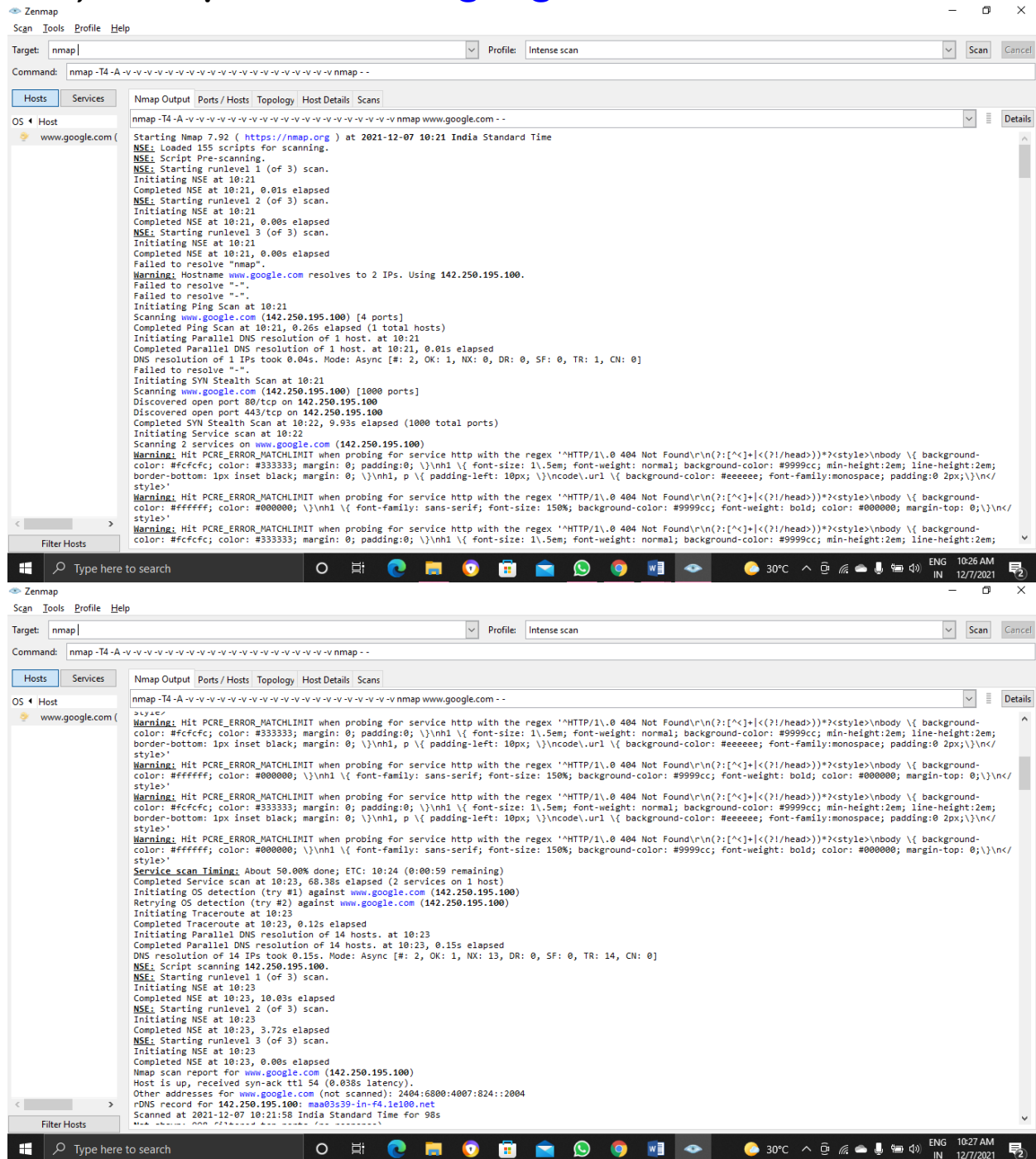
1. Use the following commands; observe the response from your system. Discuss in detail the results you have observed using the following commands.
 - a) `nmap -v -A www.example.com`
 - b) `nmap -v -sn w.x.y.z/16 a.b.c.d/8`
 - c) `nmap -v -iR M -Pn -p N`
 - d) `nmap w.x.y.z/24 -exclude w.x.y.z`
 - e) `nmap -sF w.x.y.z`
2. Use the ports 20, 53 and try to access router filters and access control Lists.
3. Is it possible to Spoof source address? Demonstrate.

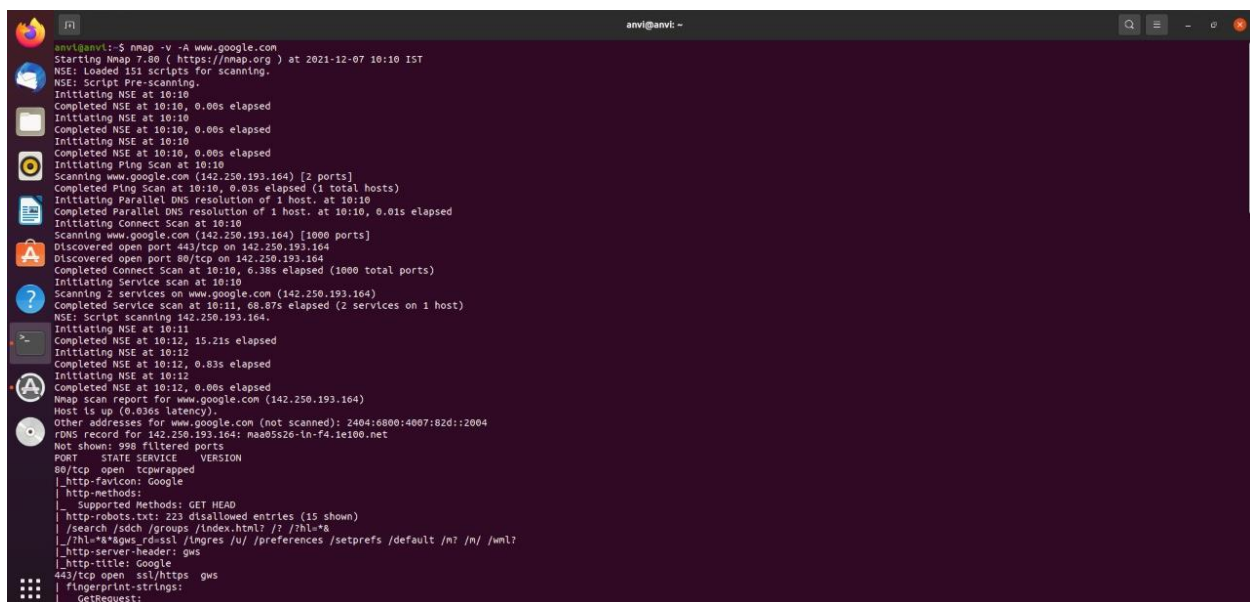
1)

AIM

To run the Nmap commands and observe the detailed results

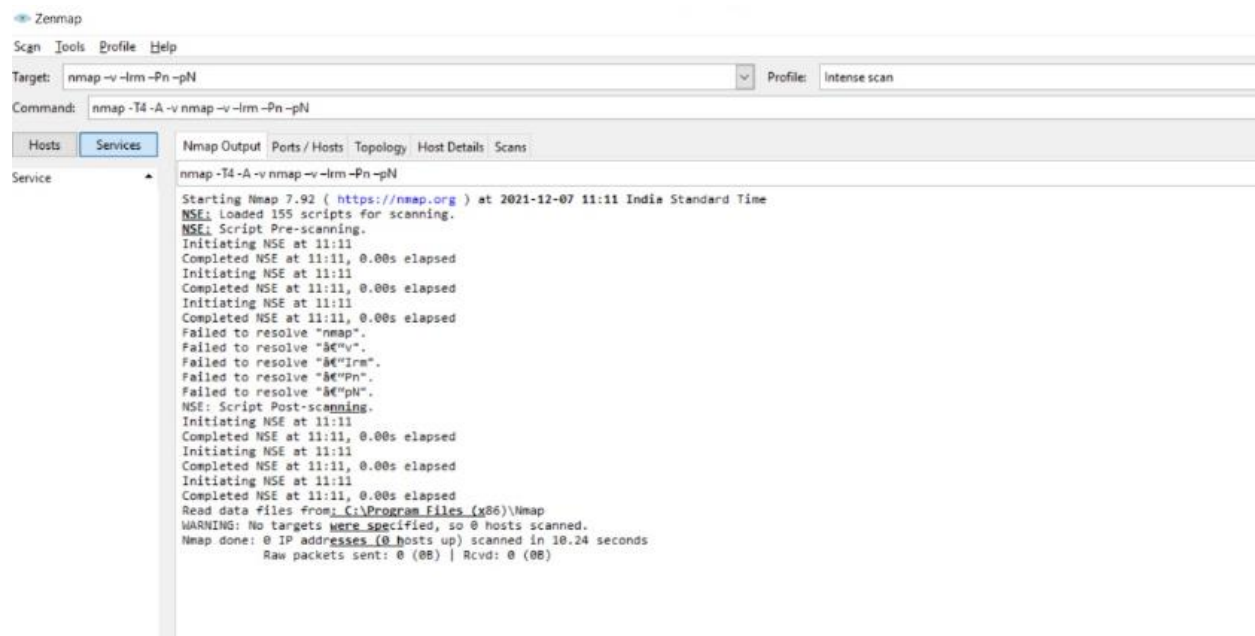
A) `nmap -v -A www.google.com`






```
anvi@anvi: ~  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.225 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.226 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.227 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.228 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.229 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.230 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.231 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.232 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.233 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.234 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.235 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.236 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.237 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.238 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.239 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.240 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.241 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.242 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.243 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.244 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.245 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.246 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.247 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.248 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.249 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.250 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.251 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.252 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.253 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.254 [host down]  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.47.255 [host down]  
Initiating Ping Scan at 10:42  
Scanning 4096 hosts [2 ports/host]  
Stats: 0:00:00 elapsed; 12288 hosts completed (3 up), 4096 undergoing Ping Scan  
Ping Scan Timing: About 3.18% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:03:33 remaining)  
Stats: 0:00:01 elapsed; 12288 hosts completed (3 up), 4096 undergoing Ping Scan  
Ping Scan Timing: About 3.36% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:03:50 remaining)  
Stats: 0:00:04 elapsed; 12288 hosts completed (3 up), 4096 undergoing Ping Scan  
Ping Scan Timing: About 4.76% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:03:43 remaining)  
Stats: 0:00:04 elapsed; 12288 hosts completed (3 up), 4096 undergoing Ping Scan  
Ping Scan Timing: About 4.82% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:03:37 remaining)  
Stats: 0:00:04 elapsed; 12288 hosts completed (3 up), 4096 undergoing Ping Scan  
Ping Scan Timing: About 4.94% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:03:31 remaining)  
Stats: 0:00:05 elapsed; 12288 hosts completed (3 up), 4096 undergoing Ping Scan  
Ping Scan Timing: About 5.13% done; ETC: 10:45 (0:03:24 remaining)  
Ping Scan Timing: About 17.88% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:03:08 remaining)  
Ping Scan Timing: About 31.05% done; ETC: 10:46 (0:02:38 remaining)
```

c) nmap -v -iR M -Pn -p N



d) nmap 127.0.0.1/24 -exclude 127.0.0.3

Here we excluded 127.0.0.3 port from series can see in the image below

```
anvi@anvi: ~  
anvi@anvi:~$  
anvi@anvi:~$  
anvi@anvi:~$  
anvi@anvi:~$  
anvi@anvi:~$ nmap 127.0.0.1/24 -exclude 127.0.0.3  
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-12-07 10:45 IST  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)  
Host is up (0.00054s latency).  
Not shown: 999 closed ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
631/tcp   open ipp  
Nmap scan report for anvi (127.0.0.2)  
Host is up (0.00056s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on anvi (127.0.0.2) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.4)  
Host is up (0.00053s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.4) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.5)  
Host is up (0.00051s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.5) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.6)  
Host is up (0.00049s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.6) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.7)  
Host is up (0.00056s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.7) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.8)  
Host is up (0.00053s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.8) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.9)  
Host is up (0.00056s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.9) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.10)  
Host is up (0.00053s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.10) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.11)  
Host is up (0.00059s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.11) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.12)
```

```
Host is up (0.00044s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.46) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.47)  
Host is up (0.00048s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.47) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.48)  
Host is up (0.00046s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.48) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.49)  
Host is up (0.00051s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.49) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.50)  
Host is up (0.00049s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.50) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.51)  
Host is up (0.00057s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.51) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.52)  
Host is up (0.00055s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.52) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.53)  
Host is up (0.00044s latency).  
Not shown: 999 closed ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
53/tcp    open  domain  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.54)  
Host is up (0.00042s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.54) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.55)  
Host is up (0.00054s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.55) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.56)  
Host is up (0.00052s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.56) are closed  
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.57)  
Host is up (0.00057s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on localhost (127.0.0.57) are closed
```


2)

Aim and Psuedocode:

To access router filters and access control Lists with ports s20 and 53

Psuedo code:

- To view a policy access control list, click a domain's name from the Domains pane in the Policy
- Administration window and select the Access Control Rules tab. In the Search Results table, click the view access control lists icon .
- The View Access Control Lists window opens.
- Multiple View Access Control Lists windows can be opened to allow you to compare lists for different object types and life cycle states.

to access file connected to router :Click Start > All Programs > Accessories > Run.

Type \\ IP address of the router (default is 192.168.0.1)

Example- \\192.168.0.1.

Click OK.

If you are prompted to enter a Username and Password, enter the credentials that you use to log in to the router's web-based configuration utility.

Program and Output

```

RO(config-line)#no exec-tim
RO(config-line)#no exec-timeout
RO(config-line)#
RO(config-line)#
RO(config-line)#int fa0/0
RO(config-if)#ip addre
RO(config-if)#ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252
RO(config-if)#int lo0
RO(config-if)#ip addr
RO(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
RO(config-if)#int lo1
RO(config-if)#ip addr
RO(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
RO(config-if)#router rip
RO(config-if)#router rip
RO(config-router)#ver
RO(config-router)#version 2
RO(config-router)#no au
RO(config-router)#no auto-summary
RO(config-router)#network
RO(config-router)#network 172.16.0.0
RO(config-router)#netowrk 192.168.10.0
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RO(config-router)#network 192.168.10.
% Incomplete command.

```

```

RO(config-router)#netowrk 192.168.10.0
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RO(config-router)#network 192.168.10.
% Incomplete command.

RO(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0
RO(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0
RO(config-router)#end
RO#show ip
*Mar  1 00:05:32.091: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by consolepro
RO#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
    Interface          Send Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
  FastEthernet0/0      2      2
  Loopback0            2      2
  Loopback1            2      2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    172.16.0.0
    192.168.10.0
    192.168.20.0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
  Distance: (default is 120)

```

3)

Aim & Psuedocode:

Our aim is to check if Spoofing of Source Address is possible or not. If possible we have to demonstrate.

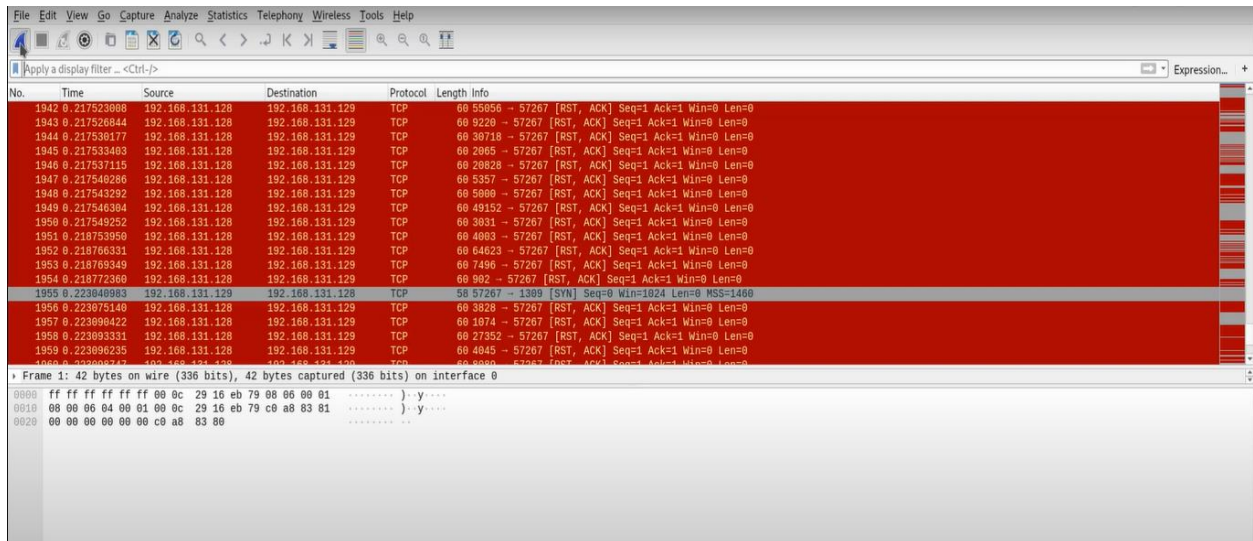
IP address spoofing, or IP spoofing, is the forging of a source IP address field in IP packets with the purpose of concealing the identity of the sender or impersonating another computing system. Fundamentally, source IP spoofing is possible because Internet global routing is based on the destination IP address.

Yes we can spoof IP address

The most common forms of spoofing are:

- **DNS server spoofing** – Modifies a DNS server in order to redirect a domain name to a different IP address. It's typically used to spread viruses.
- **ARP spoofing** – Links a perpetrator's MAC address to a legitimate IP address through spoofed ARP messages. It's typically used in denial of service (DoS) and man-in-the-middle assaults.
- **IP address spoofing** – Disguises an attacker's origin IP. It's typically used in DoS assaults.

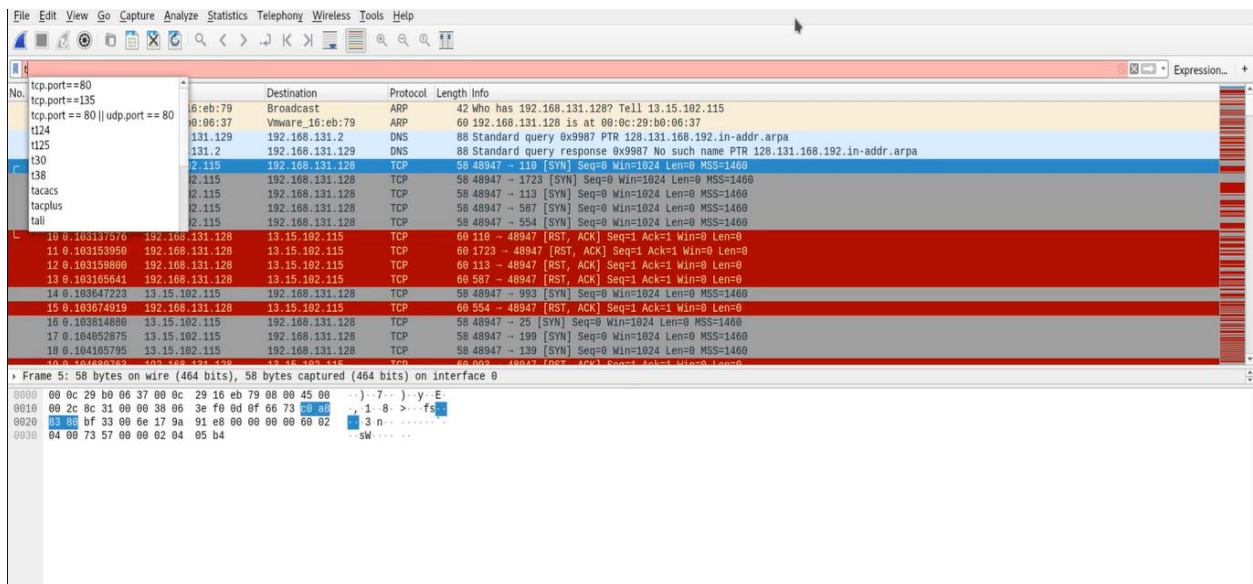
Program and Output:



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main display area shows a list of network packets. The columns are No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The packets are filtered by 'Apply a display filter: <Ctrl-F>'. The list shows a series of TCP connections from various IP addresses to 192.168.131.129. The packets are numbered 1942 to 1959. The bottom pane shows the details of the selected packet (No. 42), which is a TCP segment from 192.168.131.129 to 192.168.131.129, port 80. The packet is 42 bytes long and contains a SYN flag. The packet is highlighted in red.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1942	0.217523088	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	55056 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1943	0.217526844	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	9220 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1944	0.217530177	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	30710 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1945	0.217533403	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	2965 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1946	0.217537115	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	29828 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1947	0.217540286	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	5357 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1948	0.217543292	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	5900 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1949	0.217546384	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	49152 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1950	0.217549252	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	3091 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1951	0.218753950	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	4083 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1952	0.218766331	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	64623 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1953	0.218769349	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	7496 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1954	0.218772360	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	992 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1955	0.223848953	192.168.131.129	192.168.131.128	TCP	58	57267 → 1309 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1956	0.223875140	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	3828 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1957	0.223898422	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	1074 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1958	0.223893331	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	27352 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1959	0.223896235	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	4045 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0

These are list of various IP sources



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main display area shows a list of network packets. The columns are No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The packets are filtered by 'tcp.port==80'. The list shows a series of TCP connections from various IP addresses to 192.168.131.129. The packets are numbered 1942 to 1959. The bottom pane shows the details of the selected packet (No. 5), which is a TCP segment from 192.168.131.129 to 192.168.131.129, port 80. The packet is 58 bytes long and contains a SYN flag. The packet is highlighted in red.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1942	0.217523088	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	55056 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1943	0.217526844	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	9220 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1944	0.217530177	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	30710 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1945	0.217533403	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	2965 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1946	0.217537115	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	29828 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1947	0.217540286	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	5357 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1948	0.217543292	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	5900 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1949	0.217546384	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	49152 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1950	0.217549252	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	3091 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1951	0.218753950	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	4083 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1952	0.218766331	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	64623 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1953	0.218769349	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	7496 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1954	0.218772360	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	992 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1955	0.223848953	192.168.131.129	192.168.131.128	TCP	58	57267 → 1309 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1956	0.223875140	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	3828 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1957	0.223898422	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	1074 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1958	0.223893331	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	27352 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1959	0.223896235	192.168.131.128	192.168.131.129	TCP	60	4045 → 57267 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0

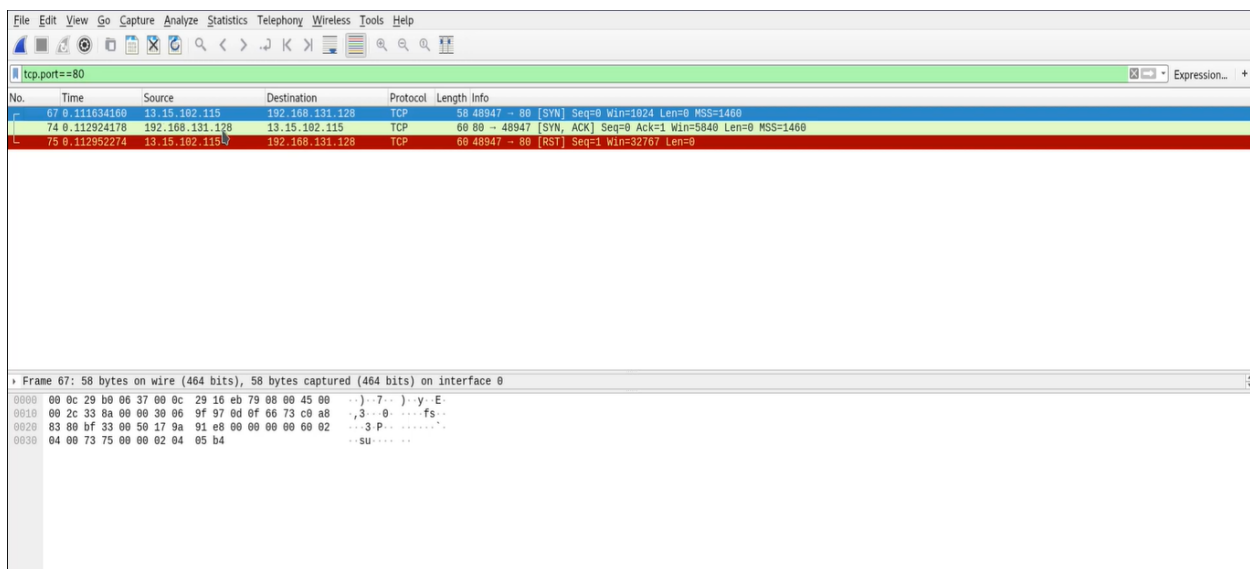
We are considering a particular IP address among all these for spoofing.

```

#nmap -e eth0 -S 13.15.102.115 192.168.131.128
WARNING: If -S is being used to fake your source address, you may also have to use
-e <interface> and -Pn . If you are using it to specify your real source address,
you can ignore this warning.
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-26 23:21 IST
WSOCK ERROR [0.1270s] mksock_bind_addr(): Bind to 13.15.102.115:0 failed (IOD #1
): Cannot assign requested address (99)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.131.128
Host is up (0.0036s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell

```

Spoofing a particular IP address whose source address is:13.15.102.115 and Destination address :192.168.131.128



Considering IP sources whose tcp==80

We can see that there are 2 same Ip sources Request generated from Fake IP address in blue color line.