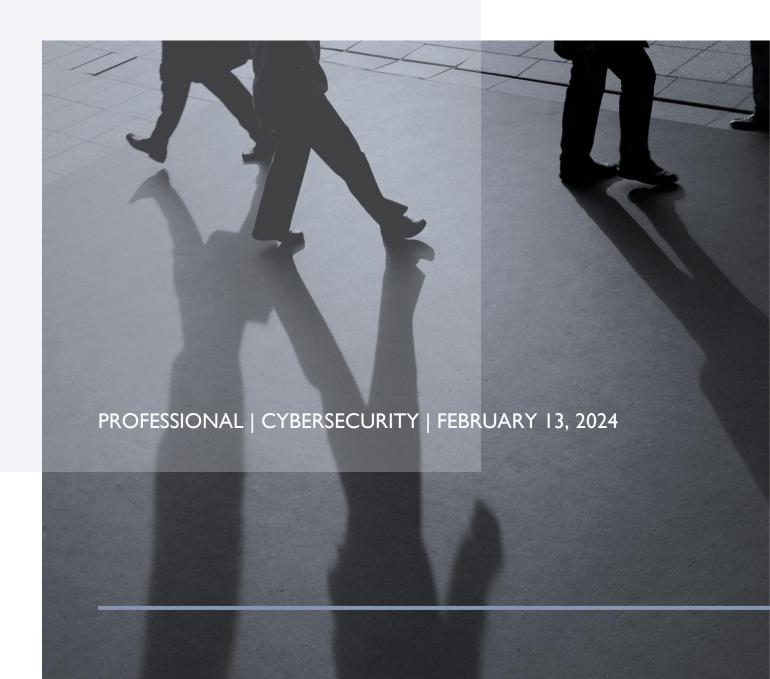
# FOOTPRINTING

BY JAMES ROBERSON



## WHAT HAPPENED?

As agreed, I can access all ports but for only one specific IP. All ports are scanned using the network mapper and the output is saved into a text file. Once completing the Nmap tool, you also wanted me to run multiple tools against your network. In this case, I decided with Rustscan; a highly powerful, fast tool. Much like Nmap except Rustscan can scan all ports within a matter of seconds (developers of Rustscan are very proud of this). They have full support for scripting engines, meaning we can pip Nmap scripts together with the alias of our Rustscan (unless you've opted-in to type out each command each time). It also uses basic math as adaptive learning to keep the experience fast and concise.

- Scanned all ports using Network Mapper. Check.
- Studied and researched a new tool despite Nmap. Check.
- Used that new tool to run similar Nmap scans. Check and check.

After running my Nmap scripts, as shown in Figure 1, I went on to discover those same ports but with a new tool, Rustscan. To install Rustscan, I navigated to the README page of Rustscan's GitHub and made my way to installation. Here, I began looking for a way to get Rustscan onto my Linux machine. One way that recommended was Docker. So I went, installed docker (Figure 2), and attempted to pull request the ready image from Rustscan's releases page in Figures 3 and 4. However, I kept running into denied permissions. What could be the issue? Upon further research, I found that sometimes the path for the docker image isn't configured with the permissions I need. Instead of going through the fixes in Figure 4, I decided to download an older released version, 2.0.1; it's a Debian file. Since it's Debian I simply navigated to the download's directory, de-packaged the file and ran it in Figure 6.

I ran a script for all ports against my target machine and yielded the results of Figures 7 and 8. Rustscan returned the number of ports running, which ports are running, the version of service they're running, and even the syn-ack responses. In summary, Rustscan is an extremely robust tool due to the fact it can run on any operating system while continuing to be as fast as it is. Nmap is a go to tool, built into Kali for ethical penetration testing, yes, but Rustscan is preferred because of the various scripts that it can run as well as its ability to pip those scripts to Nmap scripts for a more narrow, deeper, direct scan.

# PROOF:

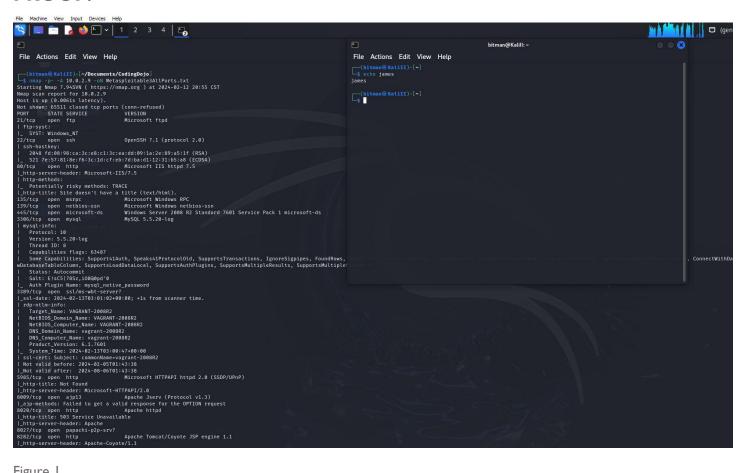


Figure 1.

```
The Actions Edit View Help

11. junts, Scan DatkBorray days, Leave Steen 1809 May restraight sharlack texts version patient

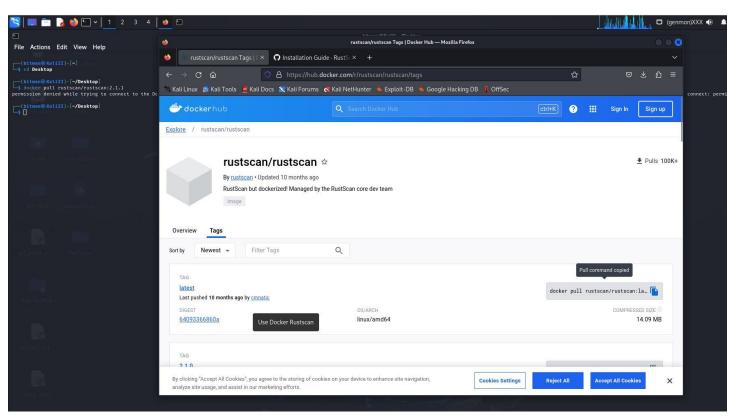
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13. junts (Scan DatkBorray days, Leave Steen 1809 May restraight sharlack texts version patient

14. junts (Scan DatkBorray days)

15. junts (Scan DatkBorray
```

# Figure 2.



### Figure 3.



Figure 4.

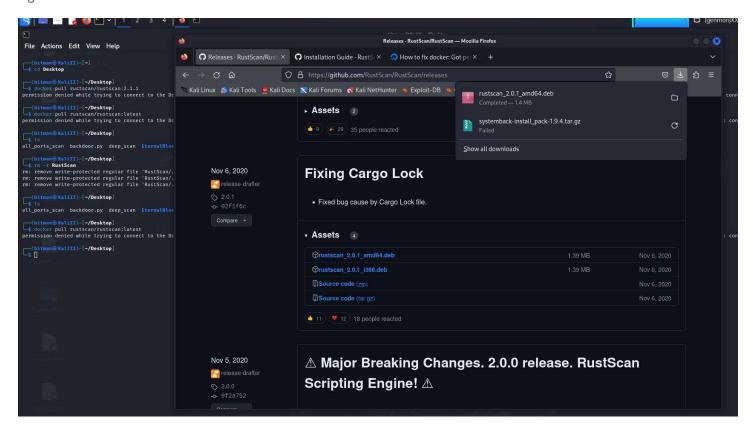


Figure 5.

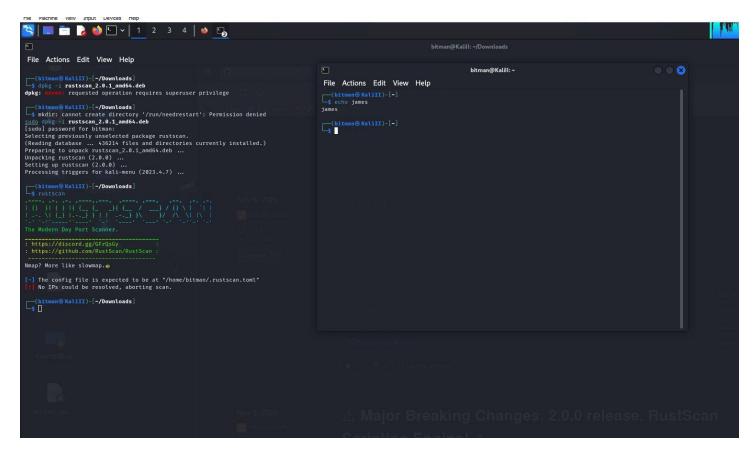


Figure 6.

```
bitman@Kalill: ~/Dow
File Actions Edit View Help
  -(bitman® KaliII)-[~/Downloads]
(bitman & Kalill)-t~700mitvaus;

| rustscan -r 1-65536 -a 10.0.2.9

| error: Invalid value for '-range <range>': the range format must be 'start-end'. Example: 1-1000.
   -(bitman® KaliII)-[~/Downloads]
| tustscan -r 1-65535 -a 10.0.2.9
https://admin.tryhackme.com
[~] The config file is expected to be at "/home/bitman/.rustscan.toml"
     File limit is lower than default batch size. Consider upping with --ulimit. May cause harm to sensitive servers
     Your file limit is very small, which negatively impacts RustScan's speed. Use the Docker image, or up the Ulimit with '--ulimit 5000'.
Open 10.0.2
Open 10.0.2.9:80
Open 10.0.2.9:135
Open 10.0.2.9:445
Open
Open 10.0.2.9:3389
Open 10.0.2.9:5985
Open 10.0.2.9:8009
Open 10.0.2.9:8020
Open 10.0.2.9:8027
Open 10.0.2.9:8282
Open 10.0.2.9:8383
Open 10.0.2.9:8585
Open 10.0.2.9:9200
Open 10.0.2.9:9300
Open 10.0.2.9:47001
Open 10.0.2.9:49153
Open 10.0.2.9:49155
Open 10.0.2.9:49152
Open 10.0.2.9:49154
Open 10.0.2.9:49156
Open 10.0.2.9:49157
[~] Starting Script(s)
[>] Script to be run Some("nmap -vvv -p {{port}} {{ip}}")
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-12 22:50 CST
Initiating Ping Scan at 22:50
Scanning 10.0.2.9 [2 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 22:50, 0.01s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 22:50
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 22:50, 0.01s elapsed
DNS resolution of 1 IPs took 0.02s. Mode: Async [#: 1, OK: 0, NX: 1, DR: 0, SF: 0, TR: 1, CN: 0]
Initiating Connect Scan at 22:50
Scanning 10.0.2.9 [22 ports]
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 10.0.2.9
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.0.2.9
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 10.0.2.9
```

Figure 7.

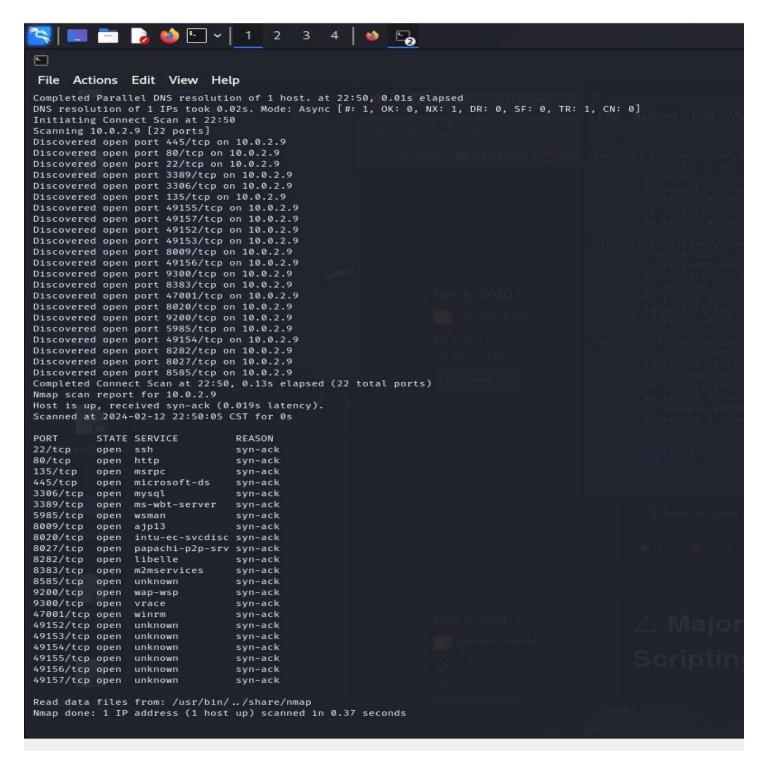


Figure 8.