# Report

## Kali

WinXp

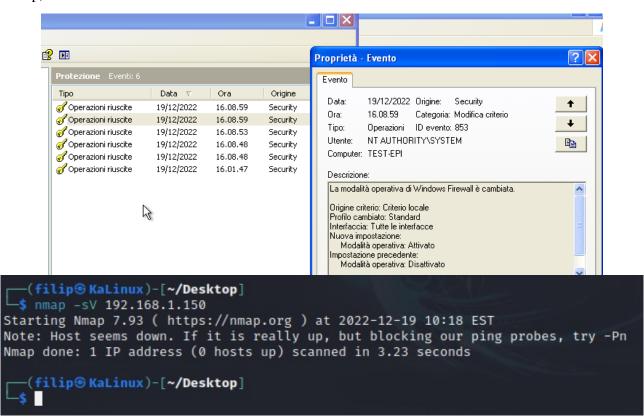
Obbiettivo: Scansionare WinXp con Nmap da Kali con Firewall abilitato e disabilitato, per vedere le differenze; Bonus: monitorare i log di Windows

nota: Ho usato PFSense per velocizzare la scansione per quanto le VM comunicano meglio se in reti diverse.

Nmap, Firewall: OFF

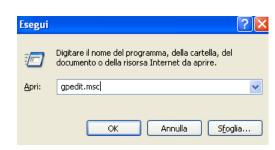
```
(filip® KaLinux)-[~/Desktop]
    nmap -sV 192.168.1.150
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-12-19 10:16 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.150
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows XP microsoft-ds
Service Info: OSs: Windows, Windows XP; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_xp
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.40 seconds
```

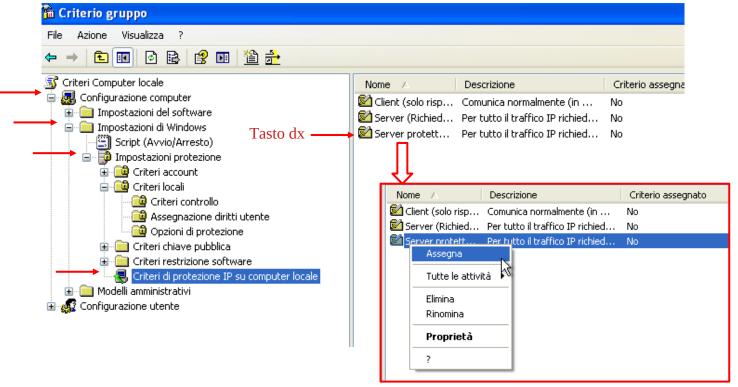
Nmap, Firewall: ON



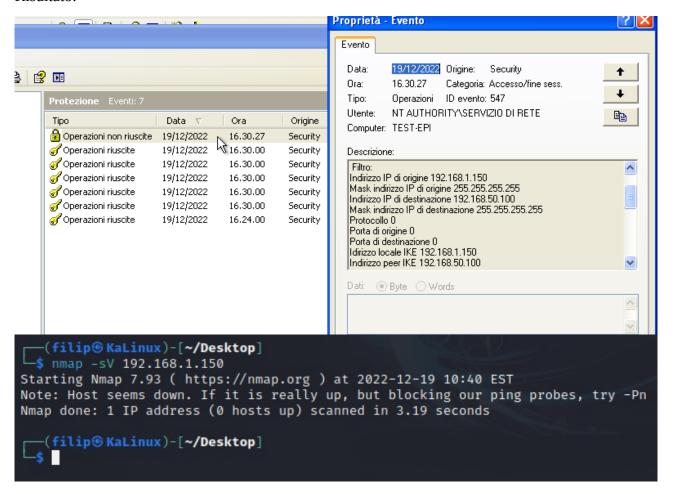
#### WinXP:

Sulla tastiera premiamo insieme **Win.Key+R** e scriviamo *qpedit.msc* 





#### Risultato:



System logs alone are rarely sufficient for detecting port scans. Usually only scan types that establish full TCP connections are logged, while the default Nmap SYN scan sneaks through. Even full TCP connections are only logged if the particular application explicitly does so. Such error messages, when available, are often cryptic. However, a bunch of different services spouting error messages at the same time is a common indicator of scanning activity. Intrusive scans, particularly those using Nmap version detection, can often be detected this way. But only if the administrators actually read the system logs regularly. The vast majority of log messages go forever unread. Log monitoring tools such as Logwatch and Swatch can certainly help, but the reality is that system logs are only marginally effective at detecting Nmap activity.

Special purpose port scan detectors are a more effective approach to detecting Nmap activity. Two common examples are PortSentry and Scanlogd. Scanlogd has been around since 1998 and was carefully designed for security. No vulnerabilities have been reported during its lifetime. PortSentry offers similar features, as well as a reactive capability that blocks the source IP of suspected scanners.

Source: <a href="https://nmap.org/book/nmap-defenses-detection.html">https://nmap.org/book/nmap-defenses-detection.html</a>

### prova

