

Exercise 1

1. 166 Databases presents

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ netcat dict.dict.org 2628
220 dict.dict.org dictd 1.12.1/rf on Linux 4.19.0-10-amd64 <auth.mime> <617050197.22608.1768293405@dict.dict.org>
SHOW DB
110 166 databases present
gcide "The Collaborative International Dictionary of English v.0.48"
wn "WordNet (r) 3.0 (2006)"
```

2. DEFINE * pemican

```
250 ok
DEFINE * pemican
150 1 definitions retrieved
151 "pemican" wn "WordNet (r) 3.0 (2006)"
pemican
    n 1: lean dried meat pounded fine and mixed with melted fat;
          used especially by North American Indians [syn: {pemmican},
          {pemican}]
.
250 ok [d/m/c = 1/0/144; 0.000r 0.000u 0.000s]
```

3. 8 dictionaries

```
DEFINE * protocol
150 8 definitions retrieved
151 "Protocol" gcide "The Collaborative International Dictionary of English v.0.48"
Protocol \Pro"to*col\, v. i.
    To make or write protocols, or first draughts; to issue
    protocols. --Carlyle.
    [1913 Webster]
.
151 "Protocol" gcide "The Collaborative International Dictionary of English v.0.48"
Protocol \Pro"to*col\, n. [F. protocole, LL. protocolium, fr.
    Gr. ? the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the
```

4. MATCH * soundex orange

```
MATCH * soundex orange
152 166 matches found
gcide "Oaring"
gcide "Orang"
gcide "orang"
gcide "Orange"
gcide "orange"
gcide "Orange bird"
gcide "Orange cowry"
```

Exercise 2

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ netcat ftp.cs.wisc.edu 21
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.5)
USER anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
PASS anonymous
230 Login successful.
PWD
500 Unknown command.
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (128,105,2,21,246,181).
PWD
257 "/" is the current directory
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (128,105,2,21,127,82).
lsit
500 Unknown command.
list
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
quit
221 Goodbye.
```

1.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ netcat 128.105.2.21 32594
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 3 Oct 31 1994 007 → oo7
drwxr-xr-x 3 88 10 26624 Jun 19 2021 Approx
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 15 Oct 06 1997 ISCA98 → pub/sohi/isca98
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 3 Oct 31 1994 007 → oo7
-rw-r--r-- 1 0 1 2629 Aug 07 1997 RoadMap
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 8 Nov 09 1998 bin → @sys/bin
drwxr-xr-x 3 42246 2246 2048 Jul 12 2001 common
drwxr-xr-x 17 1143 1143 8192 Oct 03 2016 computer-vision
drwxr-xr-x 16 0 0 4096 Mar 07 2025 condor
drwxr-xr-x 2 1261 50 6144 Feb 29 2000 connectivity_table
drwxr-xr-x 12 2261 2261 2048 Feb 01 2006 coral
drwxr-xr-x 3 88 1122 2048 Feb 27 1998 cra-mentor
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 6 Apr 24 1995 debooron → Approx
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 8 Nov 09 1998 etc → @sys/etc
drwxr-xr-x 7 0 0 2048 May 21 1997 exodus
drwxr-xr-x 12 0 0 2048 Feb 28 2000 galileo
drwxr-xr-x 12 2461 0 2048 Oct 08 2002 ghost
drwxr-xr-x 4 2246 50 2048 Mar 02 2023 html
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 8 Nov 09 1998 lib → @sys/lib
lrwxr-xr-x 1 66364 50 17 Feb 18 1997 list-archives → pub/list-archives
-r--r--r-- 1 25555 25555 1671667 Mar 14 2016 ls-lR
-r--r--r-- 1 25555 25555 418412 Mar 14 2016 ls-lR.Z
-rw-r--r-- 1 25555 25555 249382 Mar 14 2016 ls-lR.gz
drwxr-xr-x 2 0 50 2048 Feb 05 2009 machine-learning
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 12 Dec 08 1994 markhill → pub/markhill
drwxr-xr-x 14 1000 50 2048 Oct 14 2010 math-prog
drwxr-xr-x 2 42609 2609 2048 Oct 13 2004 mblodget
lrwxr-xr-x 1 26364 50 11 Jan 13 1999 mirrors → pub/mirrors
drwxr-xr-x 3 0 0 2048 Nov 16 2000 oo7
drwxr-xr-x 22 1316 1316 4096 May 23 2025 par-distr-sys
drwxr-xr-x 11 2385 0 2048 Jun 05 2020 paradise
lrwxr-xr-x 1 42246 50 11 May 10 2002 paradyn → pub/paradyn
drwxr-xr-x 42 0 0 4096 Jun 05 2023 pub
-rw-r----- 1 47481 7481 4032 Jun 15 2009 scd-2.21.bin
drwxr-xr-x 10 0 0 2048 Jul 07 2010 shore
drwxr-xr-x 6 0 0 2048 Jan 03 2012 shore-mt
drwxr-xr-x 9 1416 18446744073709519616 4096 Sep 20 2002 sohi
drwxr-xr-x 2 88 26364 2048 Jul 29 2009 tmp
lrwxr-xr-x 1 88 50 8 Nov 09 1998 usr → @sys/usr
drwxr-xr-x 4 0 50 2048 Jun 04 1993 uw
drwxr-xr-x 6 1646 0 16384 Mar 01 2017 wwt
drwxr-xr-x 3 0 0 2048 Sep 12 1995 xunet
-rwrxr-xr-x 1 0 0 2670088 Sep 05 2005 zImagejh.133
```

Exercise 3

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window contains two sessions:

- Session 1 (Top):** A server running on port 1100. It shows the command `sudo ufw disable` being run, followed by the message "Firewall stopped and disabled on system startup". Then, `nc -nlvp 1100` is run, and it listens for connections. It receives a connection from IP 10.65.94.59 on port 45924, and responds with "Hi there".
- Session 2 (Bottom):** A client running on port 1100. It shows the command `nc -nv 10.65.110.251 1100` being run, followed by the message "Connection to 10.65.110.251 1100 port [tcp/*] succeeded!". It then sends the message "Hi there".

1. The connection to the server is closed, no further messages can be sent
2. No, netcat connect and establishes connection with the first client that connects to the server, if a second clients tries to connect to the server while the first client is still connected, the TCP SYN queue is never complete so it can never connect until first client is disconnected from the server
3. TCP is connection-oriented, meaning that sender and receiver firstly need to establish a connection based on agreed parameters. They do this through as 3-way handshake procedure. The server must be listening for connection requests from clients before a connection is established.

Exercise 4

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following session:

```
(user@vbox) [~/Documents/lab7]
$ cat received.txt
Hi there, BCIT student

(user@vbox) [~/Documents/lab7]
$ █

File Machine View Input Devices Help
█

█

user@ubuntu:~$ nc 10.65.110.251 4444 < file.txt
bash: file.txt: No such file or directory
user@ubuntu:~$ vi file.txtx
user@ubuntu:~$ nc 10.65.110.251 4444 < file.txt
bash: file.txt: No such file or directory
user@ubuntu:~$ mv file.txtx file.txt
user@ubuntu:~$ nc 10.65.110.251 4444 < file.txt
█

user@ubuntu:~$ █
```

The terminal shows a user on a virtual machine (vbox) running cat on a file named received.txt, which contains the message "Hi there, BCIT student". The user then attempts to use nc to send the file to a host at 10.65.110.251 port 4444, but fails because file.txt does not exist. The user then tries to edit the file with vi, but fails again. The user then attempts to use mv to rename file.txtx to file.txt, but fails again. Finally, the user succeeds in sending the file to the host.

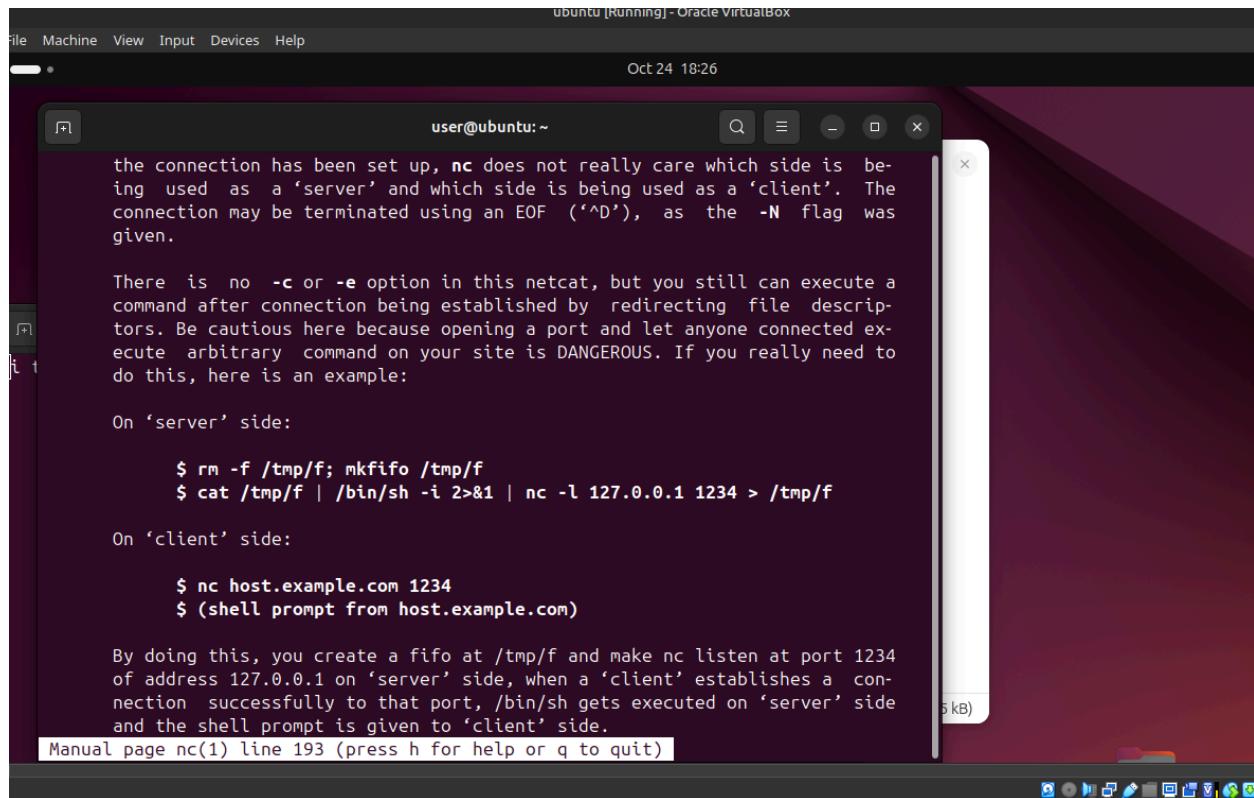
```
user@ubuntu:~$ time nc 10.65.110.251 4444 < file.txt
```

```
real    0m0.007s
user    0m0.002s
sys     0m0.004s
```

```
[user@ubuntu:~]$ nc 10.65.110.251 4444 < ./Pictures/Screenshots/Screenshot\ from\ 2022-09-26\ 16-12-36.png
```

TCP transmits raw bytes not texts so it will transfer the PNG successfully

Exercise 5



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "user@ubuntu:~" running on an Ubuntu desktop. The terminal displays the following text:

```
the connection has been set up, nc does not really care which side is being used as a 'server' and which side is being used as a 'client'. The connection may be terminated using an EOF ('^D'), as the -N flag was given.

There is no -c or -e option in this netcat, but you still can execute a command after connection being established by redirecting file descriptors. Be cautious here because opening a port and let anyone connected execute arbitrary command on your site is DANGEROUS. If you really need to do this, here is an example:

On 'server' side:
$ rm -f /tmp/f; mkfifo /tmp/f
$ cat /tmp/f | /bin/sh -i 2>&1 | nc -l 127.0.0.1 1234 > /tmp/f

On 'client' side:
$ nc host.example.com 1234
$ (shell prompt from host.example.com)

By doing this, you create a fifo at /tmp/f and make nc listen at port 1234 of address 127.0.0.1 on 'server' side, when a 'client' establishes a connection successfully to that port, /bin/sh gets executed on 'server' side and the shell prompt is given to 'client' side.

Manual page nc(1) line 193 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

There is no -e option to remotely execute commands on victim's machine, alternatively can use ssh for a trusted secure connection.

1. Unauthorized access, privilege escalation, full compromise of the machines, data extraction
2. Enable ufw firewall, only allowing or open necessary ports, Setup logging tools or network traffic inspection tools.
3. SSH is safer because it provides authentication, encryption, auditing and control