Task-1

DT:-23/06/2025

checking my IP address using 'ip addr show' command in Linux

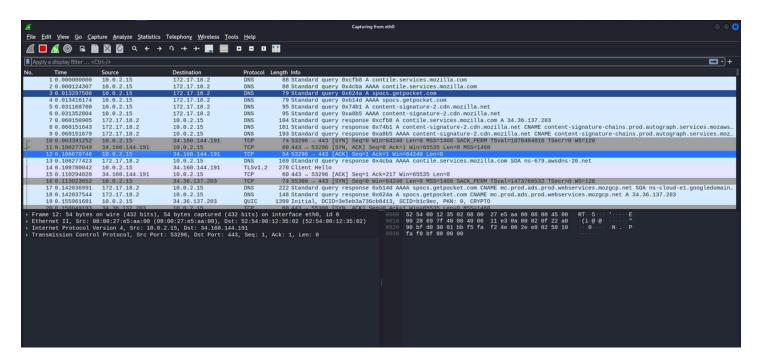
Found out my IP address is 10.0.2.15/24

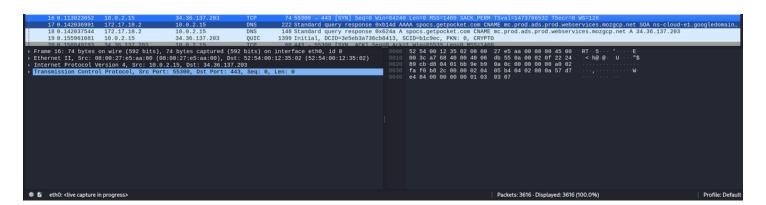
now using this i did port scan using the nmap tool and the command used is sudo nmap -sS 10.0.2.15/24

```
— (roopak⊕ kali) ⊆ ~ 01 shared_dir
$ sudo nmap \( +sS(10.0.2.15/24) \)
[sudo] password for roopak:
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-23 20:43 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.2
Host is up (0.0051s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
135/tcp open msrpc
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
8009/tcp open ajp13
MAC Address: 152;54:00:12:35:02 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.3
Host is up (0.0045s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
135/tcp open msrpc
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
8009/tcp open ajp13
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:03 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.4
Host is up (0.0041s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
135/tcp open msrpc
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
8009/tcp open ajp13
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:04 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.0000070s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcple.copen ssmle.sh
111/tcp open rpcbind
2049/tcp open nfs
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 10.75 seconds
```

the above command shows the open ports available in the subnet from 10.0.2.0 - 10.0.2.255

5) Capturing packets using wireshark





In above image packet details such as source port destination port protocol used can be seen even the IPs of source and destination also can be seen

Total of 3615 packets have been captured until i stopped

6)

Ports and the services

For 10.0.2.2, 10.0.2.3, 10.0.2.4

| Port | Service | Description | |
|----------|--------------|---|--|
| 135/tcp | msrpc | Used for Microsoft Remote Procedure Call. Common on Windows systems for allowing services and applications to communicate over the network. Often targeted in Windows-based exploits. | |
| 445/tcp | microsoft-ds | Used for SMB protocol. Helps in file sharing, printer sharing, etc., mostly on Windows machines. Vulnerable to attacks like EternalBlue. | |
| 8009/tcp | ajp13 | Apache JServ Protocol. Helps connect web servers to application servers like Tomcat. Exposing this can lead to remote code execution, like in Ghostcat attack. | |

For **10.0.2.15**

| Port | Service | Description | |
|----------|---------|---|--|
| 22/tcp | ssh | Secure Shell. Used for remote login and command execution. Common on Linux. Needs strong authentication to stay secure. | |
| 111/tcp | rpcbind | Maps RPC services to their respective ports. Required by services like NFS. Can be misused if exposed to untrusted networks. | |
| 2049/tcp | nfs | Network File System. Lets users access files over the network like they're local. Should only be available in trusted environments. | |

7)

Ports 135 and 445 (Windows RPC and SMB) are high-risk, often targeted for remote code execution (e.g., EternalBlue). Port 8009 (AJP13) can lead to remote access if misconfigured (e.g., Ghostcat). Port 22 (SSH) risks brute-force if not secured. Ports 111 and 2049 (rpcbind, NFS) can expose file systems if left open.