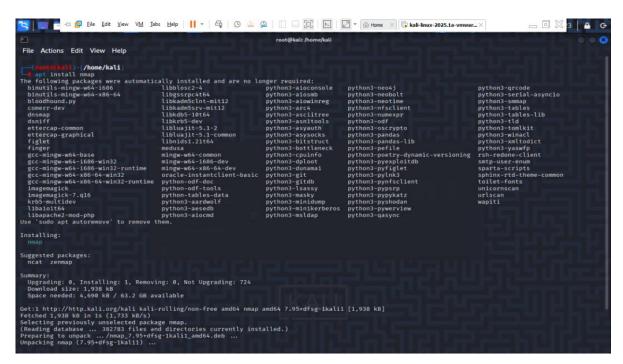
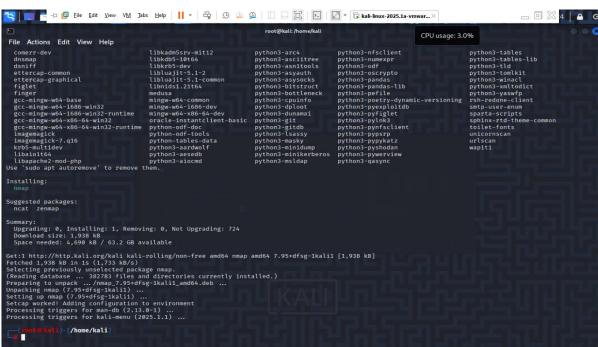
#### 1. Installation of NMAP





### 2. Identification of Local IP Range

2.1. Checking IP Address

### 2.2. Scanning and Identifying Ports

### 2.2.1 Scanning Local Subnet

Code used: nmap -sn 192.168.141.0/24

### 2.2.2 Port Scanning.

Code Used: nmap -sP 192.168.141.0/24

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
(nmap -sP 192.168.141.0/24

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-26 09:12 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.141.1

Host is up (0.00083s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.141.2

Host is up (0.00021s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:EA:C9:B4 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.141.254
Host is up (0.00018s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E7:64:72 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.141.128
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 2.04 seconds
```

## 3. Performing TCP-SYN Scan

3.1. OS (Operating System) Identification with Stealth Scan

```
File Actions Edit View Help

Host is up.
```

### 4. Finding & Observations

- 4.1. It is observed that 4 IP Addresses were found, those being
  - 192.168.141.1
  - 192.168.141.2
  - 192.168.141.254
  - 192.168.141.128

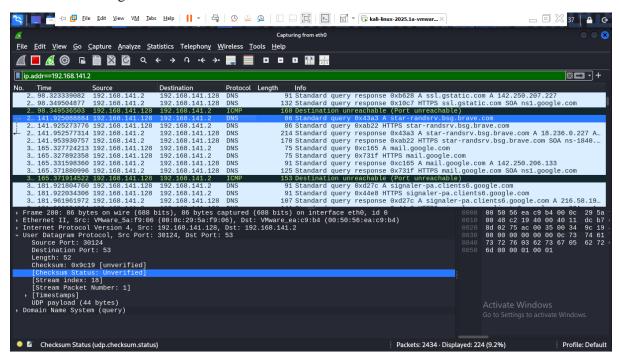
Out of those 4 IP Addresses only 2 were found to be functional, other 2 were in ignored state

- 4.2. IP Address with open ports are:-
  - 1. 192.168.141.1 7070
  - 7070 Commonly used for Media streaming, it is now is used for RealPlayer streaming (RTSP Real-Time Streaming Protocol)
  - 2. 192.168.141.2 53
  - 53 It is the default port used by the DNS (Domain Name System) to establish and communicate between the Client & the Server.

#### 4.3 Operating System

• According to the scanning it is found that the OS maybe Windows 10/11

- 5. Wireshark Analysis
- 1. Traffic travelling to and from the IP Address 192.168.141.2



2. Behind the scenes when a user tries to access a website (in this case google is the example)

	857 8.213296450				60 443 → 44464 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
-	858 8.213360159	192.168.141.128	142.251.132.67	TCP	54 44464 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
-	859 8.213973738	192.168.141.128	142.251.132.67	TLSv1.3	1841 Client Hello (SNI=id.google.com)
	860 8.214438521				60 443 → 44464 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1461 Win=64240 Len=0
- 1	861 8.214438793	142.251.132.67	192.168.141.128	TCP	60 443 → 44464 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1788 Win=64240 Len=0

Here the user sends an request to the internet to access google.com

1. Client $\rightarrow$ Server	SYN	Request to connect	
2. Server → Client	SYN, ACK	Accept & respond	
3. Client → Server	ACK	Final confirmation	

In this manner the connection between the client and the server is established and the user is able to connect to the internet.

- 6. Commonly run services on Port 53 & 7070
  - 53 It is the default port used by the DNS (Domain Name System) to establish and communicate between the Client & the Server.
  - 7070 Commonly used for Media streaming, it is now is used for RealPlayer streaming (RTSP Real-Time Streaming Protocol)

## 7. Risks on Open port

While useful to communicate some common risks that run on open ports are

- Unauthorized access Open ports can highlight services that can exploit to get admission in the attacker system.
- Religion exploitation Weaknesses (eg, old software) can be targeted in listening services on open ports, which can be targeted.
- Information leakage Misconfed services can reveal sensitive information like system banners, user names or internal IP. Ports such as
- Brute-Force attack-22 (SSH) or 3389 (RDP) can be targeted for password-hired attacks.
- Malware communication-open port can be used by malware for command-end-control (C2) or data exfoliation.

# 8. Saving the File

- Command used: nmap -sS -O 192.168.141.0/21 -oN Scan-Results.txt
  - This saves the file in normal TXT Format