

TASK 1: SCAN YOUR LOCAL NETWORK FOR OPEN PORTS USING NMAP

Objective:

Learn to discover open ports on devices in your local network to understand potential exposure and assess risks.

Tools Used:

- Nmap (required)
- Wireshark (optional)

Procedure:

Step 1: Install Nmap

1. Visit <https://nmap.org/download.html>.
2. Download the **Windows self-installer**.
3. Run the installer and ensure **Npcap** is selected during setup.
4. Check whether nmap has been installed in your PC. In command prompt type the following command:
 - `nmap --version`

Step 2: Find Your Local IP Range

1. Open Command Prompt and type:
 - `ipconfig`
2. Note your **IPv4 Address** (e.g., 192.168.149.230) and **Subnet Mask** (255.255.255.0).
3. From this, deduce your local network:
→ **IP range**: 192.168.149.0/24

Step 3: Run Nmap Scan

Start a TCP SYN scan on the entire subnet:

- `nmap -sS -Pn 192.168.149.0/24`
 - `-sS`: TCP SYN scan (stealthy and fast)

- -Pn: Skip ping; scan all devices

This will list all live hosts and their open ports.

Step 4: Note Down IP Addresses and Open Ports

Example result:

| IP Address | Open Ports |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 192.168.149.230 | 80, 135, 139, 1024 |

Step 5 (Optional): Analyze Traffic with Wireshark

1. Open Wireshark (install Wireshark if not done in your PC).
2. Select your **active network interface** (Wi-Fi or Ethernet).
3. Start a capture.
4. While capturing, run your Nmap scan.
5. Stop the capture and apply filters like:
 - tcp.flags.syn == 1 → Show SYN packets
 - tcp.port == 445 → Show SMB traffic
 - ip.addr == 192.168.149.230 → Filter your device traffic

Step 6: Research Common Services on Open Ports

| Port | Service | Use |
|------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 80 | HTTP | Unsecured web traffic |
| 135 | MSRPC | Windows remote procedure call |
| 139 | NetBIOS | Legacy Windows file/printer sharing |
| 445 | SMB | File sharing (commonly exploited) |
| 1024 | Dynamic Port | Often app-specific or temporary |

Resources:

- nmap.org/services.html
- speedguide.net/ports.php

Step 7: Identify Security Risks

A risk analysis is performed under some basic criteria.

Risk Table:

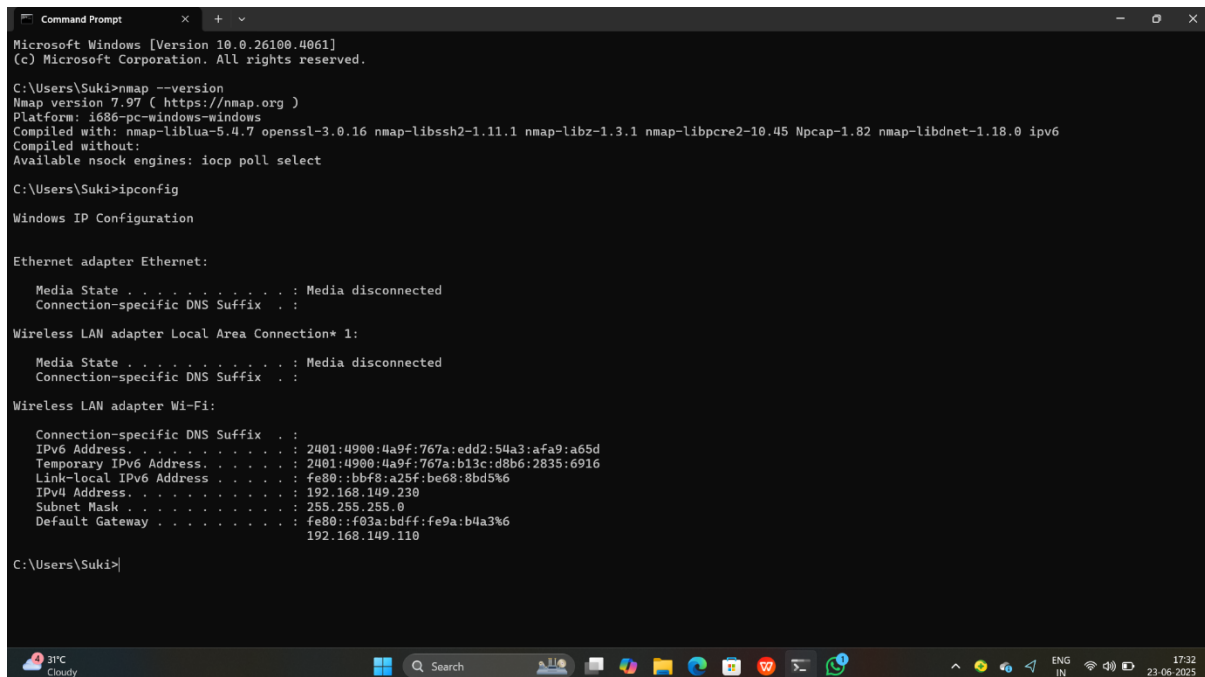
| Port | Service | Needed? | Exposed? | Encrypted? | Updated? | Risk Level | Action |
|------|---------|---------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------------------|
| 80 | HTTP | No | No | No | Yes | Medium | Use HTTPS or disable |
| 135 | MSRPC | Yes | No | No | Yes | Medium | Internal only |
| 139 | NetBIOS | No | No | No | Yes | High | Disable NetBIOS |
| 445 | SMB | No | Yes | No | Unknown | High | Block on firewall |
| 1024 | Dynamic | Unknown | No | No | Unknown | Medium | Investigate |

Step 8: Save Scan Results

To save the results as a text file use the following command:

```
nmap -sS -Pn 192.168.149.0/24 -oN scan_result.txt
```

Screenshots:



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.4061]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Suki>nmap --version
Nmap version 7.97 ( https://nmap.org )
Platform: i686-pc-windows-windows
Compiled with: nmap-liblua-5.4.7 openssl-3.0.16 nmap-libssh2-1.11.1 nmap-libz-1.3.1 nmap-libpcap-1.82 nmap-libnet-1.18.0 ipv6
Compiled without:
Available nsock engines: iocp poll select

C:\Users\Suki>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2401:4900:4a9f:767a:edd2:54a3:afa9:a65d
    Temporary IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2401:4900:4a9f:767a:b13c:d8b6:2835:6916
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::bbf8:a25f:be68:8bd5%6
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.149.230
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::f03a:bdff:fe9a:b4a3%6
                                192.168.149.110

C:\Users\Suki>
```

Fig. 1

```
Command Prompt
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.226
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.227
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.228
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.229
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.231
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.232
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.233
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.234
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.235
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.236
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.237
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.238
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.239
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.240
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.241
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.242
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.243
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.244
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.245
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.246
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.247
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.248
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.249
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.250
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.251
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.252
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.253
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.254
setup_target: failed to determine route to 192.168.149.255
Nmap scan report for 192.168.149.230
Host is up (0.00069s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
1024/tcp  open  kdm

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.19 seconds
C:\Users\Suki>
```

Fig. 2

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\Suki>netstat -aon | findstr :1024
TCP    0.0.0.0:1024      0.0.0.0:0      LISTENING      968
TCP    [::]:1024      [::]:0         LISTENING      968

C:\Users\Suki>tasklist | findstr 888
CrossDeviceService.exe      21684 Console          36      78,888 K

C:\Users\Suki>Get-Process -Id 888
'Get-Process' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Users\Suki>tasklist | findstr 445

C:\Users\Suki>netsh firewall show state

Firewall status:
-----
Profile = Standard
Operational mode = Enable
Exception mode = Enable
Multicast/broadcast response mode = Enable
Notification mode = Enable
Group policy version = Windows Defender Firewall
Remote admin mode = Disable

Ports currently open on all network interfaces:
Port Protocol Version Program
-----
No ports are currently open on all network interfaces.

IMPORTANT: Command executed successfully.
However, "netsh firewall" is deprecated;
use "netsh advfirewall firewall" instead.
For more information on using "netsh advfirewall firewall" commands
instead of "netsh firewall", see KB article 947709
at https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=121488 .

C:\Users\Suki>
```

Fig. 3

```
C:\Users\Suki>netstat -aon | findstr :80
TCP 0.0.0.0:80 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING 4
TCP 192.168.149.230:8003 54.169.7.73:80 ESTABLISHED 16720
TCP 192.168.149.230:8015 52.187.79.109:443 ESTABLISHED 12308
TCP 192.168.149.230:8044 54.169.5.36:80 ESTABLISHED 24764
TCP 192.168.149.230:9088 54.179.41.12:80 TIME_WAIT 0
TCP 192.168.149.230:9089 54.255.213.32:80 TIME_WAIT 0
TCP [::]:80 [::]:0 LISTENING 4
TCP [2401:4900:4a9f:767a:9d8:b6e3:b852:b37]:8006 [2a03:2880:f34e:121:face:b00c:0:7260]:5222 ESTABLISHED 25052
TCP [2401:4900:4a9f:767a:9d8:b6e3:b852:b37]:8045 [2603:1040:a06:6::1]:443 ESTABLISHED 4296
TCP [2401:4900:4a9f:767a:9d8:b6e3:b852:b37]:8051 [2603:1040:a06:6::1]:443 ESTABLISHED 4296

C:\Users\Suki>netstat -aon | findstr :135
TCP 0.0.0.0:135 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING 1364
TCP [::]:135 [::]:0 LISTENING 1364

C:\Users\Suki>netstat -aon | findstr :139
TCP 192.168.149.230:139 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING 4

C:\Users\Suki>netstat -aon | findstr :445
TCP 0.0.0.0:445 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING 4
TCP [::]:445 [::]:0 LISTENING 4

C:\Users\Suki>netstat -aon | findstr :1024
TCP 0.0.0.0:1024 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING 968
TCP [::]:1024 [::]:0 LISTENING 968

C:\Users\Suki>
```

Fig. 4

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\Suki>nmap -sS -Pn 192.168.149.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.97 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-23 18:05 +0530
Stats: 0:00:22 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 255 undergoing ARP Ping Scan
Parallel DNS resolution of 255 hosts. Timing: About 0.39% done
Nmap scan report for 192.168.149.110
Host is up (0.0180s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
MAC Address: D2:8E:FE:10:F8:E0 (Unknown)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.149.230
Host is up (0.00043s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp    open  msrpc
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
1024/tcp   open  kdm

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (2 hosts up) scanned in 48.90 seconds
C:\Users\Suki>
```

Fig. 5

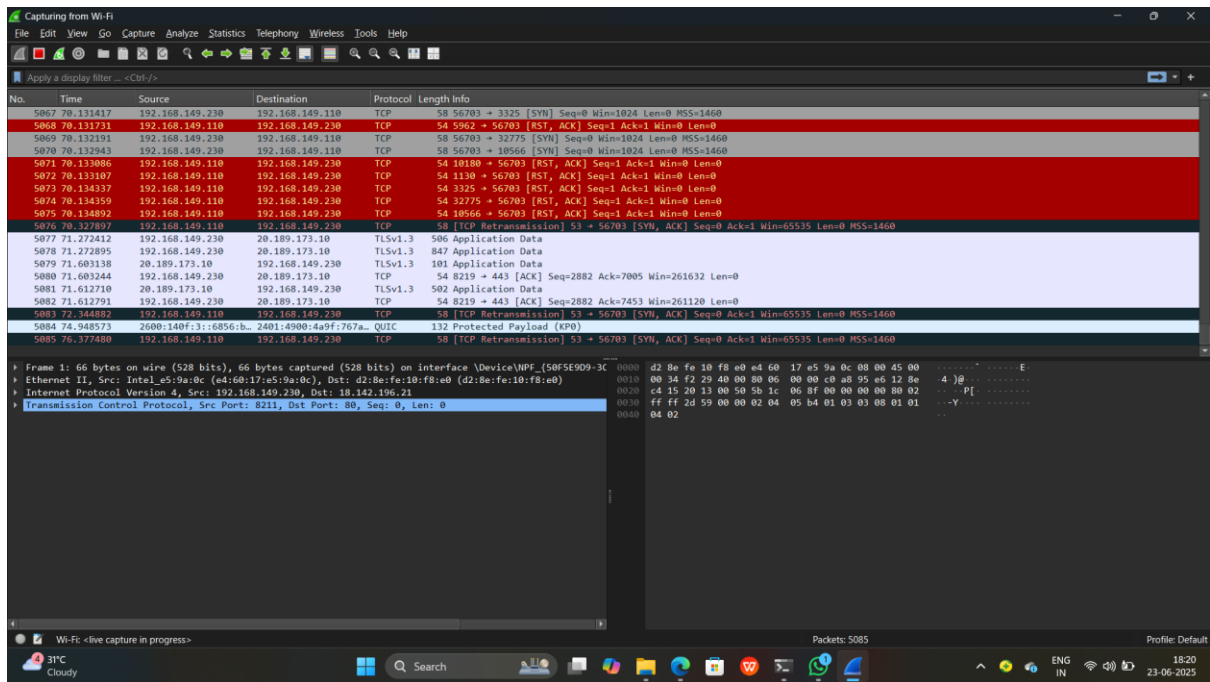


Fig. 6

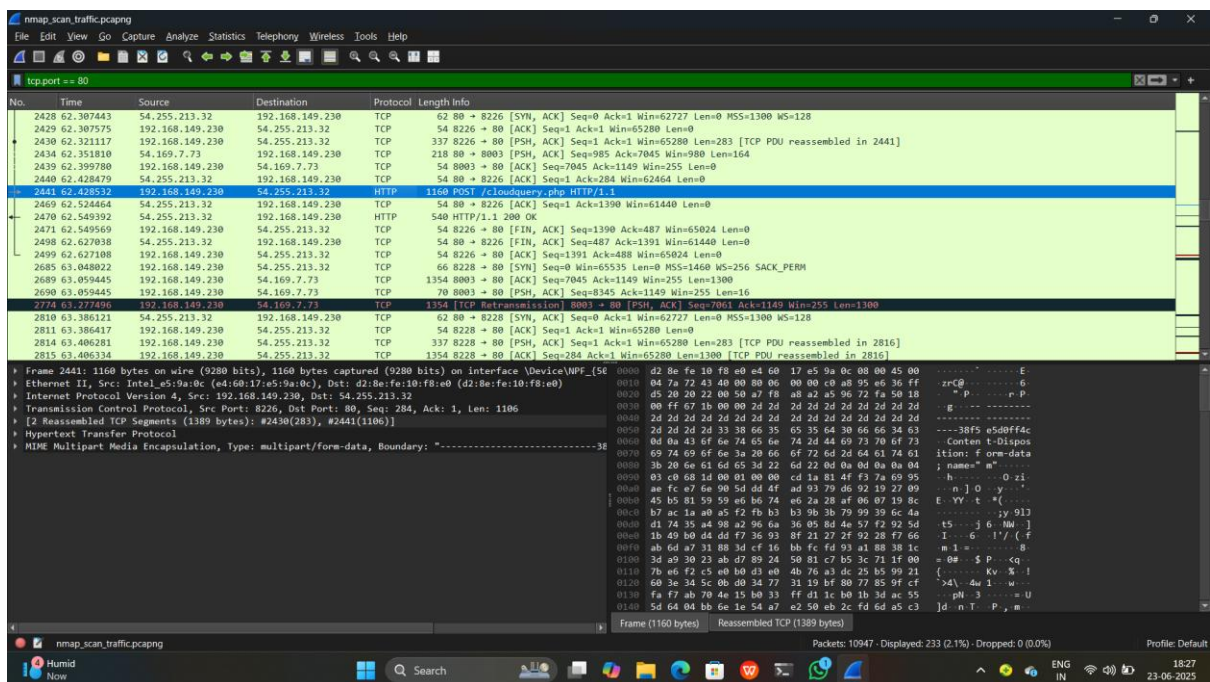


Fig. 7

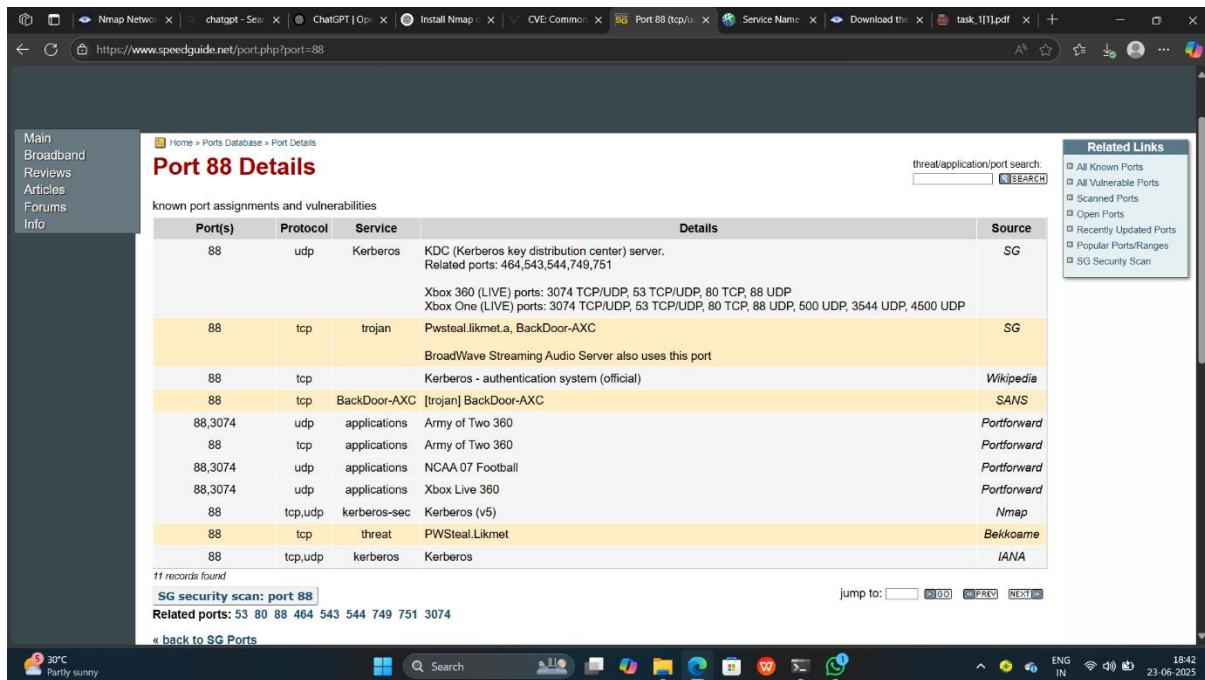


Fig. 8

Key Points to remember:

- Always run **Nmap as Administrator** for accurate results.
- Never scan networks you don't own or have permission to scan.
- Keep Nmap, Wireshark, and system software updated.

Conclusion:

The task provided hands-on experience in scanning of Local Network for Open Ports using Nmap. Additionally, traffic analysis using Wireshark was done and the results were obtained. The key concepts are Port scanning, TCP SYN scan, IP ranges, network reconnaissance, open ports, network security basics.

References:

- <https://nmap.org/download.html>
- <https://www.cyberly.org/en/how-do-you-install-nmap-on-windows/index.html>
- <https://www.wireshark.org/>
- [How to Install Wireshark on Windows? - GeeksforGeeks](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-install-wireshark-on-windows/)
- <https://chatgpt.com/>