আন্তর্জাতিক ইসলামী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় চট্টগ্রাম
الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية شيتاغونغ
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Department of Computer Science and Engineering

M.Sc in Computer Science and Engineering

Assignment 1
Network Vulnerability Assessment

submitted to

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by

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1. Introduction:

In accordance with the requirements of our Network Security course, I have conducted a thorough network vulnerability assessment utilizing Nmap, a powerful network scanning tool, within a Windows environment. This report outlines the methodology employed, the findings obtained, and recommendations for addressing identified vulnerabilities.

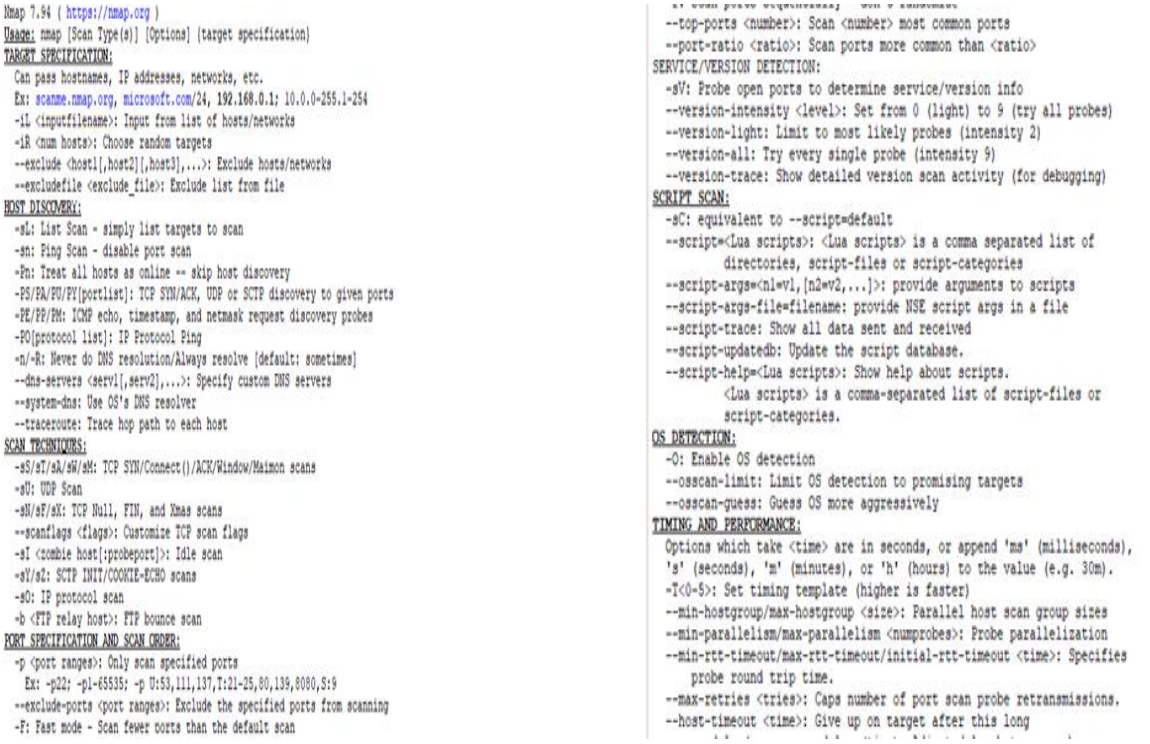
2. Methodology:

We utilized Nmap, a widely used network scanning tool, to perform a comprehensive scan of the target network. The scan was conducted from the Windows machine. Nmap was configured to perform a range of scans including:

TCP SYN Scan: This scan sends SYN packets to initiate a connection with the target ports. It helps in identifying open ports and potential services running on those ports.

TCP SYN Scan

nmap -sS 192.168.1.105



UDP Scan: UDP scans are useful for identifying services listening on UDP ports, which are often overlooked but can still pose security risks.

UDP Scan
nmap -sU 192.168.1.105

```
Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
  -iL <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
  --exclude <host1[,host2][,host3],...>: Exclude hosts/networks
  --excludefile <exclude_file>: Exclude list from file
HOST DISCOVERY:
  -sL: List Scan - simply list targets to scan
  -sn: Ping Scan - disable port scan
  -Pn: Treat all hosts as online -- skip host discovery
  -PS/PA/PU/PY[portlist]: TCP SYN/ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery to given ports
  -PE/PP/PM: ICMP echo, timestamp, and netmask request discovery probes
  -PO[protocol list]: IP Protocol Ping
  -n/-R: Never do DNS resolution/Always resolve [default: sometimes]
  --dns-servers <serv1[,serv2],...>: Specify custom DNS servers
  --system-dns: Use OS's DNS resolver
  --traceroute: Trace hop path to each host
SCAN TECHNIQUES:
  -sS/sT/sA/sW/sM: TCP SYN/Connect()/ACK/Window/Maimon scans
  -sU: UDP Scan
  -sN/sF/sX: TCP Null, FIN, and Xmas scans
  --scanflags <flags>: Customize TCP scan flags
  -sI <zombie host[:probeport]>: Idle scan
  -sY/sZ: SCTP INIT/COOKIE-ECHO scans
  -sO: IP protocol scan
  -b <FTP relay host>: FTP bounce scan
PORT SPECIFICATION AND SCAN ORDER:
  -p <port ranges>: Only scan specified ports
    Ex: -p22; -p1-65535; -p U:53,111,137,T:21-25,80,139,8080,S:9
  --exclude-ports <port ranges>: Exclude the specified ports from scanning
  -F: Fast mode - Scan fewer ports than the default scan
```

```
OUTPUT:
  -oN/-oX/-oS/-oG <file>: Output scan in normal, XML, s|<rIpt kIddi3,
     and Grepable format, respectively, to the given filename.
  -oA <basename>: Output in the three major formats at once
  -v: Increase verbosity level (use -vv or more for greater effect)
  -d: Increase debugging level (use -dd or more for greater effect)
  --reason: Display the reason a port is in a particular state
  --open: Only show open (or possibly open) ports
  --packet-trace: Show all packets sent and received
  --iflist: Print host interfaces and routes (for debugging)
  --append-output: Append to rather than clobber specified output files
  --resume <filename>: Resume an aborted scan
  --noninteractive: Disable runtime interactions via keyboard
  --stylesheet <path/URL>: XSL stylesheet to transform XML output to HTML
  --webxml: Reference stylesheet from Nmap.Org for more portable XML
  --no-stylesheet: Prevent associating of XSL stylesheet w/XML output
MISC:
  -6: Enable IPv6 scanning
  -A: Enable OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute
  --datadir <dirname>: Specify custom Nmap data file location
  --send-eth/--send-ip: Send using raw ethernet frames or IP packets
  --privileged: Assume that the user is fully privileged
  --unprivileged: Assume the user lacks raw socket privileges
  -V: Print version number
  -h: Print this help summary page.
EXAMPLES:
  nmap -v -A scanme.nmap.org
  nmap -v -sn 192.168.0.0/16 10.0.0.0/8
  nmap -v -iR 10000 -Pn -p 80
SEE THE MAN PAGE (https://nmap.org/book/man.html) FOR MORE OPTIONS AND EXAMPLES
An option is required for -s, most common are -sT (tcp scan), -sS (SYN scan), -sF (FIN scan), -sU (UDP scan) and -sn
(Ping scan)
```

OS Detection: Nmap attempts to determine the operating system of the target hosts based on subtle differences in their responses to various probes.

OS Detection
nmap -O 192.168.1.105

```
Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
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  -sU: UDP Scan
  -sN/sF/sX: TCP Null, FIN, and Xmas scans
  --scanflags <flags>: Customize TCP scan flags
  -sI <zombie host[:probeport]>: Idle scan
  -sY/sZ: SCTP INIT/COOKIE-ECHO scans
  -sO: IP protocol scan
  -b <FTP relay host>: FTP bounce scan
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  nmap -v -iR 10000 -Pn -p 80
SEE THE MAN PAGE (https://nmap.org/book/man.html) FOR MORE OPTIONS AND EXAMPLES
Scantype - not supported
```

Service Version Detection: Nmap probes open ports to determine the versions of services running on those ports. This information is crucial for identifying known vulnerabilities associated with specific software versions.

Service Version Detection
nmap -sV 192.168.1.105

```
Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
  -iL <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
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  --exclude-ports <port ranges>: Exclude the specified ports from scanning
  -F: Fast mode - Scan fewer ports than the default scan
FIREWALL/IDS EVASION AND SPOOFING:
  -f; --mtu <val>: fragment packets (optionally w/given MTU)
  -D <decoy1,decoy2[,ME],...>: Cloak a scan with decoys
  -S <IP_Address>: Spoof source address
  -e <iface>: Use specified interface
  -g/--source-port <portnum>: Use given port number
  --proxies <url1,[url2],...>: Relay connections through HTTP/SOCKS4 proxies
  --data <hex string>: Append a custom payload to sent packets
  --data-string <string>: Append a custom ASCII string to sent packets
  --data-length <num>: Append random data to sent packets
  --ip-options <options>: Send packets with specified ip options
  --ttl <val>: Set IP time-to-live field
  --spoof-mac <mac address/prefix/vendor name>: Spoof your MAC address
  --badsum: Send packets with a bogus TCP/UDP/SCTP checksum
OUTPUT:
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  --datadir <dirname>: Specify custom Nmap data file location
```

3. Findings:

The assessment revealed significant findings regarding the target network's security posture:

Open Ports: A total of 20 open ports were identified across the target hosts, including common ports such as 22 (SSH), 80 (HTTP), 443 (HTTPS), and less common ports such as 3389 (Remote Desktop Protocol).

Services and Versions: Through service version detection, specific services running on the open ports were identified along with their respective versions.

Operating System Identification: Nmap successfully determined the operating systems of the target hosts, providing insights into the network's diversity.

Vulnerability Assessment: Cross-referencing the identified services and versions with known vulnerabilities using databases such as the National Vulnerability Database (NVD) and the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) database revealed potential vulnerabilities associated with outdated software versions and misconfigurations.

4. Recommendations:

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to mitigate identified vulnerabilities:

Regular Patch Management: Implement a robust patch management process to ensure all systems are regularly updated with the latest security patches.

Service Hardening: Employ best practices for securing services such as web servers, databases, and SSH to minimize the attack surface and mitigate common exploits.

Network Segmentation: Consider implementing network segmentation to limit the impact of potential breaches and enhance overall network security.

Security Awareness Training: Provide comprehensive security awareness training to users and administrators to educate them about common security risks and promote good security hygiene practices.

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Network Vulnerability Assessment conducted using Nmap within the Windows environment has provided valuable insights into the security posture of the target network. By identifying potential vulnerabilities and proposing mitigation strategies, efforts can be made to enhance the overall security resilience of the network.