NETWORK MAPPER(NMAP)

Vulnerability Scanning Report

Date: Saturday, July 19, 2025

Methodology

Tool Used: Nmap (Network Mapper)

Version: 7.94SVN

Target Network: 192.168.180.1/24 and specific host 192.168.180.133

Scan Types:

Network scan for hosts and open ports (nmap 192.168.180.1/24)

Found out the ip address of the target is 192.168.180.133.

TCP SYN scan(nmap -sS 192.168.180.133)

Probe open ports to determine service/version info(nmap -sV 192.168.180.133)

Enable OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute(nmap -A 192.168.180.133)

Objectives: Identify live hosts, open ports, and services; gather service versions for vulnerability assessment.

Key Findings

1. Open Ports & Services

Multiple ports are open on host 192.168.180.133, with many associated with well-known, frequently exploited services:

21/tcp – FTP (vsftpd 2.3.4): Known to have backdoors and allows anonymous login.

22/tcp – SSH (OpenSSH 4.7p1): Outdated, possibly vulnerable to several exploits.

23/tcp – Telnet: Exposes data in plaintext, high security risk.

25/tcp – SMTP: Can be abused for spam/relaying if unsecured.

53/tcp – DNS (ISC BIND 9.4.2): Multiple historic vulnerabilities.

80/tcp - HTTP (Apache 2.2.8): Known for old vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.

139/tcp, 445/tcp - Samba/NetBIOS: Historically vulnerable to exploits like EternalBlue.

3306/tcp – MySQL (5.0.51a): Outdated version, has remote code execution and privilege escalation issues.

5432/tcp - PostgreSQL: Outdated; may contain vulnerabilities.

5900/tcp – VNC: Outdated protocol, often weak or no authentication.

6667/tcp - IRC (UnrealIRCd): Past backdoors in specific versions.

Several other ports: Including RPCBind, Java RMI, and backdoor shells, which represent serious security risks.

2. Service Version Disclosure

Many services provided detailed version info, making it easier for attackers to search for public exploits against these specific versions.

3. SSL/TLS Weaknesses

SSLv2 Supported: Detected weak ciphers and protocols (e.g., SSL2_RC2, SSL2_RC4, SSL2_DES), which are deprecated due to major vulnerabilities.

Expired/Invalid Certificates: Certificates detected are long expired and not valid for current use.

4. Other Weaknesses

Anonymous FTP Login: Allows unrestricted access.

Exposed Management Interfaces: HTTP, Telnet, SSH, VNC, and Java RMI accessible remotely without clear authentication hardening.

Screenshots

Nmap command execution and scan results for both network and host discovery (see appended screenshots for step-by-step setup and findings).

Recommended Actions

Disable/Restrict Unused Services: Shut down unnecessary and insecure services (Telnet, anonymous FTP, outdated web, RPC, and shell interfaces).

Update Software: Patch or upgrade all services to currently supported, secure versions.

Implement Access Controls: Restrict SSH, Telnet, VNC, and management services to trusted IPs only; disable anonymous logins.

Harden Authentication: Enforce strong passwords, use public/private key authentication for SSH, and implement multi-factor authentication where possible.

Remove Weak Ciphers: Disable SSLv2 and SSLv3 in favor of TLS 1.2+; use updated certificates.

Network Segmentation/Firewall: Block access to sensitive ports and services from untrusted networks.

Monitor and Audit: Regularly monitor access logs and use tools like fail2ban to prevent brute-force attacks.

Summary:

The scan revealed numerous outdated, misconfigured, and potentially vulnerable services exposed to the network. Immediate action should be taken to harden these hosts, restrict unnecessary exposure, and apply patches to minimize attack surface and risk of compromise.

Screenshots:















