



Port Scanning Lab



Purpose



- The purpose of this lab is to familiarize the student with the basics of port scanning
- In this lab, the student will perform port scanning attacks using NMAP
- The students will also use NMAP to identify the different services running on the target system



What is port scanning?

- Attackers use port scanning to perform reconnaissance on the target system
- A successful port scanning attack, informs the attackers of the open ports and services running on the target system
- The attacker uses this information to perform an attack by exploiting an existing vulnerability on one or more services running on the target system



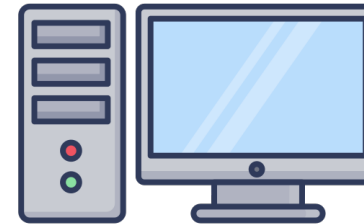
Virtual Lab Setup



- This lab is composed of 2 VMs



Attacker VM



Target VM

Lab Structure



- The *Port scanning* lab consists of 3 experiments
 1. Port scanning
 2. TCP SYN scan
 3. Detect OS and running services

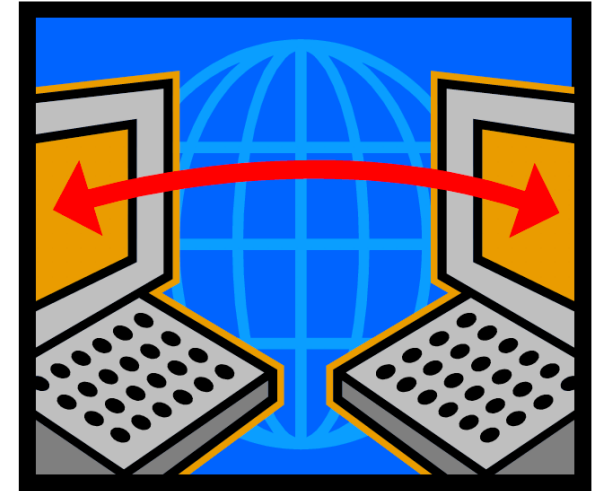


Lab Software Tools



For this lab, we will be using the following tools:

- **Nmap:** Open-source tool for network discovery. It is used to discover hosts and services on a computer network, creating a map of the network's structure.





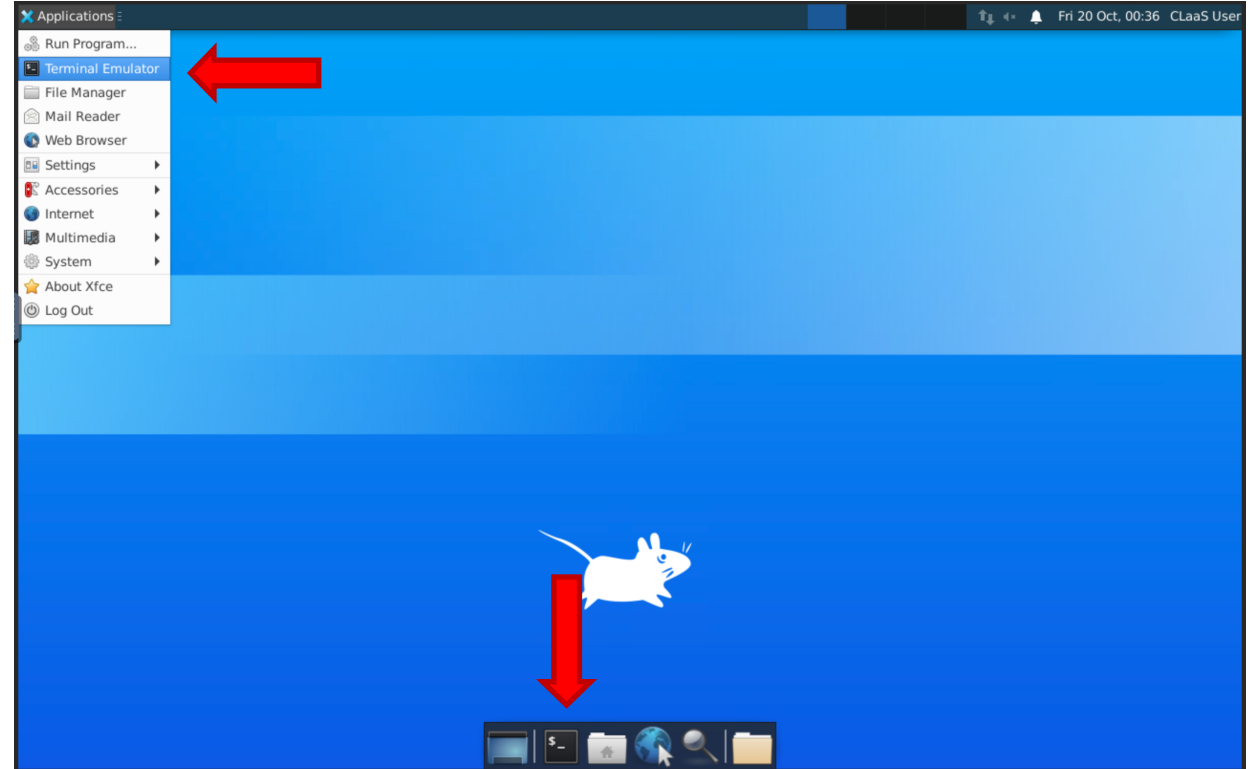
Experiment 0: Getting ready to start



Experiment Instructions



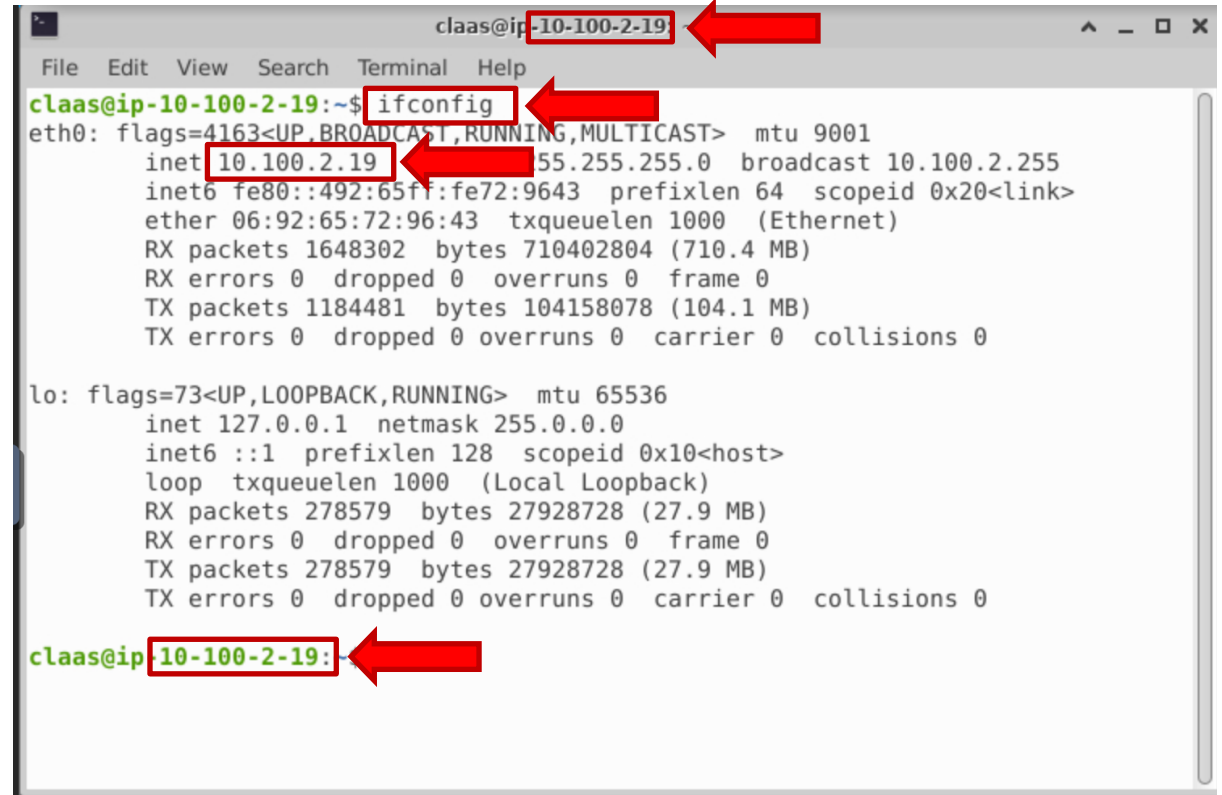
- Step 1: Open a terminal
 - For this lab we will be using the terminal.
 - There are two ways to open it.
 - From the menu
 - Or by clicking the icon on the dock:



Experiment Instructions



- Step 2: Get the IP addresses
 - We can see the IP address as soon as we open the terminal
 - Or by typing
`ifconfig`
 - *You will need the IPs of all the VMs, for the rest of the lab.*



```
claas@ip-10-100-2-19
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
claas@ip-10-100-2-19:~$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 9001
    inet 10.100.2.19 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.100.2.255
    inet6 fe80::492:65ff:fe72:9643 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 06:92:65:72:96:43 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1648302 bytes 710402804 (710.4 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 1184481 bytes 104158078 (104.1 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 278579 bytes 27928728 (27.9 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 278579 bytes 27928728 (27.9 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

claas@ip-10-100-2-19:
```



Experiment 1: Port Scanning



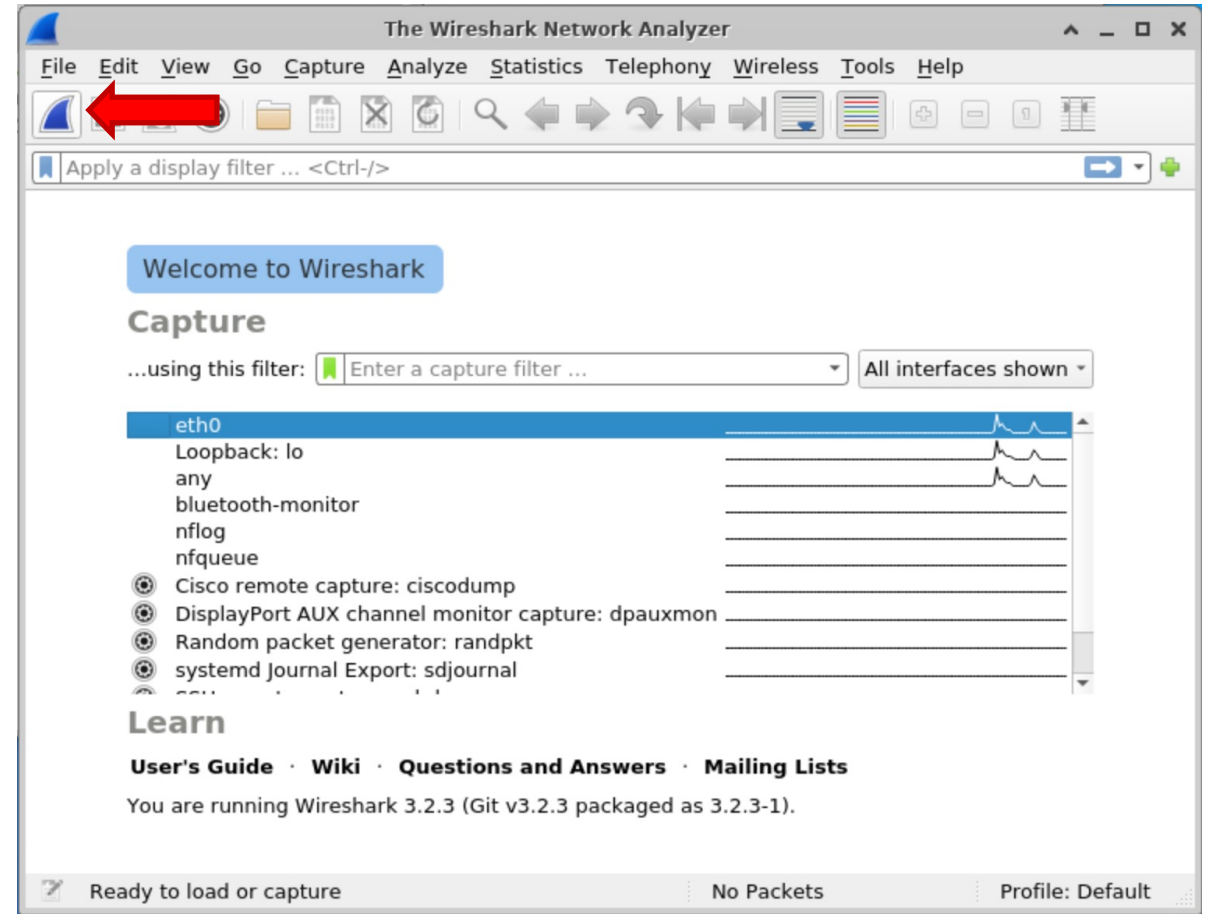
Experiment Instructions



- Step 1: Open Wireshark
 - On the Target VM
 - Open a terminal and type `wireshark`



- Step 2: Prepare Wireshark
 - Once Wireshark is open select the *eth0* interface
 - Click the blue button to *Start capturing packets*




Experiment Instructions



- Step 3: Scan a single IP
 - On the Attacker VM
 - Open a terminal and type

```
nmap <IP of target>
```



```
claas@ip-10-100-2-31:~$ nmap 10.100.2.70
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-17 06:48 UTC
Nmap scan report for ip-10-100-2-70.us-west-2.compute.internal (10.100.2.70)
Host is up (0.0070s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
5901/tcp  open  vnc-1

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.15 seconds
```

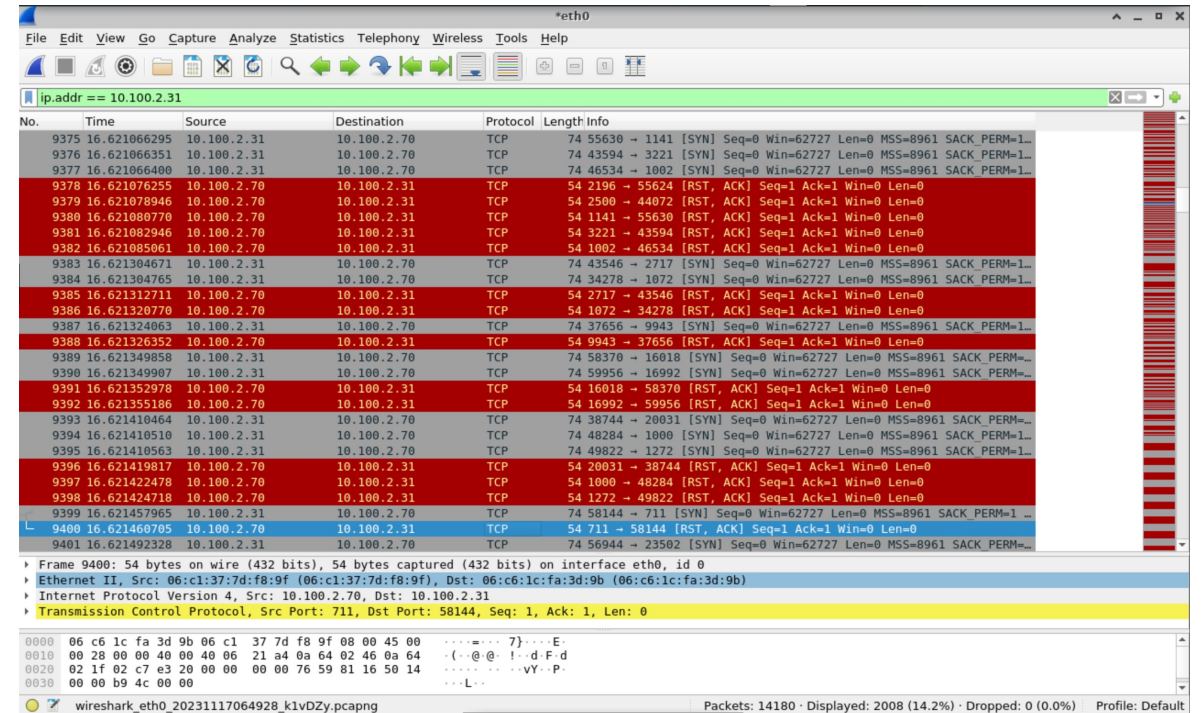


Experiment Instructions



- Step 4: Observe the traffic on the target VM
 - Go back to the target VM
 - On Wireshark select *Stop capturing packets*
 - Filter the traffic using the following display filter

`ip.addr == <IP of attacker>`



Experiment Instructions



- Step 5: Scan a range of ports
 - On the Attacker VM
 - Open a terminal and type

```
nmap -p 1-100 <IP of target>
```

```
claas@ip-10-100-2-31:~$ nmap -p 1-100 10.100.2.70
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-17 06:59 UTC
Nmap scan report for ip-10-100-2-70.us-west-2.compute.internal (10.100.2.70)
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 99 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.04 seconds
```



Experiment 2: TCP SYN Scan



Experiment Instructions



- Step 1: Scan using TCP SYN scan
 - On the Attacker VM
 - Open a terminal and type

```
sudo nmap -sS <IP of target>
```

```
claas@ip-10-100-2-31:~$ sudo nmap -sS 10.100.2.70
[sudo] password for claas:
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-17 07:03 UTC
Nmap scan report for ip-10-100-2-70.us-west-2.compute.internal (10.100.2.70)
Host is up (0.0052s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
5901/tcp  open  vnc-1
MAC Address: 06:C1:37:7D:F8:9F (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.16 seconds
```

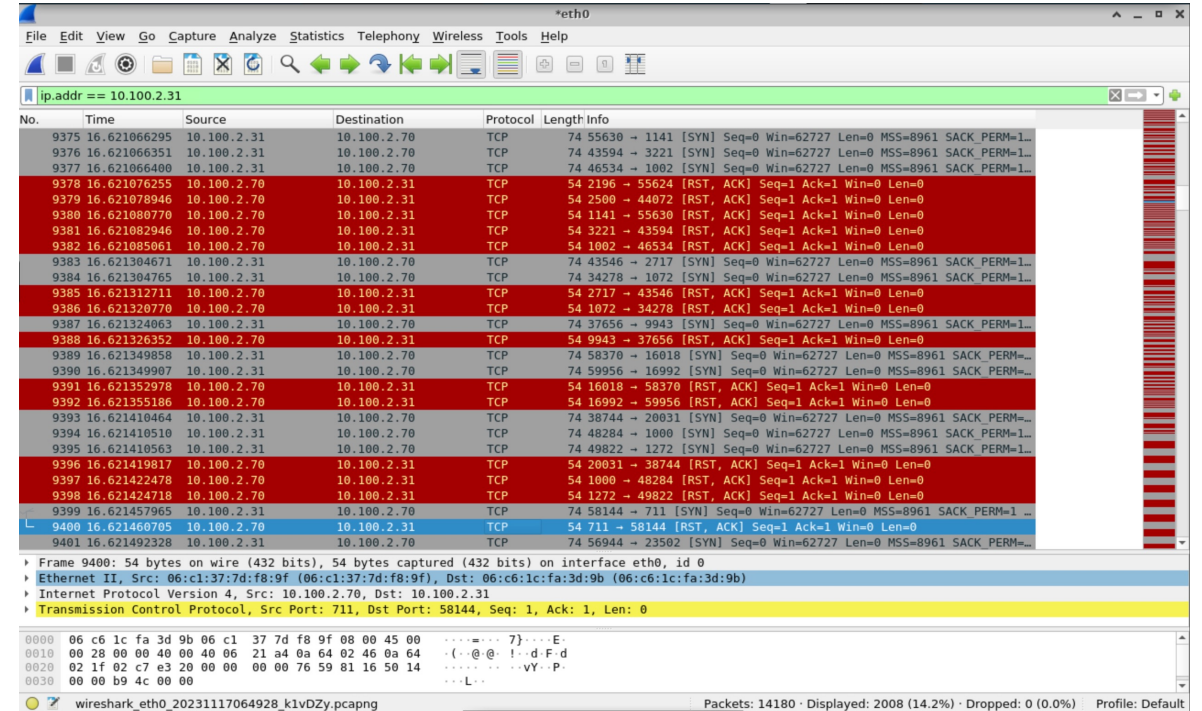
- *Sudo password: Claas2022*

Experiment Instructions



- Step 2: Observe the traffic on the target VM
 - Go back to the target VM
 - On Wireshark select *Stop capturing packets*
 - Filter the traffic using the following display filter

`ip.addr == <IP of attacker>`





Experiment 3: Detect OS and running services

Experiment Instructions



- Step 1: Scan OS and running services
 - On the Attacker VM
 - Open a terminal and type
`nmap -A <IP of target>`
 - Then, type
`sudo nmap -A <IP of target>`
 - Observe the differences
 - *Sudo password: Claas2022*

```
claas@ip-10-100-2-31:~$ nmap -A 10.100.2.70
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-17 07:17 UTC
Nmap scan report for ip-10-100-2-70.us-west-2.compute.internal (10.100.2.70)
Host is up (0.0076s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
5901/tcp  open  vnc      VNC (protocol 3.8)
|_sslv2: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_tls-nextprotoneg: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_vnc-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.95 seconds
```

```
claas@ip-10-100-2-31:~$ sudo nmap -A 10.100.2.70
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-17 07:17 UTC
Nmap scan report for ip-10-100-2-70.us-west-2.compute.internal (10.100.2.70)
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
5901/tcp  open  vnc      VNC (protocol 3.8)
MAC Address: 06:C1:37:7D:F8:9F (Unknown)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.80%E=4%D=11/17%OT=22%CT=1%CU=33744%PV=Y%DS=1%DC=D%G=Y%M=06C137%
OS:TM=65571394%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=102%GCD=1%ISR=10D%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=
OS:I%TS=A)OPS(O1=M2301ST11NW7%O2=M2301ST11NW7%O3=M2301NNT11NW7%O4=M2301ST11
OS:NW7%O5=M2301ST11NW7%O6=M2301ST11)WIN(W1=F4B3%W2=F4B3%W3=F4B3%W4=F4B3%W5=
OS:F4B3%W6=F4B3)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=F507%O=M2301NNSNW7%CC=Y%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y
OS:T=40%S=0%A=S+%F=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=
OS:R%O=0%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=0%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T
OS:=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=0%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=0%RD=
OS:0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=40%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=G)IE(
OS:R=Y%DFI=N%T=40%CD=S)

Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 0.41 ms ip-10-100-2-70.us-west-2.compute.internal (10.100.2.70)

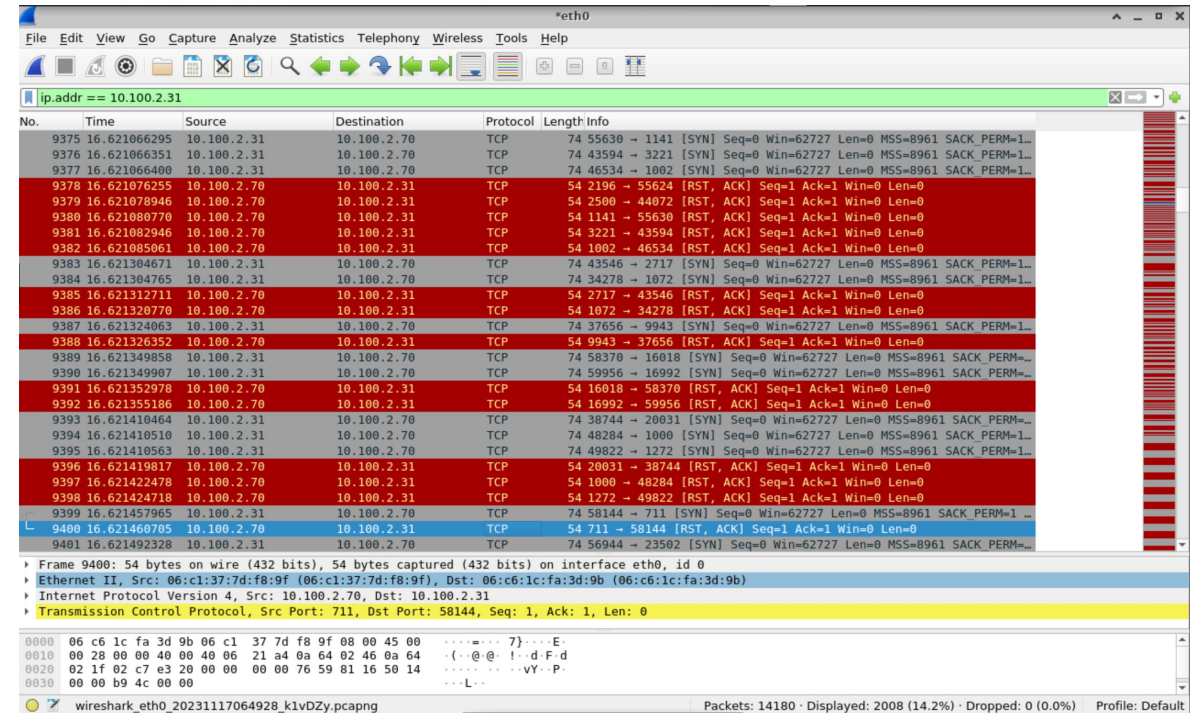
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.38 seconds
```

Experiment Instructions



- Step 2: Observe the traffic on the target VM
 - Go back to the target VM
 - On Wireshark select *Stop capturing packets*
 - Filter the traffic using the following display filter

`ip.addr == <IP of attacker>`



Lab Report



- From *Experiment 1 Step 4*: Observe the traffic and describe how nmap knows which ports are open and which are closed.
- Investigate the command used in *Experiment 2 Step 1*, what is half-port scanning, and how it works.
- Observe the differences in Experiment 3 Step 1. Investigate why one command provides more information than the other.
- Based on the traffic observed in Experiment 3 Step 2, how does nmap find the OS and running services?



Conclusion



- In this lab, we used Nmap to perform a comprehensive scan of a target host, identifying a variety of open ports and services.



- We also used Nmap to perform a version scan, which revealed the specific versions of some of the running services. This information can be used to identify potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers.





End of Lab

