

1. Nmap installation

```
[aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ % nmap
zsh: command not found: nmap
[aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ % brew install nmap
✓ JSON API cask.jws.json [Downloaded 15.0MB/ 15.0MB]
✓ JSON API formula.jws.json [Downloaded 31.7MB/ 31.7MB]
==> Fetching downloads for: nmap
✓ Bottle Manifest nmap (7.98) [Downloaded 22.2KB/ 22.2KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest ca-certificates (2025-12-02) [Downloaded 2.0KB/ 2.0KB]
✓ Bottle ca-certificates (2025-12-02) [Downloaded 131.8KB/131.8KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest liblinear (2.49) [Downloaded 9.7KB/ 9.7KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest libssh2 (1.11.1) [Downloaded 11.8KB/ 11.8KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest lua (5.4.8) [Downloaded 10.8KB/ 10.8KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest readline (8.3.1) [Downloaded 12.3KB/ 12.3KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest sqlite (3.51.1) [Downloaded 11.4KB/ 11.4KB]
✓ Bottle Manifest python@3.14 (3.14.2) [Downloaded 29.4KB/ 29.4KB]
✓ Bottle liblinear (2.49) [Downloaded 102.6KB/102.6KB]
✓ Bottle lua (5.4.8) [Downloaded 269.9KB/269.9KB]
✓ Bottle sqlite (3.51.1) [Downloaded 2.4MB/ 2.4MB]
```

2. Check Local Ip address

```
[aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ % ipconfig getifaddr en0
192.168.18.22
aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ %
```

3. Nmap scans Wi-Fi network.

```
[aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ % sudo nmap -sS 192.168.18.22/4
[Password:
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-08 12:14 +0545

[aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ % sudo nmap -sS 192.168.18.22/24
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-08 12:16 +0545
Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.1
Host is up (0.0096s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
21/tcp    filtered  ftp
22/tcp    filtered  ssh
23/tcp    filtered  telnet
53/tcp    open       domain
80/tcp    open       http
MAC Address: F8:2E:3F:C3:BD:BB (Huawei Technologies)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.7
Host is up (0.013s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
5000/tcp  open       upnp
7000/tcp  open       afs3-fileserver
49152/tcp open       unknown
MAC Address: 52:6B:95:A5:AA:4E (Unknown)
```

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.92
Host is up (0.011s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.18.92 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 08:25:25:DE:9C:9E (Xiaomi Communications)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.111
Host is up (0.0081s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
7070/tcp open realserver
MAC Address: 94:BB:43:E3:FF:59 (AzureWave Technology)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.156
Host is up (0.096s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
7/tcp filtered echo
MAC Address: 3E:CE:5B:B8:B8:21 (Unknown)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.182
Host is up (0.0070s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp closed http
443/tcp closed https
3306/tcp closed mysql
MAC Address: 00:E9:3A:A0:99:9F (AzureWave Technology)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.204
Host is up (0.13s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp closed http
443/tcp closed https
3306/tcp closed mysql
MAC Address: 00:E9:3A:A0:99:9F (AzureWave Technology)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.22
Host is up (0.000013s latency).
Not shown: 993 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
53/tcp open domain
88/tcp open kerberos-sec
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
3306/tcp open mysql
5000/tcp open upnp
7000/tcp open afs3-fileserver

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (8 hosts up) scanned in 106.54 seconds
aryankushwaha@Aryan-Kushwaha ~ %

1. Port 21 - FTP (Filtered)

- **Description:** File Transfer Protocol for file sharing.
 - **Vulnerabilities:** FTP transmits data (including passwords) in plaintext; susceptible to sniffing, brute force, and anonymous access risks.
 - **Prevention:** Use **SFTP/FTPS** (encrypted alternatives), strong passwords, disable anonymous login, and firewall to limit access.
-

2. Port 22 - SSH (Open)

- **Description:** Secure Shell for encrypted remote login.
 - **Vulnerabilities:** Weak passwords, outdated SSH versions, and brute force attacks.
 - **Prevention:** Use **key-based authentication**, disable root login, limit allowed IPs via firewall, and keep SSH updated.
-

3. Port 23 - Telnet (Filtered)

- **Description:** Unencrypted remote login protocol (deprecated).
 - **Vulnerabilities:** Sends data in plaintext, easily intercepted.
 - **Prevention:** Avoid using Telnet; use **SSH** instead. Block Telnet ports via firewall.
-

4. Port 53 - DNS (Open)

- **Description:** Domain Name System for hostname resolution.
 - **Vulnerabilities:** DNS cache poisoning, amplification DDoS attacks.
 - **Prevention:** Use DNSSEC, restrict recursive queries, and secure DNS servers.
-

5. Port 80 - HTTP (Open/Closed)

- **Description:** Unencrypted web traffic.
- **Vulnerabilities:** Data sniffing, injection attacks if the web app is vulnerable.
- **Prevention:** Use **HTTPS** (TLS), keep web applications updated, and use web application firewalls.

6. Port 443 - HTTPS (Closed)

- **Description:** Secure web traffic with TLS encryption.
 - **Vulnerabilities:** Misconfiguration, outdated TLS versions.
 - **Prevention:** Use strong TLS configurations and keep certificates updated.
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7. Port 3306 - MySQL (Open/Closed)

- **Description:** MySQL database server.
 - **Vulnerabilities:** Default or weak passwords, SQL injection.
 - **Prevention:** Restrict access to MySQL port, use strong passwords, update database software, and apply application-level protections.
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8. Port 5000 - UPnP (Open)

- **Description:** Universal Plug and Play for automatic device discovery.
 - **Vulnerabilities:** Can expose devices to remote attacks or unauthorized control.
 - **Prevention:** Disable UPnP if not needed or restrict it within trusted networks.
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9. Port 7000 - AFS3 Fileserver (Open)

- **Description:** Part of Andrew File System (distributed file system).
 - **Vulnerabilities:** Uncommon, but misconfigurations can expose files.
 - **Prevention:** Restrict access to trusted users, disable if unused.
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10. Port 445 - Microsoft-DS (Open)

- **Description:** Microsoft Directory Services for file sharing and network browsing.
- **Vulnerabilities:** Exploited by ransomware (e.g., WannaCry), SMB vulnerabilities.
- **Prevention:** Block port 445 from the internet, keep Windows updated, disable SMBv1.

4. Capturing Data Packets WireShark

The top screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic on interface eth0. The packet list shows several TCP and HTTP packets. Packet 6179 is selected, showing it is an HTTP POST request to /userinfo.php. The packet details pane shows the structure of the packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

The bottom screenshot shows the same capture, but with packet 6179 expanded in the packet details pane. The Hypertext Transfer Protocol section is expanded, showing the request method (POST), request URI (/userinfo.php), request version (HTTP/1.1), host (testphp.vulnweb.com), user-agent (Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:140.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/140.0), accept (text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.5), accept-encoding (gzip, deflate), content-type (application/x-www-form-urlencoded), content-length (22), origin (http://testphp.vulnweb.com), connection (keep-alive), referer (http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php), upgrade-insecure-requests (1), and priority (u=0, i). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.