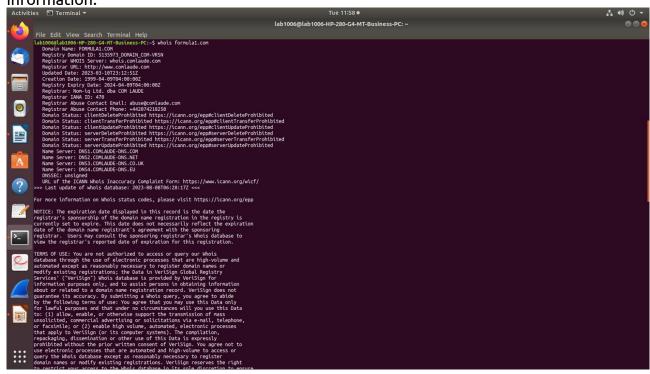
## **Assignment 6**

Aim: To study the uses of network reconnaissance tools like whois, dig, traceroute, nslookup, nikto, dimtry to gather information about networks and domain registers.

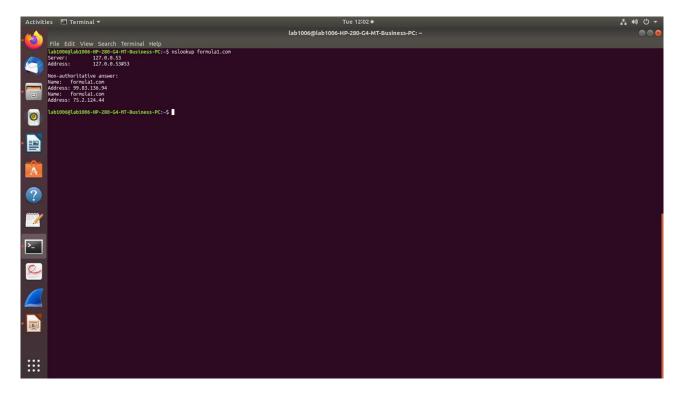
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## Theory:

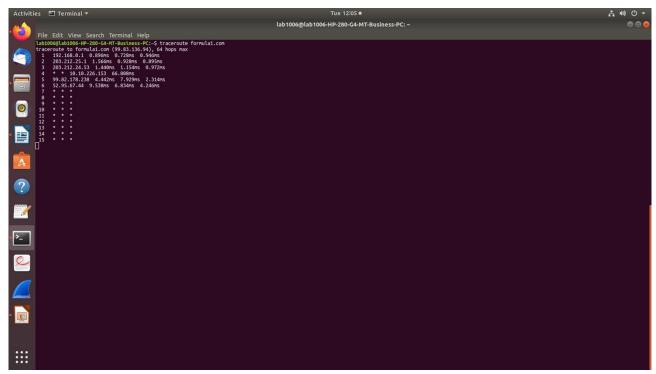
1. whois: The whois command displays information about a website's record. You may get all the information about a website regarding its registration and owner's information.



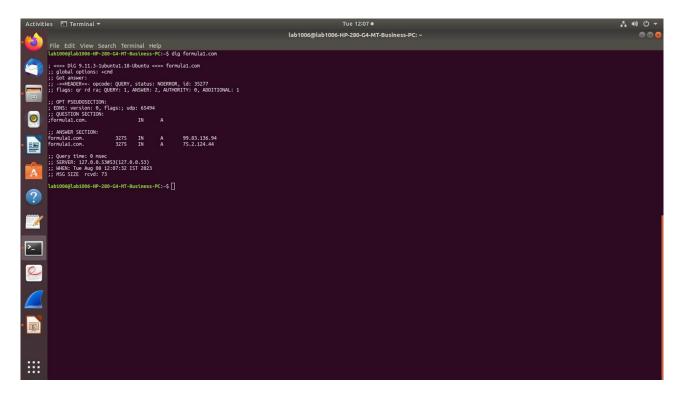
2. nslookup: (stands for "Name Server Lookup") is a useful command for getting information from the DNS server. It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS-related problems.



3. traceroute: traceroute command is a network troubleshooting utility that helps us determine the number of hops and packets traveling path required to reach a destination. It is used to display how the data transmitted from a local machine to a remote machine. Loading a web page is one of the common examples of the traceroute. A web page loading transfers data through a network and routers. The traceroute can display the routes, IP addresses, and hostnames of routers over a network. It can be useful for diagnosing network issues.

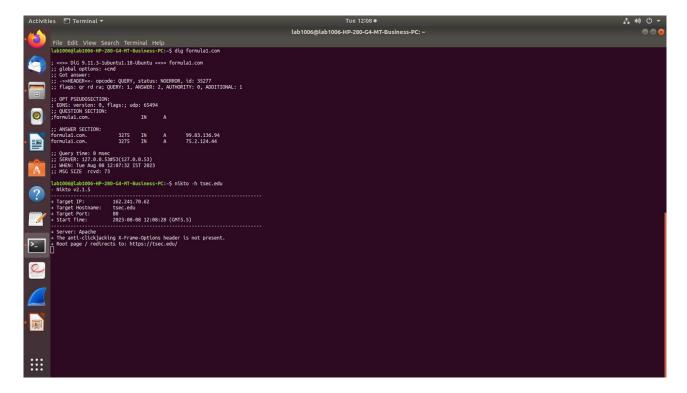


4. dig: Linux dig command stands for **Domain Information Groper**. This command is used for tasks related to DNS lookup to query DNS name servers. It mainly deals with troubleshooting DNS related problems. It is a flexible utility for examining the DNS (Domain Name Servers). It is used to perform the DNS lookups and returns the queried answers from the name server. Usually, it is used by most DNS administrators to troubleshoot the DNS problems. It is a straightforward tool and provides a clear output. It is more functional than other lookups tools.

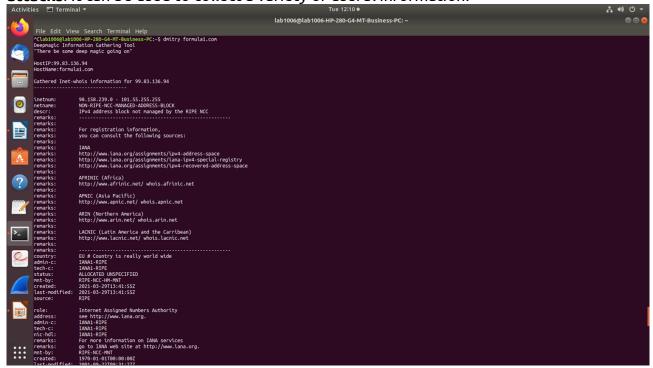


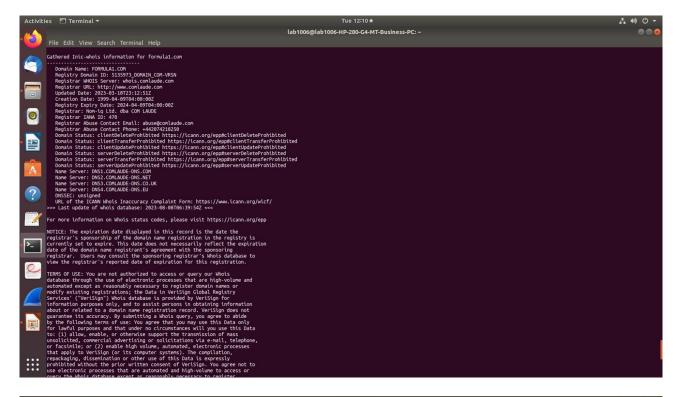
5. Nikto is an Open Source software written in Perl language that is used to scan a webserver for the vulnerability that can be exploited and can compromise the server. It can also check for outdated version details of 1200 server and can detect problems with specific version details of over 200 servers. It can also fingerprint server using favicon.ico files present in the server. It is not designed to be a particularly a stealth tool rather than it is designed to be fast and time-efficient to achieve the task in very little time. Because of this, a web admin can easily detect that its server is being scanned by looking into the log files.

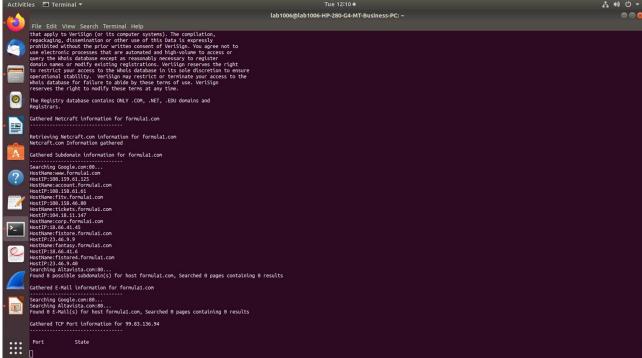
It can also show some items that do not have security problem but are info only which shows how to take full use of it to secure the web-server more properly.



6. dmitry: Dmitry stands for **DeepMagic Information Gathering Tool.** Dmitry is a **free** and **open-source** tool that is available on **GitHub.** We used this tool for information gathering. Dmitry is a **command-line** tool. With the help of the Dmitry tool, we can gather information about the target, which we can then use for **social engineering attacks**. It can be used to collect a variety of useful information.







Conclusion: In this assignment we performed various network tools and implemented the same commands.