

1.3.1

NETWORK UTILITIES (NETSTAT & NBTSTAT)



A screenshot of a Windows DOS command window titled "C:\WINNT\System32\command.com". The window displays the following text:

```
Microsoft(R) Windows DOS
(C)Copyright Microsoft Corp 1990-2001.

C:\>netstat
Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State
  TCP    PC11020:1318           72.200.107.64 rtc5.illinois.net:510 ESTABLISHED

C:\>_
```

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Laboratory Overview

Objective

At the end of this lab students will be able to use NETSTAT and NBTSTAT for enumeration purposes. By gathering this information, you can gain a much clearer understanding of the LAN (either local or remote).

Information for Laboratory

- A. Students will utilize both NETSTAT and NBTSTAT programs to scan the laboratory Windows XP computers.
- B. Students will list any vulnerabilities and make recommendations to resolve the problems.

Student Preparation

The student will have completed requisite reading. The student will require paper for notes and should be prepared to discuss the exercises upon completion.

Instructor Preparation

Before class, the instructor or a lab assistant will ensure that the Lab PCs have LAN connectivity with each other

Estimated Completion Time



30 Minutes



Enumeration

Enumeration is an information gathering technique. It probes systems for open, listening connections and tries to spot weaknesses.

NETSTAT & NBTSTAT

NETSTAT and NBTSTAT are utilities found in the Windows operating system. NETSTAT identifies listening, open ports on your PC, while NBTSTAT can list NetBIOS information on remote PCs as well as your own.

NETSTAT

Step 1:

Click on Start, Run, Command and press Enter. You will be at a DOS command shell prompt.

Step 2:

NETSTAT has many switches and options for you to choose from. Type in NETSTAT /? and press Enter. NOTE: You can use upper or lower case letters at the command prompt. On windows, these commands are NOT case-sensitive. You will see a screen like the one shown below.





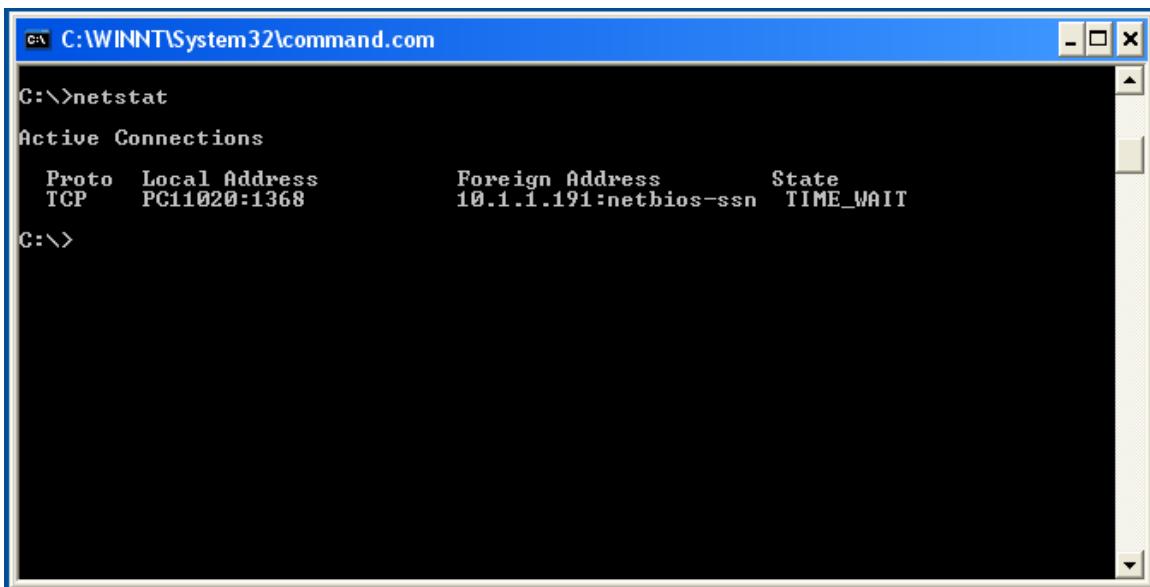
```
C:\WINNT\System32\command.com
Displays protocol statistics and current TCP/IP network connections.
NETSTAT [-a] [-e] [-n] [-o] [-s] [-p proto] [-r] [interval]
-a           Displays all connections and listening ports.
-e           Displays Ethernet statistics. This may be combined with the -s
            option.
-n           Displays addresses and port numbers in numerical form.
-o           Displays the owning process ID associated with each connection.
-p proto    Shows connections for the protocol specified by proto; proto
            may be any of: TCP, UDP, TCPv6, or UDPv6. If used with the -s
            option to display per-protocol statistics, proto may be any of:
            IP, IPv6, ICMP, ICMPv6, TCP, TCPv6, UDP, or UDPv6.
-r           Displays the routing table.
-s           Displays per-protocol statistics. By default, statistics are
            shown for IP, IPv6, ICMP, ICMPv6, TCP, TCPv6, UDP, and UDPv6;
            the -p option may be used to specify a subset of the default.
interval   Redisplays selected statistics, pausing interval seconds
            between each display. Press CTRL+C to stop redisplaying
            statistics. If omitted, netstat will print the current
            configuration information once.

C:\>
```

Step 3:

As you can see, it will display protocol stats and your TCP/IP connections. Let's see what your computer TCP/IP ports are doing. Type in NETSTAT and press Enter. On my computer, this is what displayed:





```
C:\WINNT\System32\command.com
C:\>netstat
Active Connections

 Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State
 TCP    PC11020:1368          10.1.1.191:netbios-ssn  TIME_WAIT

C:\>
```

As you can see, this shows *active* connections only. Let's see all the listening and/or established connections as well. To do this type in NETSTAT –A and press Enter. You will see a screen similar to the one shown below.

```
C:\>netstat -a
Active Connections

Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State
TCP    PC11020:epmap          PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:microsoft-ds   PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:1025           PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:1193           PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:1196           PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:5000           PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:netbios-ssn    PC11020:0            LISTENING
TCP    PC11020:427            PC11020:0            LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:microsoft-ds   *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:isakmp          *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:1028           *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:ntp              *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:netbios-ns     *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:netbios-dgm    *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:427            *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:1026           *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:1900           *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:ntp              *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:1161           *:*                 LISTENING
UDP   PC11020:1357           *:*                 LISTENING
```

Unspecified addresses and ports appear as *:. As you can see from the screen shot shown above, this PC has many listening ports.

You can display the output in a slightly different format as well. Type in NETSTAT -AN and press Enter. You will see something like the screen shot below.



```
C:\>netstat -an
Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State
  TCP    0.0.0.0:135           0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:445           0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1025          0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1193          0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1196          0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:5000          0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    10.1.10.140:139       0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  TCP    10.1.10.140:427       0.0.0.0:0            LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:445           *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:500           *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:1028          *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:1378          *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    10.1.10.140:123       *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    10.1.10.140:137       *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    10.1.10.140:138       *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    10.1.10.140:427       *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    10.1.10.140:1026      *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    10.1.10.140:1900      *.*.*.*              LISTENING
  UDP    127.0.0.1:123          *.*.*.*              LISTENING
```

This listing shows it by IP address and port number instead of using the NetBIOS names.

NBTSTAT

Step 4:

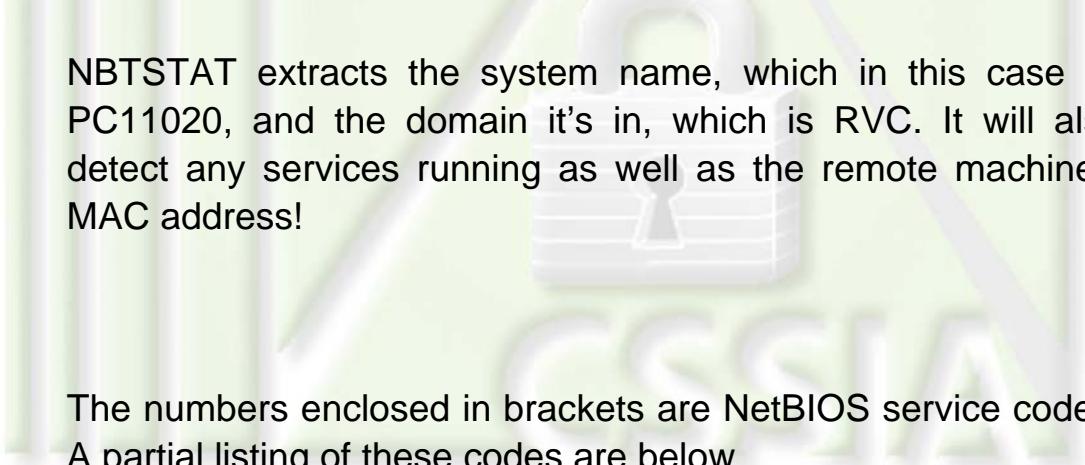


Now let's try the NBTSTAT tool. This tool allows you to connect to specific machines (including your own), rather than enumerating the entire network. It will call up the NetBIOS



name table after you issue the command.

At the command prompt, type in NBTSTAT –A *ip-address* where *ip-address* is your own PC IP address. You will see a screen similar to the one shown below.



```
C:\>nbtstat -A 10.1.10.140
Local Area Connection:
Node IpAddress: [10.1.10.140] Scope Id: []
      NetBIOS Remote Machine Name Table
      Name          Type        Status
-----  <00>  UNIQUE    Registered
      RVC          GROUP     Registered
      PC11020     <20>  UNIQUE    Registered
      PC11020     <03>  UNIQUE    Registered
      RVC          <1E>  GROUP     Registered
      E0115893    <03>  UNIQUE    Registered
MAC Address = 00-E0-B8-4C-7D-FB
C:\>
```

NBTSTAT extracts the system name, which in this case is, PC11020, and the domain it's in, which is RVC. It will also detect any services running as well as the remote machine's MAC address!

The numbers enclosed in brackets are NetBIOS service codes. A partial listing of these codes are below.

NetBIOS Code	Purpose
<00>	Workstation name
<00>	Domain Name



1E	Browser Service Elections
20	File Server Service
03	Messenger Service (for this computer)

Step 5:

Now let's use NBTSTAT to scan a remote machine. Your instructor will give you the IP address and/or name of this machine to scan. At the prompt type in NBTSTAT -A *ip-address* and press Enter, where *ip-address* is the remote address of the machine to be scanned. Sample output is shown below.

```
C:\> C:\WINNT\System32\command.com
Microsoft<R> Windows DOS
(C)Copyright Microsoft Corp 1990-2001.

C:\>NBTSTAT -A 10.1.1.176

Local Area Connection:
Node IpAddress: [10.1.10.140] Scope Id: []

      NetBIOS Remote Machine Name Table

      Name          Type        Status
-----  -----
SRV08515    <00>    UNIQUE    Registered
RVC         <00>    GROUP     Registered
SRV08515    <03>    UNIQUE    Registered
SRV08515    <20>    UNIQUE    Registered
RVC         <1E>    GROUP     Registered

MAC Address = 00-50-DA-12-21-0A

C:\>_
```



Analysis

- 1) Why would you use these utilities?
- 2) After working with NBSTAT and NBTSTAT, what about them do you feel you should study further? Why?
- 3) When would you use these utilities?
- 4) The NETSTAT command lists listening and active ports. Do some research and find out what those port #'s signify. What services are those ports running? Would you be able to turn any of these services off?

Summary Discussion

A classroom discussion should follow the lab. Review the lab questions and your analyses as a group. Share your experiences and knowledge with the class.

If You Want To Learn More

What other software tools (both commercial and hacker) provide the same functionality?

Go to <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers> to get more information on port numbers and their meanings.



Appendix:

This lab was developed using the NETSTAT and NBTSTAT



utilities in Windows XP, Version 2002, Service Pack 2 (8/04), which may be obtained from:

<http://www.microsoft.com>

-or-

<http://www.download.com>

The OS environment for this lab was Windows XP Professional, Version 2002, Service Pack 2 (8/04).

