

7. Study the use of network reconnaissance tools like WHOIS, dig, traceroute, nslookup to gather information about networks and domain registrars

i. tracert google.com

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2006]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Aakas>tracert google.com

Tracing route to google.com [142.250.182.238]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    192.168.0.1
  2     1 ms     1 ms     1 ms     1.186.179.1.dvois.com [1.186.179.1]
  3     1 ms     1 ms     1 ms     114.79.129.97.dvois.com [114.79.129.97]
  4     3 ms     2 ms     2 ms     72.14.208.165
  5     4 ms     4 ms     4 ms     142.251.76.27
  6     2 ms     2 ms     2 ms     142.250.214.105
  7     2 ms     2 ms     2 ms     bom07s29-in-f14.1e100.net [142.250.182.238]

Trace complete.
```

ii. Download whois and run in that whois folder

whois google.com

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2006]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Aakas\Desktop\IP\WhoIs>whois google.com


Whois v1.21 - Domain information lookup
Copyright (C) 2005-2019 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

Connecting to COM.whois-servers.net...

WHOIS Server: whois.markmonitor.com
Registrar URL: http://www.markmonitor.com
Updated Date: 2019-09-09T15:39:04Z
Creation Date: 1997-09-15T04:00:00Z
Registry Expiry Date: 2028-09-14T04:00:00Z
Registrar: MarkMonitor Inc.
Registrar IANA ID: 292
Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abusecomplaints@markmonitor.com
Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.2086851750
Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited
Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited
Domain Status: serverDeleteProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverDeleteProhibited
Domain Status: serverTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverTransferProhibited
Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverUpdateProhibited
Name Server: NS1.GOOGLE.COM
Name Server: NS2.GOOGLE.COM
Name Server: NS3.GOOGLE.COM
Name Server: NS4.GOOGLE.COM
DNSSEC: unsigned
URL of the ICANN Whois Inaccuracy Complaint Form: https://www.icann.org/wicf/
>>> Last update of whois database: 2022-09-22T17:22:20Z <<<

For more information on Whois status codes, please visit https://icann.org/epp
```

iii. nslookup google.com


 C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\Aakas\Desktop\IP\WhoIs>nslookup google.com
Server:   UnKnown
Address:  192.168.0.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     google.com
Addresses: 2404:6800:4009:81c::200e
          172.217.174.78
```

iv. Download bind and run in that bind folder

dig google.com

 C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2006]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Aakas\Desktop\IP\Bind>dig google.com

; <<>> DiG 9.16.33 <<>> google.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 54217
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 4, ADDITIONAL: 9

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;google.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
google.com.                273     IN      A      142.250.199.142

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
google.com.                150827  IN      NS      ns4.google.com.
google.com.                150827  IN      NS      ns1.google.com.
google.com.                150827  IN      NS      ns3.google.com.
google.com.                150827  IN      NS      ns2.google.com.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns3.google.com.            150979  IN      A      216.239.36.10
ns3.google.com.            211754  IN      AAAA   2001:4860:4802:36::a
ns2.google.com.            174681  IN      A      216.239.34.10
ns2.google.com.            150827  IN      AAAA   2001:4860:4802:34::a
ns1.google.com.            151618  IN      A      216.239.32.10
ns1.google.com.            153719  IN      AAAA   2001:4860:4802:32::a
ns4.google.com.            174681  IN      A      216.239.38.10
ns4.google.com.            150827  IN      AAAA   2001:4860:4802:38::a

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.0.1#53(192.168.0.1)
;; WHEN: Thu Sep 22 23:01:20 India Standard Time 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 303
```

8. Study of packet sniffer tools Wireshark: Show the packets can be traced based on different filters.

The screenshot displays the Wireshark 1.10.2 interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Windows, Tools, and Help. The main window is divided into three panes: Packet List, Packet Details, and Packet Bytes.

Packet List: Shows a list of captured packets. The filter is set to 'http'. The list includes packets 72, 74, 108, 112, 450, and 454, all of which are TCP or TLSv1.2 packets.

Packet Details: Shows the details of the selected packet (No. 72). The structure is as follows:

- Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_9b:f6:20 (00:0c:29:9b:f6:20), Dst: Vmware_e2:75:bc (00:50:56:e2:75:bc)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.223.129 (192.168.223.129), Dst: 216.58.220.14 (216.58.220.14)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 57918 (57918), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 444

Packet Bytes: Shows the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII. The data starts with '0000 00 50 56 e2 75 bc 00 0c 29 9b f6 20 08 00 45 00' and continues with various bytes representing the packet structure.

Tcpdump :

tcpdump is a common packet analyzer that runs under the command line.

The port of tcpdump for Windows is called WinDump; it uses WinPcap, the Windows port of libpcap.

tcpdump


```
root@kali:~# tcpdump
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 65535 bytes
00:21:16.146887 IP scanme.nmap.org.9999 > 192.168.223.129.58084: Flags [R.], seq 177890604, ack 4167825873, win 64240, length 0
00:21:16.149856 IP 192.168.223.129.46954 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 16056+ PTR? 129.223.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (46)
00:21:16.155847 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.46954: 16056 NXDomain 0/0/0 (46)
00:21:16.178165 IP 192.168.223.129.37669 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 26238+ PTR? 156.32.33.45.in-addr.arpa. (43)
00:21:16.240842 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.37669: 26238 1/0/0 PTR scanme.nmap.org. (72)
00:21:16.241866 IP 192.168.223.129.58928 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 21169+ PTR? 2.223.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (44)
00:21:16.248125 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.58928: 21169 NXDomain 0/0/0 (44)
00:21:16.677053 IP 192.168.223.129.58080 > scanme.nmap.org.8701: Flags [S], seq 4167563740, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:21:17.139672 IP scanme.nmap.org.8701 > 192.168.223.129.58076: Flags [R.], seq 1957823006, ack 4167301593, win 64240, length 0
00:21:17.677741 IP 192.168.223.129.58081 > scanme.nmap.org.8701: Flags [S], seq 4167498205, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:21:18.682895 IP 192.168.223.129.58082 > scanme.nmap.org.8701: Flags [S], seq 4167694802, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:21:19.174265 IP scanme.nmap.org.8701 > 192.168.223.129.58077: Flags [R.], seq 415924006, ack 4167236058, win 64240, length 0
00:21:19.684682 IP 192.168.223.129.58083 > scanme.nmap.org.8701: Flags [S], seq 4167629267, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:21:20.162911 IP scanme.nmap.org.8701 > 192.168.223.129.58078: Flags [R.], seq 1466125676, ack 4167432671, win 64240, length 0
00:21:20.686862 IP 192.168.223.129.58084 > scanme.nmap.org.8701: Flags [S], seq 4167825872, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:21:21.235184 IP scanme.nmap.org.8701 > 192.168.223.129.58079: Flags [R.], seq 1292259147, ack 4167367136, win 64240, length 0
00:21:21.689266 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.223.2 tell 192.168.223.129, length 28
00:21:21.690413 ARP, Reply 192.168.223.2 is-at 00:50:56:e2:75:bc (oui Unknown), length 46
00:21:21.690693 IP 192.168.223.129.58076 > scanme.nmap.org.49157: Flags [S], seq 4167301592, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
^C
19 packets captured
20 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

tcpdump portrange 50-500

```
root@kali:~# tcpdump portrange 50-500
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 65535 bytes
00:28:02.472525 IP 192.168.223.129.36551 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 26190+ A? danielmiessler.com. (36)
00:28:02.472760 IP 192.168.223.129.36551 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 46630+ AAAA? danielmiessler.com. (36)
00:28:02.474407 IP 192.168.223.129.45128 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 33533+ PTR? 2.223.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (44)
00:28:02.478863 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.36551: 26190 1/0/0 A 66.228.57.106 (52)
00:28:02.479120 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [P.], seq 3115681146:3115681999, ack 139509814, win 64500,
  len 853
00:28:02.479439 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [.], ack 853, win 64240, length 0
00:28:02.480332 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.45128: 33533 NXDomain 0/0/0 (44)
00:28:02.480940 IP 192.168.223.129.50839 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 38445+ PTR? 129.223.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (46)
00:28:02.488064 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.50839: 38445 NXDomain 0/0/0 (46)
00:28:02.489149 IP 192.168.223.129.33314 > 192.168.223.2.domain: 8713+ PTR? 106.57.228.66.in-addr.arpa. (44)
00:28:02.696097 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [.], seq 1:1461, ack 853, win 64240, length 1460
00:28:02.696138 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 1461, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.696204 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [P.], seq 1461:2581, ack 853, win 64240, length 1120
00:28:02.696219 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 2581, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.707878 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [P.], seq 2581:3871, ack 853, win 64240, length 1290
00:28:02.707943 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 3871, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.735690 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [P.], seq 3871:5161, ack 853, win 64240, length 1290
00:28:02.735745 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 5161, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.763086 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [P.], seq 5161:6451, ack 853, win 64240, length 1290
00:28:02.763201 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 6451, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.791800 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [.], seq 6451:7911, ack 853, win 64240, length 1460
00:28:02.791842 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 7911, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.791915 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [P.], seq 7911:9031, ack 853, win 64240, length 1120
00:28:02.791930 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 9031, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.845189 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [P.], seq 9031:10321, ack 853, win 64240, length 1290
00:28:02.845229 IP 192.168.223.129.41702 > l314-106.members.linode.com.https: Flags [.], ack 10321, win 64500, length 0
00:28:02.855596 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.36551: 46630 0/1/0 (106)
00:28:02.856027 IP 192.168.223.2.domain > 192.168.223.129.33314: 8713 1/0/0 PTR l314-106.members.linode.com. (86)
00:28:02.872881 IP l314-106.members.linode.com.https > 192.168.223.129.41702: Flags [.], seq 10321:11781, ack 853, win 64240, length 1460
```

tcpdump tcp

```
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@kali:~# tcpdump tcp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 65535 bytes
00:26:24.963823 IP 146.185.167.158.https > 192.168.223.129.43319: Flags [FP.], seq 160532471, ack 3067650070, win 64240, length 0
00:26:24.966058 IP 192.168.223.129.43319 > 146.185.167.158.https: Flags [P.], seq 1:32, ack 1, win 58400, length 31
00:26:24.966466 IP 146.185.167.158.https > 192.168.223.129.43319: Flags [.], ack 32, win 64240, length 0
00:26:24.966544 IP 192.168.223.129.43319 > 146.185.167.158.https: Flags [F.], seq 32, ack 1, win 58400, length 0
00:26:24.966737 IP 146.185.167.158.https > 192.168.223.129.43319: Flags [.], ack 33, win 64239, length 0
00:26:25.036659 IP scanme.nmap.org.10003 > 192.168.223.129.58081: Flags [R.], seq 1584608655, ack 4167498206, win 64240, length 0
00:26:25.207805 IP 192.168.223.129.52297 > vipl.g-ancast1.cachefly.net.https: Flags [.], ack 1897168447, win 46720, length 0
00:26:25.208337 IP vipl.g-ancast1.cachefly.net.https > 192.168.223.129.52297: Flags [.], ack 1, win 64240, length 0
00:26:25.260908 IP 192.168.223.129.58083 > scanme.nmap.org.10003: Flags [S], seq 4167629267, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:26:25.336850 IP 192.168.223.129.53890 > ec2-54-83-25-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com.https: Flags [P.], seq 1026966981:1026967897, ack 1855873375, win 5
  8400, length 916
00:26:25.337343 IP ec2-54-83-25-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com.https > 192.168.223.129.53890: Flags [.], ack 916, win 64240, length 0
00:26:25.550615 IP ec2-54-83-25-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com.https > 192.168.223.129.53890: Flags [P.], seq 1:243, ack 916, win 64240, length 242
00:26:25.550683 IP 192.168.223.129.53890 > ec2-54-83-25-6.compute-1.amazonaws.com.https: Flags [.], ack 243, win 61320, length 0
00:26:26.058973 IP scanme.nmap.org.10003 > 192.168.223.129.58082: Flags [R.], seq 1077807068, ack 4167694803, win 64240, length 0
00:26:26.264891 IP 192.168.223.129.58084 > scanme.nmap.org.10003: Flags [S], seq 4167825872, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
00:26:27.000224 IP 192.168.223.129.58035 > bom05s05-in-f14.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 1584672117, win 32078, length 0
00:26:27.000524 IP bom05s05-in-f14.1e100.net.http > 192.168.223.129.58035: Flags [.], ack 1, win 64240, length 0
00:26:27.036823 IP scanme.nmap.org.10003 > 192.168.223.129.58083: Flags [R.], seq 1928675582, ack 4167629268, win 64240, length 0
00:26:27.267193 IP 192.168.223.129.58076 > scanme.nmap.org.3800: Flags [S], seq 4167301592, win 1024, options [mss 1460], length 0
^C
19 packets captured
19 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```


C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\Aakas>nmap -sT scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-06 12:18 India Standard Time
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.0080s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
110/tcp   open  pop3
111/tcp   open  rpcbind

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 67.51 seconds
```

iv. Udp scan:

nmap -sU scanme.nmap.org

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\Aakas>nmap -sU scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-06 12:21 India Standard Time
Stats: 0:06:14 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP Scan
UDP Scan Timing: About 15.40% done; ETC: 13:01 (0:34:15 remaining)
Stats: 0:14:03 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP Scan
UDP Scan Timing: About 33.25% done; ETC: 13:03 (0:28:12 remaining)
Stats: 0:26:31 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP Scan
UDP Scan Timing: About 66.95% done; ETC: 13:00 (0:13:05 remaining)
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.24s latency).
Not shown: 999 open|filtered udp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
123/udp   open  ntp

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2326.75 seconds
```

10. Study of malicious software using different tools: Use the NESSUS/ISO Kali Linux tool to scan the network for vulnerabilities

Installation & Configuration:

- i. You can download the Nessus home feed (free) or professional feed from Nessus website.
- ii. Once you download the Nessus home tool, you need to register for generating an activation key. The activation key will be sent to your email id.
- iii. Install the tool (Installation of nessus tool will be quite confusing and the installation guide comes handy).
- iv. Open the Nessus in the browser, normally it runs on the port 8834 – <http://localhost:8834/WelcomeToNessus-Install/welcome> and follow the screen.
- v. Create an account with Nessus.
- vi. Enter the activation code you have obtained by registering with the Nessus website. Also, you can configure the proxy if needed by giving proxy hostname, proxy username and password.
- vii. Then scanner gets registered and creates the user account.
- viii. Then downloads the necessary plugins (It takes some time for downloading the plugins).
- ix. Once the plug-ins are downloaded then it will automatically redirect you to a login screen.

11. Study of Network security by: Set up Snort and study the logs.

Download snort and run in that folder.

Set the path in command prompt

Run the following commands.

1. dir
2. snort.exe
3. snort --h

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Snort\bin>snort --h
snort: option '--h' is ambiguous
```

```
o''~
'''~
    -*> Snort! <*-
    Version 2.9.20-WIN64 GRE (Build 82)
    By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: http://www.snort.org/contact#team
    Copyright (C) 2014-2022 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
    Copyright (C) 1998-2013 Sourcefire, Inc., et al.
    Using PCRE version: 8.10 2010-06-25
    Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11
```

```
USAGE: snort [-options] <filter options>
snort /SERVICE /INSTALL [-options] <filter options>
snort /SERVICE /UNINSTALL
snort /SERVICE /SHOW
```

Options:

```
-A      Set alert mode: fast, full, console, test or none (alert file alerts only)
-b      Log packets in tcpdump format (much faster!)
-B <mask> Obfuscated IP addresses in alerts and packet dumps using CIDR mask
-c <rules> Use Rules File <rules>
-C      Print out payloads with character data only (no hex)
-d      Dump the Application Layer
-e      Display the second layer header info
-E      Log alert messages to NT Eventlog. (Win32 only)
-f      Turn off fflush() calls after binary log writes
-F <bpf> Read BPF filters from file <bpf>
-G <oxid> Log Identifier (to uniquely id events for multiple snorts)
-h <hn> Set home network = <hn>
        (for use with -l or -B, does NOT change $HOME_NET in IDS mode)
-H      Make hash tables deterministic.
-i <if> Listen on interface <if>
-I      Add Interface name to alert output
-k <mode> Checksum mode (all,noip,notcp,noudp,noicmp,none)
-K <mode> Logging mode (pcap[default],ascii,none)
-l <ld> Log to directory <ld>
-L <file> Log to this tcpdump file
-n <cnt> Exit after receiving <cnt> packets
-N      Turn off logging (alerts still work)
-O      Obfuscate the logged IP addresses
-p      Disable promiscuous mode sniffing
-P <snap> Set explicit snaplen of packet (default: 1514)
-q      Quiet. Don't show banner and status report
-r <tf> Read and process tcpdump file <tf>
-R <id> Include 'id' in snort_intf<id>.pid file name
-s      Log alert messages to syslog
-S <n=v> Set rules file variable n equal to value v
-T      Test and report on the current Snort configuration
-U      Use UTC for timestamps
-v      Be verbose
-V      Show version number
-W      Lists available interfaces. (Win32 only)
-X      Dump the raw packet data starting at the link layer
-x      Exit if Snort configuration problems occur
-y      Include year in timestamp in the alert and log files
-z <file> Set the preproc_memstats file path and name
-Z <file> Set the performonitor preprocessor file path and name
-?      Show this information
```

<Filter Options> are standard BPF options, as seen in TCPDump

Longname options and their corresponding single char version

```
--logid <oxid>      Same as -G
--perfmon-file <file> Same as -Z
--pid-path <dir>     Specify the directory for the Snort PID file
```

i. Snort in Sniffer mode

```
snort -v -i2
```


C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - snort -v -i2

```
C:\Snort\bin>snort -v -i2
Running in packet dump mode
```

```

---- Initializing Snort ----
Initializing Output Plugins!
pcap DAQ configured to passive.
The DAQ version does not support reload.
Acquiring network traffic from "\\Device\\NPF_{CEC9B938-60FF-4DF4-9066-68B5D17E6E17}".
Decoding Ethernet

```

```
--== Initialization Complete ==--
```

```
o'~)~
'''~
-> Snort! <*-
Version 2.9.20-WIN64 GRE (Build 82)
By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: http://www.snort.org/contact#team
Copyright (C) 2014-2022 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Copyright (C) 1998-2013 Sourcefire, Inc., et al.
Using PCRE version: 8.10 2010-06-25
Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11
```

Commencing packet processing (pid=12252)

snort -W

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Snort\bin>snort -W
```

```

0"~)~
-*) Snort! <*-
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Using PCRE version: 8.10 2010-06-25
Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11

```

Index	Physical Address	IP Address	Device Name	Description
1	00:00:00:00:00:00	disabled	\Device\NPF_{ACF529BC-31BA-4F20-AA59-F5F06D62B046}	WAN Miniport (Network Monitor)
2	00:00:00:00:00:00	disabled	\Device\NPF_{CEC9B938-60FF-4DF4-9066-68B5D17E6E17}	WAN Miniport (IPv6)
3	00:00:00:00:00:00	disabled	\Device\NPF_{AF5DC773-3F25-4A55-84A5-B1D6DA4DC6C8}	WAN Miniport (IP)
4	54:BE:F7:0C:61:16	192.168.0.106	\Device\NPF_{86B691F5-16CC-4327-A4D9-1252F9824BA6}	Intel(R) 82579V Gigabit Network Connection
5	00:00:00:00:00:00	0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000	\Device\NPF_{Loopback}	Adapter for loopback traffic capture

ii. Snort as Packet Logger

```
snort -vde -l c:\Snort\log -i2
```

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - snort -vde -l c:\Snort\log -i2
```

```
C:\Snort\bin>snort -vde -l c:\Snort\log -i2
Running in packet logging mode
```

```

--== Initializing Snort ==--
Initializing Output Plugins!
Log directory = c:\Snort\log
pcap DAQ configured to passive.
The DAQ version does not support reload.
Acquiring network traffic from "\Device\NPF_{CEC9B938-60FF-4DF4-9066-68B5D17E6E17}".
Decoding Ethernet

```

```
--== Initialization Complete ==--
```

```

-> Snort! <*-
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Using PCRE version: 8.10 2010-06-25
Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11

```

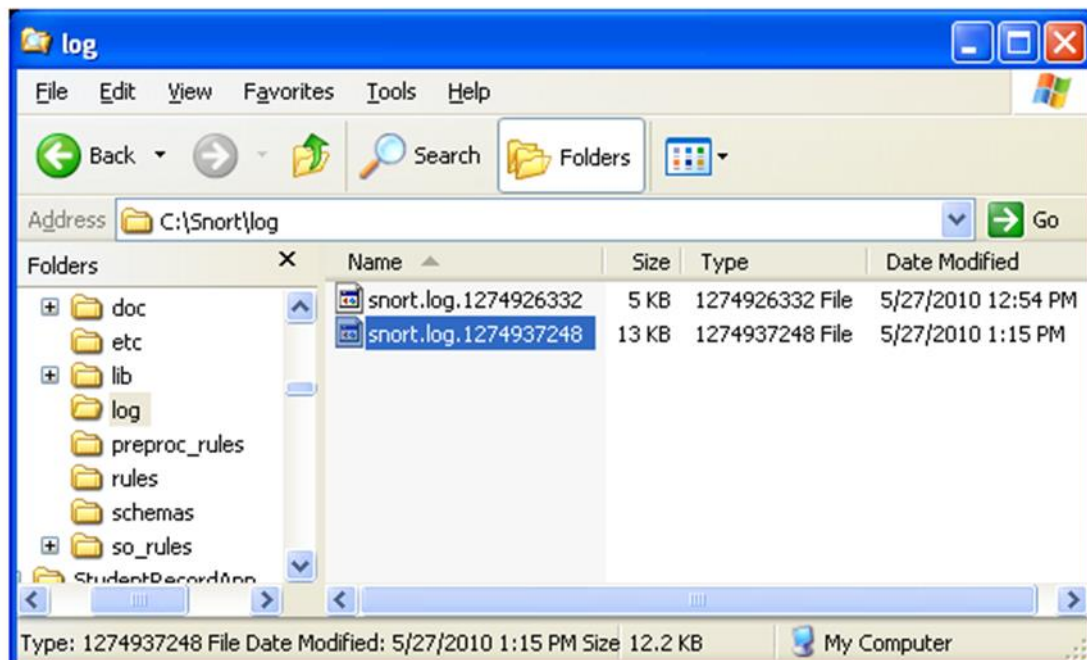
Commencing packet processing (pid=10324)


```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

EAPOL: 0 (0.000%)
ETHLOOP: 0 (0.000%)
IPX: 0 (0.000%)
IPv4/IPv4: 0 (0.000%)
IPv4/IPv6: 0 (0.000%)
IPv6/IPv4: 0 (0.000%)
IPv6/IPv6: 0 (0.000%)
GRE: 0 (0.000%)
GRE ETH: 0 (0.000%)
GRE ULAN: 0 (0.000%)
GRE IPv4: 0 (0.000%)
GRE IPv6: 0 (0.000%)
GRE IP6 E: 0 (0.000%)
GRE PPTP: 0 (0.000%)
GRE ARP: 0 (0.000%)
GRE IPX: 0 (0.000%)
GRE LOOP: 0 (0.000%)
MPLS: 0 (0.000%)
OTHER: 159 (38.592%)
DISCARD: 0 (0.000%)
InvChkSum: 0 (0.000%)
S5 G 1: 0 (0.000%)
S5 G 2: 0 (0.000%)
Total: 412

=====
Action Stats:
ALERTS: 0
LOGGED: 412
PASSED: 0
=====
Snort exiting

C:\>
```



12. Explore the GPG tool to implement email security

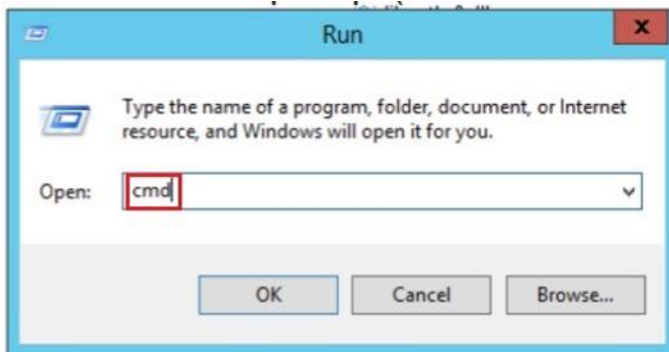
STEP 1 - DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL GNUPG

1. Go to the GnuPG website to download the software:
<https://gnupg.org/download/index.html>.

2. Scroll to GnuPG Binary Releases.

GNUPG BINARY RELEASES		
In general we do not distribute binary releases but leave that to the common Linux distribut some operating systems we list pointers to readily installable releases. We cannot guaran offered there are current. Note also that some of them apply security patches on top of t keep the original version number.		
OS	Where	Description
Windows	Gpg4win	Full featured Windows version of <i>GnuPG</i>
	download sig	Simple installer for the current <i>GnuPG</i>
	download sig	Simple installer for <i>GnuPG</i> 1.4

3. For the Windows OS, select the Download Sig link either for Simple Installer for the Current GnuPG or Simple Installer for GnuPG 1.4.
4. Select Run and follow the steps to install the software.
5. Open a command prompt (Windows > Run > cmd > OK or Enter key).



6. Enter command `cd\` and press the Enter key to move to the root directory (for example, enter: `C:\`).

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\appscanuser>cd\
C:\>cd program files (x86)\GNUPG\bin
C:\Program Files (x86)\gnupg\bin>_
```

7. Change the directory where GNUPG is installed by entering a command like `cd Program Files (x86)\gnupg\bin\`.

Enter `gpg --list-keys` to initialize and create trustdb (trust database) before first time use.

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\gnupg\bin>gpg --list-keys
gpg: keybox 'C:/Users/appscanuser/AppData/Roaming/gnupg/pubring
gpg: C:/Users/appscanuser/AppData/Roaming/gnupg/trustdb.gpg: tr
```

STEP 2 - FINISH INSTALL FOR OPERATING SYSTEM

The following shows what you enter in a Command Prompt window for each operating system. This assumes you already went to the GnuPG website and downloaded/installed the software.

In all the operating systems, to check if your software installed correctly, enter `gpg --help` in the command line.

STEP 3 - IMPORT PUBLIC PGP KEY AND ENCRYPT ZIP FILE