

Introduction to Information Security & Forensics

Muhammad Harris, BCS203193

Capital University of Science & Technology

Assignment 01

Submitted to Sir *Amir Zaheer*

Introduction to Information Security & Forensics

Question 1

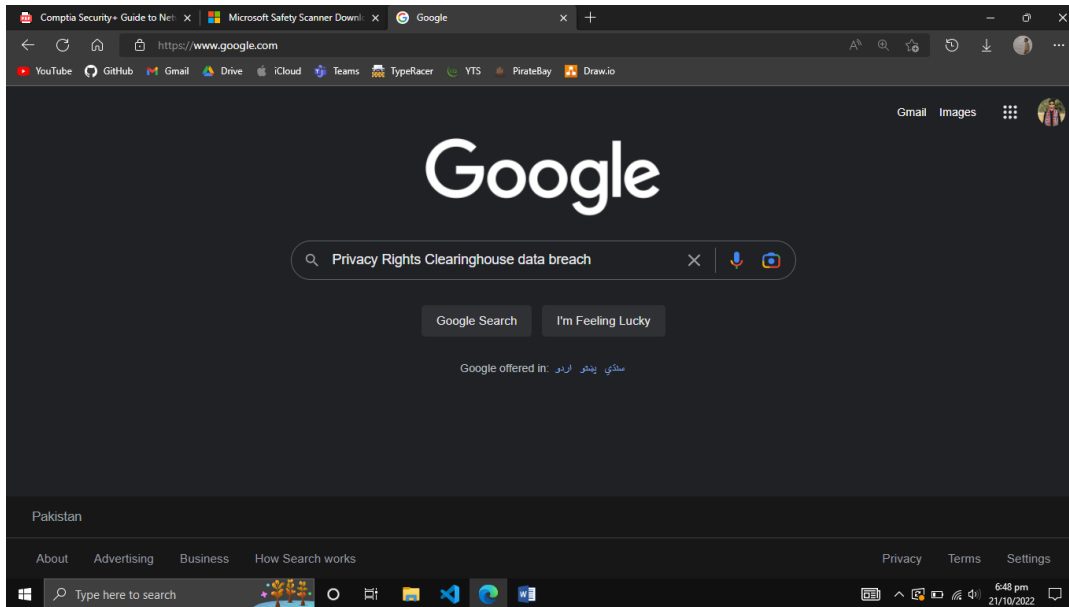
Hands on Projects: Different Hands-on projects are mentioned in the end of chapter 01 of recommended book (Comptia Security + Guide to Network Security Fundamentals). Complete following projects. Take screenshot of each step and submit in assignment.

- *Project 1-1: Examining Data Breaches—Textual*
- *Project 1-3: Scanning for Malware Using the Microsoft Safety Scanner*
- *Project 1-5: Creating a Virtual Machine of Windows 10 for Security Testing*

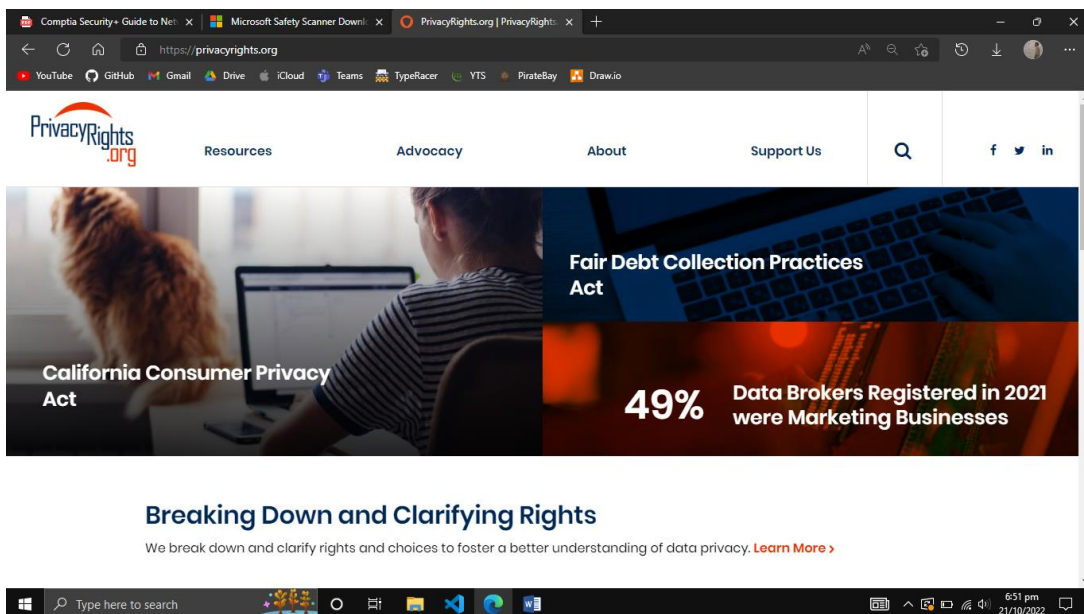
Project 1-1: Examining data breaches

The Privacy Rights Clearinghouse (PRC) is a nonprofit organization whose goals are to raise consumers' awareness of how technology affects personal privacy and empower consumers to take action to control their own personal information. The PRC maintains a searchable database of security breaches that impact consumer's privacy. In this project, you gather information from the PRC website. Open a web browser and enter the URL www.privacyrights.org (if you are no longer able to access the site through the web address, use a search engine to search for "Privacy Rights Clearinghouse data breach.")

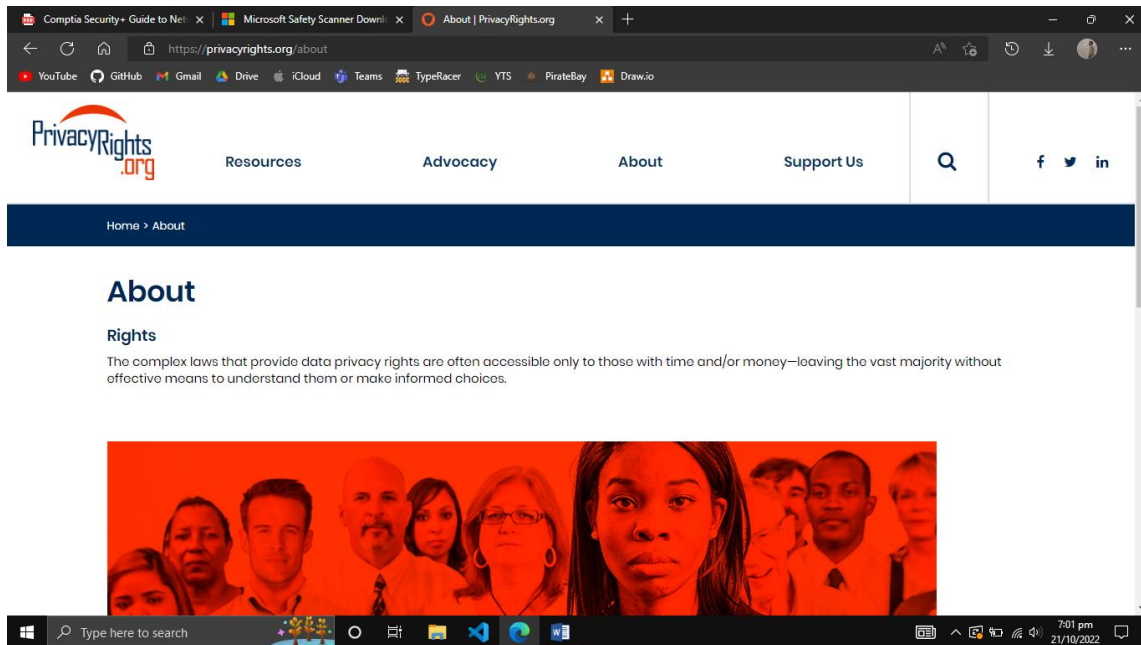
1. Open a web browser and enter the URL www.privacyrights.org (if you are no longer able to access the site through the web address, use a search engine to search for “Privacy Rights Clearinghouse data breach.”)



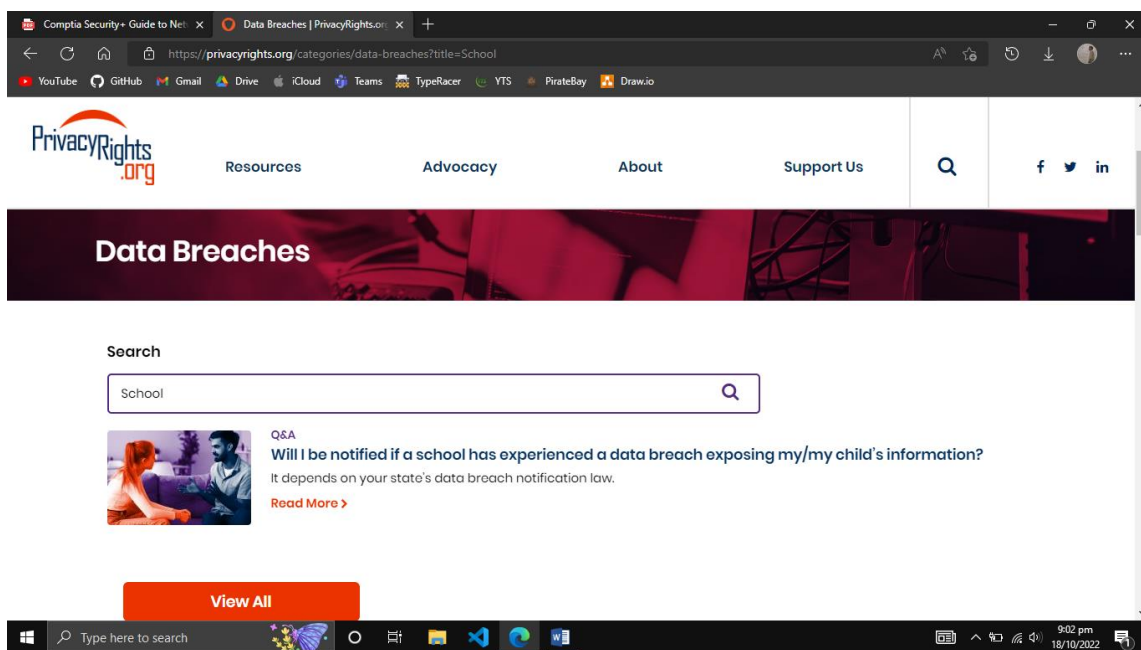
2. First spend time reading about the PRC by clicking **LEARN MORE**.



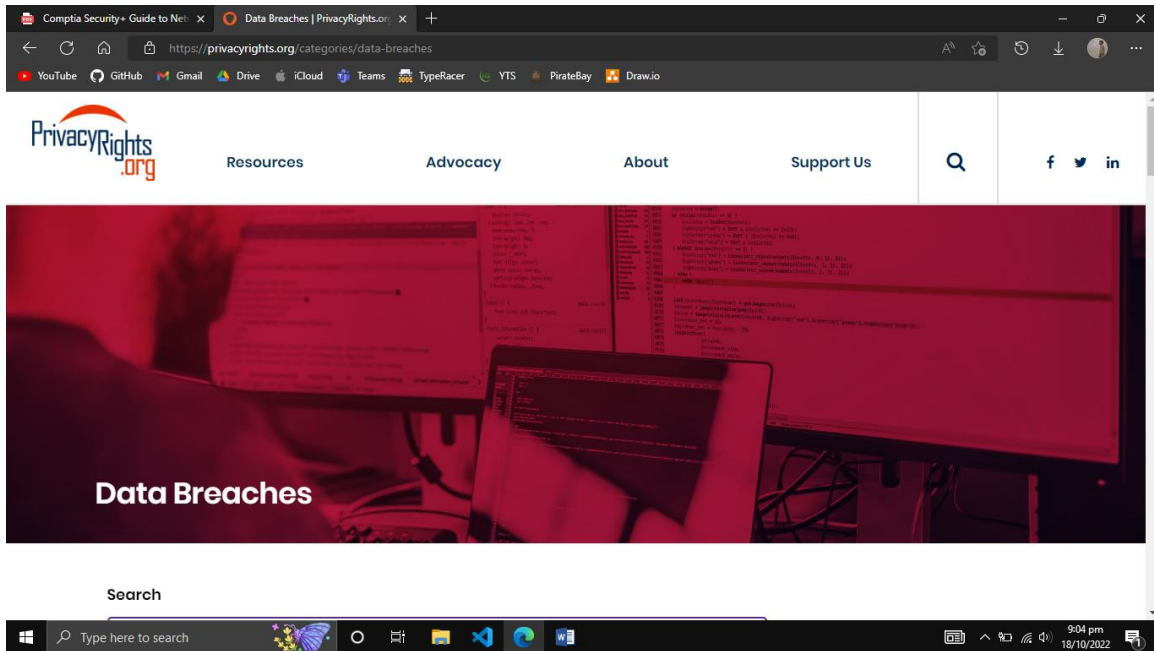
3. Click Data Breaches at the top of the page.



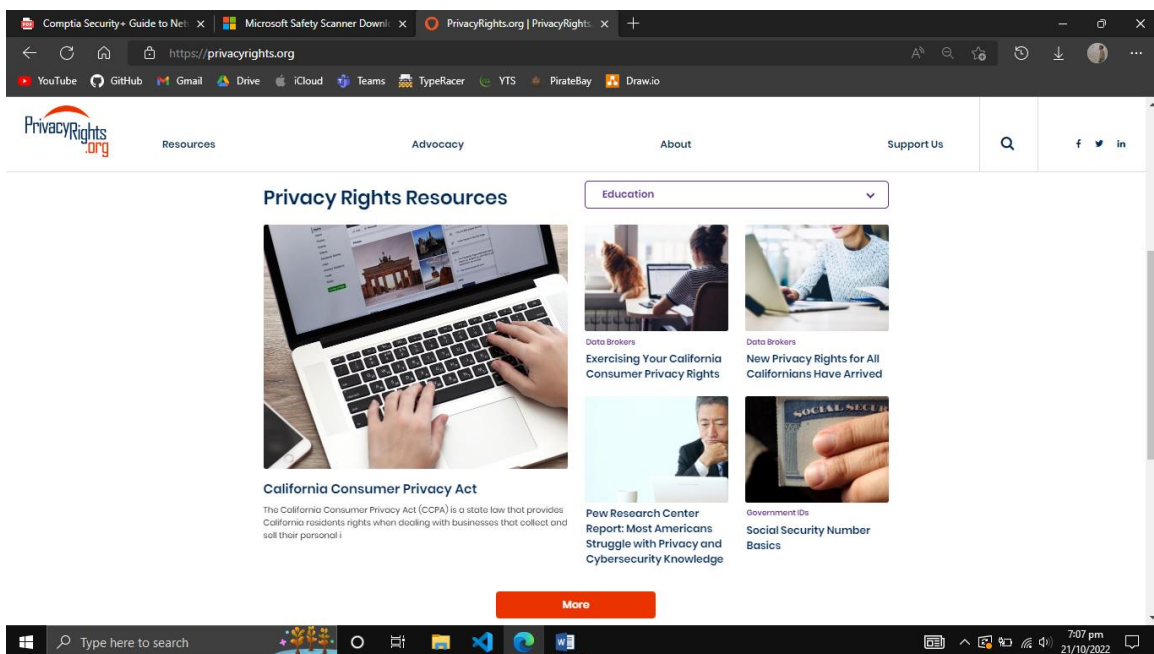
4. In the search bar enter a school, organization, or business with which you are familiar to determine if it has been the victim of an attack in which your data has been compromised.



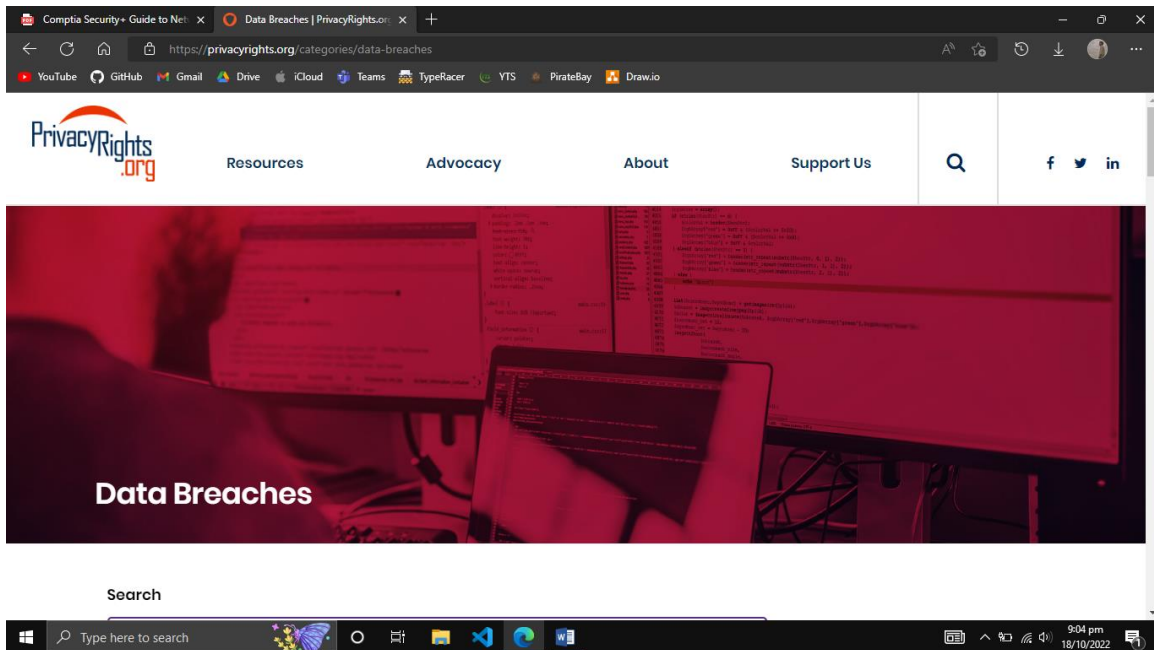
5. Click Data Breaches to return to the main Data Breaches page.



6. Now create a customized list of the data that will only list data breaches of educational institutions. Under Select organization type(s), check only EDU- Educational Institutions.

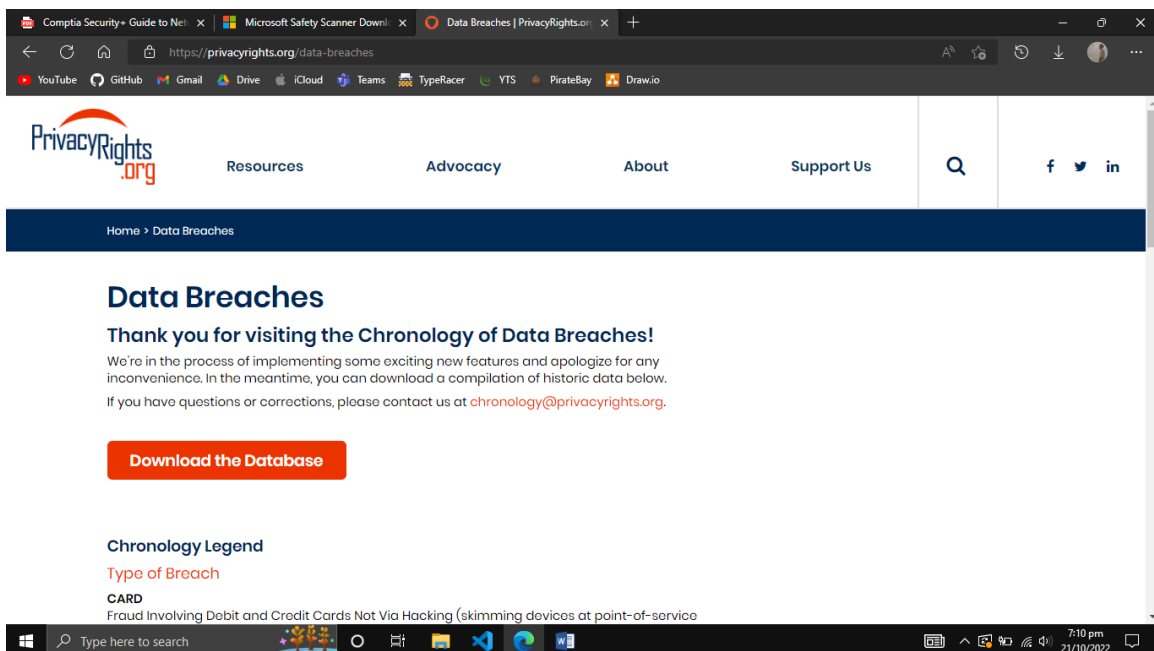


7. Click Search Data Breaches.

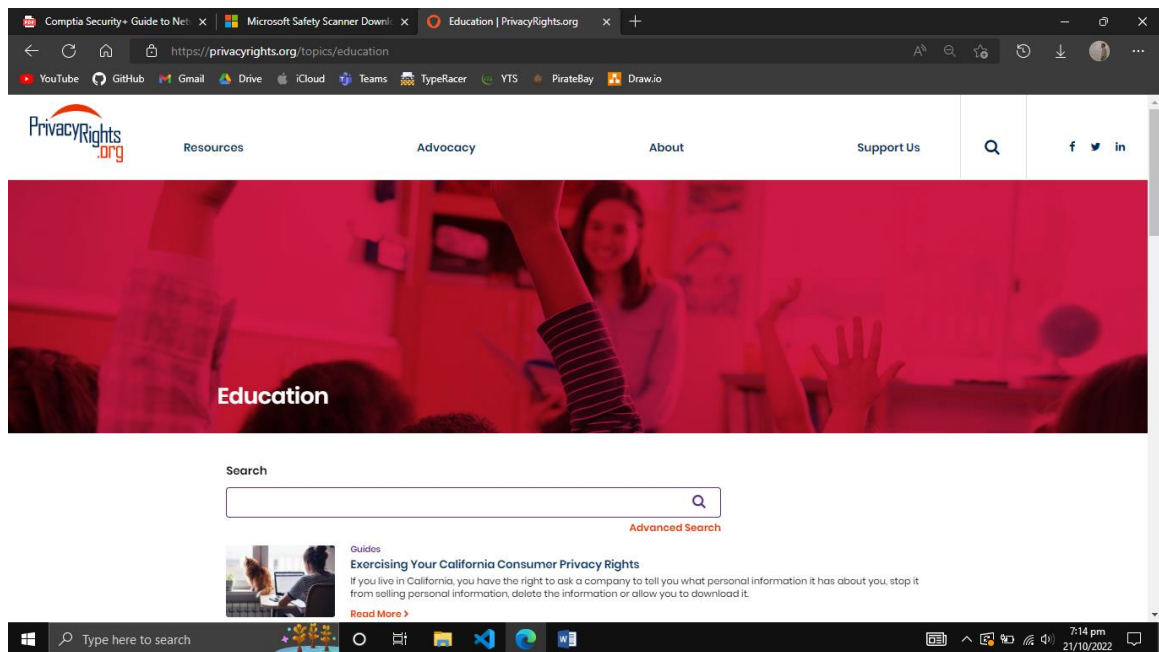


8. Read the Breach Subtotal information. How many breaches that were made public pertain to educational institutions? How many total records were stolen?

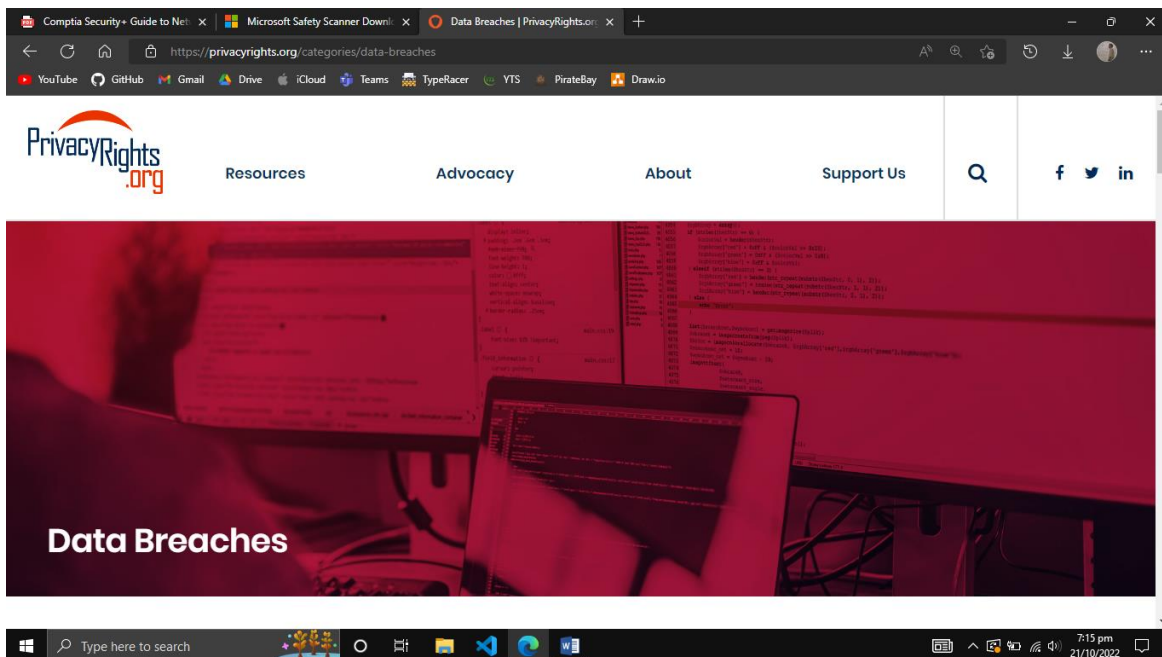
There were total 9016 breaches out of which 843 were on Educational institutes. Number of records stole were 131144394. (Data provided in Database file)



9. Scroll down and observe the breaches for educational institutions.



10. Scroll back to the top of the page. Click New Data Breach Search.



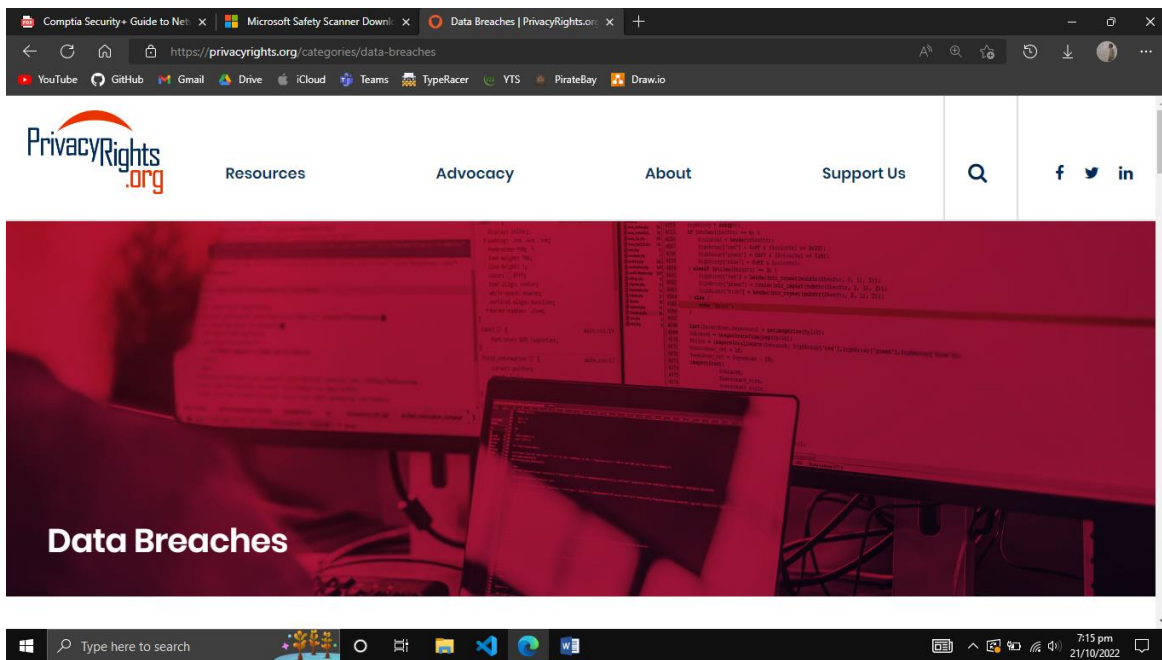
11. Now search for breaches that were a result of lost, discarded, or stolen equipment that belonged to the government and military. Under choose the type of breaches to display, check Portable device (PORT) - Lost, discarded or stolen laptop, PDA, smartphone, portable memory device, CD, hard drive, data tape, etc.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Date Made Public	Company	City	State	Type of breach	Type of organization	Total Records	Description of incident	Year of Breach	Latitude	Longitude		
1	3/31/2012	San Francisco Head Sta	San Francisco	California	UNKN	GOV	0	The San Francisco Head Start/Early Head Start database	2012	37.77493	-122.4194		
13	05/11/2012	California Department: San Diego	San Diego	California	HACK	GOV	0	In November 2011, hackers accessed and released priva	2012	32.71533	-117.1573		
27	06/05/2012	California Department: Bakersfield	Bakersfield	California	PHYS	GOV	0	The theft of a binder from an employee's car resulted ir	2012	35.37329	-119.0187		
30	11/01/2012	Salinas Valley State Pri	Soledad	California	DISC	GOV	0	Sensitive staff information on a database file was foun	2012	36.42469	-121.3263		
62	12/28/2012	East San Gabriel Valley West Covina	West Covina	California	DISC	GOV	0	A sensitive document was accidentally attached to an e	2012	34.06862	-117.939		
83	07/03/2013	Bureau of Automotive Rancho Cordov	Rancho Cordov	California	HACK	GOV	0	An unauthorized individual accessed the network of a E	2013	38.58907	-121.3027		
139	12/02/2013	Board of Barbering and Sacramento	Sacramento	California	STAT	GOV	0	The August 23 office burglary of a desktop computer rei	2013	38.58157	-121.4944		
165	2/20/2014	Department of Resourc	Sacramento	California	DISC	GOV	0	On January 23, 2014 a Human Resource Officer with the	2014	38.58178	-121.4921		
189	3/27/2014	Sorenson Communicat	Salt Lake City	Utah	HACK	GOV	0	On March 7 it was discovered that there was an unauth	2014	40.67918	-111.9176		
208	04/02/2014	California Correctional Tehachapi	Tehachapi	California	PHYS	GOV	0	On March 9, 2014 an employee roster was discovered w	2014	35.13219	-118.449		
208	05/06/2014	California Department: Rancho Cordov	Rancho Cordov	California	PHYS	GOV	0	The California Department of Child Support Services ha	2014	38.58907	-121.3027		
241	7/15/2014	City of Encinitas/San D Encinitas	Encinitas	California	DISC	GOV	0	"City of Encinitas and San Dieguito Water District recent	2014	33.03699	-117.292		
261	09/12/2014	Health and Human Ser	Napa	California	PORT	GOV	0	The Napa Health and Human Services Department, spec	2014	38.2986	-122.2862		
279	11/25/2014	State Compensation In	Pleasanton	California	HACK	GOV	0	The State Compensation Insurance Fund, a state agency	2014	37.66243	-121.8747		
307	04/02/2015	California Department: Sacramento	Sacramento	California	DISC	GOV	0	The California Department of Business Oversight notifi	2015	38.58157	-121.4944		
310	04/06/2015	Tulare County Health a	Visalia	California	DISC	GOV	845	The Tulare County Health and Human Services Agency r	2015	36.27756	-119.3149		
332	7/13/2015	Mule Creek State Priso	lone	California	DISC	GOV	0	Mule Creek State Prison notified individuals of a breach	2015	38.36963	-120.9533		
360	10/09/2015	Vacaville Housing Auth	Vacaville	California	DISC	GOV	0	The Vacaville Housing Authority (VHA) notified indivi	2015	38.35705	-122.0017		
371	11/09/2015	California Department: Sacramento	Sacramento	California	DISC	GOV	0	The California Department of Motor Vehicles notified i	2015	38.58157	-121.4944		
394	1/26/2016	County of San Diego	San Diego	California	DISC	GOV	0	The County of San Diego Human Resources Department	2016	32.83385	-117.1309		
461	07/06/2016	California Department: Stockton	Stockton	California	DISC	GOV	0	"We are writing to you because of a security incident th	2016	37.89473	-121.1848		
477	8/26/2016	County of Sacramento	Sacramento	California	DISC	GOV	0	"An error was discovered in the online automated appli	2016	38.58157	-121.4944		

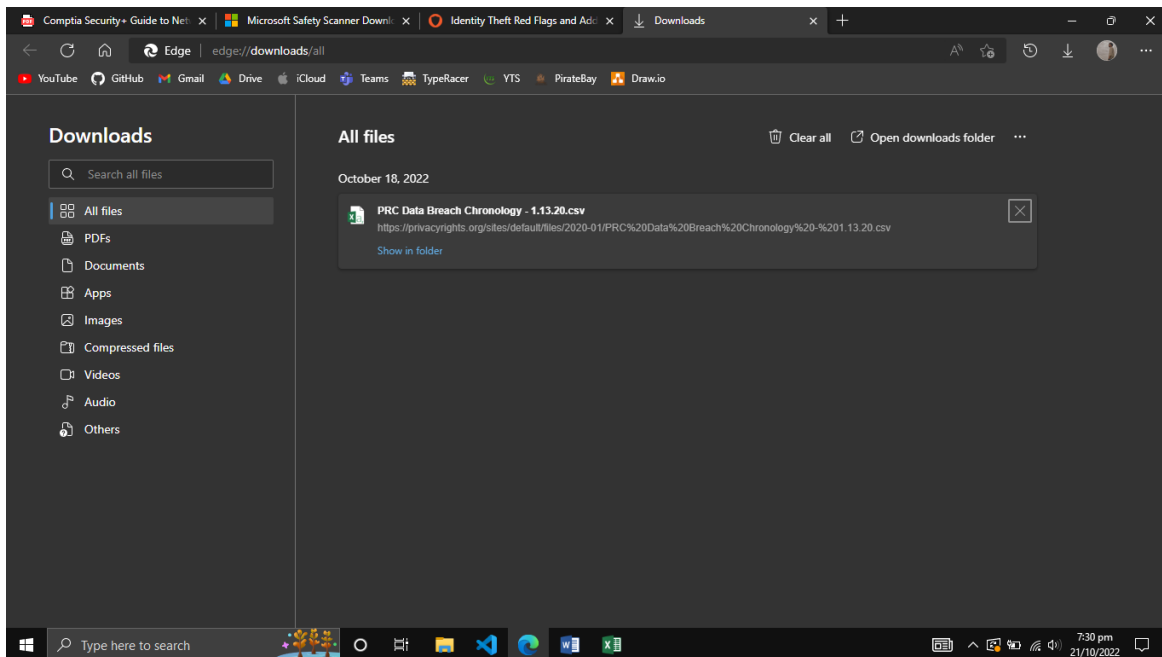
12. Under Select organization type(s), check GOV - Government & Military.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Date Made Public	Company	City	State	Type of breach	Type of organization	Total Records	Description of incident	Year of Breach	Latitude	Longitude		
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477	8/26/2016	County of Sacramento	Sacramento	California	DISC	GOV	0	"An error was discovered in the online automated appli	2016	38.58157	-121.4944		

13. Click Search Data Breaches.



14. Read the Breach Subtotal by clicking the Download Results (CSV) file.



15. Open the file and then scroll down the different breaches. What should the government be doing to limit these breaches?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://privacyrights.org/resources/public-records-internet-privacy-dilemma>. The page features the PrivacyRights.org logo and navigation links: Resources, Advocacy, About, and Support Us. The main heading is "Public Records on the Internet: The Privacy Dilemma", posted on Jul 23 2002. Below the heading, a paragraph states: "A shorter version of this paper was presented at the Computers, Freedom and Privacy 2002 Conference: Plenary Session #9: 'How Public is too Public? Public Records and Personal Privacy' San Francisco, CA". An "INTRODUCTION" section follows, describing the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse (PRC) as a nonprofit consumer information, research, and advocacy program based in San Diego, California, established in 1992. It mentions that the PRC operates a hotline, by telephone and electronic mail, and invites individuals to voice their complaints and obtain information about privacy matters. The PRC's many fact sheets offer practical tips on how to safeguard personal privacy, which are available on their website, www.privacyrights.org. On the right side, there are "Related Questions" with two entries: "Q: Are there steps I can take to avoid identity theft if my Social Security number's been stolen?" with an answer "A: Yes. The first thing you can do is freeze your credit." and "Q: Should I give my ID to a dating website/app?" with an answer "A: It depends. While some dating services do require you to submit a copy of your ID to participate (helping prevent fake/inaccurate profiles, catfishing, dating)".

16. Scroll back to the top of the page. Click New Data Breach Search.

The screenshot shows the PrivacyRights.org website with the URL <https://privacyrights.org/categories/data-breaches>. The page features the PrivacyRights.org logo and navigation links: Resources, Advocacy, About, and Support Us. The main heading is "Data Breaches". Below the heading, there is a large image showing a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard, with a computer monitor displaying a list of data breaches in the background. The text "Data Breaches" is overlaid on the image.

17. Now create a search based on criteria that you are interested in, such as the Payment Card Fraud against Retail/Merchants during the current year.

Data for 2022 was not provided in database file.

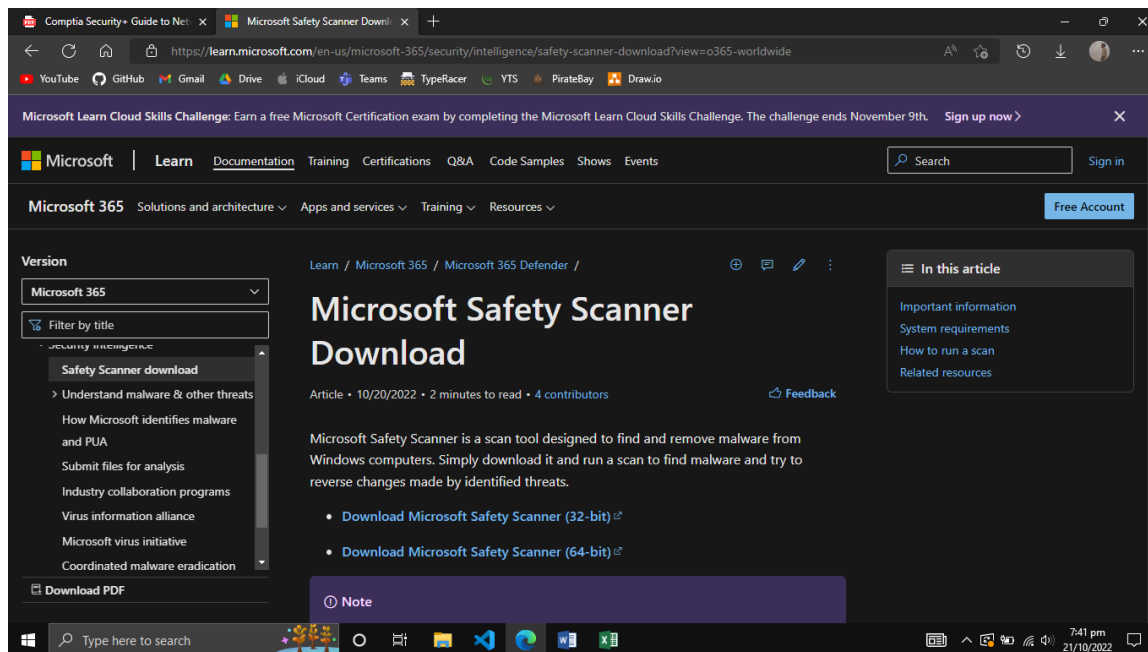
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
	Date Made Public	Company	City	State	Type of breach	Type of organization	Total Records	Description of incident	Year of Breach	Latitude	Longitude		
1	03/03/2006	PayDay OK LLC		New Jersey	HACK	BSF	88	The company's website was breached sometime around	2019				
2	01/04/2012	SF Fire Credit Union, P	San Francisco	California	PORT	BSF	0	The December 29, 2011 theft of a laptop from a parked	2019				
3	2/18/2012	BDO USA, Rubio's Rest	San Diego	California	PORT	BSR	0	BDO was contracted by Rubio's to perform financial aug	2019				
4	2/22/2012	DHI Mortgage Compan	Austin	Texas	HACK	BSF	0	On February 10, 2012, DHI Mortgage became aware that	2019				
5	03/12/2012	Impairment Resources	San Diego	California	PORT	MED	14,000	An office burglary on New Year's Eve 2011 resulted in th	2019				
6	3/14/2012	RJL Insurance Services,	San Diego	California	DISC	BSF	0	RJL Insurance Services became aware of a vulnerability	2019				
7	3/19/2012	Kaiser Foundation Hea	Oakland	California	DISC	MED	30,000	Someone purchased a hard drive in September of 2011	2019				
8	3/19/2012	IndyMac Bank, IndyMa	Dallas	Texas	DISC	BSF	0	A security company searching the web for sensitive dat	2019				
9	3/23/2012	Manhattan Prep	New York	New York	HACK	BSR	0	A hacker was able to access the names, mailing address	2019				
10	3/31/2012	St. Joseph's Medical C	Stockton	California	PHYS	MED	712	A storeroom window at Saint Joseph's HealthCare Clini	2019				
11	3/31/2012	Sacramento Area Fire	Sacramento	California	DISC	BSO	0	On or around March 6, a spreadsheet containing the na	2019				
12	3/31/2012	San Francisco Head Sta	San Francisco	California	UNKN	GOV	0	The San Francisco Head Start/Early Head Start database	2019				
13	3/31/2012	Opening Ceremony On	New York	New York	UNKN	BSR	0	Opening Ceremony discovered that an inadvertent bre	2019				
14	04/03/2012	State Farm Insurance	Bloomington	Illinois	INSD	BSF	0	On March 6, 2012, an investigation confirmed that an er	2019				
15	04/05/2012	Union Bank	San Francisco	California	INSD	BSF	0	On February 15, 2012, Union Bank discovered that a for	2019				
16	04/09/2012	Pono Products, Inc. (R	Chicago	Illinois	HACK	BSR	1,000	A hacker or hackers were able to intercept customer in	2019				
17	04/11/2012	X-Rite Incorporated, P	Grand Rapids	Michigan	HACK	BSR	0	On March 23, 2012, X-Rite learned that a database serv	2019				
18	04/12/2012	Perry Dental	Riverside	California	PORT	MED	0	Computer equipment that contained patient insurance	2019				
19	4/19/2012	Cigna Dental	Bloomfield	Connecticut	INSD	MED	0	On March 23, 2012, an employee sent an unencrypted d	2019				
20	4/20/2012	Desert AIDS Project (D	Palm Springs	California	PORT	NGO	4,400	An April 12, 2012 office burglary resulted in the theft of	2019				
21	4/20/2012	Indie Research LLC, Bu	Princeton	New Jersey	HACK	BSF	0	An unauthorized person or persons was able to access	2019				
22	4/25/2012	Rent-A-Center, Inc.	Plano	Texas	STAT	BSR	0	An April 1, 2012 office burglary resulted in the theft of	2019				

18. When finished, close all windows.

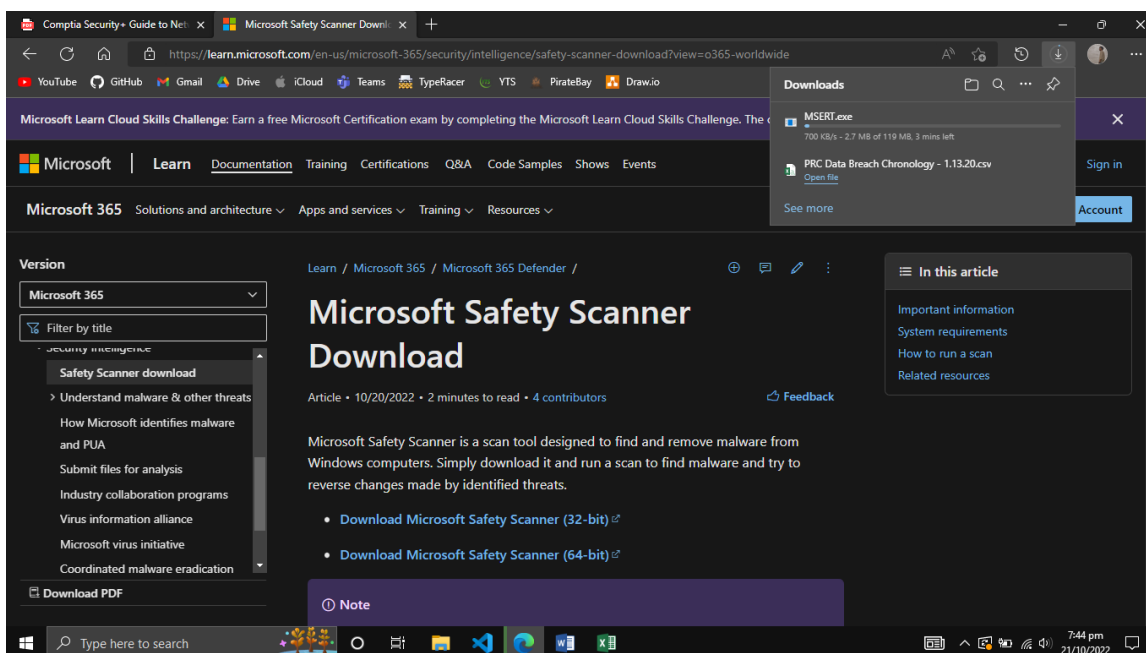
Project 1-3: Scanning for Malware using Microsoft Safety Scanner

In this project, you download and run the Microsoft Safety Scanner to determine if there is any malware on the computer.

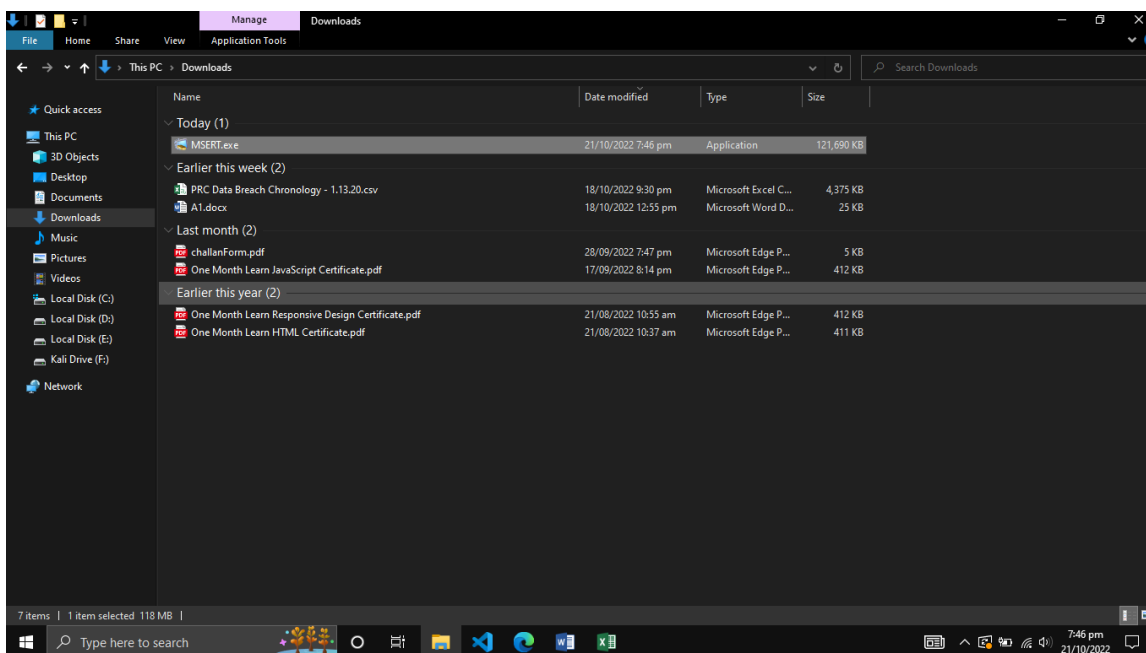
1. Determine which system type of Windows you are running. Click Start, Settings, System, and then About this PC. Look under System type for the description. Open your web browser and enter the URL www.microsoft.com/security/scanner/en-us/default.asp (if you are no longer able to access the site through the URL, use a search engine to search for “Microsoft Safety Scanner”).



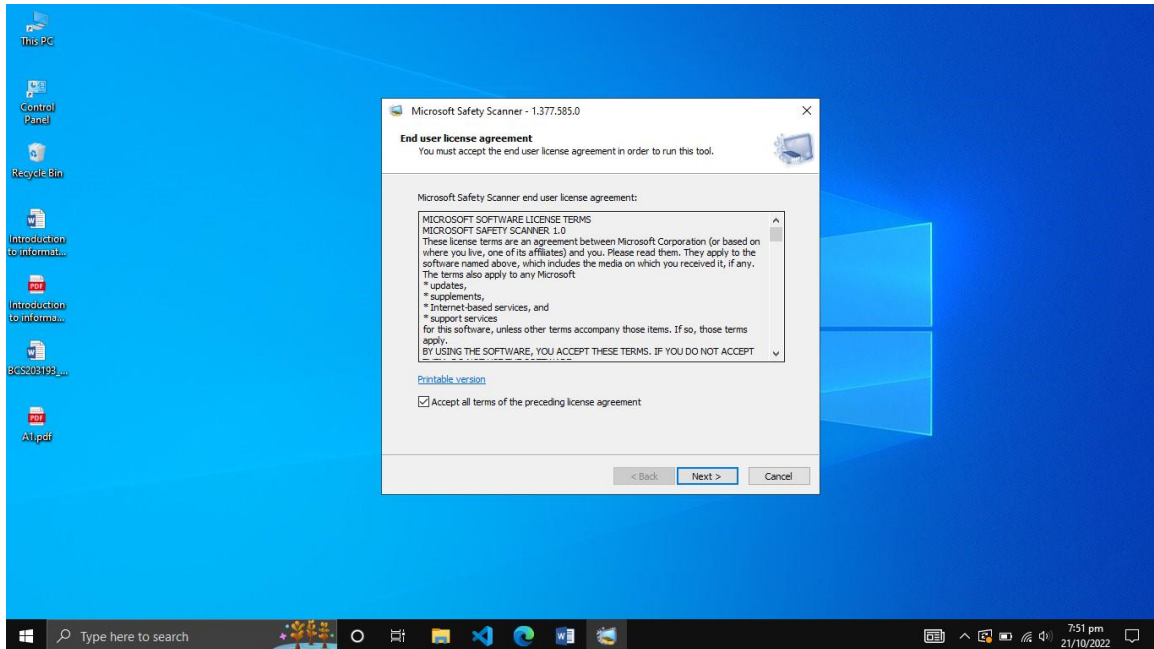
2. Click Download Now.
3. Select either 32-bit or 64-bit, depending upon which system type of Windows you are running.



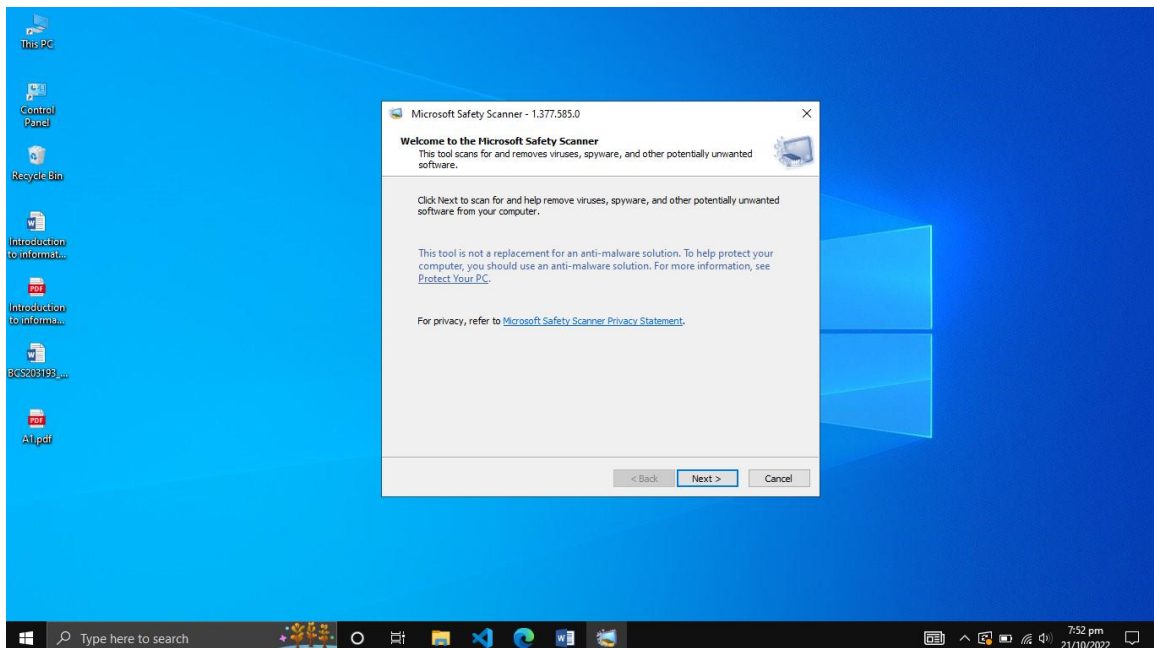
4. When the program finishes downloading, right-click Start and click File Explorer.



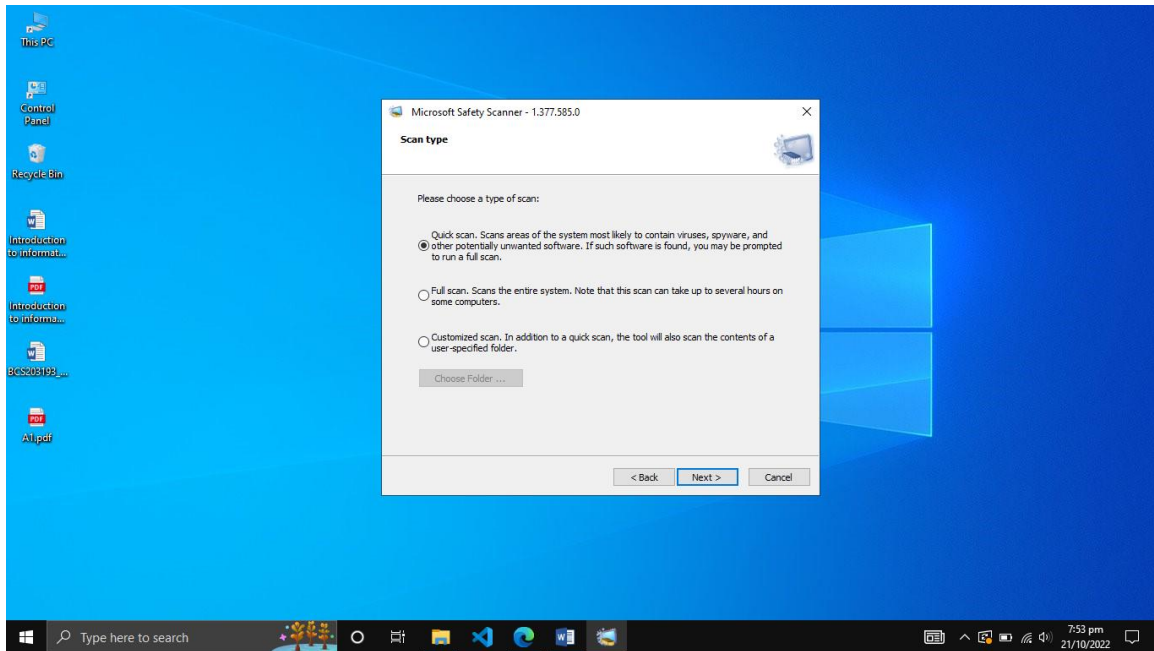
5. Click the Downloads icon in the left pane.
6. Double-click the msert.exe file.
7. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, click Yes. Click Run.
8. Click the check box to accept the license terms for this software. Click Next.



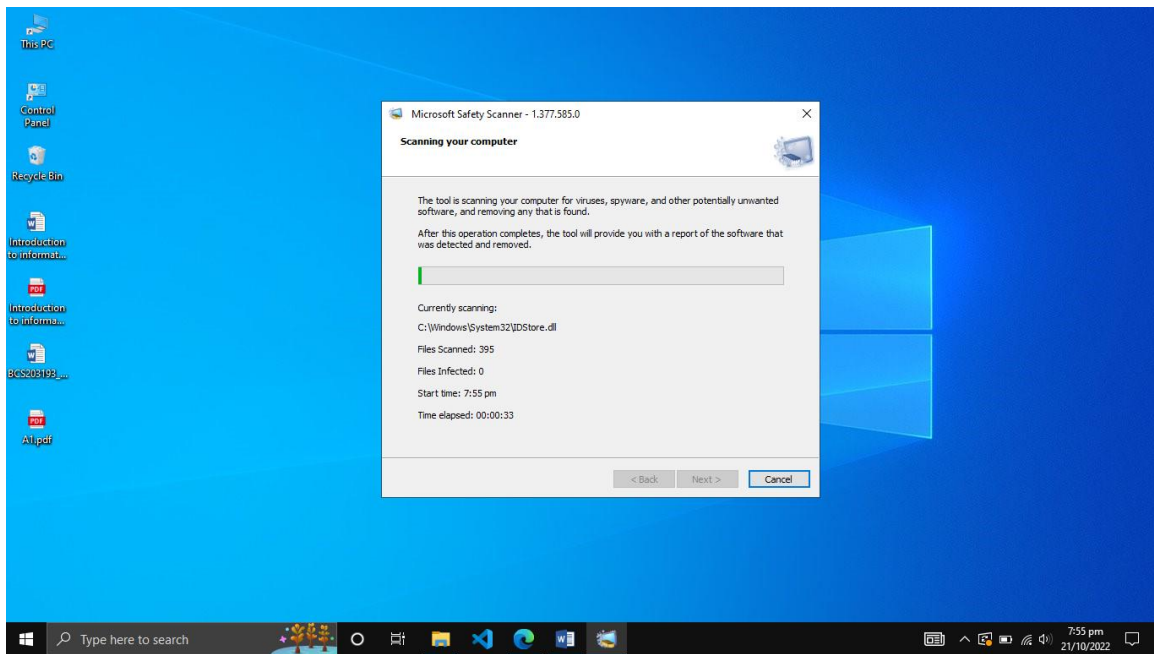
9. Click Next.



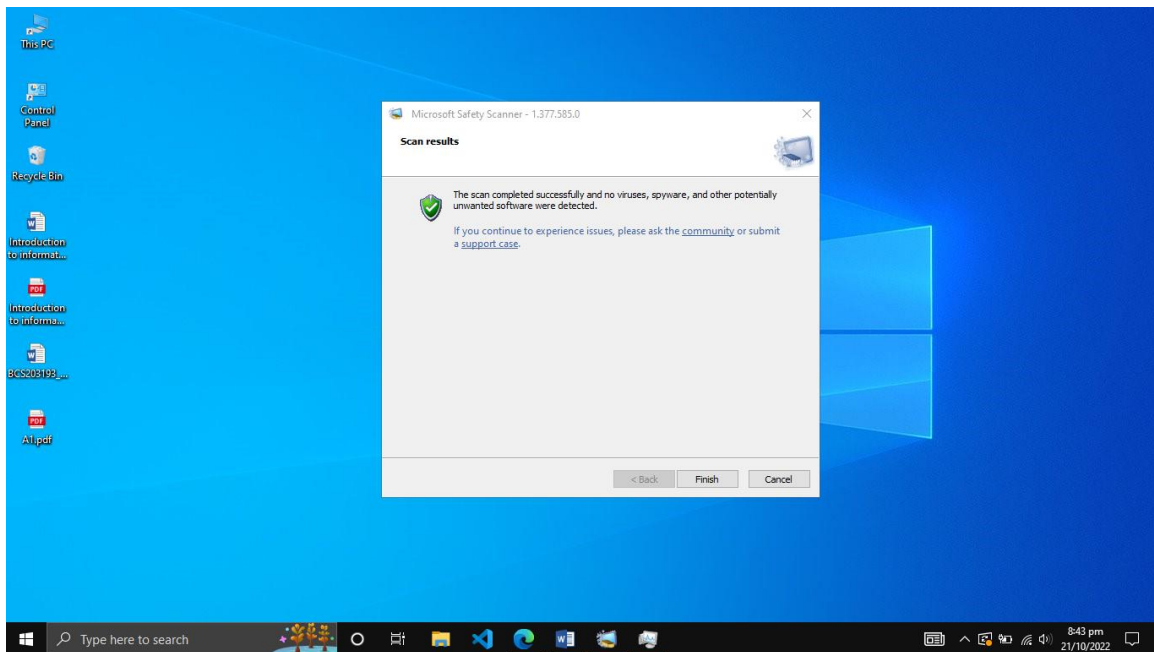
10. Select Quick scan if necessary.



11. Click Next.



12. Depending on your computer this scan may take several minutes. Analyze the results of the scan to determine if there is any malicious software found in your computer.

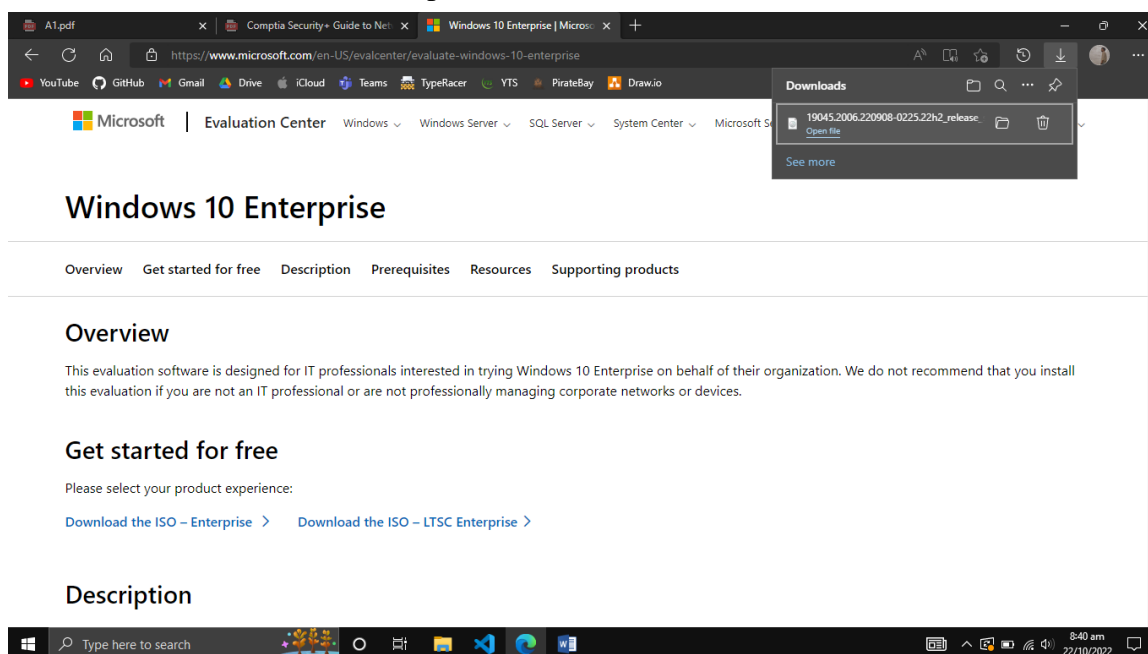


13. If you have problems, you can click View detailed results of the scan. After reviewing the results, click OK. If you do not find any problems, click Finish.
14. If any malicious software was found on your computer run the scan again and select Full scan. After the scan is complete, click Finish to close the dialog box.
15. Close all windows.

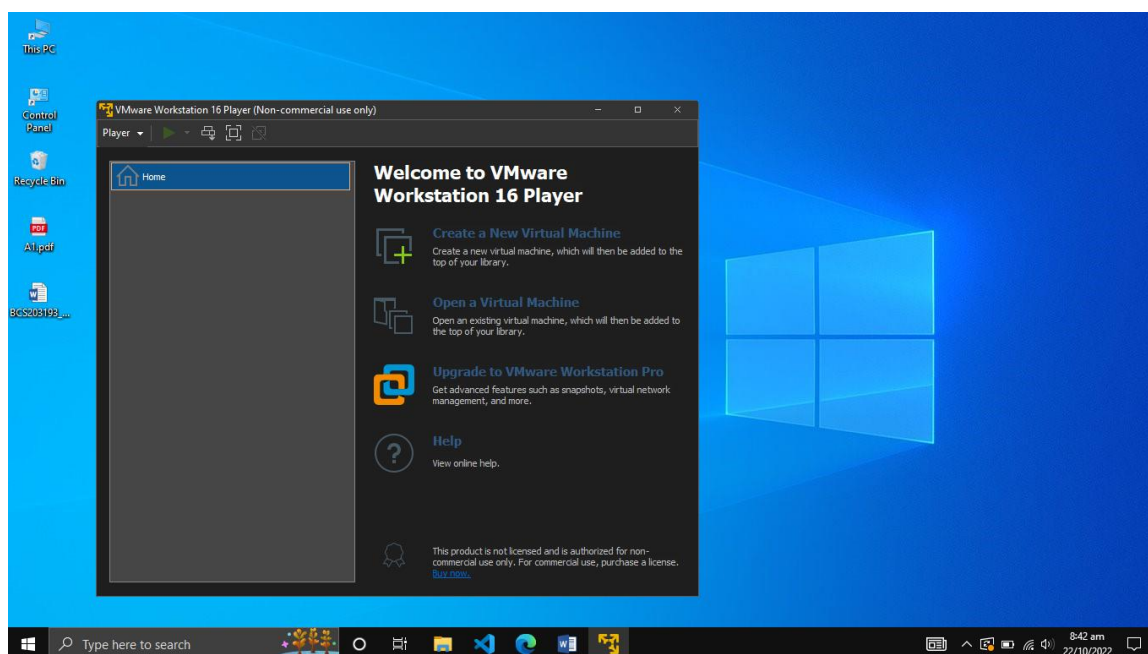
Project 1-5: Creating a Virtual Machine of Windows 10 for Security Testing (using VMware)

After installing VMware the next step is to create the guest operating system. For this project Windows 10 will be installed.

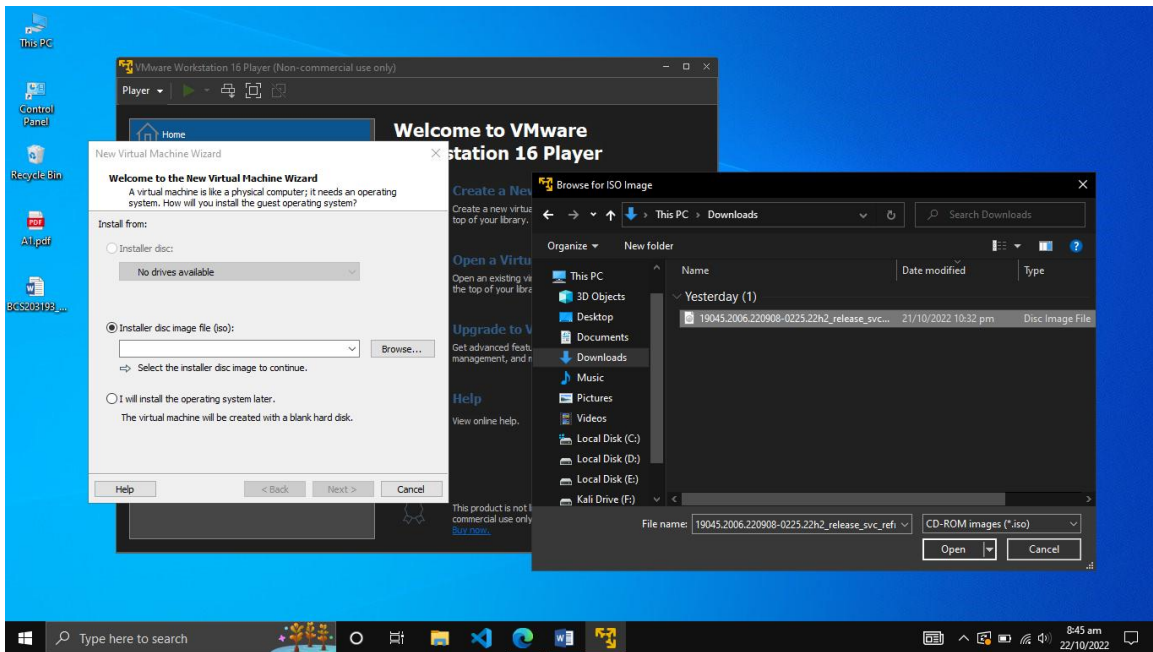
1. Obtain the ISO image of Windows 10 using one of the options above and save it on the hard drive of the computer.



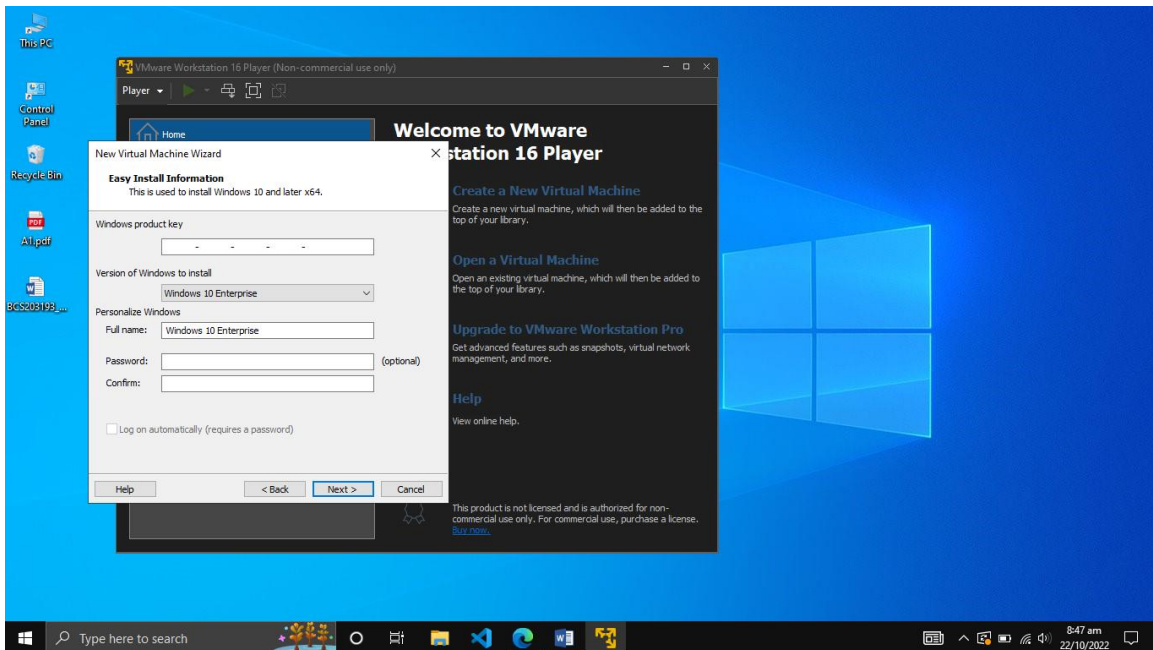
2. Launch VMware.



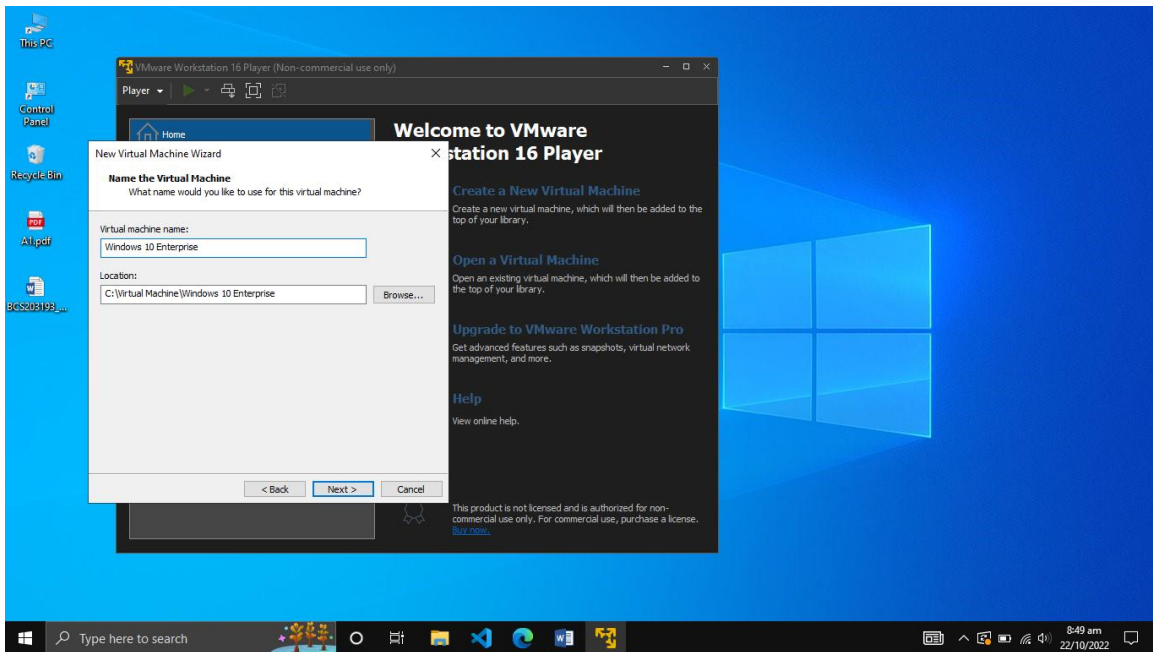
3. Click Create a New Virtual Machine and Select ISO file of Windows 10.



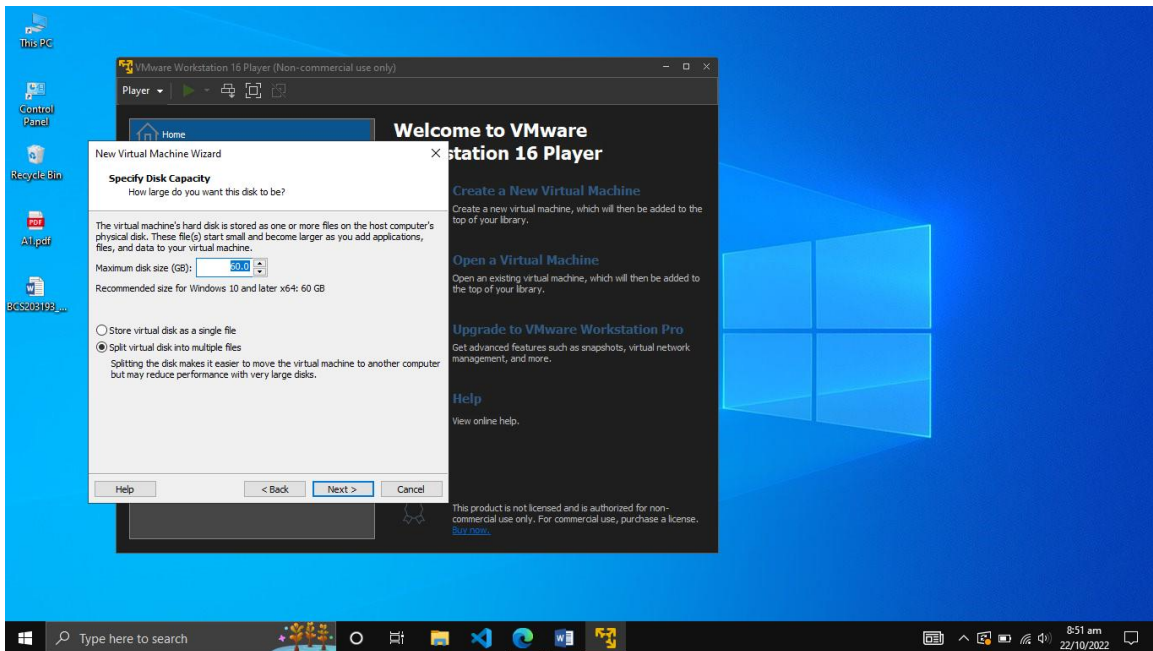
4. In Full Name: enter Windows 10 as the name of the virtual machine.



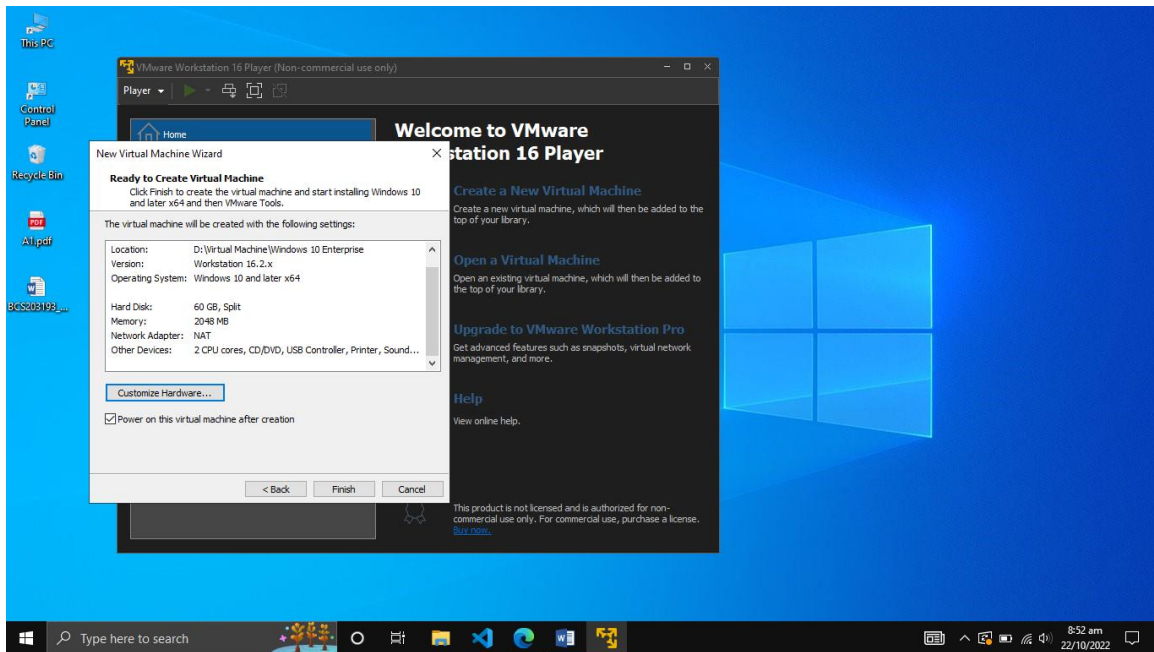
5. Enter the name of Virtual Machine, select location and Click Next.



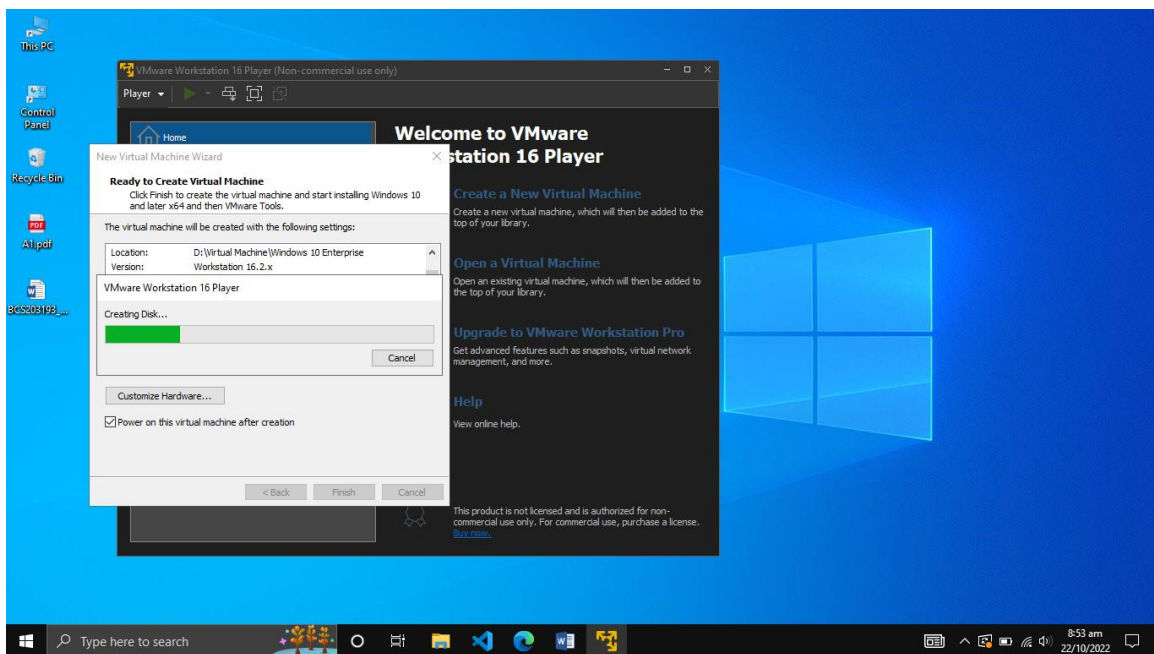
6. Specify Disk Capacity and Click next.



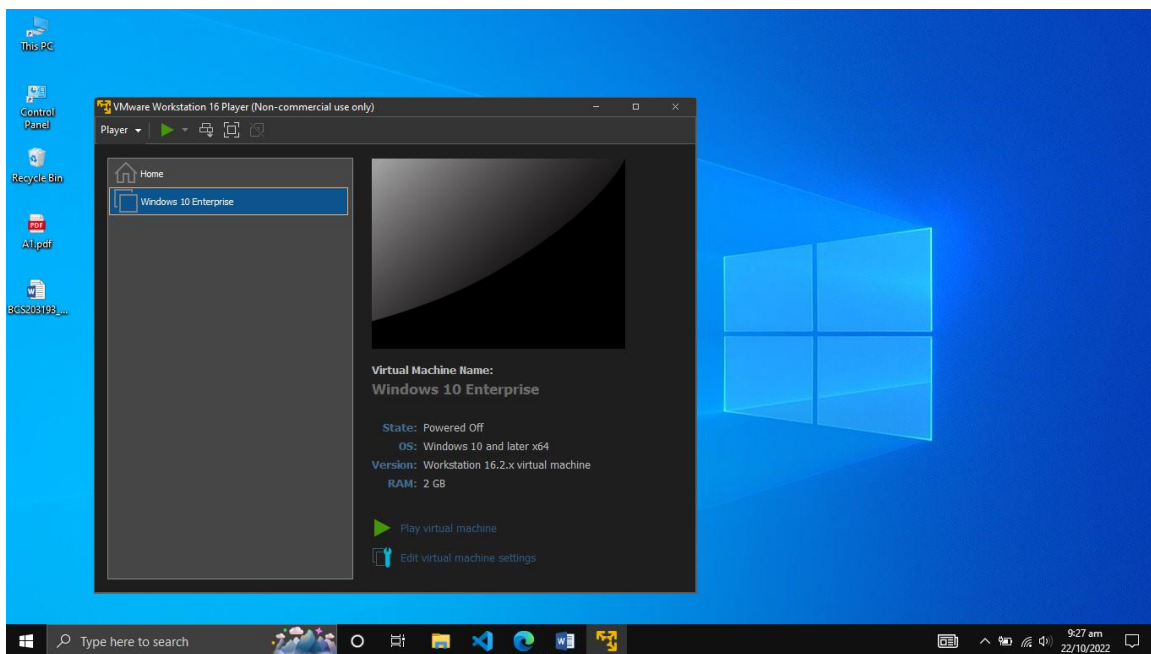
7. Under Memory size accept the recommended size or increase the allocation if you have sufficient RAM on your computer. Click Next.



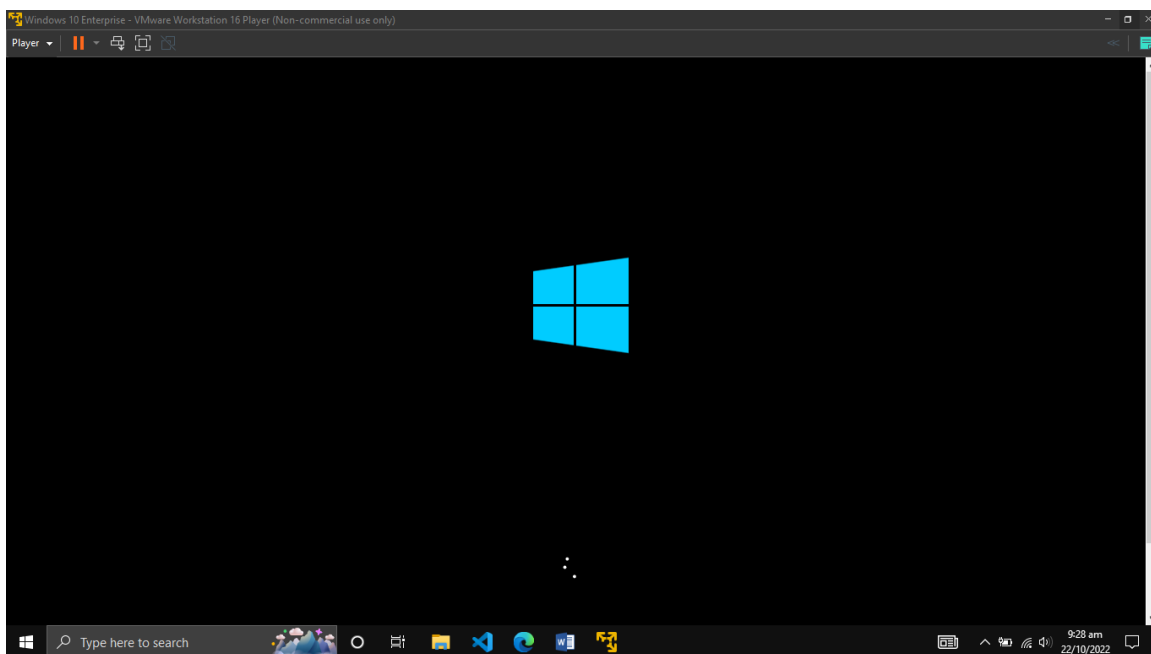
8. Under Hard disk accept Create a virtual hard drive now. Click Create.



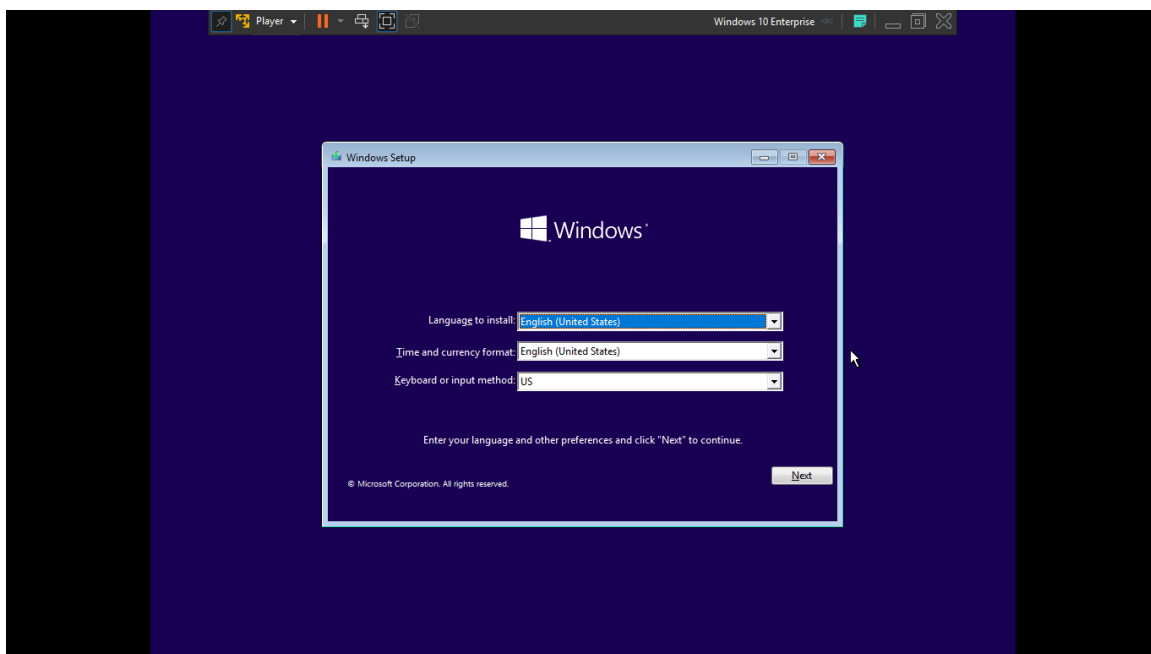
9. Play the Virtual Machine



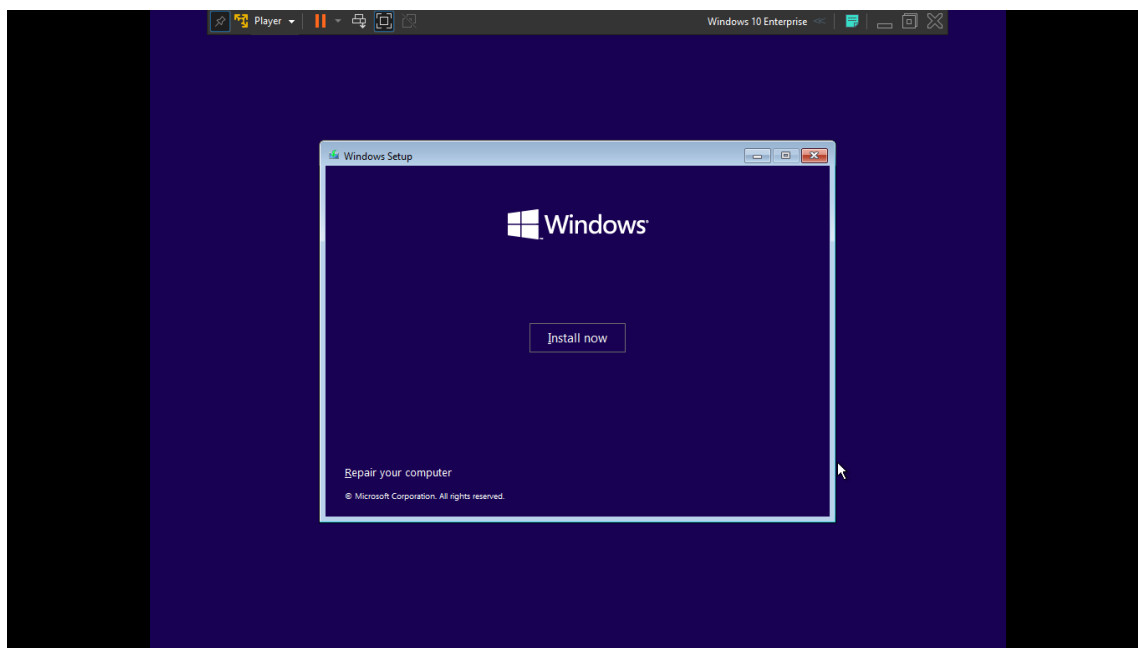
10. Windows 10 installer will startup.



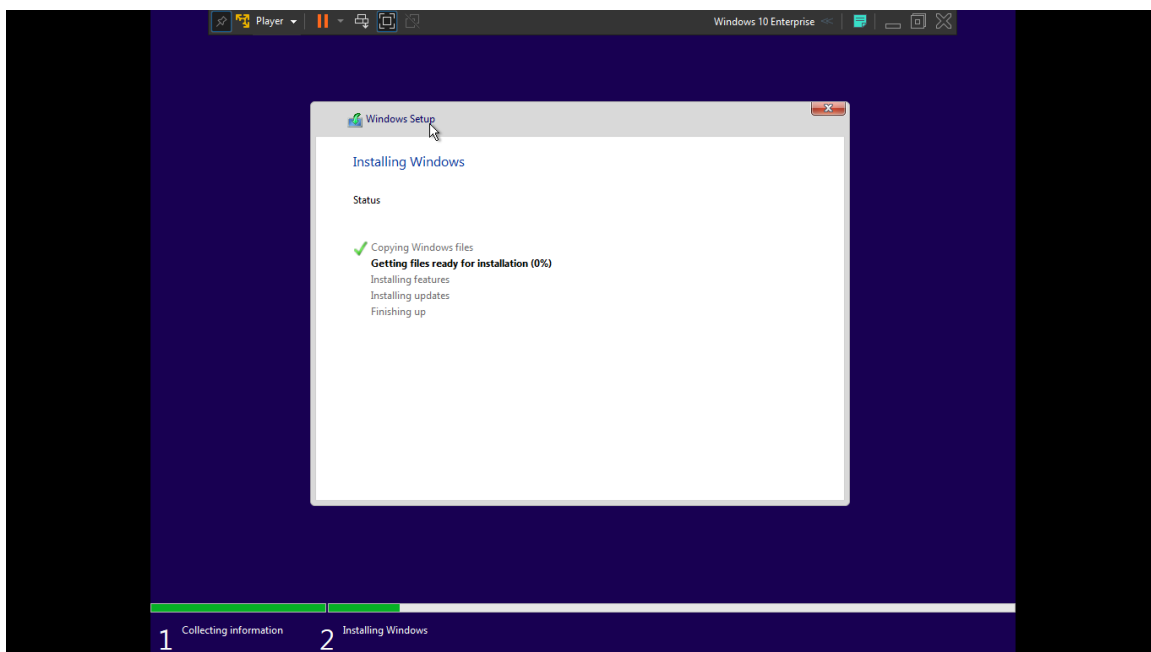
11. Continue to Windows 10 setup.



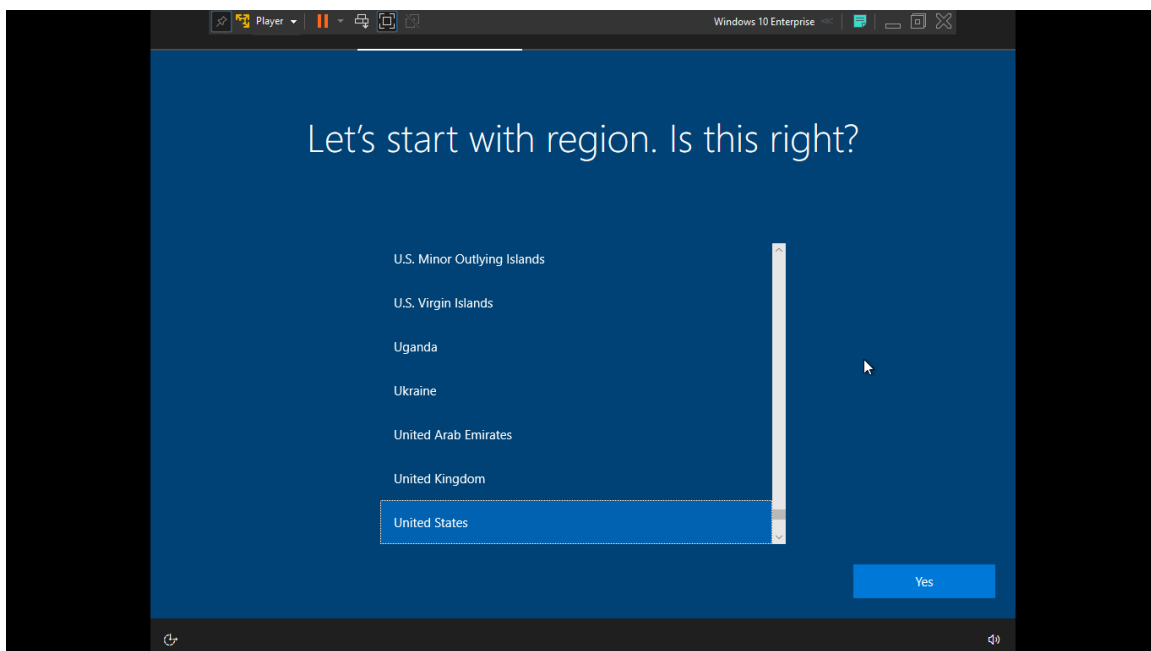
12. Click Install Now.



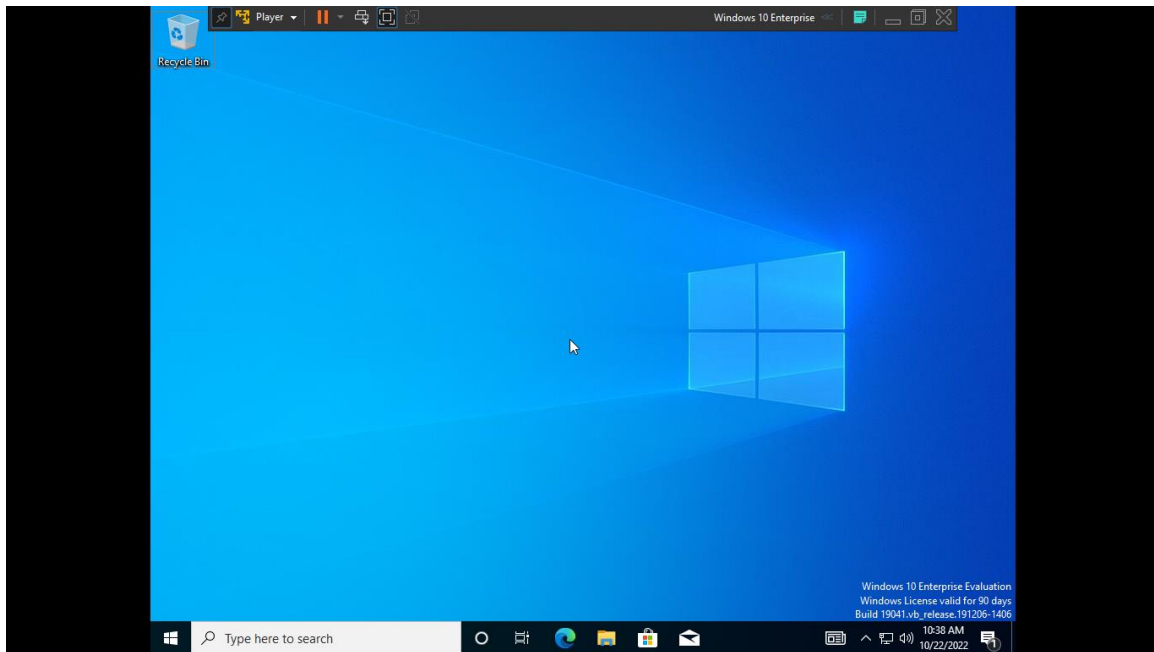
13. Go through installation process.



14. Go through setting up Windows 10 Operating System.



15. Windows 10 is ready for use.



16. Close all windows.

Question 2

What are the default passwords? Why can following configuration cause serious security concerns?

- 1. Default Configurations*
- 2. Misconfigurations*
- 3. Weak Configurations*

Why are insider attacks considered as most lethal attacks?

Some operating systems and websites provide users with default accounts having **default passwords**. These passwords are usually intended to act as a placeholder until user changes the password after initial setup. For example, Windows 10 provides users with an administrator account having a default password 'administrator'. If left unchanged, these passwords can prove to be a security risk by acting as an attack vector for attackers.

The following configuration can cause serious security concerns,

1. Default Configuration

Many software often provide user with security features having **default configurations**. These configurations have default settings that are intended to be changed by the user. If left unchanged, these configurations can be very dangerous. Most of the time, these setting are left unchanged by the user. Users with default configurations can fall victim to digital attacks as attacker might be able to gain access to information regarding underlying operation system.

2. Misconfiguration

Misconfigurations occur when a user changes security configurations incorrectly unintentionally or intentionally. These configurations allow the device to be compromised. Misconfiguration is commonly seen in improperly configured accounts that are set up for a user that provide more access than is necessary, such as providing total access over the entire device when the access should be more limited

3. Weak Configuration

Weak configurations are very similar to misconfigurations. Instead of choosing incorrect settings, user turns off necessary security settings. This poses the same security threat as misconfigurations.

Insider attacks are considered to be most lethal form of attacks as insiders have direct access to all the resources and information within the organizations. Also, insiders have knowledge about all the possible weaknesses of an organization.

Question 3

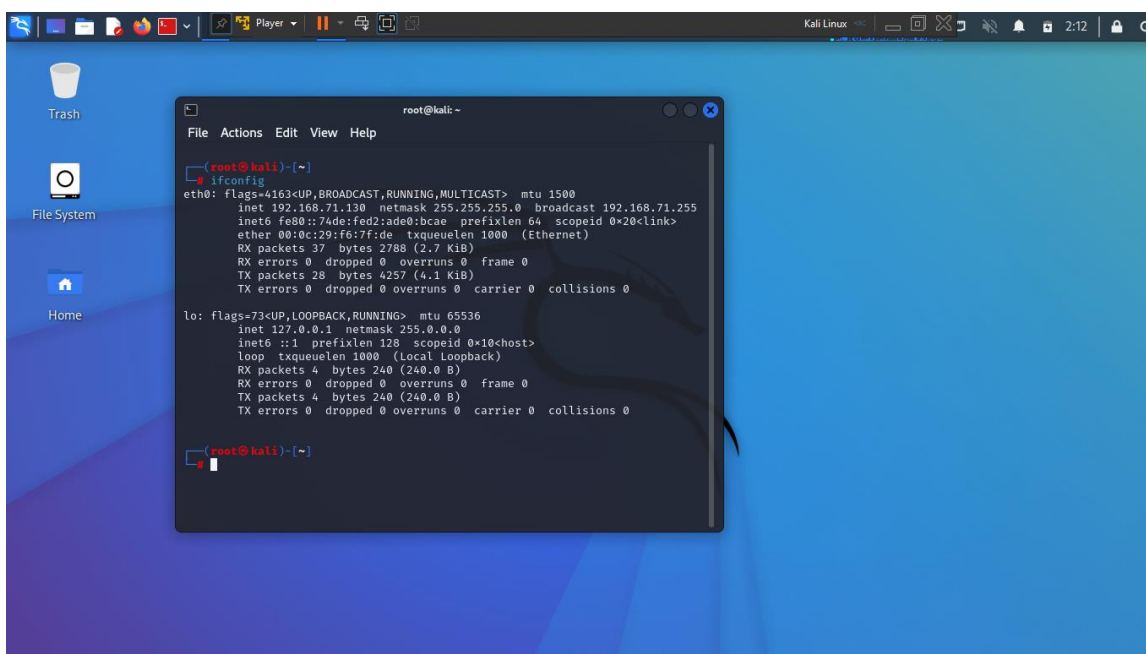
Briefly describe the functionality of following Kali Linux commands with screenshots.

Remember, you should run these commands in correct format. Otherwise, you will be marked 0.

- *Ipconfig*
- *Ping www.google.com*
- *Ping -c4 www.google.com*
- *Ping6 -c4 localhost*
- *Arp -a*
- *Tracert*
- *Nslookup*
- *Netstat*

ifconfig

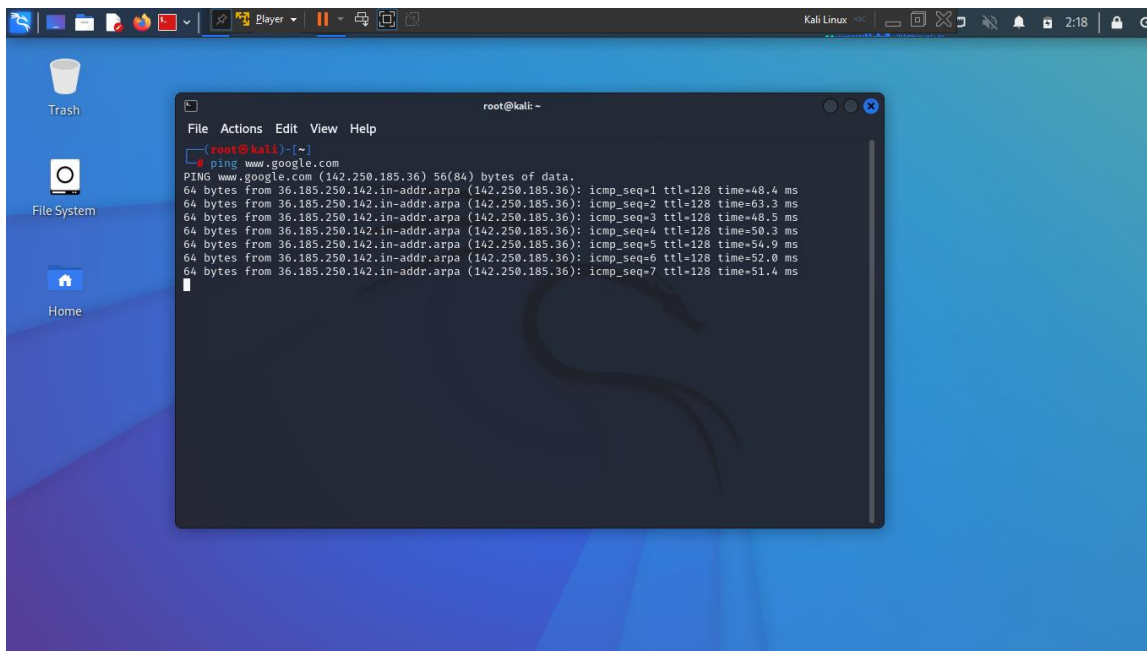
ifconfig is used to show current network interface configurations.



```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
root@kali:~# ifconfig  
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.71.130  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.71.255  
    inet6 fe80::74de:fed2:ade0:bcae  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0<link>  
    ether 00:0c:29:f6:7f:de  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 37  bytes 2788 (2.7 KiB)  
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0  
    TX packets 28  bytes 4257 (4.1 KiB)  
    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 0<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 4  bytes 240 (240.0 B)  
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0  
    TX packets 4  bytes 240 (240.0 B)  
    TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0  
  
root@kali:~#
```

ping www.google.com

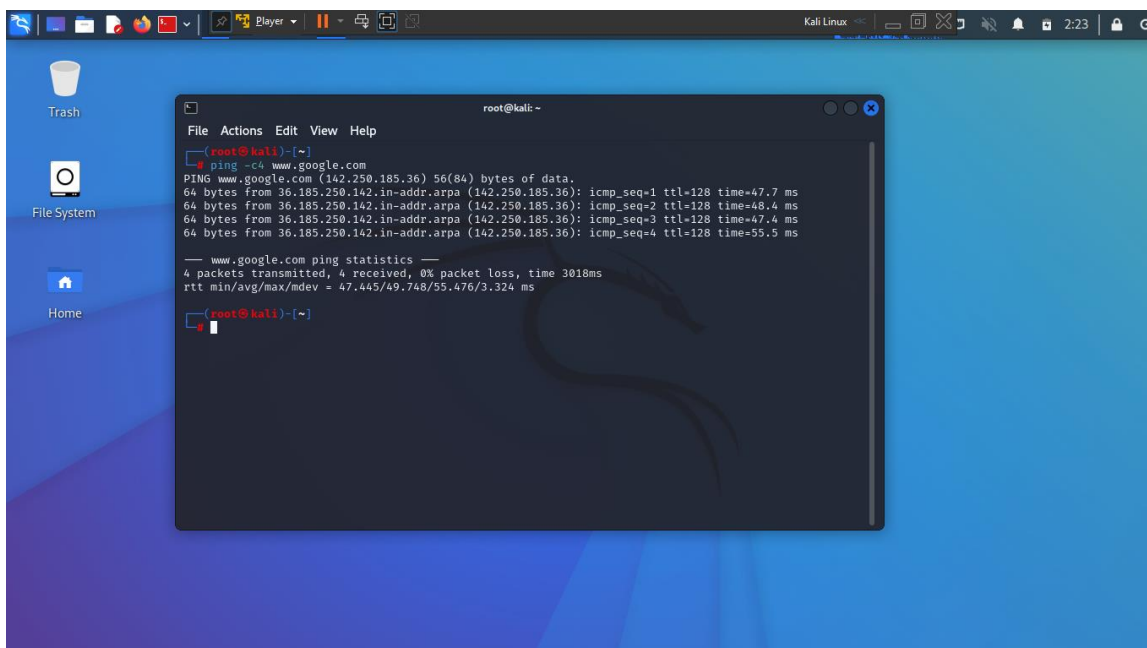
ping www.google.com is used to check connectivity between host machine and google's server.



```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
root@kali:~# ping www.google.com  
PING www.google.com (142.250.185.36) 56(84) bytes of data:  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=48.4 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=63.3 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=48.5 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=50.3 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=54.9 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=52.0 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 time=51.4 ms
```

ping -c4 www.google.com

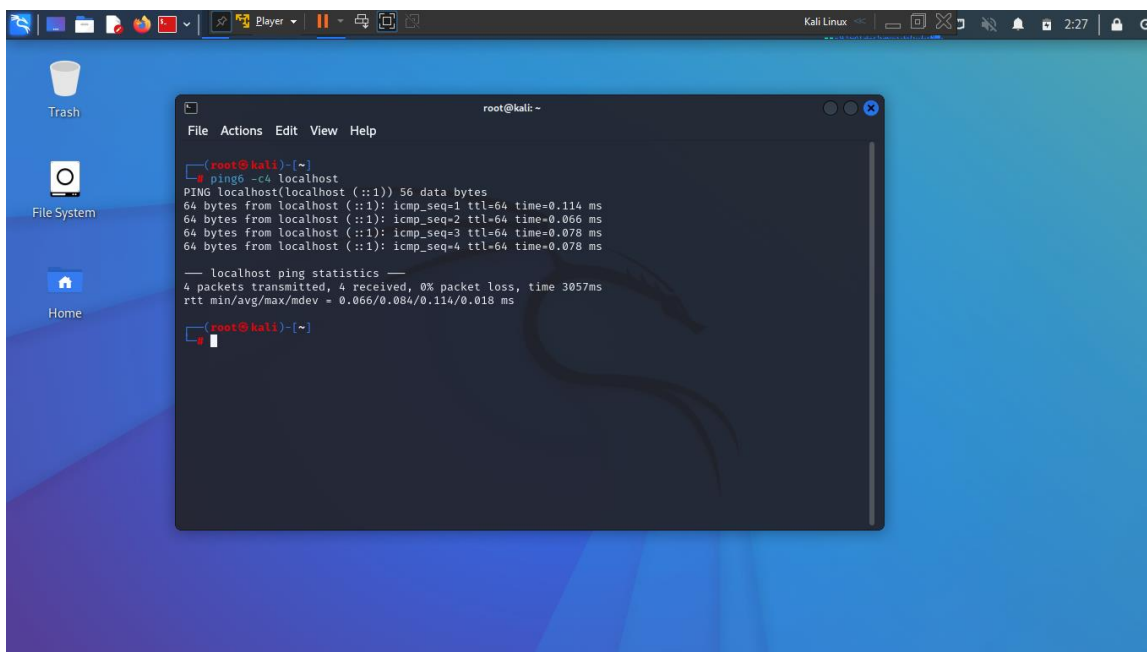
ping -c4 www.google.com is used to check connectivity between host machine and google's server using 4 packets only.



```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
root@kali:~# ping -c4 www.google.com  
PING www.google.com (142.250.185.36) 56(84) bytes of data:  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=47.7 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=48.4 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=47.4 ms  
64 bytes from 36.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa (142.250.185.36): icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=55.5 ms  
  
— www.google.com ping statistics —  
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3018ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 47.445/49.748/55.476/3.324 ms  
root@kali:~#
```

ping6 -c4 localhost

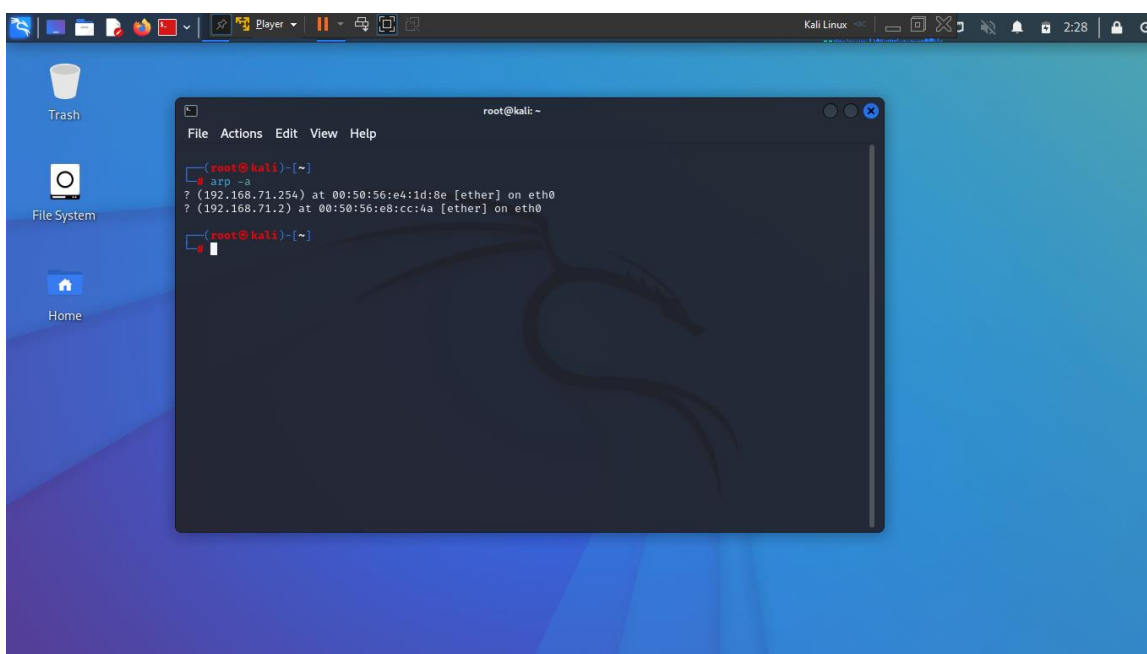
Check connectivity between localhost and host machine by sending only 4 packets.



```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
root@kali:~# ping6 -c4 localhost  
PING localhost(localhost (::1)) 56 data bytes  
64 bytes from localhost (::1): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.114 ms  
64 bytes from localhost (::1): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.066 ms  
64 bytes from localhost (::1): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.078 ms  
64 bytes from localhost (::1): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.078 ms  
— localhost ping statistics —  
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3057ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.066/0.084/0.114/0.018 ms  
root@kali:~#
```

arp -a

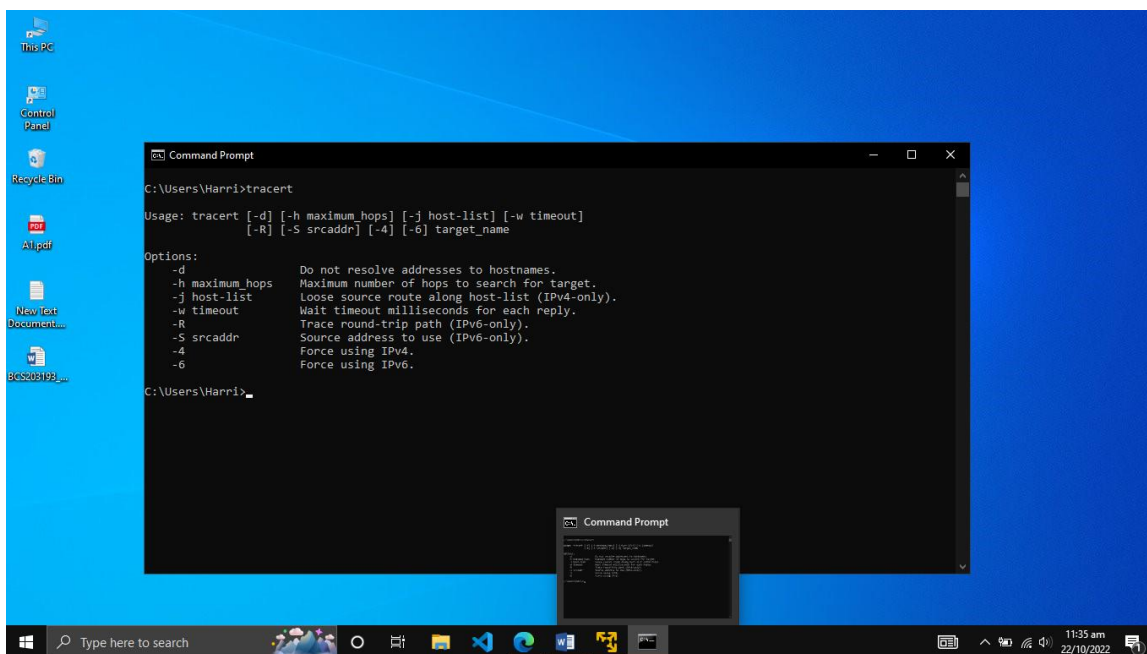
arp -a is used to display IP address, MAC address, Port and State.



```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
root@kali:~# arp -a  
? (192.168.71.254) at 00:50:56:e4:1d:8e [ether] on eth0  
? (192.168.71.2) at 00:50:56:e8:cc:4a [ether] on eth0  
root@kali:~#
```

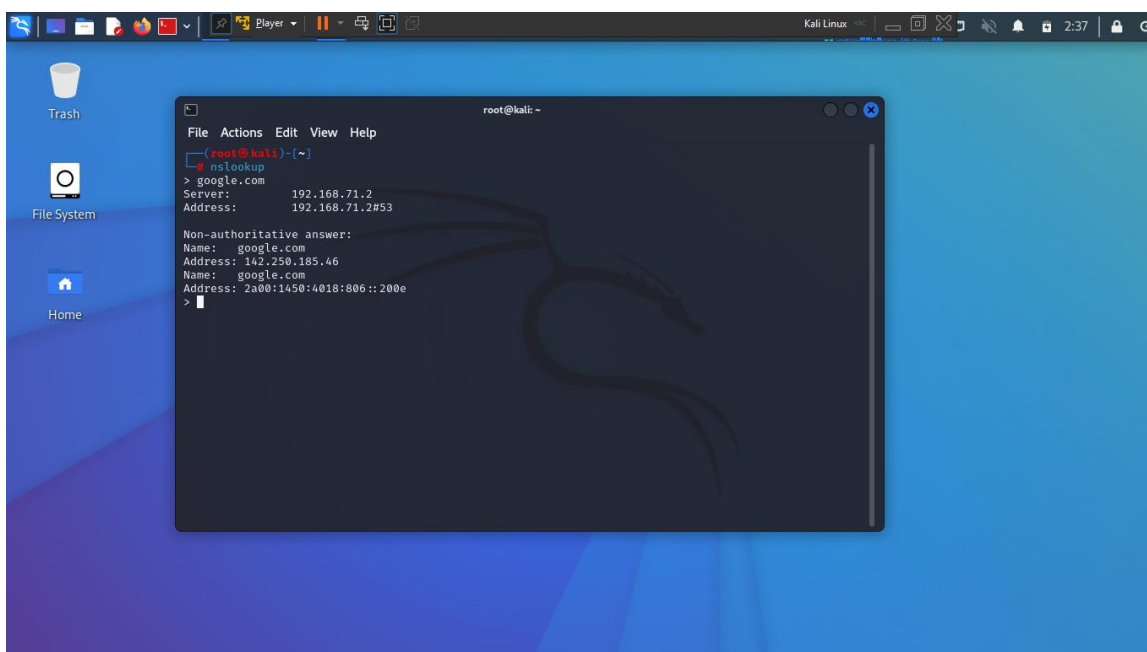
tracert

tracert is used to trace path of IP protocol.



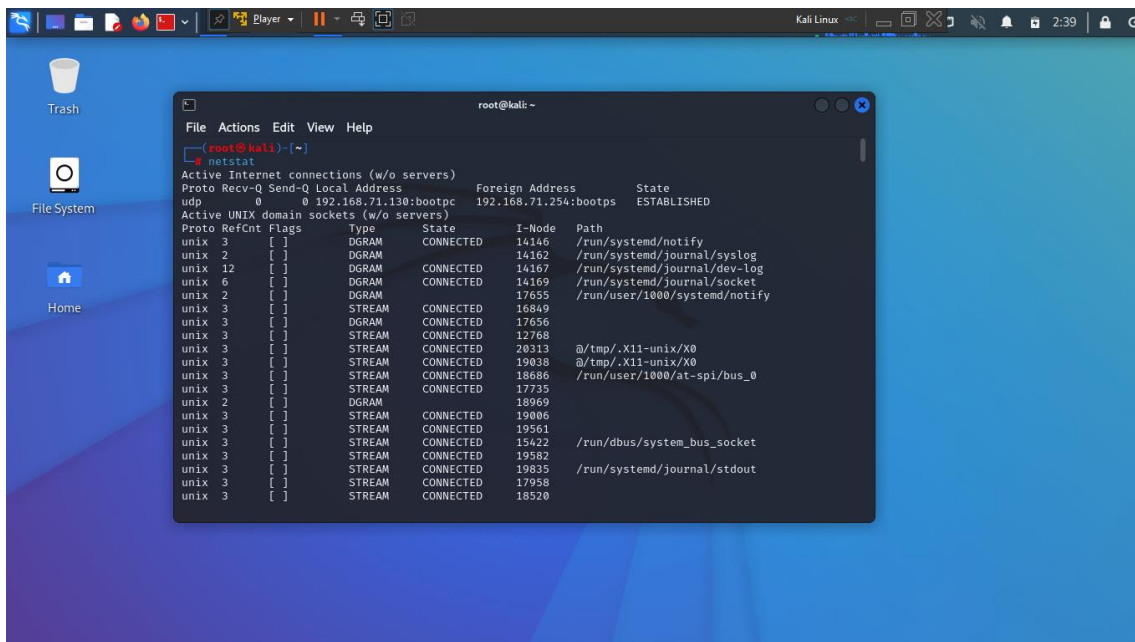
nslookup

nslookup is used to display network information about destination such as IP address.



netstat

netstat command displays the contents of various network-related data structures for active connections.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. A terminal window is open, displaying the output of the `netstat` command. The output is divided into two sections: 'Active Internet connections (w/o servers)' and 'Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)'. The first section shows a single UDP connection to 192.168.71.254:bootps in an ESTABLISHED state. The second section lists various UNIX domain sockets, including DGRAM and STREAM types, all in a CONNECTED state, with their respective I-Node numbers and file paths.

```
root@kali: ~  
# netstat  
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)  
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State  
udp        0      0 192.168.71.130:bootpc   192.168.71.254:bootps   ESTABLISHED  
  
Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)  
Proto RefCnt Flags   Type       State         I-Node      Path  
unix    3      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    14146       /run/systemd/notify  
unix    2      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    14162       /run/systemd/journal/syslog  
unix   12      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    14167       /run/systemd/journal/dev-log  
unix    6      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    14169       /run/systemd/journal/socket  
unix    2      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    17655       /run/user/1000/systemd/notify  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    16849  
unix    3      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    17656  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    12768  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    20313       @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    19038       @/tmp/.X11-unix/X0  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    18686       /run/user/1000/at-spi/bus_0  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    17735  
unix    2      [ ]     DGRAM     CONNECTED    18969  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    19006  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    19561  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    15422       /run/dbus/system_bus_socket  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    19582  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    19835       /run/systemd/journal/stdout  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    17958  
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM    CONNECTED    18520
```

References

Ciampa, M. (2018). *Comptia Security+ Guide to Network Security Fundamentals*. Boston:

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Hanna, K. T. (2018, March 12). *What is default password?* Retrieved from TechTarget:

<https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/default-password>