Project

Network Administration

Student: Ismail Yasin

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Lighthouse Labs

Table of Contents...

Introduction…2.0

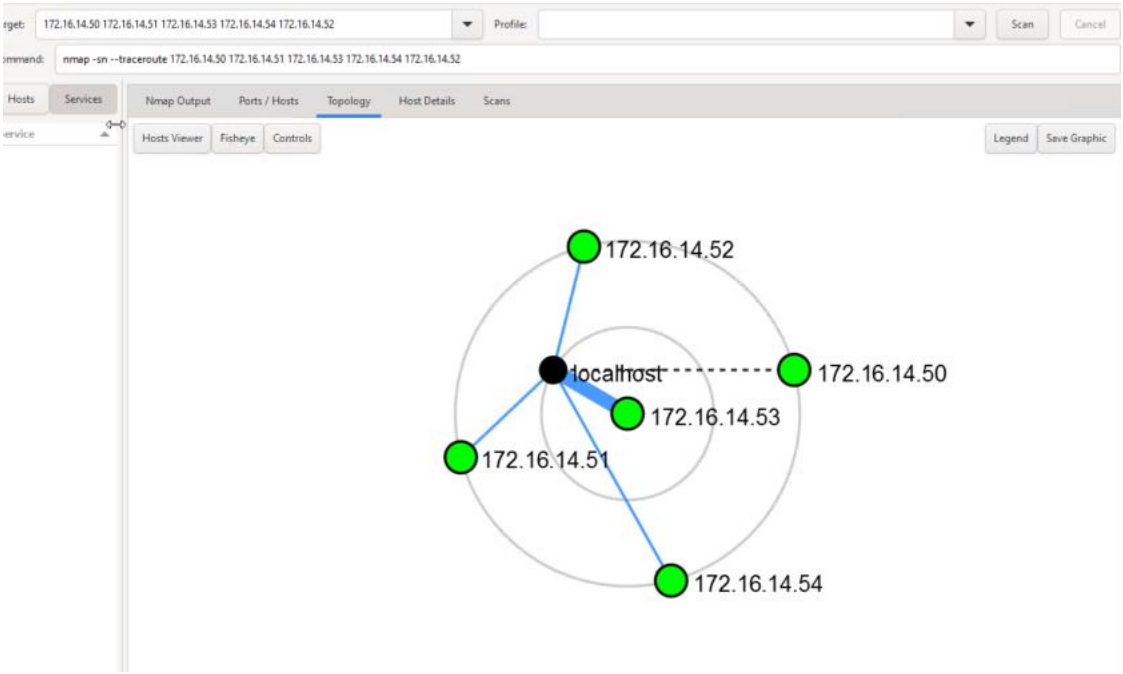
My project I will embark on a comprehensive exploration of the devices in EVE lab environment. In this endeavor, our primary objective is to generate a detailed report encapsulating valuable information about each device, shedding light on their information.

To achieve this, we will leverage two powerful and widely respected tools in the field of network scanning and analysis: Nmap and Wireshark. Nmap, a versatile network scanning tool, will be employed to conduct a systematic examination of the devices, unveiling critical details such as **open ports**, **services running**, and operating systems for hosts. Meanwhile, Wireshark, a packet analysis tool, will allow us to delve deeper into the network's communication.

EVE lab Topology….1.2

Before delving into the details of each device within our EVE Main Lab, it is prudent to familiarize ourselves with the overarching structure of our network lab. Understanding the topology of our EVE lab environment lays the foundation for a more meaningful interpretation of the subsequent device information. To disclose that information, we use this command to run in Nmap to virtualize the overall topology and see what it looks like in EVE environment.

```
Nmap --sn --traceroute 172.16.14.0/24
```



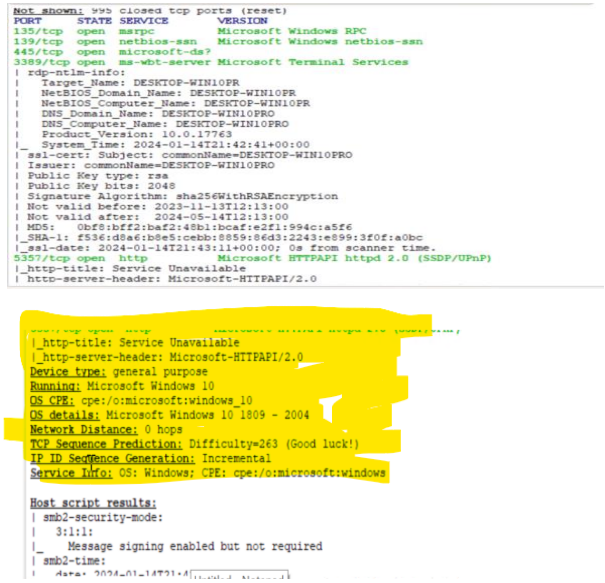
Network Devices information……1.3

To initiate the process of fetching detailed information and discovering the hosts within our EVE Lab environment, it is imperative to employ the powerful **Nmap network scanning tool, with** which we have already discovered the topology of the EVE Lab environment.

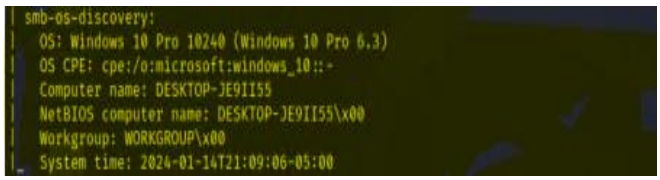
Given the current lack of complete insights into the device types, **available services**, **service versions**, and **open ports across our network**, Nmap will serve as the foundation for this exploration phase. Following the scanning procedure, a structured table will be created, providing a brief overview of each discovered host.

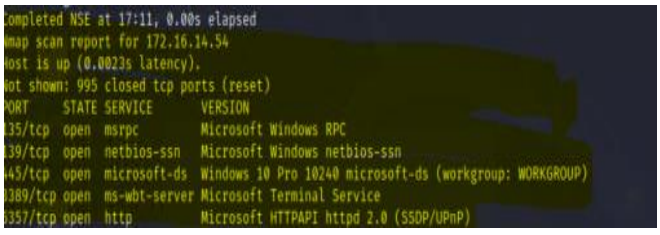
#nmap –T4 –A –v 172.16.14.50

Machine	Host window 1	OSI layer
Device Host Name	Desktop-WIN10PR	
Operating System & version	Microsoft Window 10 1809	
IP address	172.16.14.50/24	Layer 3 Network
Open ports with associated services	TCP 135 open Microsoft windows RPC TCP 139 open Microsoft Windows Netbios-ssn TCP 445 open Microsoft-ds TCP 3389 open Microsoft Window Terminal Service TCP 5357 open Microsoft HTTPAPT httpd 2.0	Layer 3 Network
MAC address	50:01:00:02:00:00	Layer 2 Data Link
ARP Ping Scan elapsed time.	0.00s elapsed	Layer 2: Data Link

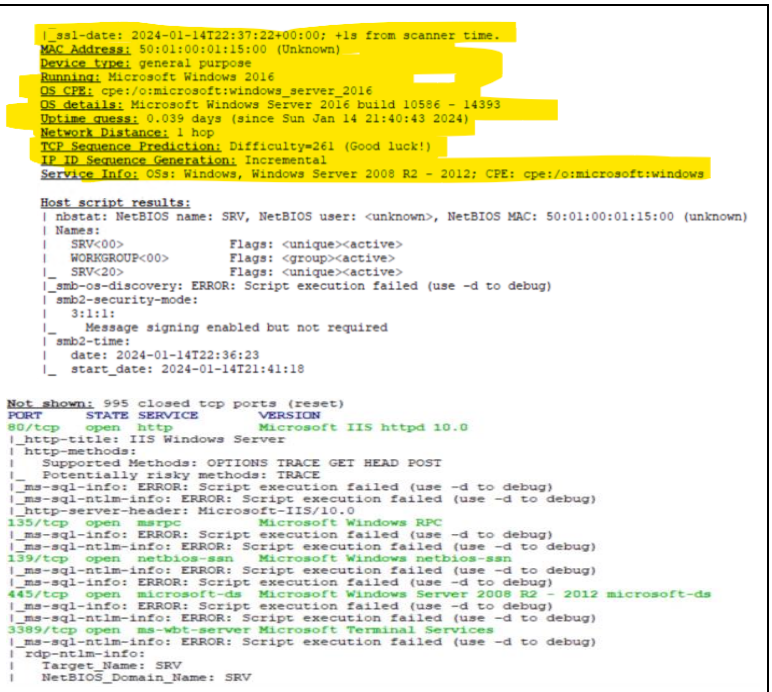


Machine	Host window 2	OSI layer
Device Host Name	Desktop-JE9ii5	
Operating System & version	Microsoft Window 10 Pro 6.3	.
IP address	172.16.14.54/24	Layer 3 Network
Open ports with associated services	TCP 135 open Microsoft windows RPC TCP 139 open Microsoft Windows Netbios-ssn TCP 445 open Microsoft-ds TCP 3389 open Microsoft Window Terminal Service TCP 5357 open Microsoft HTTPAPT httpd 2.0	Layer 3 Network
MAC address	50:01:00:03:00:00	Layer 2 Data Link
ARP Ping Scan elapsed time.	1.48s elapsed	Layer 2: Data Link



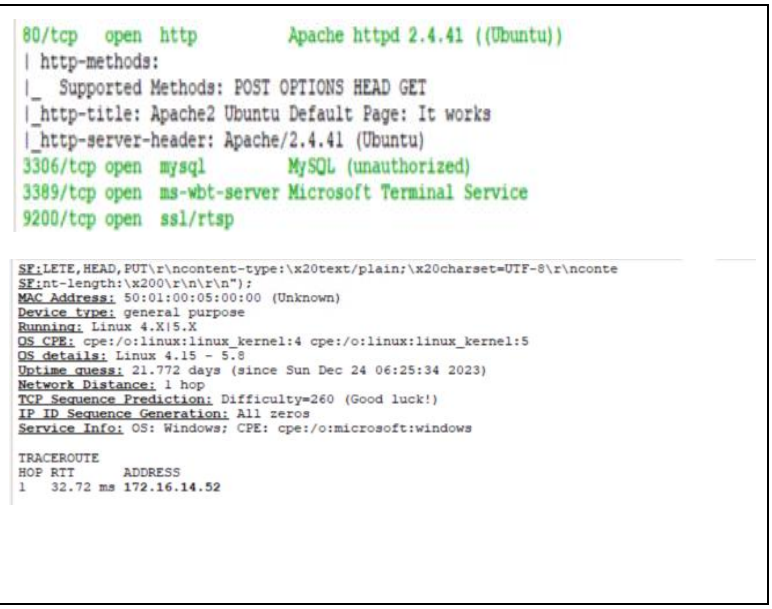


Machine	Host Window Server	OSI layer	
Device Host Name	Srv		
Operating System & version	Window Server 2016 build 10586		
IP address	172.16.14.53/24	Layer 3 Network	
Open ports with associated services	TCP port 80 open http Microsoft IIS 10.0 TCP port 135 open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC TCP port 139 open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn TCP port 445 open Microsoft-ds Microsoft Window Server 2008 R2 TCP port 3389 open ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services.	Layer 3 Network	
MAC address	50:01:00:01:15:00	Layer 2 Data Link	
ARP Ping Scan elapsed time.	1.12s elapsed	Layer 2: Data Link	



```
|_ssl-date: 2024-01-14T22:37:22+00:00; +1s from scanner time.
MAC Address: 50:01:00:01:15:00 (Unknown)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 2016
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2016
OS details: Microsoft Windows Server 2016 build 10586 - 14393
Uptime guess: 0.039 days (since Sun Jan 14 21:40:43 2024)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=261 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental
Service Info: OSs: Windows, Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| nbstat: NetBIOS name: SRV, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 50:01:00:01:15:00 (unknown)
| Names:
|   SRV<00>              Flags: <unique><active>
|   WORKGROUP<00>        Flags: <group><active>
|_  SRV<20>              Flags: <unique><active>
|_smb-os-discovery: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
| smb2-security-mode:
|   3:1:1:
|_    Message signing enabled but not required
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2024-01-14T22:36:23
|_  start_date: 2024-01-14T21:41:18

Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT     STATE SERVICE       VERSION
80/tcp   open  http          Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
|_http-title: IIS Windows Server
| http-methods:
|   Supported Methods: OPTIONS TRACE GET HEAD POST
|_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ms-sql-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_ms-sql-ntlm-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
135/tcp  open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
|_ms-sql-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_ms-sql-ntlm-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
139/tcp  open  netbios-ssn   Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
|_ms-sql-ntlm-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_ms-sql-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
445/tcp  open  microsoft-ds  Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds
|_ms-sql-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_ms-sql-ntlm-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
|_ms-sql-ntlm-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
| rdp-ntlm-info:
|   Target_Name: SRV
|   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: SRV
```

Machine	Host Linux	OSI layer	
Device Host Name	Srv		
Operating System & version	Linux 4.15 – 5.8		
IP address	172.16.14.52/24	Layer 3 Network	
Open ports with associated services	TCP port 80 open http Apache httpd 2.4.41 (Ubuntu) TCP port 3306 open Mysql TCP port 3389 open ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Service TCP port 9200 open ssl/rtsp		
MAC address	50:01:00:05:00:00	Layer 2 Data Link	
ARP Ping Scan elapsed time.	0.00s elapsed	Layer 2: Data Link	



```
80/tcp   open  http          Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
| http-methods:
|_  Supported Methods: POST OPTIONS HEAD GET
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
3306/tcp open  mysql         MySQL (unauthorized)
3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Service
9200/tcp open  ssl/rtsp

SF:LETE,HEAD,PUT\r\ncontent-type:\x20text/plain;\x20charset=UTF-8\r\nconte
SFint-length:\x200\r\n\r\n");
MAC Address: 50:01:00:05:00:00 (Unknown)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.8
Uptime guess: 21.772 days (since Sun Dec 24 06:25:34 2023)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=260 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   32.72 ms 172.16.14.52
```

#nmap –T4 –A –v 172.16.14.51			
Machine	**Host Kali**	**OSI layer**	
Device Host Name	Undetected		
Operating System & version	Undetected		
IP address	172.16.14.51/24	Layer 3 Network	
Open ports with associated services	1,000 port scanned, no single port is open		
MAC address	50:01:00:07:00:00	Layer 2 Data Link	
ARP Ping Scan elapsed time.	0.00s elapsed	Layer 2: Data Link	

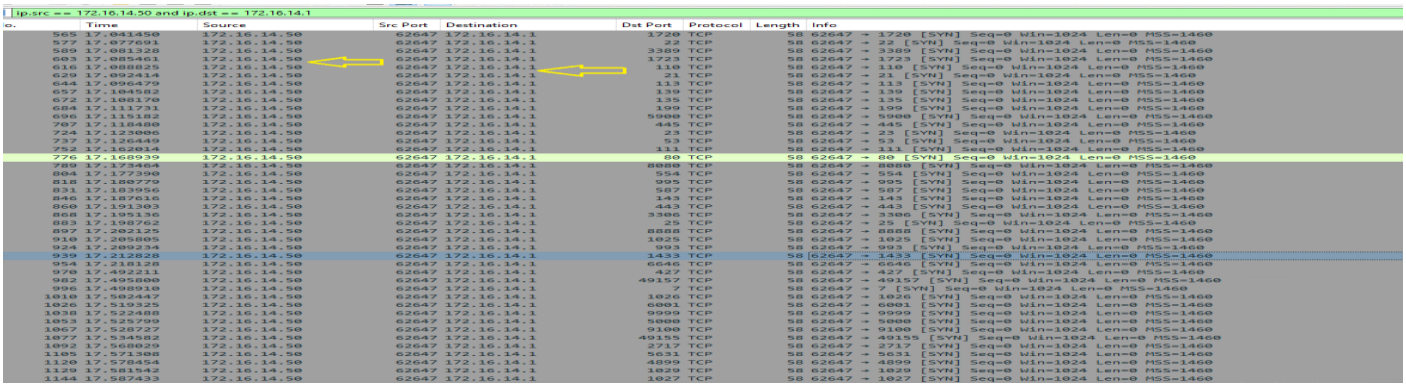
```
Completed NSE at 01:12, 5.04s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 01:12
Completed NSE at 01:12, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 01:12
Completed NSE at 01:12, 0.00s elapsed
Nmap scan report for 172.16.14.51
Host is up (0.0044s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 172.16.14.51 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 50:01:00:07:00:00 (Unknown)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 1 hop

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT     ADDRESS
1   4.42 ms 172.16.14.51

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 01:12
Completed NSE at 01:12, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 01:12
Completed NSE at 01:12, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 01:12
Completed NSE at 01:12, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.
```

Wireshark packet capture..

TCP SYN packet capture in Wireshark. (Port scanning suspicious activity)

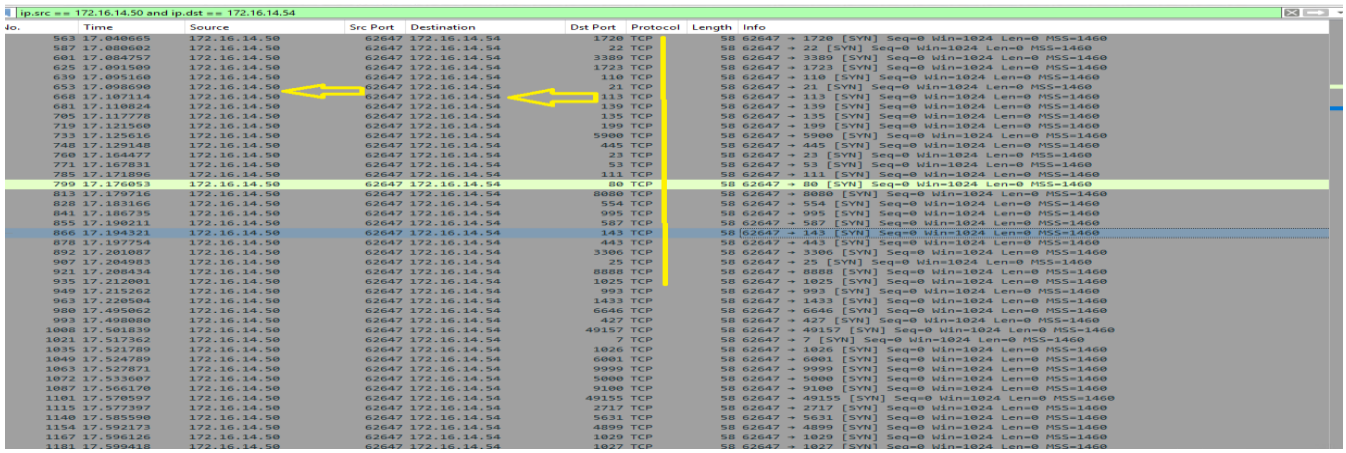
In this analysis, we delve into the data captured by Wireshark during the Nmap discovery process. Wireshark, a powerful network protocol analyzer, enables the real-time capture and inspection of data traversing a network. The provided snapshot illustrates Nmap's utilization of the ARP protocol for scanning purposes. Notably, the Nmap command initiates the exploration of the 172.16.14.1 network gateway. Within the captured data, we observe **TCP SYN communication between the scanning machine (host 172.16.14.50) and one of the target machines in EVE lab (host 172.16.14.1).** Nmap diligently sends ARP requests to over 1,000 ports in its quest to discover open Ports, although, in this instance, the target machine exhibits none. Subsequent examinations will spotlight how the Nmap tool successfully uncovers open ports on other hosts within the EVE lab environment.

How Nmap trying to discover information see TCP SYN Source Add IP, Port and Destination Add and port
Fitering command: ip.src == 172.16.14.50 and ip.dst === 172.16.14.1



TCP SYN packet capture in Wireshark. (Port port scan SYN data capture)

In this analysis, we focus on examining the data meticulously captured by Wireshark during the Nmap discovery process. The provided snapshot offers a indication Nmap use ARP protocol to discover its target. The Nmap command takes the initiative to explore the 172.16.14.1 network Window 2. Within the captured dataset, a notable observation emerges – the presence of TCP SYN communication between the scanning machine (host 172.16.14.50) and a specific target machine in the EVE lab environment (host 172.16.14.54). Nmap use ARP requests across more than 1,000 ports, aiming to disclose open ports on the target device (host Window 2 in EV lab). In this particular instance, the analysis not only reveals the absence of open ports on the target machine but also highlights Nmap's capability to extract detailed information, including detecting operating system version, and services running on those open ports for the specified target devices within the EVE lab. Here are one Example TCP SYN captured during Nmap scanning in EVE Lab environment.



Information collection methods….

Wireshark.

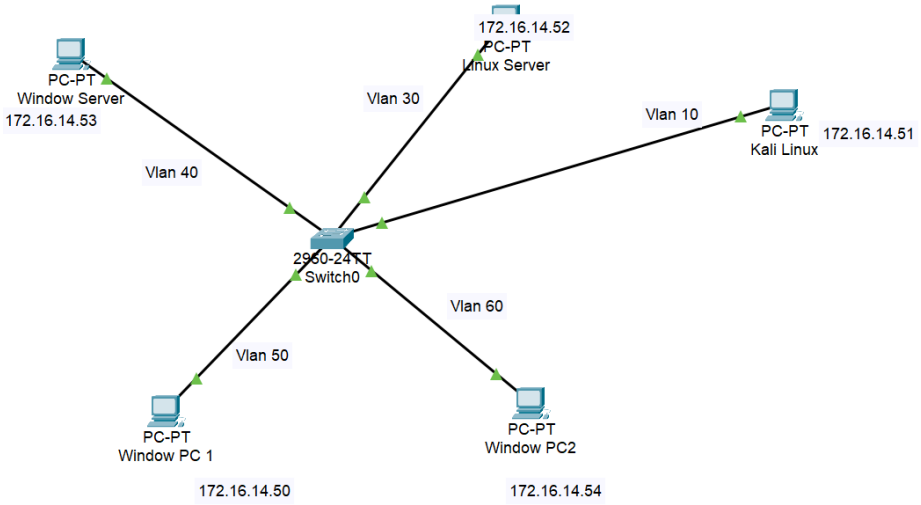
Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer that allows me to capture and inspect the data traveling back and forth on a network in real-time (Hanna, K. T. (2024). In my case, after running Nmap for host discovery, I use Wireshark to capture all the TCP SYN packets exchanged between the machine where Nmap is running (the switcher computer) and other machines in the lab. By capturing these packets, It allows me to analyze the communication between the devices in the network. This can provide valuable insights into the structure of the network and the types of services or applications running on the discovered hosts in EVE lab.

Nmap tool.

Nmap is short for Network Mapper. It is an open-source Linux command-line tool that is used to scan IP addresses and ports in a network and to detect installed applications (Shivanandhan, M. 2020). I used this tool in my discover for information about hosts include scanning open ports, operating system detection and service running for open ports.

Recommendation Securing EVE lab network.

I highly recommend implementing Vlan concept which separate network or and IP segmentation. These two techniques applying within the EVE lab environment to boost security. By adopting these can effectively stop attempts by tools like Nmap to discover hosts' information within the EVE lab network through the transmission of ICMP or ARP packets. Moreover, the integration of VLANs plays a pivotal role in enhancing security within the lab environment. VLANs enable logical partitioning within a single switch, allowing for the creation of multiple virtual local area networks. (Basan, M. 2023). This segmentation is particularly valuable when physical switch segmentation is impractical. These virtual partitions facilitate the division of a large network into smaller, more manageable broadcast domains, thereby enhancing overall network security.



Reference

1. Basan, M. (2023). *Vlans: Effective network segmentation for Security*. eSecurity Planet. https://www.esecurityplanet.com/networks/what-is-a-vlan/
2. Hanna, K. T. (2024). *What is wireshark?: Definition from TechTarget*. WhatIs. https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/Wireshark
3. Shivanandhan, M. (2020). *What is nmap and how to use it – a tutorial for the greatest scanning tool of all time*. freeCodeCamp.org. https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/what-is-nmap-and-how-to-use-it-a-tutorial-for-the-greatest-scanning-tool-of-all-time/