### NETWORK ENUMERATION WITH NMAP

### 1.1Enumeration

Enumeration is about gathering much information as possible on a target, it's the most critical as its about finding ways we could attack a target. And it's not about the tools used but about the services, how it works making it easy in gathering information to use.

### 1.2 Host discovery

In host discovery Nmap can scan network range, single host scan, List of hosts scan and multiple host scan. And in each there is disabling of port scans with -sn, so as to discover live hosts. And using ICMP echo requests (-PE) in the scans it effective to get live hosts.

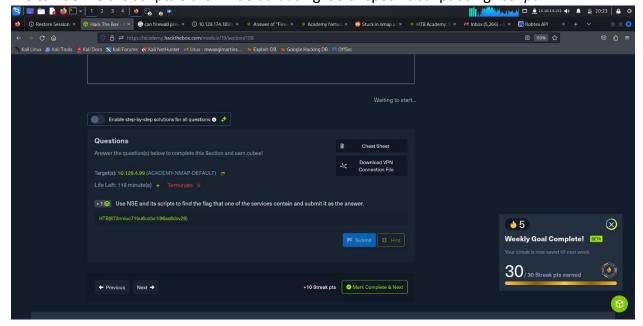
### 1.3 Service Enumeration

Using the option -sV we can find the version of the services. Nmap looks at the banners of the scanned ports and prints them out through identifying versions if it cannot find on versions, Nmap attempts to identify them through a signature-based matching system.

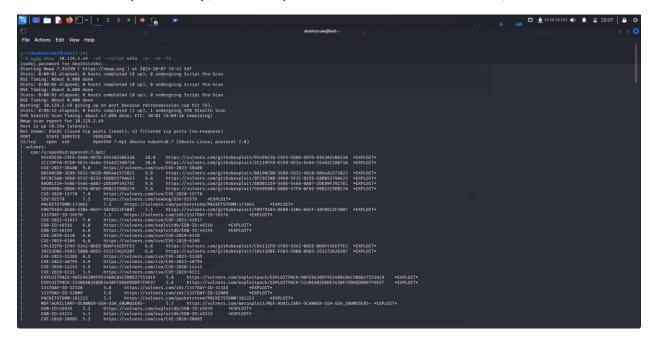
Some services do not immediately provide such information so using *Netcat* to listen on a port we can grab banners, and intercepting this traffic with *tcpdump* we can get more information on the service.

## 1.4 Scripting Engine

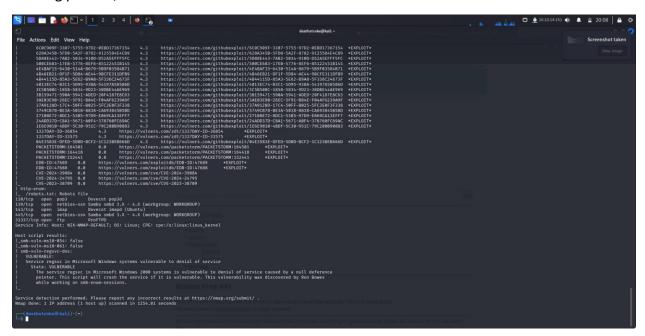
We can define the scripts either in default using -sC or specific script using -script



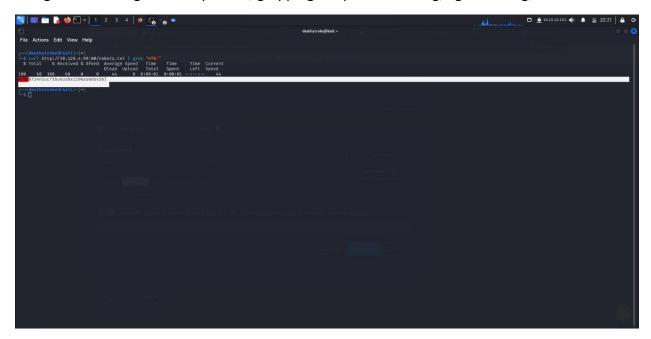
Used the NSE scripts in Nmap, that is script vuln to check for vulnerabilities,



From the output found various vulnerabilities, among them were vulnerabilities of services running port 80,



Using curl with target IP and port 80, grepping the part of the flag, I got the flag,

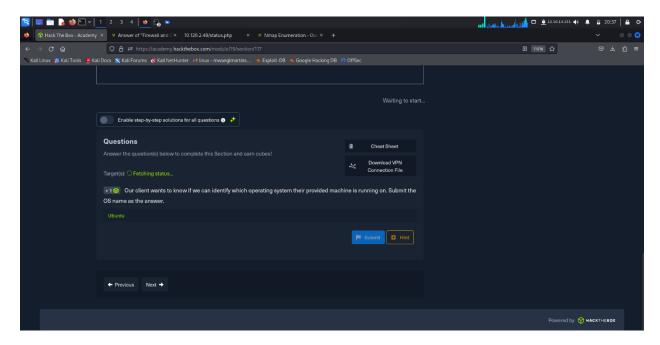


# 1.5 Firewall and IPS/IDS Evasion Easy Lab Scenario

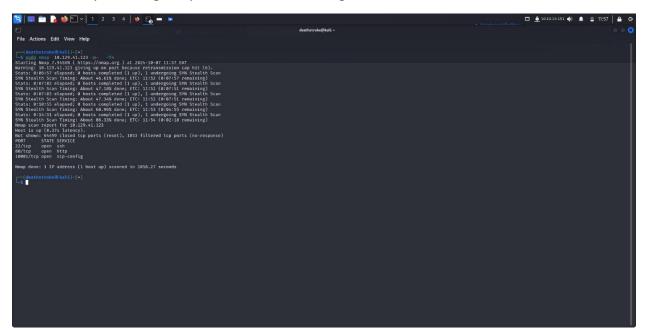
A company hired us to test their IT security defenses, including their IDS and IPS systems. Our client wants to increase their IT security and will, therefore, make specific improvements to their IDS/IPS systems after each successful test. We do not know, however, according to which guidelines these changes will be made. Our goal is to find out specific information from the given situations.

To evade firewall/IDS/IPS you can use either SYN scan (-sS) which is stealthy or TCP-ACK scan (-sA) which hard to filtered,

Questions



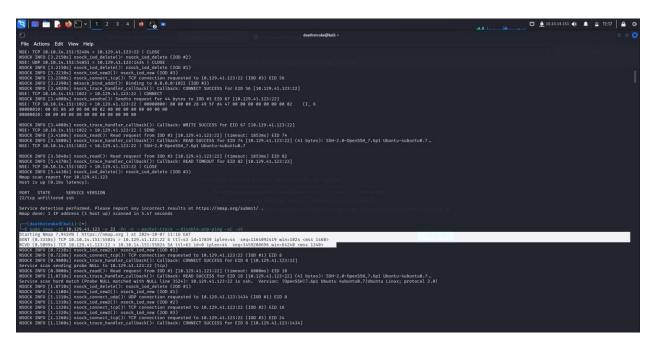
Started off by checking the ports that I was working with



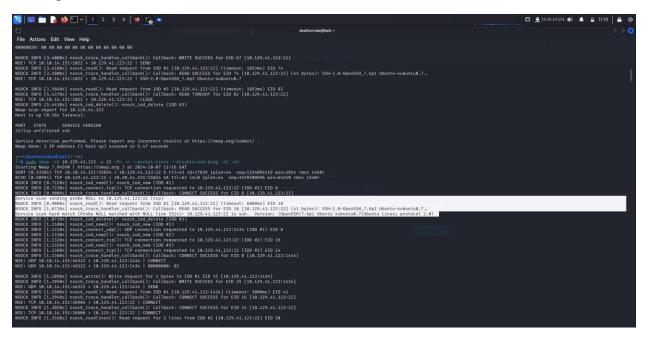
From this output port 22,80 could both give information of the Operating System they are running on choose to go with port 22 for ssh, and using SYN Scan(-sS),

Used -sS to send SYN packets to the target, and used –packet-trace to view the packets being sent and received.

Viewing the Nmap output there was a SYN packet sent to port 22, ssh and target responded with a SA which is SYN-ACK packet, as it was trying to establish a TCP connection,



Nmap looks at the banners of the scanned ports and prints them out, in this scan it was to grab a banner that gave more information about the service, that is its version and the OS it was running on.



If the Nmap didn't grab a banner then the -sV gave results of the services version and OS its running on,

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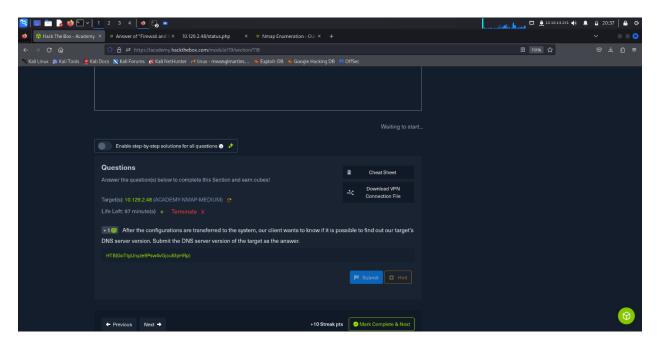
The task was about being quiet as possible not to detected by the firewall/IDS/IPS and get blocked,



# 1.6 Firewall and IPS/IDS Evasion Medium Lab

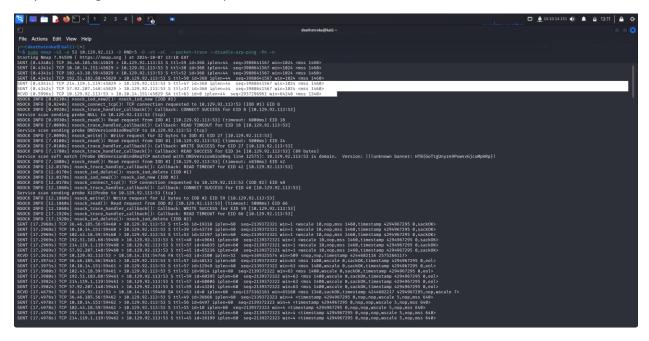
### Scenario

After we conducted the first test and submitted our results to our client, the administrators made some changes and improvements to the IDS/IPS and firewall. We could hear that the administrators were not satisfied with their previous configurations during the meeting, and they could see that the network traffic could be filtered more strictly.



Using the information about DNS server and knowing it uses port 53 on TCP, used SYN scan, Decoys and version and script,

On investigating the Nmap output, there was 5 randomly generated IPs and My own IP sent SYN packet and the decoys IPs got dropped as there was response on them and the My IP got a response target that is SYN-ACK packet.



From viewing the banner grabbed one can find the flag, but the output of the service version gave clear picture,

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### Actions Edit Vew Help

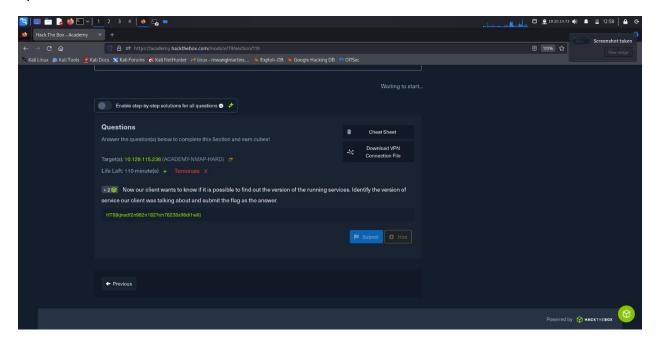
| File Actions | File | Vew Help
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# 1.7 Firewall and IPS/IDS Evasion Hard Lab

### Scenario

With our second test's help, our client was able to gain new insights and sent one of its administrators to a training course for IDS/IPS systems. As our client told us, the training would last one week. Now the administrator has taken all the necessary precautions and wants us to test this again because specific services must be changed, and the communication for the provided software had to be modified.

### Question



nowing they were required to add another port for users, and it being port 50000, sent packets using source port 53 to check if the firewall will accept port 53, and it did, meaning it was weakly configured thus even the IPS/IDS might be so.

Running the netcat on source-port 53 and listening on port 50000, it revealed the flag,

