```
Week 1: Reconnaissance, Information Gathering, and Scanning
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INT302: Kali Linux Tools and System Security – Lab 4: Basic Port Scanning

Lab Steps

Step 1: Gather the IP Address of Your OWASP VM

Record the IP Address:

• OWASP VM IP Address: \_\_\_\_\_\_

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You can access the web apps at http://192.168.63.129/
You can administer 	imes configure this machine through the console here, by SSHing
to 192.168.63.129, via Samba at 📏192.168.63.1295, or via phpmyadmin at
http://192.168.63.129/phpmyadmin.
In all these cases, you can use username "root" and password "owaspbwa".
root@owaspbwa:~# ifconfig
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0c:29:59:62:f3
eth0
         inet addr:192.168.63.129 Bcast:192.168.63.255 Mask:255.255.25.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe59:62f3/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:33 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:84 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:3710 (3.7 KB) TX bytes:11321 (11.3 KB)
          Interrupt:18 Base address:0x1400
lo
         Link encap:Local Loopback
         inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
         UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
         RX packets:132 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:132 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:28673 (28.6 KB) TX bytes:28673 (28.6 KB)
root@owaspbwa:~#
```

My OWASP VM IP Address is 192.168.63.129

### Exercise 1:

Perform a basic port scan on your OWASP VM IP address and record your findings:

• Open Ports:



Open ports includes

22/tcp

80/tcp

139/tcp

143/tcp

443/tcp

445/tcp

5001/tcp

8080/tcp

8081/tcp

Step 3: Aggressive Scanning with nmap Aggressive scanning with nmap can reveal service versions and the operating system running on open port.

## Exercise 2:

Perform an aggressive scan on your OWASP VM IP address and record your findings:

```
### Apps Place

| More | More
```

### • Service Versions:

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 5.3p1 Debian 3ubuntu4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Ubuntu) mod\_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy\_html/3.0.1 mod\_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod\_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL...)

139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

143/tcp open imap Courier Imapd (released 2008)

443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Ubuntu) mod\_mono/2.4.3 PHP/5.3.2-1ubuntu4.30 with Suhosin-Patch proxy\_html/3.0.1 mod\_python/3.3.1 Python/2.6.5 mod\_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL...)

445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

5001/tcp open java-object Java Object Serialization

8080/tcp open http Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1

8081/tcp open http Jetty 6.1.25

# • Operating System:

OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux\_kernel:2.6

OS details: Linux 2.6.17 - 2.6.36

Exercise 3: Conduct a vulnerability scan on your OWASP VM IP address and record your findings:

- Vulnerabilities:
  - 1. Cross-domain and Client Access policies.
- 2. SSL/TLS MITM vulnerability (CCS Injection)
- 3. Service regsvc in Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service
- 4. Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient Group Strength
- 5. SL POODLE information leak
- 6. Apache byterange filter DoS

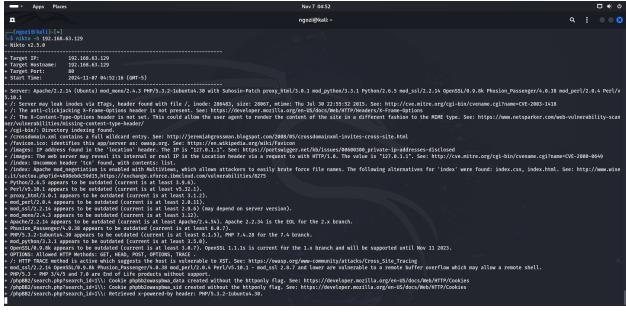


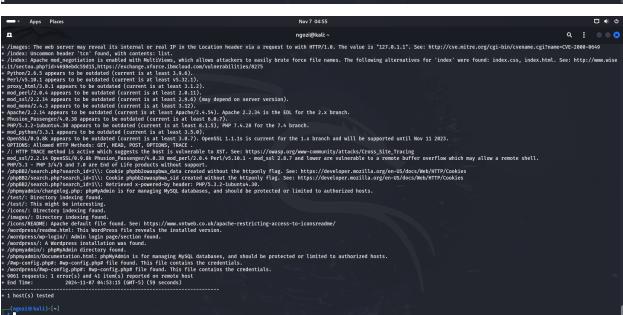
Step 5: Web Vulnerability Scanning with nikto

## Exercise 4:

Perform a vulnerability scan on your OWASP VM and record your findings:

#### • Vulnerabilities Found:





INT302: Kali Linux Tools and System Security – Lab 5: Wireshark

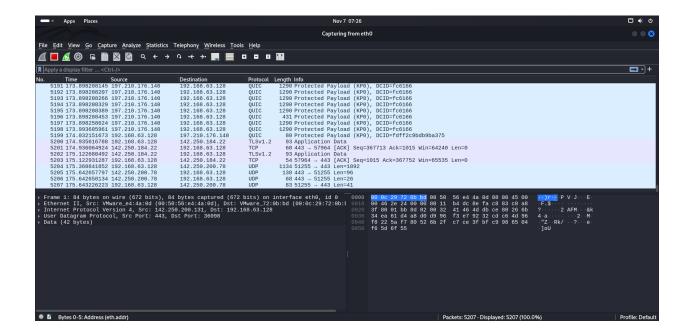
Lab Steps

Step 1: Launching Wireshark

# Exercise 1:

• Explore the Wireshark GUI. Identify and list the main components you see, including where to find the Statistics menu

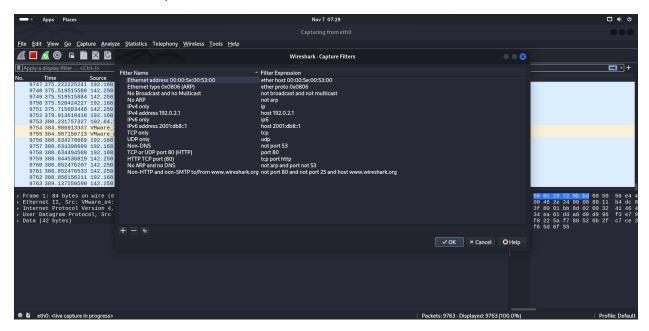


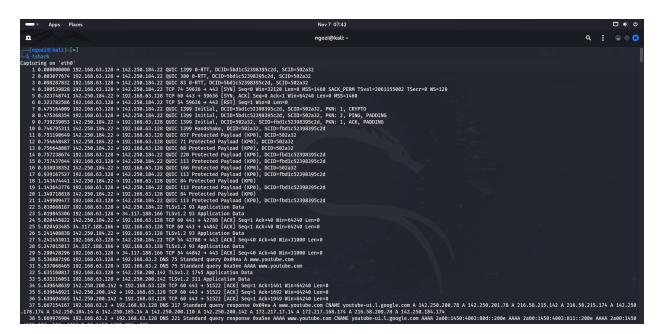


# Step 2: Capturing Network Traffic

## Exercise 2:

• Capture network traffic using both Wireshark and tshark. Compare the two methods and note any differences in the user experience





The first image is for wireshark and the second image is for tshark, the interface are different.

You work directly on the Kail terminal with the tshark but not the wireshark.

# Step 3: Analyzing Captured Packet

## Exercise 3:

• Use filters to analyze different types of traffic.

Record the following:

o Number of HTTP packets captured: \_\_\_\_\_\_

o Number of DNS packets captured: \_\_\_\_\_

o Specific IP addresses you identified in the traffic: \_\_\_\_\_

