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Module 03: Scanning Networks

Scenario

Earlier, you gathered all possible information about the target such as organization information (employee details, partner details, web links, etc.), network information (domains, sub-domains, sub sub-domains, IP addresses, network topology, etc.), and system information (OS details, user accounts, passwords, etc.).

Now, as an ethical hacker, or as a penetration tester (hereafter, pen tester), your next step will be to perform port scanning and network scanning on the IP addresses that you obtained in the information-gathering phase. This will help you to identify an entry point into the target network.

Scanning itself is not the actual intrusion, but an extended form of reconnaissance in which the ethical hacker and pen tester learns more about the target, including information about open ports and services, OSes, and any configuration lapses. The information gleaned from this reconnaissance helps you to select strategies for the attack on the target system or network.

This is one of the most important phases of intelligence gathering, which enables you to create a profile of the target organization. In the process of scanning, you attempt to gather information, including the specific IP addresses of the target system that can be accessed over the network (live hosts), open ports, and respective services running on the open ports and vulnerabilities in the live hosts.

Port scanning will help you identify open ports and services running on specific ports, which involves connecting to Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) system ports. Port scanning is also used to discover the vulnerabilities in the services running on a port.

The labs in this module will give you real-time experience in gathering information about the target organization using various network scanning and port scanning techniques.

Objective

The objective of this lab is to conduct network scanning, port scanning, analyzing the network vulnerabilities, etc. Network scans are needed to:

- Check live systems and open ports
- Identify services running in live systems
- Perform banner grabbing/OS fingerprinting
- Identify network vulnerabilities

Overview of Scanning Networks

[Scanning Networks](#)

Network scanning is the process of gathering additional detailed information about the target by using highly complex and aggressive reconnaissance techniques. The purpose of scanning is to discover exploitable communication channels, probe as many listeners as possible, and keep track of the responsive ones.

Types of scanning:

- **Port Scanning:** Lists open ports and services
- **Network Scanning:** Lists the active hosts and IP addresses
- **Vulnerability Scanning:** Shows the presence of known weaknesses

Lab Tasks

Ethical hackers and pen testers use numerous tools and techniques to scan the target network. Recommended labs that will assist you in learning various network scanning techniques include:

1. Perform host discovery
 - o Perform host discovery using Nmap
2. Perform port and service discovery
 - o Explore various network scanning techniques using Nmap
3. Perform OS discovery
 - o Perform OS discovery using Nmap Script Engine (NSE)
4. Scan beyond IDS and Firewall
 - o Scan beyond IDS/firewall using various evasion techniques
5. Perform network scanning using various scanning tools
 - o Scan a target network using Metasploit
6. Perform Network Scanning using AI
 - o Scan a Target using ShellGPT

Lab 1: Perform Host Discovery

Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker or pen tester, you should be able to scan and detect the active network systems/devices in the target network. During the network scanning phase of security assessment, your first task is to scan the network systems/devices connected to the target network within a specified IP range and check for live systems in the target network.

Lab Objectives

- Perform host discovery using Nmap

Overview of Host Discovery

Host discovery is considered the primary task in the network scanning process. It is used to discover the active/live hosts in a network. It provides an accurate status of the systems in the network, which, in turn, reduces the time spent on scanning every port on every system in a sea of IP addresses in order to identify whether the target host is up.

The following are examples of host discovery techniques:

- ARP ping scan
- UDP ping scan
- ICMP ping scan (ICMP ECHO ping, ICMP timestamp, ping ICMP, and address mask ping)
- TCP ping scan (TCP SYN ping and TCP ACK ping)
- IP protocol ping scan

Task 1: Perform Host Discovery using Nmap

Nmap is a utility used for network discovery, network administration, and security auditing. It is also used to perform tasks such as network inventory, managing service upgrade schedules, and monitoring host or service uptime.

Here, we will use Nmap to discover a list of live hosts in the target network. We can use Nmap to scan the active hosts in the target network using various host discovery techniques such as ARP ping scan, UDP ping scan, ICMP ECHO ping scan, ICMP ECHO ping sweep, etc.

1. By default, **Windows 11** machine is selected, click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine. Login with **attacker/toor**.
2. If a **Parrot Updater** pop-up appears at the top-right corner of **Desktop**, ignore and close it.
3. If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.
4. Open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).
5. The password that you type will not be visible.
6. Run **nmap -sn -PR [Target IP Address]** command (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**).
7. **-sn**: disables port scan and **-PR**: performs ARP ping scan.
8. The scan results appear, indicating that the target **Host is up**, as shown in the screenshot.
9. In this lab, we are targeting the **Windows Server 2022 (10.10.1.22)** machine.
10. The ARP ping scan probes ARP request to target host; an ARP response means that the host is active.
11. [more...](#)

12.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -sn -PR 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~# nmap -sn -PR 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:33 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00052s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.13 seconds
[root@parrot]~#
```

13. Run **nmap -sn -PU [Target IP Address]** command, (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**). The scan results appear, indicating the target **Host is up**, as shown in the screenshot.

14. **-PU**: performs the UDP ping scan.

15. The UDP ping scan sends UDP packets to the target host; a UDP response means that the host is active. If the target host is offline or unreachable, various error messages such as "host/network unreachable" or "TTL exceeded" could be returned.

[16. more...](#)

17.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -sn -PU 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal session starts with the user "attacker" at the root prompt. They run "sudo su" to become root. The password is entered, and they run "nmap -sn -PR 10.10.1.22" to perform a ping scan. The output shows the host is up with a latency of 0.00052s and a MAC address of 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft). A second ping scan is performed with the same results. The terminal ends with a "#".

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~# nmap -sn -PR 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:33 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00052s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.13 seconds
[root@parrot]~# nmap -sn -PU 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:34 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00066s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.14 seconds
[root@parrot]~#
```

18. Now, we will perform the ICMP ECHO ping scan. Run **nmap -sn -PE [Target IP Address]** command, (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**). The scan results appear, indicating that the target **Host is up**, as shown in the screenshot.

19. **-PE**: performs the ICMP ECHO ping scan.

20. The ICMP ECHO ping scan involves sending ICMP ECHO requests to a host. If the target host is alive, it will return an ICMP ECHO reply. This scan is useful for locating active devices or determining if the ICMP is passing through a firewall.

[21. more...](#)

22.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -sn -PE 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~# nmap -sn -PR 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:33 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00052s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.13 seconds
[root@parrot]~# nmap -sn -PU 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:34 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00066s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.14 seconds
[root@parrot]~# nmap -sn -PE 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:40 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00058s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.13 seconds
[root@parrot]~#
```

23. Now, we will perform an ICMP ECHO ping sweep to discover live hosts from a range of target IP addresses. Run **nmap -sn -PE [Target Range of IP Addresses]** command (here, the target range of IP addresses is **10.10.1.10-23**). The scan results appear, indicating the target **Host is up**, as shown in the screenshot.

24. In this lab task, we are scanning **Windows 11**, **Windows Server 2022**, **Windows Server 2019**, and **Android** machines. If Android machine is down, navigate to the **Resources** tab and select **Android**. Click **Power and Display** icon from the top section of the page, from the drop-down options, select **Reset/Reboot** and click **Yes**.
25. The ICMP ECHO ping sweep is used to determine the live hosts from a range of IP addresses by sending ICMP ECHO requests to multiple hosts. If a host is alive, it will return an ICMP ECHO reply.

[26. more...](#)

27.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -sn -PE 10.10.1.10-23 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal output displays the results of an Nmap scan for hosts 10.10.1.11 through 10.10.1.23. The scan identifies 14 IP addresses, 5 of which are up. Key findings include:

- Host 10.10.1.11: Host is up (0.0012s latency). MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft).
- Host 10.10.1.14: Host is up (0.0011s latency). MAC Address: 02:15:5D:27:44:D2 (Unknown).
- Host 10.10.1.19: Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19). Host is up (0.0011s latency). MAC Address: 02:15:5D:27:44:CF (Unknown).
- Host 10.10.1.22: Host is up (0.00068s latency). MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft).
- Host 10.10.1.13: Host is up.

The scan summary at the end indicates 14 IP addresses were scanned in 1.29 seconds.

```
nmap -sn -PE 10.10.1.10-23
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:44 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.14
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:27:44:D2 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:27:44:CF (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00068s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.13
Host is up.
Nmap done: 14 IP addresses (5 hosts up) scanned in 1.29 seconds
```

28. Run **nmap -sn -PP [Target IP Address]** command, (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**). The scan results appear, indicating the target **Host is up**, as shown in the screenshot.

29. **-PP**: performs the ICMP timestamp ping scan.

30. ICMP timestamp ping is an optional and additional type of ICMP ping whereby the attackers query a timestamp message to acquire the information related to the current time from the target host machine.

[31. more...](#)

32.

```
nmap -sn -PP 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:44 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.14
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:27:44:D2 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:27:44:CF (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00068s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.13
Host is up.
Nmap done: 14 IP addresses (5 hosts up) scanned in 1.29 seconds
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
# nmap -sn -PP 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 00:46 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.13 seconds
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

33. Apart from the aforementioned network scanning techniques, you can also use the following scanning techniques to perform a host discovery on a target network.

- o **ICMP Address Mask Ping Scan:** This technique is an alternative for the traditional ICMP ECHO ping scan, which are used to determine whether the target host is live specifically when administrators block the ICMP ECHO pings.
- o **# nmap -sn -PM [target IP address]**
- o **TCP SYN Ping Scan:** This technique sends empty TCP SYN packets to the target host, ACK response means that the host is active.
- o **# nmap -sn -PS [target IP address]**
- o **TCP ACK Ping Scan:** This technique sends empty TCP ACK packets to the target host; an RST response means that the host is active.
- o **# nmap -sn -PA [target IP address]**
- o **IP Protocol Ping Scan:** This technique sends different probe packets of different IP protocols to the target host, any response from any probe indicates that a host is active.
- o **# nmap -sn -PO [target IP address]**

34. This concludes the demonstration of discovering the target host(s) in the target network using various host discovery techniques.

35. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 3.1.1.1

Perform an ICMP ECHO ping sweep to discover live hosts on your network subnet. Find the number of live hosts in the subnet (10.10.1.2-23).

Score

Correct

Question 3.1.1.2

Perform host discovery using Nmap to find the IP address of the machine hosting www.goodshopping.com.

Score

Correct

Lab 2: Perform Port and Service Discovery

Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker or a pen tester, the next step after discovering active hosts in the target network is to scan for open ports and services running on the target IP addresses in the target network. This discovery of open ports and services can be performed via various port scanning tools and techniques.

Lab Objectives

- Explore various network scanning techniques using Nmap

Overview of Port and Service Discovery

Port scanning techniques are categorized according to the type of protocol used for communication within the network.

- TCP Scanning
 - Open TCP scanning methods (TCP connect/full open scan)
 - Stealth TCP scanning methods (Half-open Scan, Inverse TCP Flag Scan, ACK flag probe scan, third party and spoofed TCP scanning methods)
- UDP Scanning
- SCTP Scanning
 - SCTP INIT Scanning
 - SCTP COOKIE/ECHO Scanning
- SSDP and List Scanning
- IPv6 Scanning

Task 1: Explore Various Network Scanning Techniques using Nmap

Nmap comes with various inbuilt scripts that can be employed during a scanning process in an attempt to find the open ports and services running on the ports. It sends specially crafted packets to the target host, and then analyzes the responses to accomplish its goal. Nmap includes many port scanning mechanisms (TCP and UDP), OS detection, version detection, ping sweeps, etc.

Here, we will use Nmap to discover open ports and services running on the live hosts in the target network.

1. Click [Windows 11](#) to switch to the **Windows 11** machine and login with **Admin\Pa\$\$w0rd**. Click windows  Search icon () on the **Desktop**, search for **zenmap** in the search field and open the app.
2. The **Zenmap** appears; in the **Command** field, type **nmap -sT -v [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.
3. **-sT**: performs the TCP connect/full open scan and **-v**: enables the verbose output (include all hosts and ports in the output).
4. The scan results appear, displaying all the open TCP ports and services running on the target machine, as shown in the screenshot.
5. TCP connect scan completes a three-way handshake with the target machine. In the TCP three-way handshake, the client sends a SYN packet, which the recipient acknowledges with the SYN+ACK packet. In turn, the client acknowledges the SYN+ACK packet with an ACK packet to complete the connection. Once the handshake is completed, the client sends an RST packet to end the connection.
6. [more...](#)

7.

The screenshot shows the Zenmap interface with the following details:

- Target:** 10.10.1.22
- Command:** nmap -sT -v 10.10.1.22 (highlighted with a red box)
- Hosts:** 10.10.1.22
- Services:** Nmap Output tab is selected, displaying the following output:

```
Discovered open port 2103/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 5985/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 464/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 3269/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 389/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 3268/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 1801/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 2107/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Completed Connect Scan at 22:14, 4.84s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00069s latency).
Not shown: 982 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5|
593/tcp   open  http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp   open  ldapssl
1801/tcp  open  msmq
2103/tcp  open  zephyr-clt
2105/tcp  open  eklogin
2107/tcp  open  msmq-mgmt
3268/tcp  open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp  open  globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5985/tcp  open  wsman
```
- OS:** Host tab is selected, showing 10.10.1.22
- Details:** Shows the command used and the duration of the scan.

8. Click the **Ports/Hosts** tab to gather more information on the scan results. Nmap displays the Port, Protocol, State, Service, and Version of the scan.

9.

The screenshot shows the Zenmap interface with the following details:

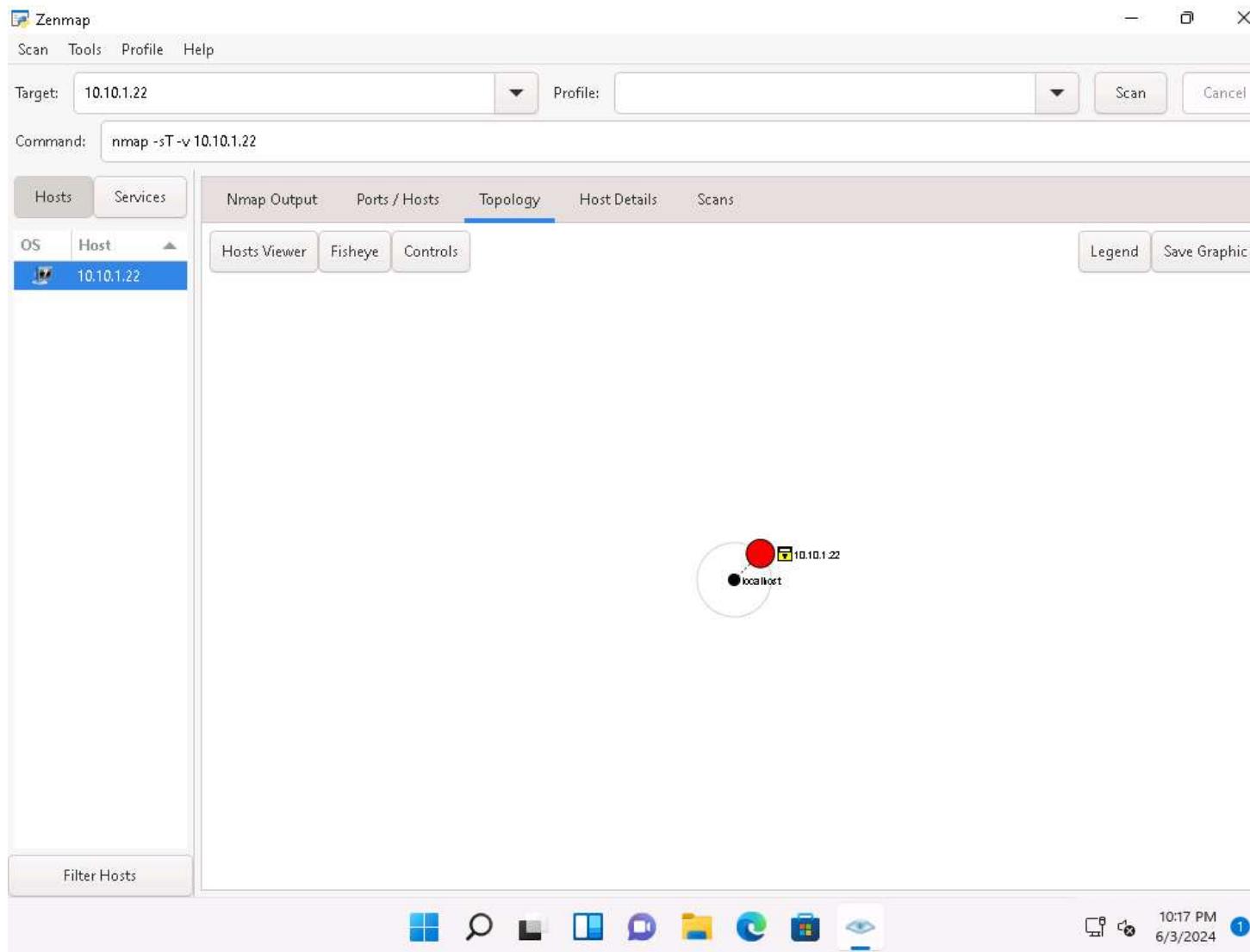
- Target:** 10.10.1.22
- Command:** nmap -sT -v 10.10.1.22
- Ports / Hosts Tab:** Selected tab.
- Host Details:** Shows OS as Windows 7 Pro SP1 and Host as 10.10.1.22.
- Services Table:** Displays 18 open TCP services on port 10.10.1.22.

Port	Protocol	State	Service
53	tcp	open	domain
80	tcp	open	http
88	tcp	open	kerberos-sec
135	tcp	open	msrpc
139	tcp	open	netbios-ssn
389	tcp	open	ldap
445	tcp	open	microsoft-ds
464	tcp	open	kpasswd5
593	tcp	open	http-rpc-epmap
636	tcp	open	ldapssl
1801	tcp	open	msmq
2103	tcp	open	zephyr-clt
2105	tcp	open	eklogin
2107	tcp	open	msmq-mgmt
3268	tcp	open	globalcatLDAP
3269	tcp	open	globalcatLDAPssl
3389	tcp	open	ms-wbt-server
5985	tcp	open	wsman

- Bottom Taskbar:** Includes icons for Start, Search, Task View, File Explorer, Edge, Taskbar settings, and a Fisheye icon.
- System Tray:** Shows the date and time (10:17 PM 6/3/2024).

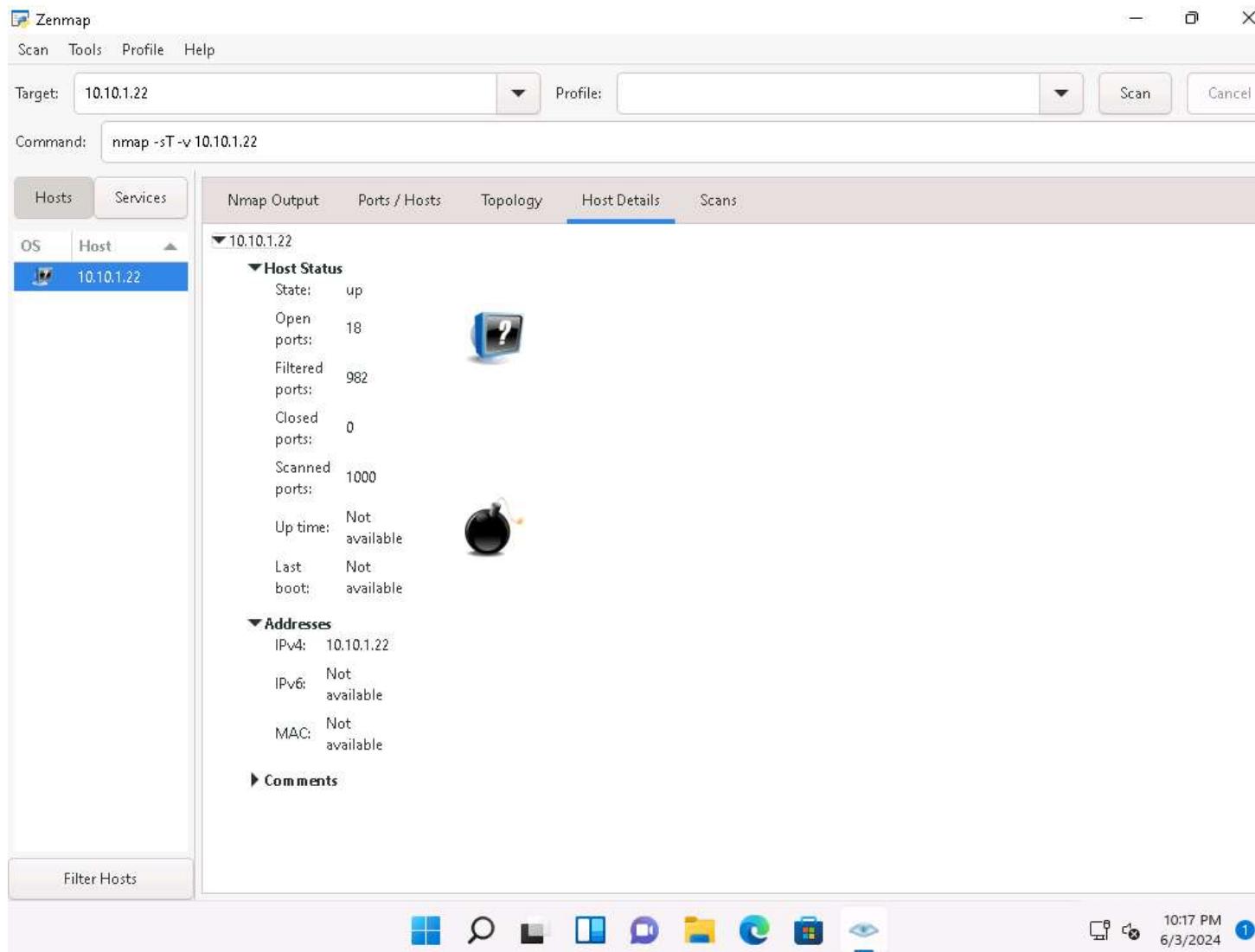
10. Click the **Topology** tab to view the topology of the target network that contains the provided IP address and click the **Fisheye** option to view the topology clearly.

11.



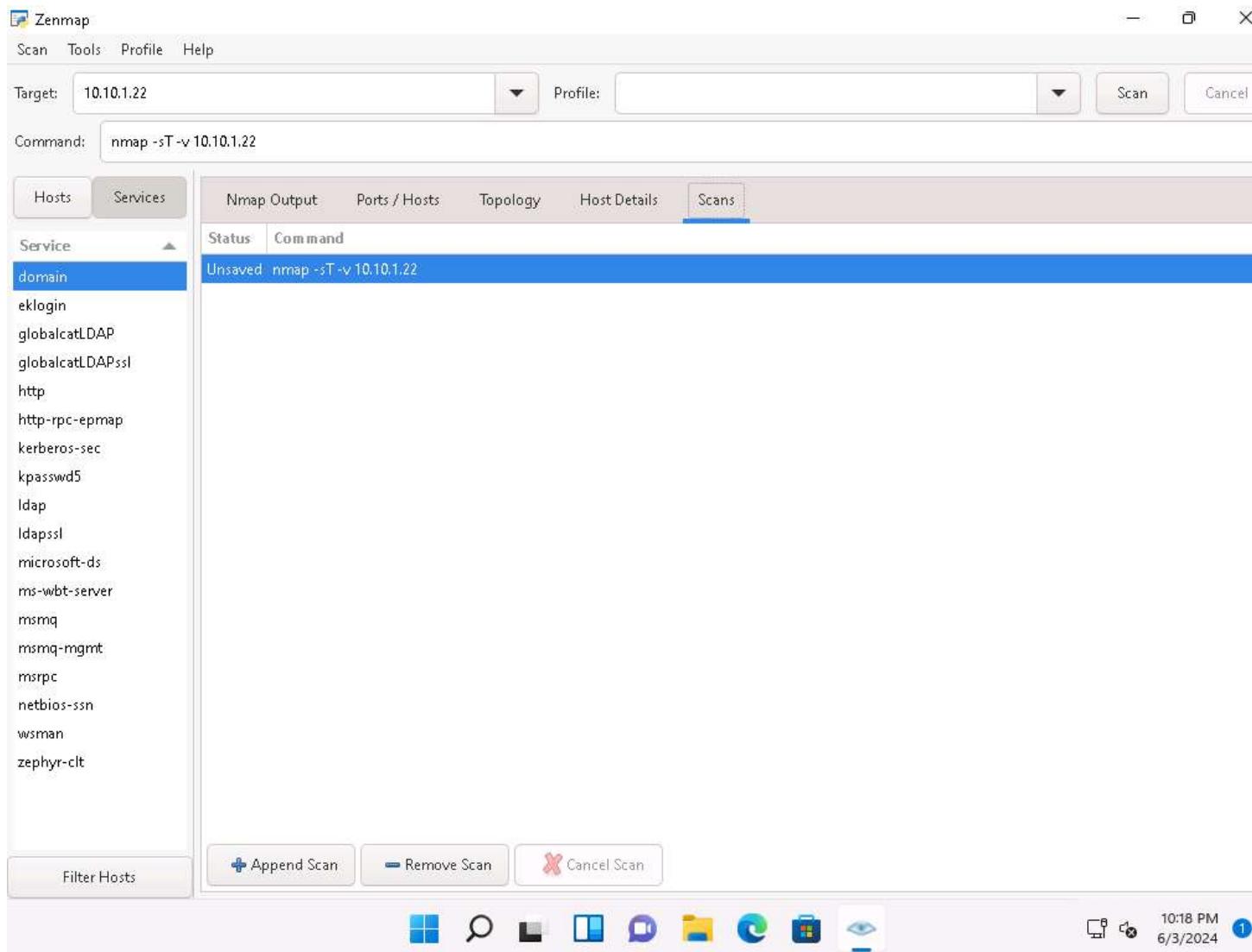
12. In the same way, click the **Host Details** tab to view the details of the TCP connect scan.

13.



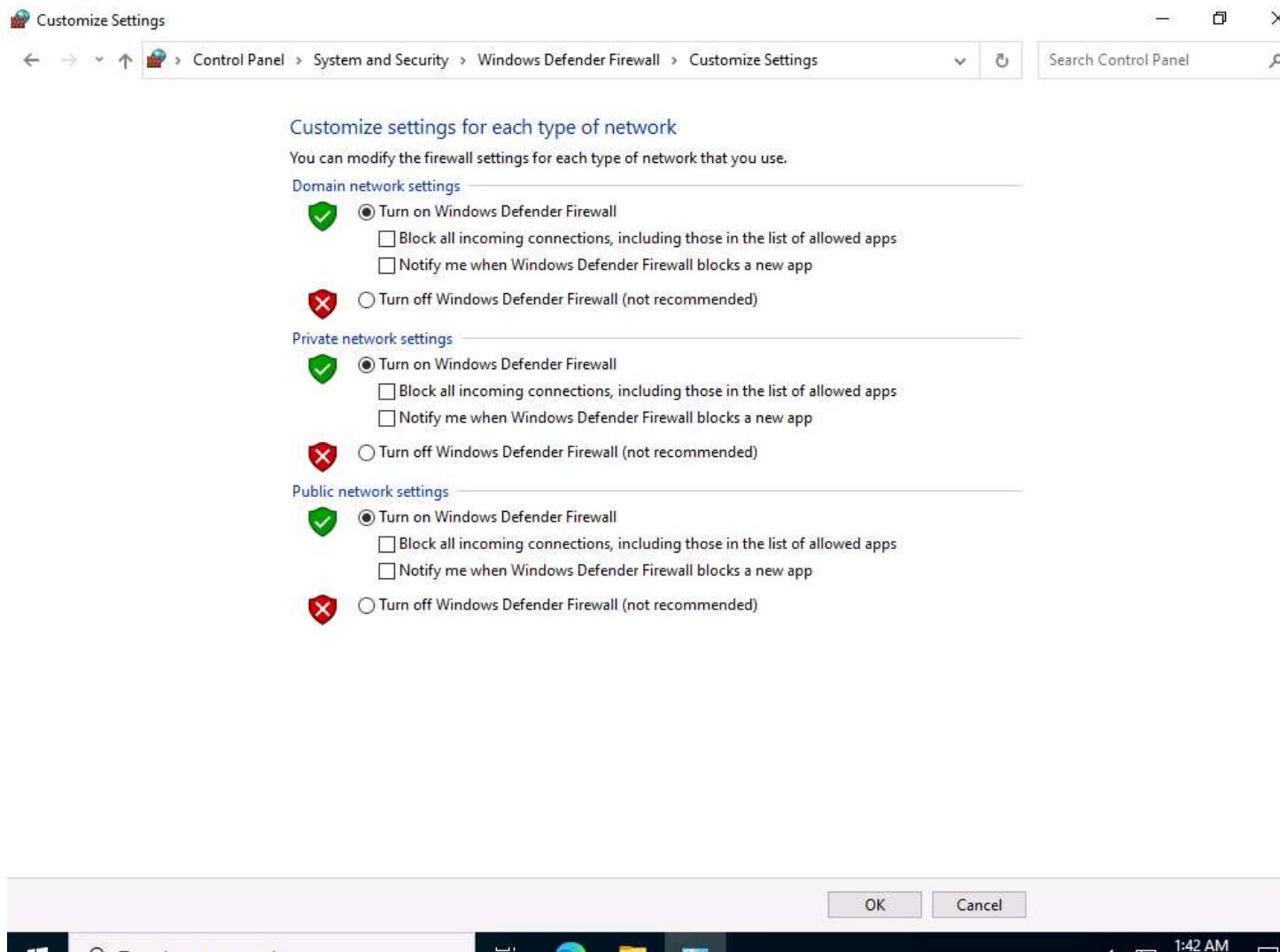
14. Click the **Scans** tab to view the command used to perform TCP connect/full open scan.
15. Click the **Services** tab located in the left pane of the window. This tab displays a list of services.

16.



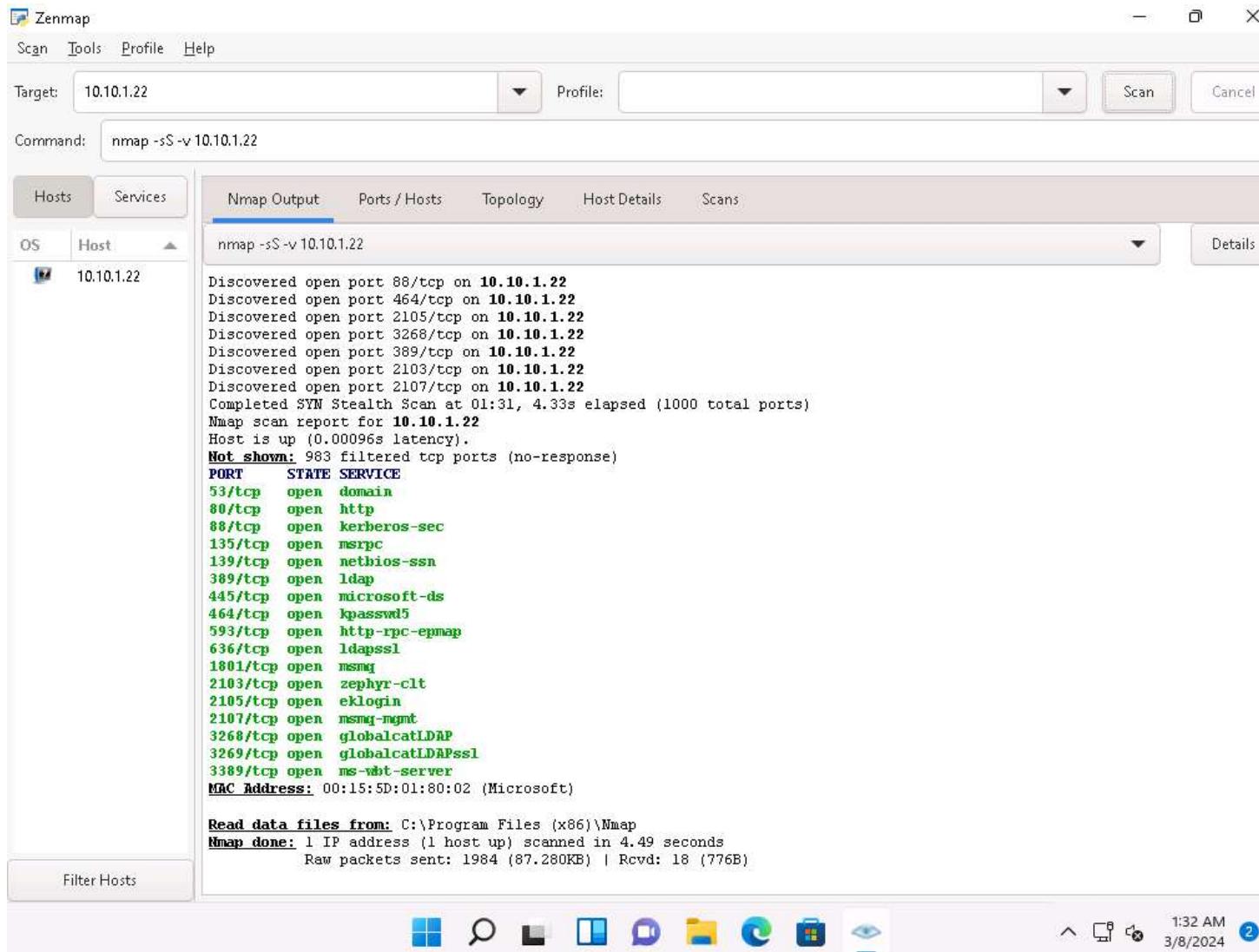
17. You can use any of these services and their open ports to enter into the target network/host and establish a connection.
18. In this sub-task, we shall be performing a stealth scan/TCP half-open scan, Xmas scan, TCP Maimon scan, and ACK flag probe scan on a firewall-enabled machine (i.e., **Windows Server 2022**) in order to observe the result. To do this, we need to enable **Windows Firewall** in the **Windows Server 2022** machine.
19. Click **Windows Server 2022** to switch to the **Windows Server 2022** machine. Click **Ctrl+Alt+Delete** to activate the machine. Login with **CEH\Administrator/Pa\$\$w0rd**
20. Alternatively, you can also click **Pa\$\$w0rd** under **Windows Server 2022** machine thumbnail in the **Resources** pane.
- [21. more...](#)
22. Navigate to **Control Panel --> System and Security --> Windows Defender Firewall --> Turn Windows Defender Firewall on or off**, enable Windows Firewall and click **OK**, as shown in the screenshot.

23.



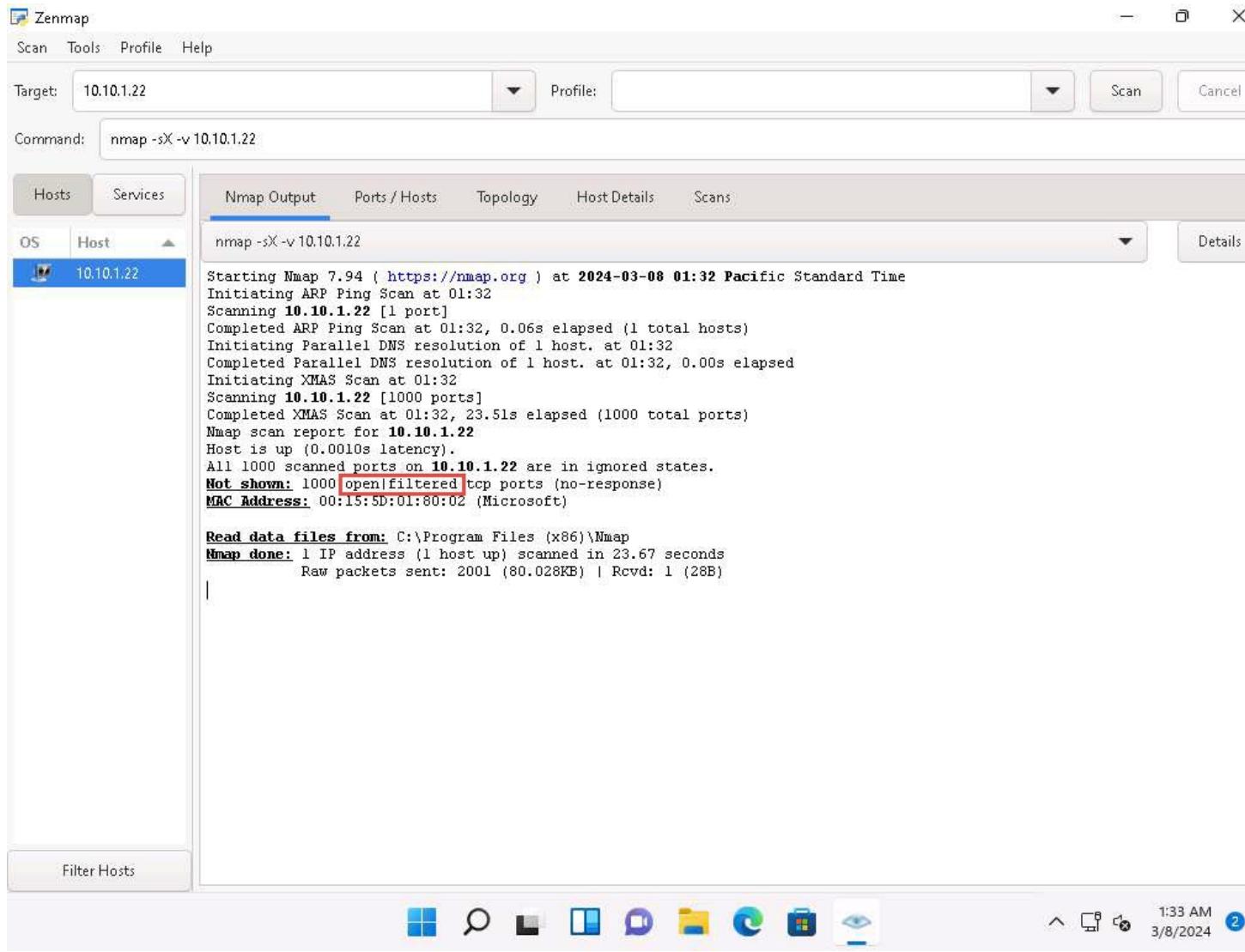
24. Now, click **Windows 11** to switch to the **Windows 11** machine. In the **Command** field of **Zenmap**, type **nmap -sS -v [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.
25. **-sS**: performs the stealth scan/TCP half-open scan and **-v**: enables the verbose output (include all hosts and ports in the output).
26. The scan results appear, displaying all open TCP ports and services running on the target machine, as shown in the screenshot.
27. The stealth scan involves resetting the TCP connection between the client and server abruptly before completion of three-way handshake signals, and hence leaving the connection half-open. This scanning technique can be used to bypass firewall rules, logging mechanisms, and hide under network traffic.
- [28. more...](#)

29.



30. As shown in the last task, you can gather detailed information from the scan result in the **Ports/Hosts**, **Topology**, **Host Details**, and **Scan** tab.
31. Similarly, type **nmap -sX -v [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.
32. **-sX**: performs the Xmas scan and **-v**: enables the verbose output (include all hosts and ports in the output).
33. The scan results appear, displaying that the ports are either open or filtered on the target machine, which means a firewall has been configured on the target machine.
34. Xmas scan sends a TCP frame to a target system with FIN, URG, and PUSH flags set. If the target has opened the port, then you will receive no response from the target system. If the target has closed the port, then you will receive a target system reply with an RST.
- [35. more...](#)

36.



37. In the **Command** field, type **nmap -sM -v [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.

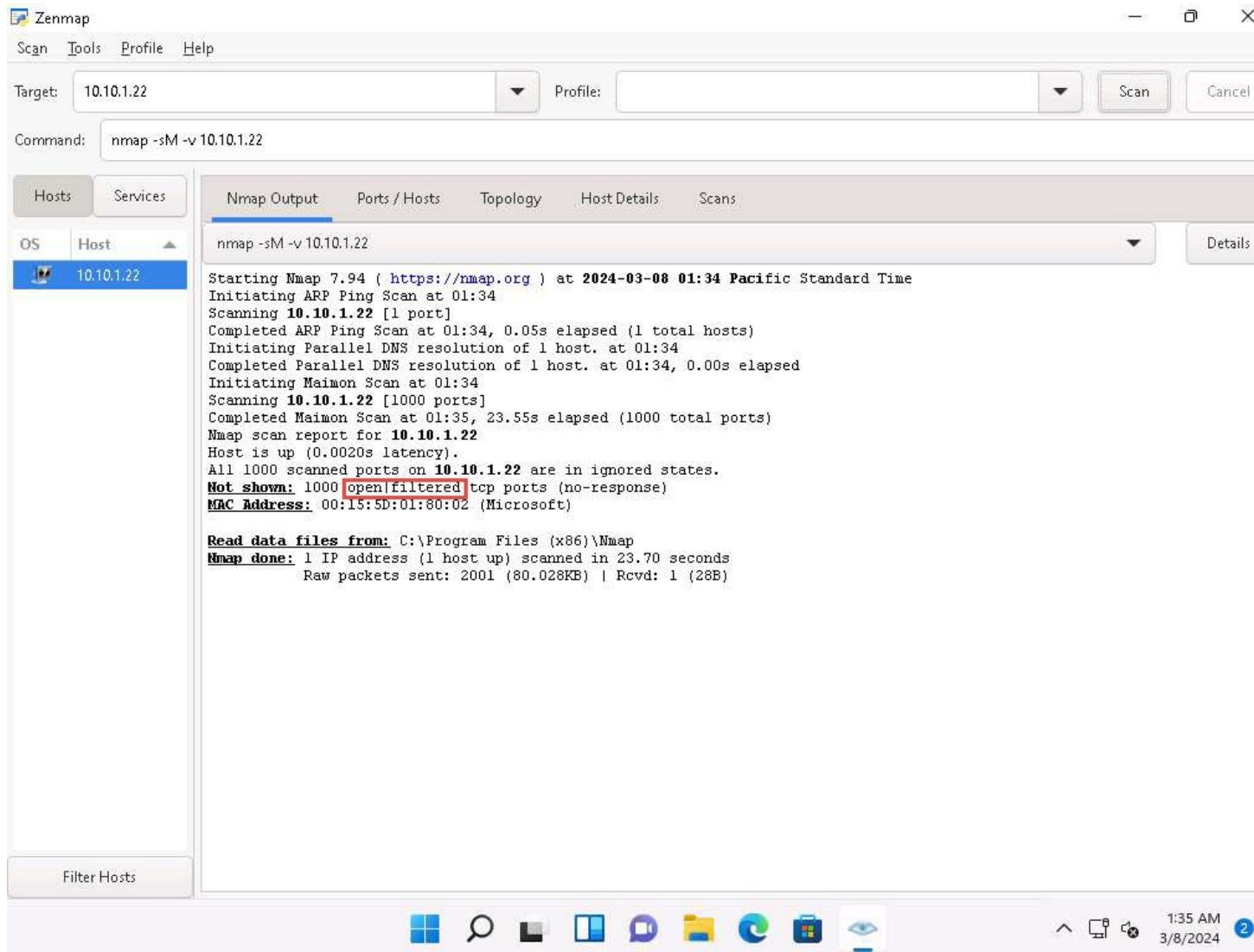
38. **-sM**: performs the TCP Maimon scan and **-v**: enables the verbose output (include all hosts and ports in the output).

39. The scan results appear, displaying either the ports are open/filtered on the target machine, which means a firewall has been configured on the target machine.

40. In the TCP Maimon scan, a FIN/ACK probe is sent to the target; if there is no response, then the port is Open|Filtered, but if the RST packet is sent as a response, then the port is closed.

[41. more...](#)

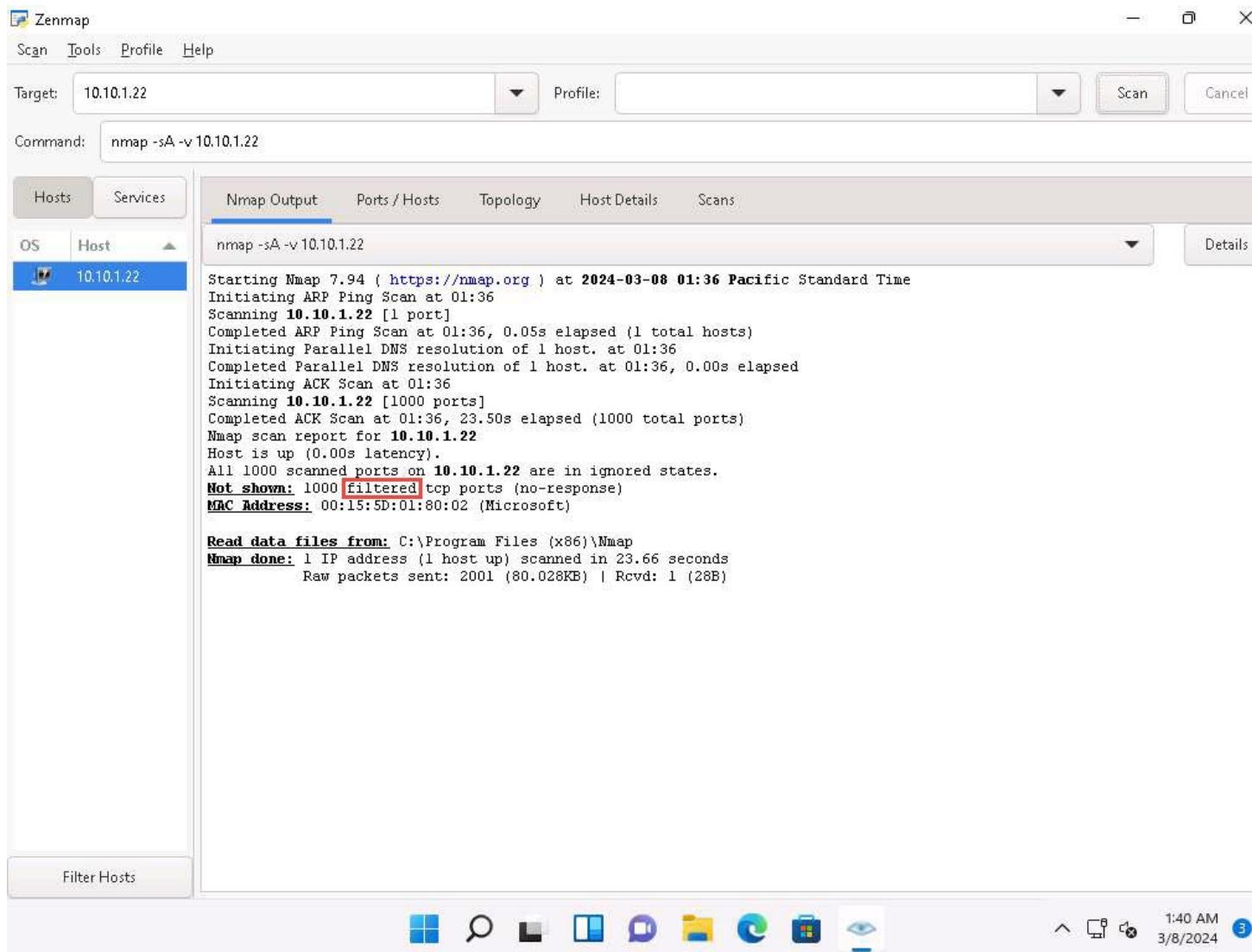
42.



43. In the **Command** field, type **nmap -sA -v [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.
44. **-sA**: performs the ACK flag probe scan and **-v**: enables the verbose output (include all hosts and ports in the output).
45. The scan results appear, displaying that the ports are filtered on the target machine, as shown in the screenshot.
46. The ACK flag probe scan sends an ACK probe packet with a random sequence number; no response implies that the port is filtered (stateful firewall is present), and an RST response means that the port is not filtered.

[47. more...](#)

48.



49. Now, click **Windows Server 2022** to switch to the **Windows Server 2022** machine. Click **Ctrl+Alt+Delete** to activate the machine. Login with **CEH\Administrator/Pa\$\$w0rd**.

50. Alternatively, you can also click **Pa\$\$w0rd** under **Windows Server 2022** machine thumbnail in the **Resources** pane.

[51. more...](#)

52. Turn off the **Windows Defender Firewall** from **Control Panel**.

53. Now, click **Windows 11** to navigate back to the **Windows 11** machine. In the **Command** field of **Zenmap**, type **nmap -sU -v [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.

54. **-sU**: performs the UDP scan and **-v**: enables the verbose output (include all hosts and ports in the output). This scan could take approximately 15-20 minutes.

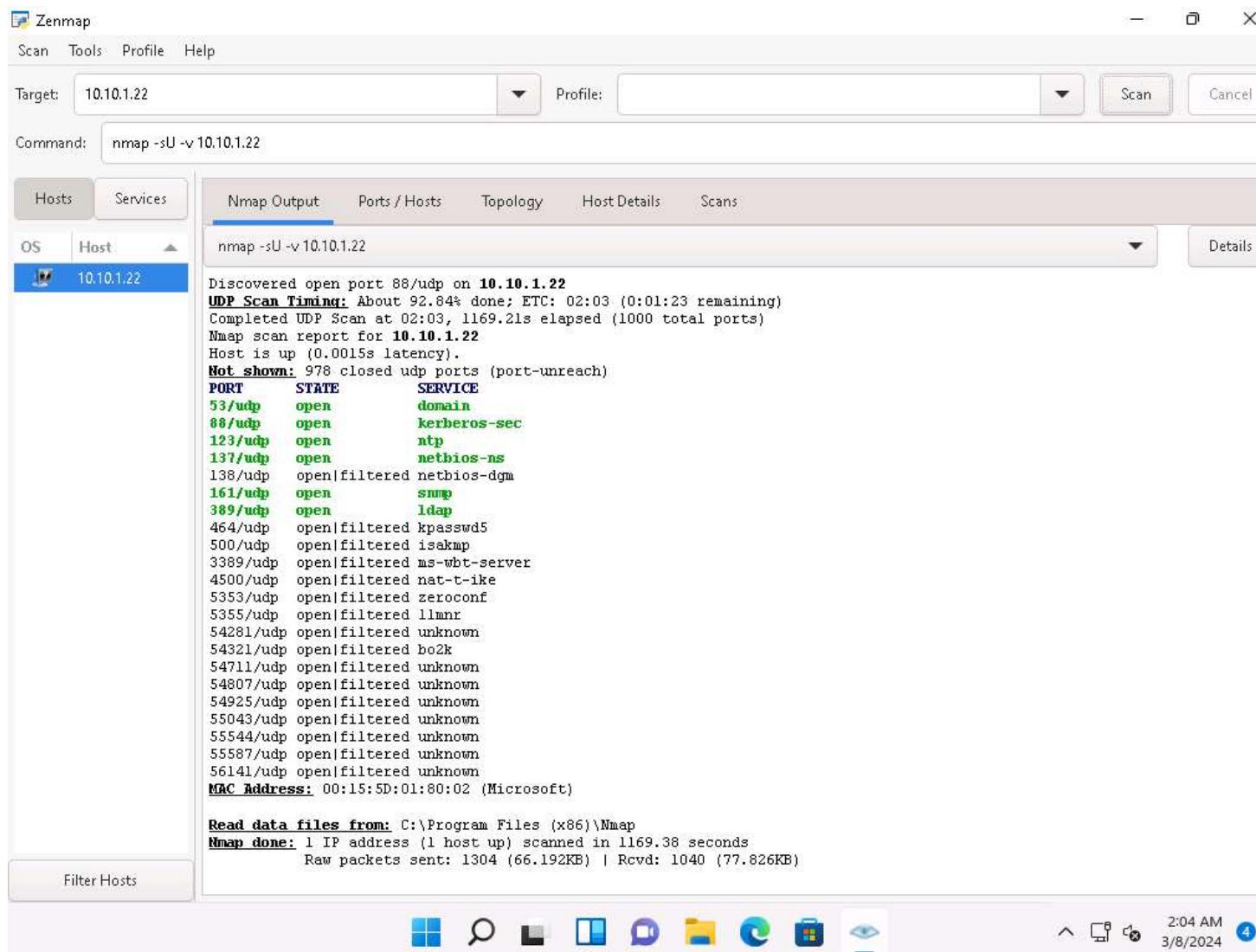
55. The scan results appear, displaying all open UDP ports and services running on the target machine, as shown in the screenshot.

56. This scan will take approximately 20 minutes to finish the scanning process and the results might differ in your lab environment.

57. The UDP scan uses UDP protocol instead of the TCP. There is no three-way handshake for the UDP scan. It sends UDP packets to the target host; no response means that the port is open. If the port is closed, an ICMP port unreachable message is received.

[58. more...](#)

59.



60. Apart from the aforementioned port scanning and service discovery techniques, you can also use the following scanning techniques to perform a port and service discovery on a target network using Nmap.

- o **IDLE/IPID Header Scan:** A TCP port scan method that can be used to send a spoofed source address to a computer to discover what services are available.
- o **# nmap -sI -v [target IP address]**
- o **SCTP INIT Scan:** An INIT chunk is sent to the target host; an INIT+ACK chunk response implies that the port is open, and an ABORT Chunk response means that the port is closed.
- o **# nmap -sY -v [target IP address]**
- o **SCTP COOKIE ECHO Scan:** A COOKIE ECHO chunk is sent to the target host; no response implies that the port is open and ABORT Chunk response means that the port is closed.
- o **# nmap -sZ -v [target IP address]**

61. In the **Command** field, type **nmap -sV [Target IP Address]** (here, the target IP address is **10.10.1.22**) and click **Scan**.

62. **-sV**: detects service versions.

63. The scan results appear, displaying that open ports and the version of services running on the ports, as shown in the screenshot.

64. Service version detection helps you to obtain information about the running services and their versions on a target system. Obtaining an accurate service version number allows you to determine which exploits the target system is vulnerable to.

[65. more...](#)

66.

The screenshot shows the Zenmap interface with the following details:

- Target:** 10.10.1.22
- Command:** nmap -sV 10.10.1.22
- Output:**

```
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 02:40 Pacific Standard Time
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00055s latency).
Not shown: 983 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain      Simple DNS Plus
80/tcp    open  http        Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2024-03-08 10:40:27Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds (workgroup: CEH)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
1801/tcp  open  msmq?
2103/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2105/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2107/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
3268/tcp  open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
3269/tcp  open  tcpwrapped
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Service Info: Host: SERVER2022; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 55.40 seconds
```

67. In the **Command** field, type **nmap -A [Target Subnet]** (here, target subnet is **10.10.1.***) and click **Scan**. By providing the "*" (asterisk) wildcard, you can scan a whole subnet or IP range.

68. **-A**: enables aggressive scan. The aggressive scan option supports OS detection (-O), version scanning (-sV), script scanning (-sC), and traceroute (--traceroute). You should not use -A against target networks without permission.

69. Nmap scans the entire network and displays information for all the hosts that were scanned, along with the open ports and services, device type, details of OS, etc. as shown in the screenshot.

70.

Zenmap

Scan Tools Profile Help

Target: 10.10.1.* Profile:

Command: nmap -A 10.10.1.*

Hosts Services

OS Host

10.10.1.2
10.10.1.9
10.10.1.11
10.10.1.13
10.10.1.14
www.moviescop...
10.10.1.22

Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

nmap -A 10.10.1.*

|_ssl-date: 2024-03-08T10:48:39+00:00; Os from scanner time.
|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=Windows11
| Not valid before: 2024-03-07T09:00:14
| Not valid after: 2024-09-06T09:00:14
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 10
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_10:1607
OS details: Microsoft Windows 10 1607
Network Distance: 0 hops
Service Info: Host: WINDOWS11; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:

| smb2-security-mode:
| 3:1:1:
| Message signing enabled but not required
|_smb-os-discovery: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
| smb-security-mode:
| account_used: guest
| authentication_level: user
| challenge_response: supported
| message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
| smb2-time:
| date: 2024-03-08T10:48:19
| start_date: N/A
|_ms-sql-info: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)

Post-scan script results:
| clock-skew:
| Os:
| 10.10.1.19 (www.moviescope.com)
| 10.10.1.22
| 10.10.1.11

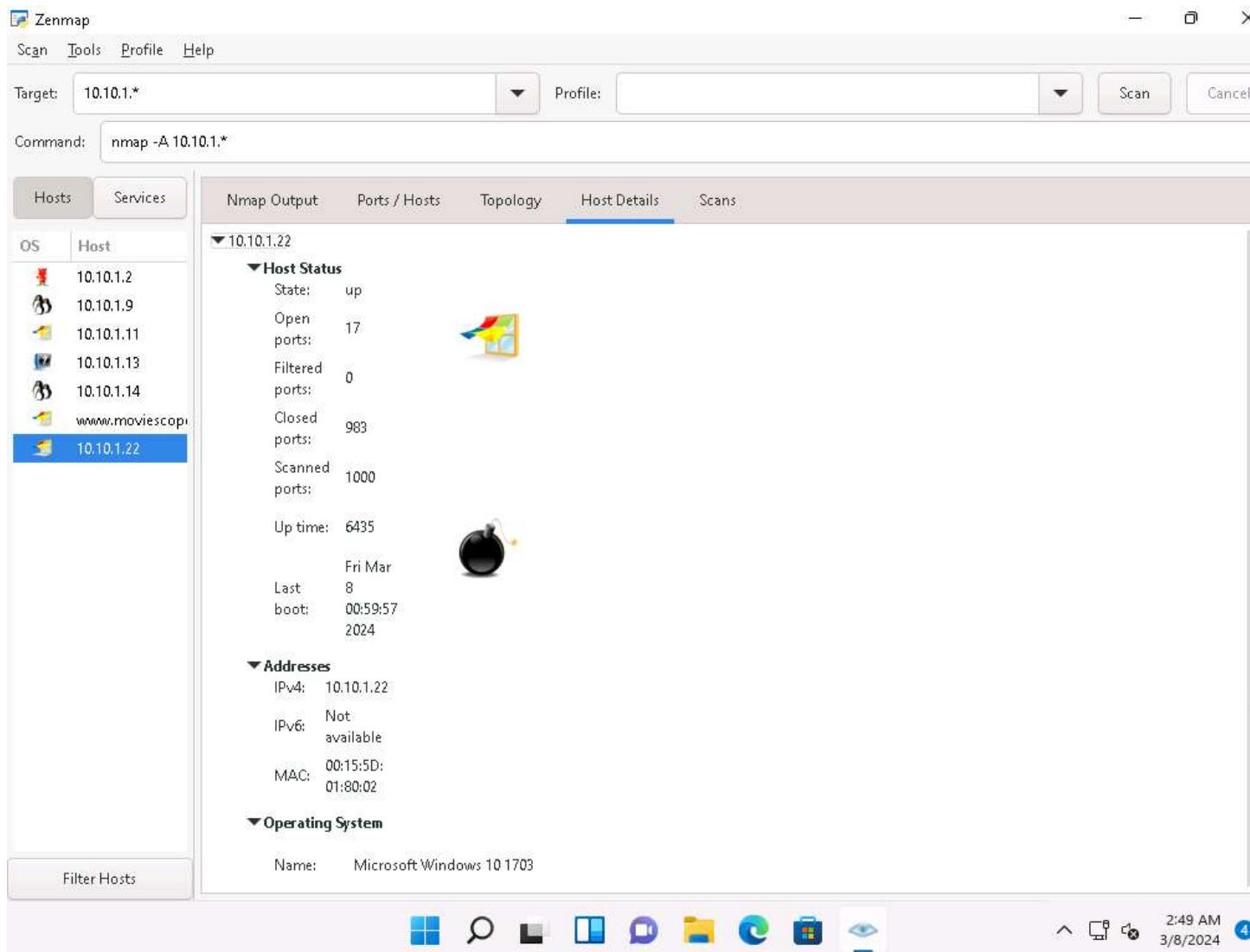
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/>.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (7 hosts up) scanned in 262.82 seconds

Filter Hosts

2:49 AM 3/8/2024

71. Choose an IP address **10.10.1.22** from the list of hosts in the left-pane and click the **Host Details** tab. This tab displays information such as **Host Status**, **Addresses**, **Operating System**, **Ports used**, **OS Classes**, etc. associated with the selected host.

72.



73. This concludes the demonstration of discovering target open ports, services, services versions, device type, OS details, etc. of the active hosts in the target network using various scanning techniques of Nmap.
74. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 3.2.1.1

Use Nmap to perform a TCP connect/full open scan and find the port number used by the ldapssl service on the Windows Server 2022 machine.

Score

Lab 3: Perform OS Discovery

Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker or a pen tester, the next step after discovering the open ports and services running on the target range of IP addresses is to perform OS discovery. Identifying the OS used on the target system allows

you to assess the system's vulnerabilities and the exploits that might work on the system to perform additional attacks.

Lab Objectives

- Perform OS discovery using Nmap Script Engine (NSE)

Overview of OS Discovery/ Banner Grabbing

Banner grabbing, or OS fingerprinting, is a method used to determine the OS that is running on a remote target system.

There are two types of OS discovery or banner grabbing techniques:

- **Active Banner Grabbing** Specially crafted packets are sent to the remote OS, and the responses are noted, which are then compared with a database to determine the OS. Responses from different OSes vary, because of differences in the TCP/IP stack implementation.
- **Passive Banner Grabbing** This depends on the differential implementation of the stack and the various ways an OS responds to packets. Passive banner grabbing includes banner grabbing from error messages, sniffing the network traffic, and banner grabbing from page extensions.

Parameters such as TTL and TCP window size in the IP header of the first packet in a TCP session plays an important role in identifying the OS running on the target machine. The TTL field determines the maximum time a packet can remain in a network, and the TCP window size determines the length of the packet reported. These values differ for different OSes: you can refer to the following table to learn the TTL values and TCP window size associated with various OSes.

Operating System	Time To Live	TCP Window Size
Linux	64	5840
FreeBSD	64	65535
OpenBSD	255	16384
Windows	128	65,535 bytes to 1 Gigabyte
Cisco Routers	255	4128
Solaris	255	8760
AIX	255	16384

Task 1: Perform OS Discovery using Nmap Script Engine (NSE)

Nmap, along with Nmap Script Engine (NSE), can extract considerable valuable information from the target system. In addition to Nmap commands, NSE provides scripts that reveal all sorts of useful information from the target system. Using NSE, you may obtain information such as OS, computer name, domain name, forest name, NetBIOS computer name, NetBIOS domain name, workgroup, system time of a target system, etc.

Here, we will use Nmap to perform OS discovery using -A parameter, -O parameter, and NSE.

1. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine and Login with **attacker/toor**.

2. If a **Parrot Updater** pop-up appears at the top-right corner of **Desktop**, ignore and close it.
3. If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.
4. Open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).
5. The password that you type will not be visible.
6. In the terminal window, run **nmap -A [Target IP Address]** command (here, the target machine is **Windows Server 2022 [10.10.1.22]**). The scan results appear, displaying the open ports and running services along with their versions and target details such as OS, computer name, NetBIOS computer name, etc. under the **Host script results** section.
7. **-A**: to perform an aggressive scan.
8. more...
9. The scan takes approximately 10 minutes to complete.

10.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -A 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
# nmap -A 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-18 05:15 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00076s latency).

Not shown: 983 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain      Simple DNS Plus
80/tcp    open  http        Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
|_http-title: IIS Windows Server
| http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2024-03-18 09:15:24Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com\., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Windows Server 2022 Standard 20348 microsoft-ds (workgroup: CEH)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http  Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
1801/tcp  open  msmq?
```

The terminal window has a dark blue header bar with icons for Applications, Places, System, and a power button. The title bar says "nmap -A 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The bottom of the window shows a menu icon, the command "nmap -A 10.10.1.22 - P...", and a close button.

```
nmap -A 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Host script results:
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_ message_signing: required
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Windows Server 2022 Standard 20348 (Windows Server 2022 Standard 6.3)
|   Computer name: Server2022
|   NetBIOS computer name: SERVER2022\x00
|   Domain name: CEH.com
|   Forest name: CEH.com
|   FQDN: Server2022.CEH.com
|_ System time: 2024-03-18T02:16:21-07:00
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h23m59s, deviation: 3h07m49s, median: 0s
| smb2-security-mode:
|   3:1:1:
|_   Message signing enabled and required
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2024-03-18T09:16:21
|_ start_date: N/A
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: SERVER2022, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 00:15:5d:01:80:02 (Microsoft)

TRACEROUTE
```

11. In the terminal window, run **nmap -O [Target IP Address]** command (here, the target machine is **Windows Server 2022 [10.10.1.22]**). The scan results appear, displaying information about open ports, respective services running on the open ports, and the name of the OS running on the target system.
12. **-O**: performs the OS discovery.

13.

Applications Places System nmap -O 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal

[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]

```
#nmap -O 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-18 05:19 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00068s latency).

Not shown: 983 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5
593/tcp   open  http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp   open  ldapssl
1801/tcp  open  msmq
2103/tcp  open  zephyr-clt
2105/tcp  open  eklogin
2107/tcp  open  msmq-mgmt
3268/tcp  open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp  open  globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server

MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)

No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
```

Menu nmap -O 10.10.1.22 - P...

14.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -O 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The window displays the following Nmap output:

```
2107/tcp open  msmq-mgmt
3268/tcp open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp open  globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
```

TCP/IP fingerprint:

```
OS:SCAN(V=7.94SVN%E=4%D=3/18%OT=53%CT=1%CU=33964%PV=Y%DS=1%DC=D%G=Y%M=00155
OS:D%TM=65F80729%P=x86_64_pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=FF%GCD=1%ISR=104%TI=I%CI=I%II
OS:=I%SS=S%TS=A)OPS(01=M5B4NW8ST11%02=M5B4NW8ST11%03=M5B4NW8NNT11%04=M5B4NW
OS:8ST11%05=M5B4NW8ST11%06=M5B4ST11)WIN(W1=FFFF%W2=FFFF%W3=FFFF%W4=FFFF%W5=
OS:FFFF%W6=FFDC)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=FFFF%O=M5B4NW8NNS%CC=Y%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T
OS:=80%S=0%A=S+F=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=Z%A=S%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T
OS:3(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=Z%A=0%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=A%A=0
OS:%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=Z%A=S+F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=
OS:Y%T=80%W=0%S=A%A=0%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=Z%A=S+F=AR%O=%
OS:RD=0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=80%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=G
OS:IE(R=Y%DFI=N%T=80%CD=Z)
```

Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/>.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 19.76 seconds

[root@parrot]#

15. In the terminal window, run **nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse [Target IP Address]** command (here, the target machine is **Windows Server 2022 [10.10.1.22]**). The scan results appear, displaying the target OS, computer name, NetBIOS computer name, etc. details under the **Host script results** section.
16. **--script**: specifies the customized script and **smb-os-discovery.nse**: attempts to determine the OS, computer name, domain, workgroup, and current time over the SMB protocol (ports 445 or 139).

17.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal is running on a Parrot OS desktop environment, indicated by the desktop icons in the background. The terminal window displays the results of an Nmap scan against host 10.10.1.22. The output shows various open ports and their corresponding services, along with the MAC address of the host.

```
nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
# nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse 10.10.1.22
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-18 05:21 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00049s latency).

Not shown: 983 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5
593/tcp   open  http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp   open  ldapssl
1801/tcp  open  msmq
2103/tcp  open  zephyr-clt
2105/tcp  open  eklogin
2107/tcp  open  msmq-mgmt
3268/tcp  open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp  open  globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server

MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
```

Menu nmap --script smb-os...

18.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the following output:

```
Applications Places System nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse 10.10.1.22 - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
464/tcp open kpasswd5
593/tcp open http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp open ldapssl
1801/tcp open msmq
2103/tcp open zephyr-clt
2105/tcp open eklogin
2107/tcp open msmq-mgmt
3268/tcp open globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp open globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)

Host script results:
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Windows Server 2022 Standard 20348 (Windows Server 2022 Standard 6.3)
|   Computer name: Server2022
|   NetBIOS computer name: SERVER2022\x00
|   Domain name: CEH.com
|   Forest name: CEH.com
|   FQDN: Server2022.CEH.com
|_  System time: 2024-03-18T02:21:17-07:00

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 10.33 seconds
[root@parrot]~/home/attacker]
#
```

The terminal window has a dark background with a parrot logo. The title bar shows the command run: "nmap --script smb-os-discovery.nse 10.10.1.22". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows the user is root on "parrot" and is in the "/home/attacker" directory.

19. This concludes the demonstration of discovering the OS running on the target system using Nmap.
20. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 3.3.1.1

Use Nmap Scripting Engine (NSE) to perform OS discovery and find the OS on the machine at the IP address 10.10.1.22.

Score

Lab 4: Scan beyond IDS and Firewall

Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker or a pen tester, the next step after discovering the OS of the target IP address(es) is to perform network scanning without being detected by the network security perimeters such as the firewall and IDS. IDSs and firewalls are efficient security mechanisms; however, they still have some security limitations. You

may be required to launch attacks to exploit these limitations using various IDS/firewall evasion techniques such as packet fragmentation, source routing, IP address spoofing, etc. Scanning beyond the IDS and firewall allows you to evaluate the target network's IDS and firewall security.

Lab Objectives

- Scan beyond IDS/firewall using various evasion techniques

Overview of Scanning beyond IDS and Firewall

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and firewall are the security mechanisms intended to prevent an unauthorized person from accessing a network. However, even IDSs and firewalls have some security limitations. Firewalls and IDSs intend to avoid malicious traffic (packets) from entering into a network, but certain techniques can be used to send intended packets to the target and evade IDSs/firewalls.

Techniques to evade IDS/firewall:

- **Packet Fragmentation:** Send fragmented probe packets to the intended target, which re-assembles it after receiving all the fragments
- **Source Routing:** Specifies the routing path for the malformed packet to reach the intended target
- **Source Port Manipulation:** Manipulate the actual source port with the common source port to evade IDS/firewall
- **IP Address Decoy:** Generate or manually specify IP addresses of the decoys so that the IDS/firewall cannot determine the actual IP address
- **IP Address Spoofing:** Change source IP addresses so that the attack appears to be coming in as someone else
- **Creating Custom Packets:** Send custom packets to scan the intended target beyond the firewalls
- **Randomizing Host Order:** Scan the number of hosts in the target network in a random order to scan the intended target that is lying beyond the firewall
- **Sending Bad Checksums:** Send the packets with bad or bogus TCP/UDP checksums to the intended target
- **Proxy Servers:** Use a chain of proxy servers to hide the actual source of a scan and evade certain IDS/firewall restrictions
- **Anonymizers:** Use anonymizers that allow them to bypass Internet censors and evade certain IDS and firewall rules

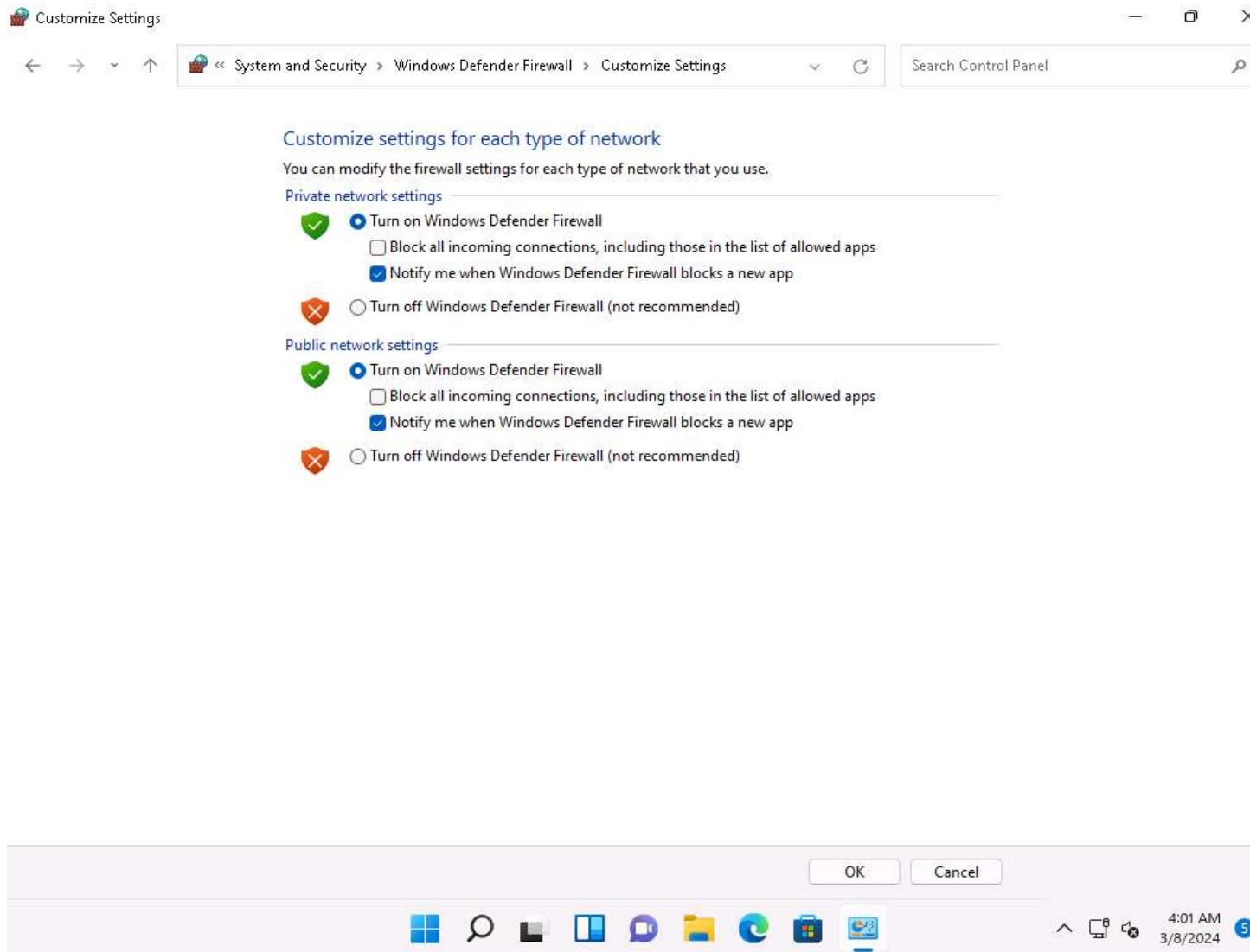
Task 1: Scan beyond IDS/Firewall using various Evasion Techniques

Nmap offers many features to help understand complex networks with enabled security mechanisms and supports mechanisms for bypassing poorly implemented defenses. Using Nmap, various techniques can be implemented, which can bypass the IDS/firewall security mechanisms.

Here, we will use Nmap to evade IDS/firewall using various techniques such as packet fragmentation, source port manipulation, MTU, and IP address decoy.

1. Click [Windows 11](#) to switch to the **Windows 11** machine.
2. Navigate to **Control Panel --> System and Security --> Windows Defender Firewall --> Turn Windows Defender Firewall on or off**, enable Windows Defender Firewall and click **OK**, as shown in the screenshot.

3.



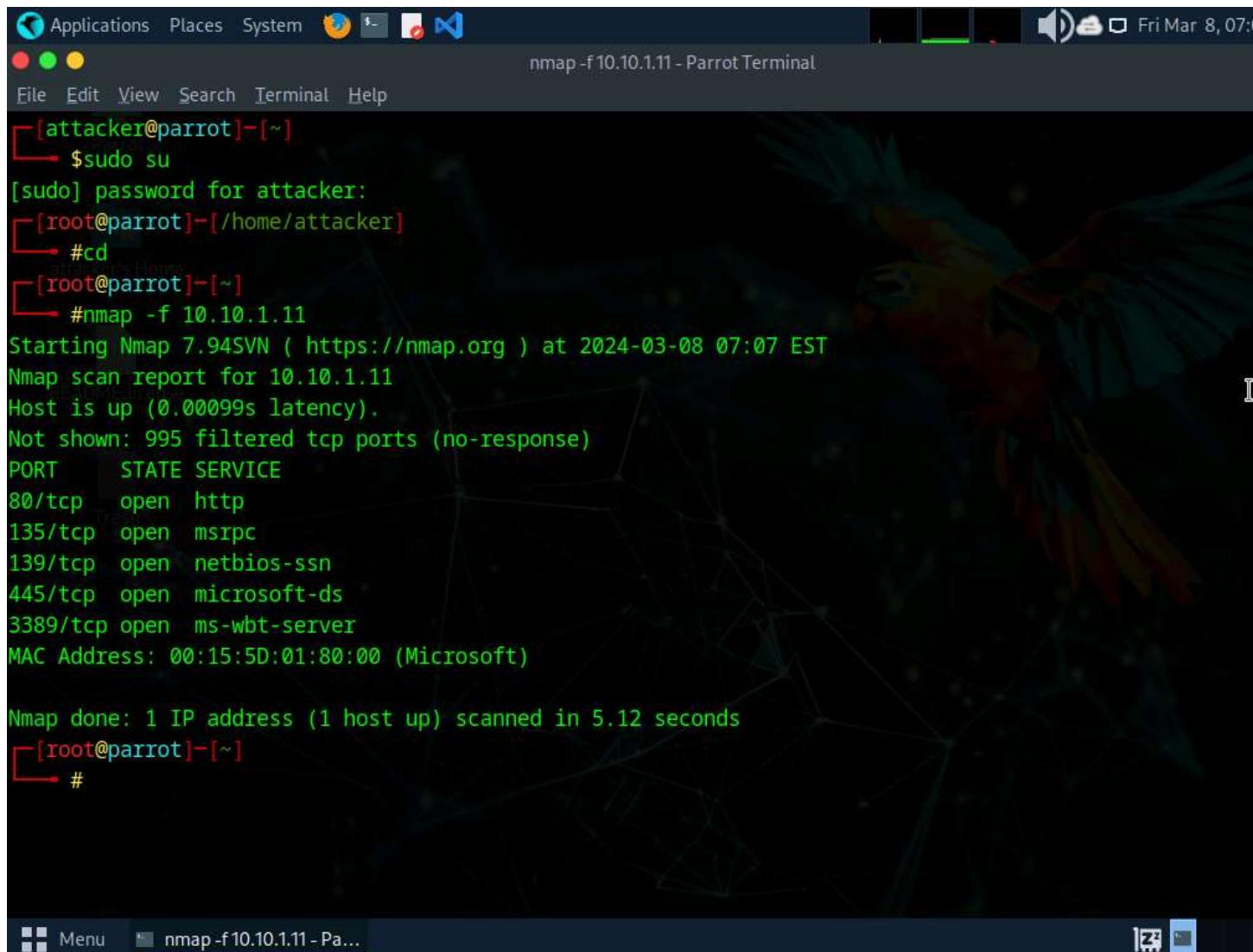
4. Minimize the **Control Panel** window, click windows **Search** icon () on the **Desktop**. Search for **wireshark** in the search field and click **Open** to launch it.
5. The **Wireshark Network Analyzer** window appears, start capturing packets by double-clicking the available ethernet or interface (here, **Ethernet**).
6. If **Software Update** window appears, click **Remind me later**.
7. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine. Open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).
8. The password that you type will not be visible.
9. Now, run **cd** command to jump to the root directory.
10. In the terminal window, run **nmap -f [Target IP Address]** command, (here, the target machine is **Windows 11 [10.10.1.11]**).
11. **-f** switch is used to split the IP packet into tiny fragment packets.
12. Packet fragmentation refers to the splitting of a probe packet into several smaller packets (fragments) while sending it to a network. When these packets reach a host, IDSs and firewalls behind the host generally

queue all of them and process them one by one. However, since this method of processing involves greater CPU consumption as well as network resources, the configuration of most of IDSs makes it skip fragmented packets during port scans.

[13. more...](#)

14. Although **Windows Defender Firewall** is turned on in the target system (here, **Windows 11**), you can still obtain the results displaying all open TCP ports along with the name of services running on the ports, as shown in the screenshot.

15.



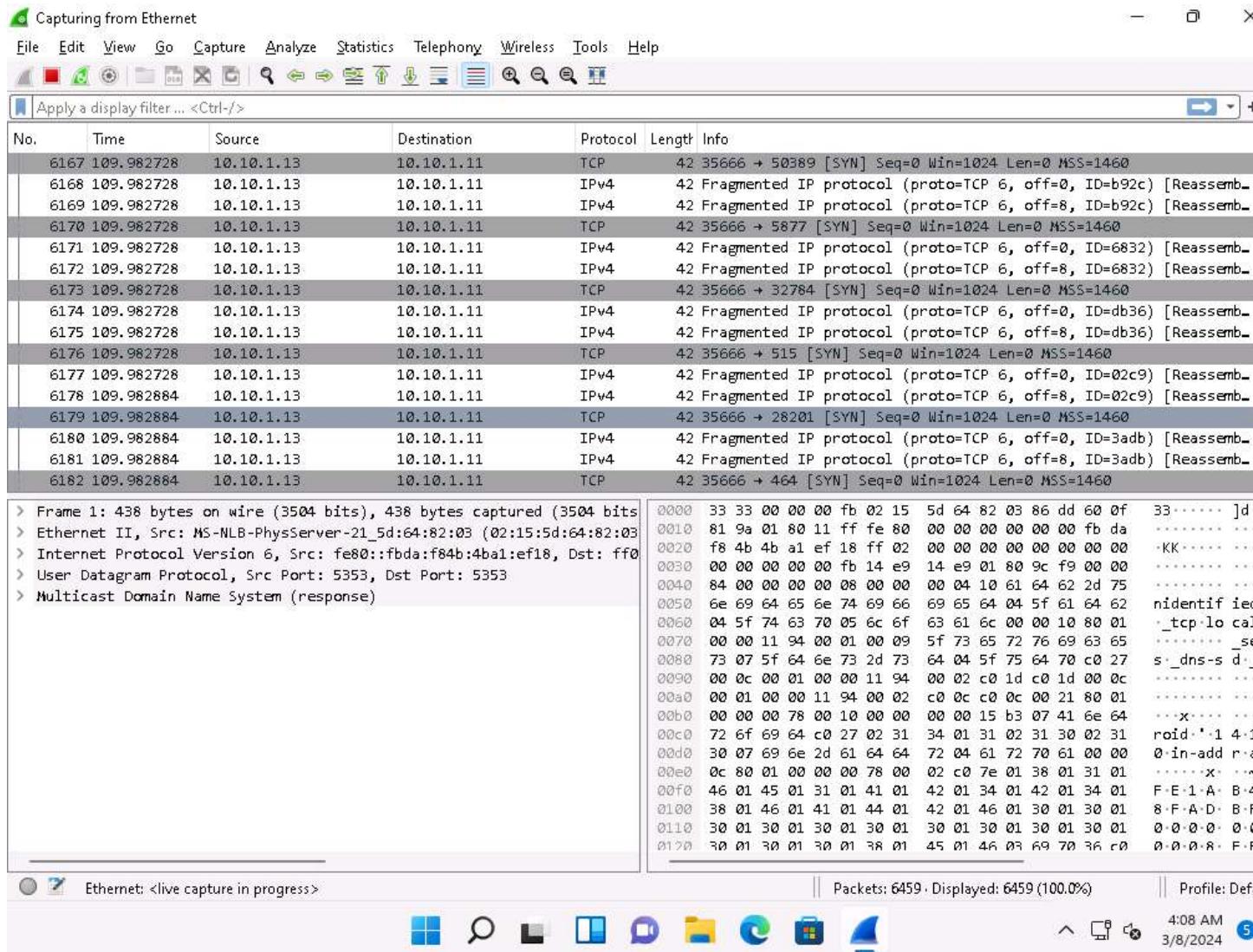
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -f 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal session starts with the user "attacker" at the root prompt, entering "sudo su" to become root. It then runs an "nmap -f 10.10.1.11" scan. The output shows the host is up with 995 filtered ports. Several ports are open, including 80/tcp (http), 135/tcp (msrpc), 139/tcp (netbios-ssn), 445/tcp (microsoft-ds), and 3389/tcp (ms-wbt-server). The MAC address of the host is listed as 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft). The scan completes in 5.12 seconds. The terminal window has a dark background with a parrot logo on the right side.

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~#cd
[root@parrot]~#nmap -f 10.10.1.11
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 07:07 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00099s latency).
Not shown: 995 filtered ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.12 seconds
[root@parrot]~#
```

16. Click **Windows 11** to switch to the **Windows 11** machine (target machine). You can observe the fragmented packets captured by the Wireshark, as shown in the screenshot.

17.



18. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.

19. In the **Parrot Terminal** window, run **nmap -g 80 [Target IP Address]** command, (here, target IP address is **10.10.1.11**).

20. In this command, you can use the **-g** or **--source-port** option to perform source port manipulation.

21. Source port manipulation refers to manipulating actual port numbers with common port numbers to evade IDS/firewall: this is useful when the firewall is configured to allow packets from well-known ports like HTTP, DNS, FTP, etc.

[22. more...](#)

23. The results appear, displaying all open TCP ports along with the name of services running on the ports, as shown in the screenshot.

24.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -g 80 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal". The window displays the output of an Nmap scan. The results show several open ports: 80/tcp (http), 135/tcp (msrpc), 139/tcp (netbios-ssn), 445/tcp (microsoft-ds), and 3389/tcp (ms-wbt-server). The MAC address of the host is listed as 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft). The scan took 5.12 seconds. The terminal prompt is "[root@parrot]~\$".

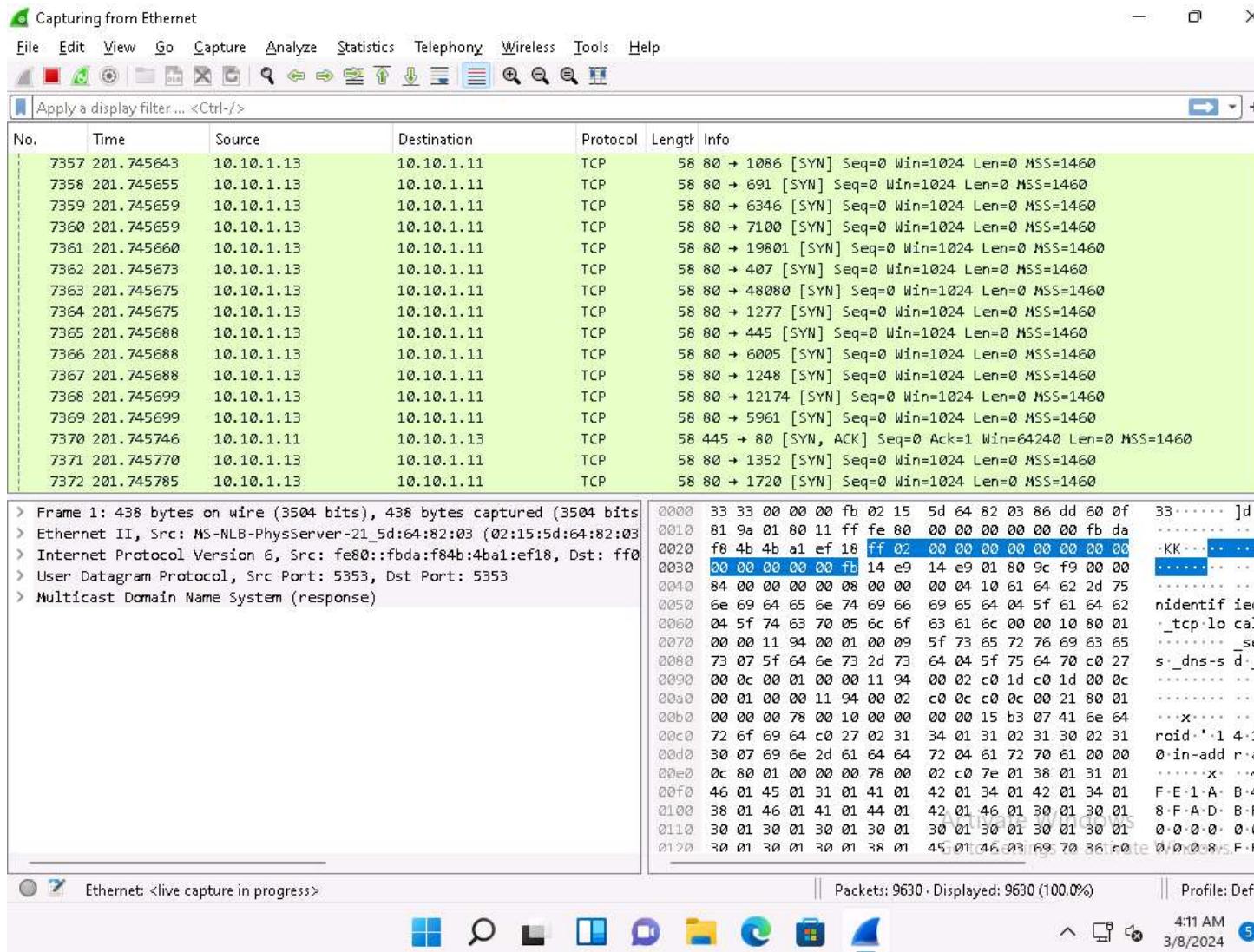
```
Applications Places System nmap -g 80 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
80/tcp  open  http
135/tcp open  msrpc
139/tcp open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.12 seconds
[root@parrot]~$ #nmap -g 80 10.10.1.11
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 07:09 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00090s latency).
Not shown: 995 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.82 seconds
[root@parrot]~$ #
```

25. Click **Windows 11** to switch to the **Windows 11** machine (target machine). In the Wireshark window, scroll-down and you can observe the TCP packets indicating that the port number 80 is used to scan other ports of the target host, as shown in the screenshot.

26.



27. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.
28. Now, run **nmap -mtu 8 [Target IP Address]** command (here, target IP address is **10.10.1.11**).

29. In this command, **-mtu**: specifies the number of Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) (here, **8** bytes of packets).
30. Using MTU, smaller packets are transmitted instead of sending one complete packet at a time. This technique evades the filtering and detection mechanism enabled in the target machine.

[31. more...](#)

32.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -mtu 8 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan. The output includes:

```
80/tcp open http
135/tcp open msrpc
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

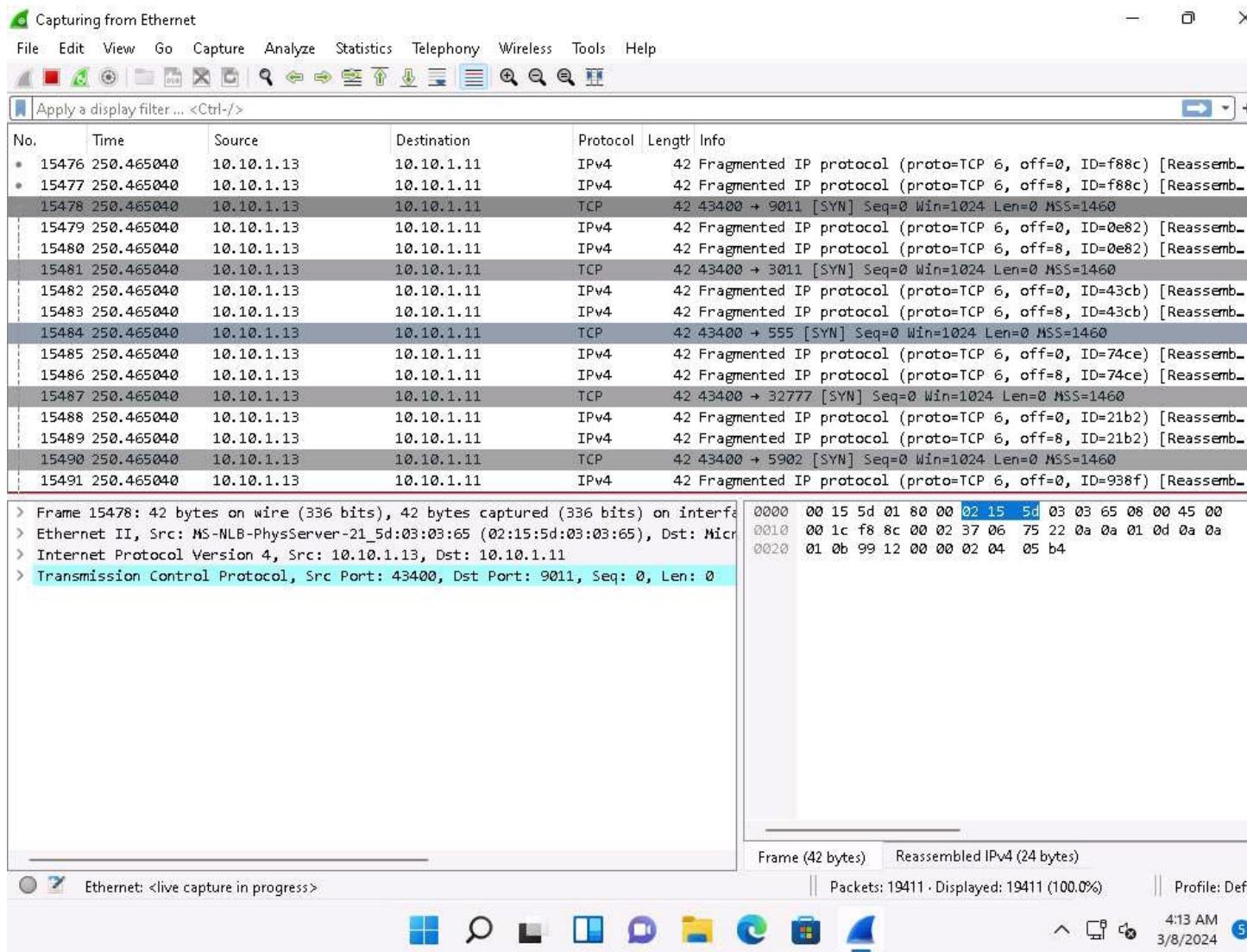
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.82 seconds
[root@parrot]~
# nmap -mtu 8 10.10.1.11
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 07:12 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00077s latency).
Not shown: 995 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.11 seconds
[root@parrot]~
#
```

The terminal window has a dark background with a green parrot icon on the right. The title bar shows "nmap -mtu 8 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal". The bottom status bar shows "Menu" and "nmap -mtu 8 10.10.1.11".

33. Click **Windows 11** to switch to the **Windows 11** machine (target machine). In the **Wireshark** window, scroll-down and you can observe the fragmented packets having maximum length as 8 bytes, as shown in the screenshot.

34.



35. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.

36. Now, run **nmap -D RND:10 [Target IP Address]** command (here, target IP address is **10.10.1.11**).

37. In this command, **-D**: performs a decoy scan and **RND:** generates a random and non-reserved IP addresses (here, **10**).

38. The IP address decoy technique refers to generating or manually specifying IP addresses of the decoys to evade IDS/firewall. This technique makes it difficult for the IDS/firewall to determine which IP address was actually scanning the network and which IP addresses were decoys. By using this command, Nmap automatically generates a random number of decoys for the scan and randomly positions the real IP address between the decoy IP addresses.

39. more...

40.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -D RND:10 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal is running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The command entered was "#nmap -D RND:10 10.10.1.11". The output of the scan is displayed, showing the host is up with a latency of 0.00067s. It lists several open ports: 80/tcp (http), 135/tcp (msrpc), 139/tcp (netbios-ssn), 445/tcp (microsoft-ds), and 3389/tcp (ms-wbt-server). The MAC address of the host is 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft). The scan took 4.93 seconds. The terminal prompt "[root@parrot]~]" is visible at the bottom.

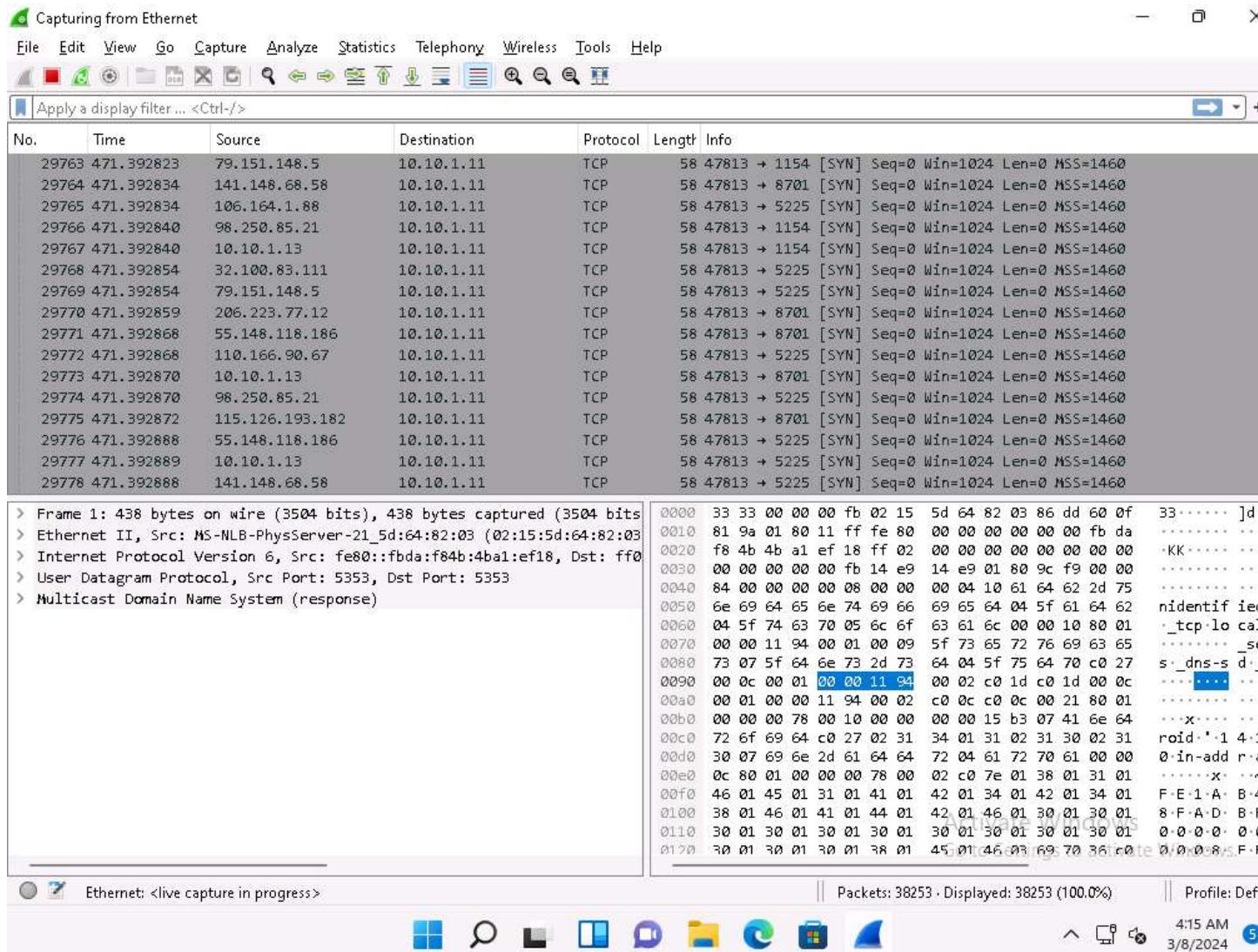
```
nmap -D RND:10 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal
[root@parrot]~]
#nmap -D RND:10 10.10.1.11
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 07:13 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00067s latency).

Not shown: 995 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.93 seconds
[root@parrot]~]
#
```

41. Now, click **Windows 11** to switch to the **Windows 11** machine (target machine). In the **Wireshark** window, scroll-down and you can observe the packets displaying the multiple IP addresses in the source section, as shown in the screenshot.

42.



43. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine.

44. In the terminal window, run **nmap -sT -Pn --spoof-mac 0 [Target IP Address]** command (here, target IP address is **10.10.1.11**).

45. In this command **--spoof-mac 0** represents randomizing the MAC address, **-sT**: performs the TCP connect/full open scan, **-Pn** is used to skip the host discovery.

46. MAC address spoofing technique involves spoofing a MAC address with the MAC address of a legitimate user on the network. This technique allows you to send request packets to the targeted machine/network pretending to be a legitimate host.

[47. more...](#)

48.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "nmap -sT -Pn --spoof-mac 0 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan against the target IP address 10.10.1.11. The scan results show several open ports: 139/tcp (netbios-ssn), 445/tcp (microsoft-ds), and 3389/tcp (ms-wbt-server). The MAC address of the target host is listed as 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft). The scan took 4.93 seconds. The user then runs another Nmap command with a spoofed MAC address (B8:B0:F7:01:DE:46) and raw socket access, resulting in the same scan output. The terminal window has a dark background with a network graph watermark. The title bar includes icons for Applications, Places, System, and a browser. The bottom status bar shows "nmap -sT -Pn --spoof-mac 0 10.10.1.11" and the date "Fri Mar 8, 07:16".

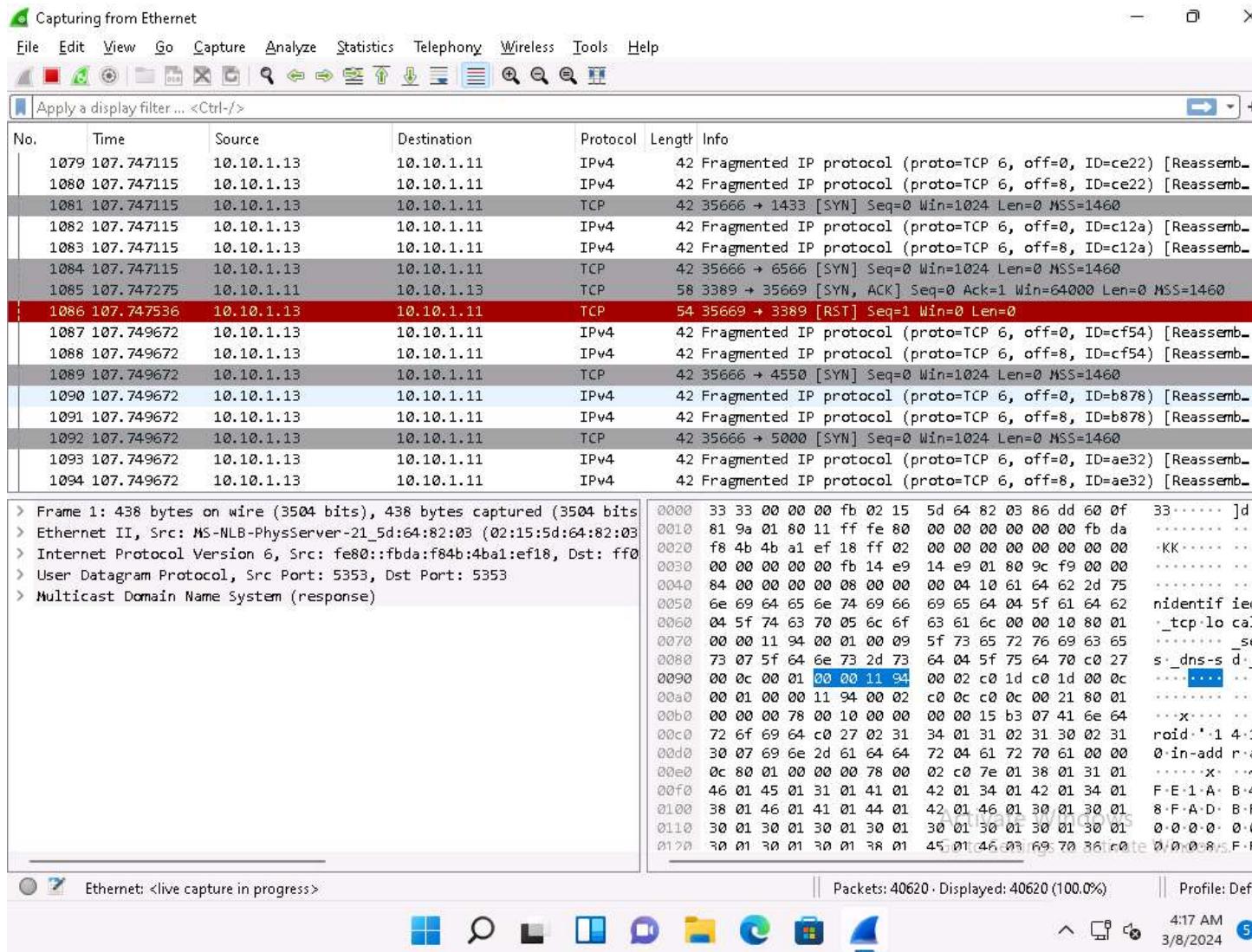
```
nmap -sT -Pn --spoof-mac 0 10.10.1.11 - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.93 seconds
[root@parrot]~
# nmap -sT -Pn --spoof-mac 0 10.10.1.11
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-03-08 07:16 EST
Spoofing MAC address B8:B0:F7:01:DE:46 (No registered vendor)
You have specified some options that require raw socket access.
These options will not be honored for TCP Connect scan.
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00084s latency).
Not shown: 995 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.68 seconds
[root@parrot]~
#
```

49. Click **Windows 11** to switch to the **Windows 11** machine (target machine). In the **Wireshark** window, scroll-down and you can observe the captured TCP, as shown in the screenshot.

50.



51. This concludes the demonstration of evading IDS and firewall using various evasion techniques in Nmap.
52. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 3.4.1.1

Use the Nmap tool to scan beyond the IDS/firewall of the target machine (Windows 11). Enter the Nmap option that is used to split the IP packet into tiny fragment packets. Note: Turn on Windows Firewall to perform this task.

Score

Lab 5: Perform Network Scanning using Various Scanning Tools

Lab Scenario

The information obtained in the previous steps might be insufficient to reveal potential vulnerabilities in the target network: there may be more information available that could help in finding loopholes in the target network. As an ethical hacker and pen tester, you should look for as much information as possible about systems in the target

network using various network scanning tools when needed. This lab will demonstrate other techniques/commands/methods that can assist you in extracting information about the systems in the target network using various scanning tools.

Lab Objectives

- Scan a target network using Metasploit

Overview of Network Scanning Tools

Scanning tools are used to scan and identify live hosts, open ports, running services on a target network, location-info, NetBIOS info, and information about all TCP/IP and UDP open ports. Information obtained from these tools will assist an ethical hacker in creating the profile of the target organization and to scan the network for open ports of the devices connected.

Task 1: Scan a Target Network using Metasploit

Metasploit Framework is a tool that provides information about security vulnerabilities in the target organization's system, and aids in penetration testing and IDS signature development. It facilitates the tasks of attackers, exploit writers, and payload writers. A major advantage of the framework is the modular approach, that is, allowing the combination of any exploit with any payload.

Here, we will use Metasploit to discover active hosts, open ports, services running, and OS details of systems present in the target network.

1. Click **Parrot Security** to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine. Open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).
2. The password that you type will not be visible.
3. Execute command **msfconsole** to launch Metasploit.

4.

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[attacker@parrot]# msfconsole
This copy of metasploit-framework is more than two weeks old.
Consider running 'msfupdate' to update to the latest version.
Metasploit tip: View advanced module options with advanced

README/license

3Kom SuperHack II Logon

User Name: security
Password: [OK]
```

5. An msf command line appears. Type **nmap -Pn -sS -A -oX Test 10.10.1.0/24** and press **Enter** to scan the subnet, as shown in the screenshot.
6. Here, we are scanning the whole subnet 10.10.1.0/24 for active hosts.
7. Nmap begins scanning the subnet and displays the results. It takes approximately 5 minutes for the scan to complete.
8. After the scan completes, Nmap displays the host information in the target network along with open ports, service and OS enumeration.

9.

msfconsole - Parrot Terminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

+ -- --=[9 evasion]

Metasploit Documentation: <https://docs.metasploit.com/>

```
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) >> nmap -Pn -sS -A -oX Test 10.10.1.0/24
[*] exec: nmap -Pn -sS -A -oX Test 10.10.1.0/24

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-28 03:40 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.2
Host is up (0.00047s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain  Unbound
88/tcp    open  http    nginx
|_http-title: pfSense - Login
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:43:08:58 (Unknown)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): FreeBSD 11.X (91%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:freebsd:freebsd:11.2
Aggressive OS guesses: FreeBSD 11.2-RELEASE (91%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 1 hop
```

CEHv13 Module 14

TRACEROUTE

HOP	RTT	ADDRESS
1		10.10.1.2

msfconsole - Parrot T...

10.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal displays two separate Nmap scan reports.

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9

Host is up (0.00034s latency).

Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
22/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.7 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:			
256 3b:23:12:8c:e2:d5:91:d3:e5:5a:93:82:11:b9:fb:f6 (ECDSA)			
_ 256 ae:80:12:14:aa:cb:96:ea:ec:cb:5a:e1:3a:33:76:f4 (ED25519)			
80/tcp	open	http	Apache httpd 2.4.52 ((Ubuntu))
_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Ubuntu)			
_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works			
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:43:08:5C (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			
Network Distance: 1 hop			
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel			

TRACEROUTE

HOP	RTT	ADDRESS
1	0.34 ms	10.10.1.9

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11

Host is up (0.00034s latency).

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a menu bar with "Menu" and the title "msfconsole - Parrot T...".

11.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan for the host 10.10.1.11. The output includes information about open ports, their services, and versions, as well as system details like NetBIOS names and system time. The terminal interface includes a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, and Help options, and a status bar at the bottom.

```
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp              Microsoft ftpd
| ftp-syst:
|_  SYST: Windows_NT
80/tcp    open  http             Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
| http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-title: IIS Windows
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
135/tcp   open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn       Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds     Windows 10 Enterprise 22000 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
3389/tcp  open  ssl/ms-wbt-server?
|_ssl-date: 2024-05-28T07:42:06+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
| rdp-ntlm-info:
| Target_Name: WINDOWS11
| NetBIOS_Domain_Name: WINDOWS11
| NetBIOS_Computer_Name: WINDOWS11
| DNS_Domain_Name: Windows11
| DNS_Computer_Name: Windows11
| Product_Version: 10.0.22000
|_ System_Time: 2024-05-28T07:41:57+00:00
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=Windows11
```

12.

The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment with a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays Nmap scan reports for two hosts: 10.10.1.14 and www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19). The host at 10.10.1.14 is identified as an Android Debug Bridge device running Linux 4.X|5.X. The host at www.goodshopping.com is identified as a Microsoft ESMTP server version 10.0.17763.1, supporting various SMTP commands.

```
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.14
Host is up (0.00039s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
5555/tcp  open  adb      Android Debug Bridge device (name: android_x86_64; model: Virtual Machine; device: x86_64; features: cmd,stat_v2,shell_v2)
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:43:08:5D (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
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Android; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1  0.39 ms  10.10.1.14

Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up (0.00038s latency).
Not shown: 989 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
25/tcp    open  smtp       Microsoft ESMTP 10.0.17763.1
| smtp-commands: Server2019 Hello [10.10.1.13], TURN, SIZE 2097152, ETRN, PIPELINING, DSN, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8bitmime, BINARYMIME, CHUNKING, VRFY, OK
|_ This server supports the following commands: HELO EHLO STARTTLS RCPT DATA RSET MAIL QUIT HELP AUTH
```

13.

```
Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up (0.00038s latency).
Not shown: 989 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
25/tcp    open  smtp        Microsoft ESMTP 10.0.17763.1
| smtp-commands: Server2019 Hello [10.10.1.13], TURN, SIZE 2097152, ETRN, PIPELINING, DSN, ENHANCEDST
ATUSCODES, 8bitmime, BINARYMIME, CHUNKING, VRFY, OK
|_ This server supports the following commands: HELO EHLO STARTTLS RCPT DATA RSET MAIL QUIT HELP AUTO
  TURN ETRN BDAT VRFY
80/tcp    open  http         Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
| http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-title: GoodShopping
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
1433/tcp  open  ms-sql-s    Microsoft SQL Server 2022 16.00.1000.00; RC0+
|_ssl-date: 2024-05-28T07:42:06+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=SSL_Self_Signed_Fallback
| Not valid before: 2024-05-28T07:38:18
| Not valid after:  2054-05-28T07:38:18
| ms-sql-info:
|  10.10.1.19\SQLEXPRESS:
|    Instance name: SQLEXPRESS
|    Version:
```

14.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan for host 10.10.1.22. The host is found to be up with 0.00045s latency. It lists 983 closed TCP ports. The open ports include 53/tcp (Simple DNS Plus), 80/tcp (Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0), 88/tcp (Microsoft Windows Kerberos), 135/tcp (Microsoft Windows RPC), 139/tcp (Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn), 389/tcp (Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP), 445/tcp (Windows Server 2022 Standard 20348 microsoft-ds), 464/tcp (kpasswd5?), 593/tcp (Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0), 636/tcp (tcpwrapped), 1801/tcp (msmq?), 2103/tcp (msrpc), 2105/tcp (msrpc), 2107/tcp (msrpc), 3268/tcp (Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP), and 3269/tcp (tcpwrapped). The Microsoft Windows version is noted as 2024-05-28 07:40:52Z. The workgroup is CEH. The domain is CEH.com0., and the site is Default-First-Site-Name.

```
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00045s latency).

Not shown: 983 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain      Simple DNS Plus
80/tcp    open  http        Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
|_http-title: IIS Windows Server
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
| http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2024-05-28 07:40:52Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Windows Server 2022 Standard 20348 microsoft-ds (workgroup: CEH)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
1801/tcp  open  msmq?
2103/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2105/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2107/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
3268/tcp  open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
3269/tcp  open  tcpwrapped
```

15.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan for host 10.10.1.13. The output includes information about open ports (111/tcp), service details (rpcbind), device type (general purpose), OS details (Linux 2.6.32), and network distance (0 hops). It also shows post-scan script results for clock skew and website fingerprints. The terminal interface includes a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help, and a toolbar with icons for Applications, Places, System, and others. The status bar at the bottom shows "Tmac1 / Jobs:0 Agents:0 >> search portscan".

```
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.13
Host is up (0.000048s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
111/tcp    open  rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version      port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4          111/tcp    rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4          111/udp   rpcbind
|   100000  3,4           111/tcp6   rpcbind
|_  100000  3,4           111/udp6   rpcbind
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6.32
OS details: Linux 2.6.32
Network Distance: 0 hops

Post-scan script results:
| clock-skew:
|   1h24m00s:
|     10.10.1.22
|     10.10.1.19 (www.goodshopping.com)
|_    10.10.1.11
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (7 hosts up) scanned in 100.23 seconds
```

16. Type **search portscan** and press **Enter**. The Metasploit port scanning modules appear, as shown in the screenshot.

17.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The command [msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) >> search portscan is entered, resulting in a list of matching modules:

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description	
0	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/ftpbounce	.	.	normal	No	FTP Bounce P...
1	auxiliary/scanner/natpmp/natpmp_portscan	.	.	normal	No	NAT-PMP Ext...
2	auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_router_portscanner	.	.	normal	No	SAPRouter Po...
3	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/xmas	.	.	normal	No	TCP "XMas" Po...
4	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/ack	.	.	normal	No	TCP ACK Fire...
5	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp	.	.	normal	No	TCP Port Scan...
6	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn	.	.	normal	No	TCP SYN Port...
7	auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access	.	.	normal	No	Wordpress Pi...

18. Here, we will use the **auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn** module to perform an SYN scan on the target systems. To do so, type **use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn** and hit **Enter**.
19. We will use this module to perform an SYN scan against the target IP address range (**10.10.1.5-23**) to look for open port 80 through the eth0 interface.
20. To do so, issue the below commands:
 - o **set INTERFACE eth0**
 - o **set PORTS 80**
 - o **set RHOSTS 10.10.1.5-23**
 - o **set THREADS 50**
21. **PORTS**: specifies the ports to scan (e.g., 22-25, 80, 110-900), **RHOSTS**: specifies the target address range or CIDR identifier, and **THREADS**: specifies the number of concurrent threads (default 1).
22. After specifying the above values, type **run** and press **Enter**, to initiate the scan against the target IP address range.
23. Similarly, you can also specify a range of ports to be scanned against the target IP address range.

24.

The screenshot shows the msfconsole interface on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal window title is "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The main area displays a list of auxiliary/scanner modules:

Index	Module Name	Description
3	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/xmas	normal No TCP "XMas" Port Scanner
4	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/ack	normal No TCP ACK Fire Scanner
5	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp	normal No TCP Port Scanner
6	auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn	normal No TCP SYN Port Scanner
7	auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access	normal No Wordpress Pingback Locator

Below the module list, a message reads: "Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 7, use 7 or use auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access".

Following this, a series of commands are entered in the console:

```
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) >> use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set INTERFACE eth0
INTERFACE => eth0
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set PORTS 80
PORTS => 80
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set RHOSTS 10.10.1.5-23
RHOSTS => 10.10.1.5-23
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set THREADS 50
THREADS => 50
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> run
```

The status bar at the bottom shows "msfconsole - Parrot T...".

25. The result appears, displaying open port 80 in active hosts, as shown in the screenshot.

26.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The window has a dark background with green text. At the top, there's a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". Below the menu is a section titled "Scanner" with the command "7 auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access". To the right of this, it says "normal No Wordpress Pi". Below this, there's a sub-section titled "pingback Locator". A large block of text follows, instructing the user to interact with a module by name or index, mentioning "info 7", "auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access", and "use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn". The user then sets the "INTERFACE" to "eth0", "PORTS" to "80", and "RHOSTS" to "10.10.1.5-23". They also set "THREADS" to "50" and run the module. The output shows three open TCP ports: 10.10.1.9:80, 10.10.1.19:80, and 10.10.1.22:80. It also indicates that 19 hosts were scanned (100% complete) and that auxiliary module execution completed. The terminal prompt "[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> " is visible at the bottom.

```
msfconsole - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Scanner
7 auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access normal No Wordpress Pi
pingback Locator

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 7, use 7 or use auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access

[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) >> use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set INTERFACE eth0
INTERFACE => eth0
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set PORTS 80
PORTS => 80
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set RHOSTS 10.10.1.5-23
RHOSTS => 10.10.1.5-23
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> set THREADS 50
THREADS => 50
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> run

[+] TCP OPEN 10.10.1.9:80
[+] TCP OPEN 10.10.1.19:80
[+] TCP OPEN 10.10.1.22:80
[*] Scanned 19 of 19 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >>
```

27. Now, we will perform a TCP scan for open ports on the target systems.
28. To load the **auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp** module, type **use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp** and press **Enter**. Run **show options** command to view module options.

29.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The command history at the top includes "[*] Auxiliary module execution completed", "[msf](Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/syn) >> use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp", and "[msf](Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >> show options". The output below shows the module options for "auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp":

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
CONCURRENCY	10	yes	The number of concurrent ports to check per host
DELAY	0	yes	The delay between connections, per thread, in milliseconds
JITTER	0	yes	The delay jitter factor (maximum value by which to +/- DELAY) in milliseconds.
PORTS	1-10000	yes	Ports to scan (e.g. 22-25,80,110-900)
RHOSTS		yes	The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
THREADS	1	yes	The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
TIMEOUT	1000	yes	The socket connect timeout in milliseconds

30. Type **set RHOSTS [Target IP Address]** and press **Enter**.

31. Here, we will perform a TCP scan for open ports on a single IP address (**10.10.1.22**), as scanning multiple IP addresses consumes much time.

32. Type **run** and press **Enter** to discover open TCP ports in the target system.

33. It will take approximately 20 minutes for the scan to complete.

34. The results appear, displaying all open TCP ports in the target IP address (**10.10.1.22**).

35.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "msfconsole - Parrot Terminal". The command "auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >> run" has been executed, resulting in a list of open ports on the target host 10.10.1.22. The output is as follows:

```
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >> set RHOSTS 10.10.1.22
RHOSTS => 10.10.1.22
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >> run

[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:53 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:80 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:88 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:135 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:139 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:389 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:445 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:464 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:593 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:636 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:1801 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:2103 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:2105 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:2107 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:3269 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:3268 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:3389 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:5985 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:9389 - TCP OPEN
[*] 10.10.1.22:          - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >>
```

36. Now that we have determined the active hosts on the target network, we can further attempt to determine the OSes running on the target systems. As there are systems in our scan that have port 445 open, we will use the module scanner/smb/version to determine which version of Windows is running on a target and which Samba version is on a Linux host.

37. To do so, first type **back**, to revert to the msf command line. Then, type **use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version** and hit **enter**.

38. We will use this module to run a SMB version scan against the target IP address range (**10.10.1.5-23**). To do so, issue the below commands:

- o **set RHOSTS 10.10.1.5-23**
- o **set THREADS 11**

39. Type **run** to discover SMB version in the target systems.

40. The result appears, displaying the OS details of the target hosts.

41.

```
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >> back
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) >> use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >> set RHOSTS 10.10.1.5-23
RHOSTS => 10.10.1.5-23
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >> set THREADS 11
THREADS => 11
[msf] (Jobs:0 Agents:0) auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >> run

[*] 10.10.1.11:445      - SMB Detected (versions:1, 2, 3) (preferred dialect:SMB 3.1.1) (compression capabilities:LZNT1, Pattern_V1) (encryption capabilities:AES-256-GCM) (signatures:optional) (guid:{0cd4dc12-2c27-4a08-a663-245386e54bb2}) (authentication domain:WINDOWS11)Windows 10 Enterprise (build:22000) (name:WINDOWS11) (workgroup:WORKGROUP)
[+] 10.10.1.11:445      - Host is running SMB Detected (versions:1, 2, 3) (preferred dialect:SMB 3.1.1) (compression capabilities:LZNT1, Pattern_V1) (encryption capabilities:AES-256-GCM) (signatures:optional) (guid:{0cd4dc12-2c27-4a08-a663-245386e54bb2}) (authentication domain:WINDOWS11)Windows 10 Enterprise (build:22000) (name:WINDOWS11) (workgroup:WORKGROUP)
[*] 10.10.1.5-23:        - Scanned 3 of 19 hosts (15% complete)
[*] 10.10.1.5-23:        - Scanned 7 of 19 hosts (36% complete)
[*] 10.10.1.5-23:        - Scanned 9 of 19 hosts (47% complete)
[*] 10.10.1.19:445       - SMB Detected (versions:2, 3) (preferred dialect:SMB 3.1.1) (compression capabilities:) (encryption capabilities:AES-128-GCM) (signatures:optional) (guid:{fc7848a4-25ca-4be0-a97-f5aad018832b}) (authentication domain:SERVER2019)
[*] 10.10.1.22:445       - SMB Detected (versions:1, 2, 3) (preferred dialect:SMB 3.1.1) (compression capabilities:LZNT1, Pattern_V1) (encryption capabilities:AES-256-GCM) (signatures:required) (guid:{6a2c19fd-f329-4354-a7d6-87004ae8518b}) (authentication domain:CEH)
[*] 10.10.1.22:445       - Host could not be identified: Windows Server 2022 Standard 20348 (Wind
```

42. You can further explore various modules of Metasploit such as FTP module to identify the FTP version running in the target host.
43. This information can further be used to perform vulnerability analysis on the open services discovered in the target hosts.
44. This concludes the demonstration of gathering information on open ports, a list of services running on active hosts, and information related to OSes, amongst others.
45. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 3.5.1.1

Use the Metasploit to scan the target machine. While using Metasploit auxiliary module "auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version", enter the specified range of remote hosts (RHOSTS).

Score

Lab 6: Perform Network Scanning using AI

Lab Scenario

As ethical hackers and penetration testers, it is crucial to leverage advanced tools and techniques to uncover hidden vulnerabilities in target networks. This lab focuses on utilizing AI-powered network scanning tools like ShellGPT to gather comprehensive information about systems within the target network.

Lab Objectives

- Scan a target using ShellGPT

Overview of Network Scanning using AI

Network scanning using AI enhances cybersecurity by automating the detection of vulnerabilities and threats. AI-driven tools analyze network traffic, identify anomalies, and predict potential attacks with high accuracy, providing proactive defense mechanisms and reducing response times for cybersecurity teams.

Task 1: Scan a Target using ShellGPT

ShellGPT is an AI-powered tool that can assist in scanning networks by automating tasks such as identifying active devices, detecting open ports, and analyzing network vulnerabilities. It leverages advanced algorithms to provide efficient, real-time insights, ensuring network security and performance optimization.

Here, we will use ShellGPT to discover active hosts, open ports, services running, and OS details of systems present in the target network.

The commands generated by ShellGPT may vary depending on the prompt used and the tools available on the machine. Due to these variables, the output generated by ShellGPT might differ from what is shown in the screenshots. These differences arise from the dynamic nature of the AI's processing and the diverse environments in which it operates. As a result, you may observe differences in command syntax, execution, and results while performing this lab task.

1. Click [Parrot Security](#) to switch to Parrot machine, and login with **attacker/toor**. Open a Terminal window and execute **sudo su** to run the program as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).
2. The password that you type will not be visible.
3. Run **bash sgpt.sh** command to configure ShellGPT and the AI activation key.
4. You can follow the **Instructions to Download your AI Activation Key** in **Module 00: CEH Lab Setup** to obtain the AI activation key. Alternatively, follow the instructions available in the file, [Instructions to Download your AI_Activation_Key.pdf](#)

5.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "bash sgpt.sh - Parrot Terminal" running on a Parrot Security OS desktop environment. The terminal output is as follows:

```
[attacker@parrot]~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~/home/attacker#
#bash sgpt.sh
Enter your AI Activation Key: fe69f33fa8514e9db6ed82e855ea075e
ShellGPT configuration updated successfully.
Environment variables set:
AZURE_API_BASE=https://apiservice5lh2czy2mmcta.azure-api.net/ecc-sqmp-v1/
AZURE_API_VERSION=2024-09-01-preview
Verifying environment variables...
AZURE_API_BASE: https://apiservice5lh2czy2mmcta.azure-api.net/ecc-sqmp-v1/
AZURE_API_VERSION: 2024-09-01-preview
Executing sgpt command...
Hello! How can I assist you today? 😊
[root@parrot]~/home/attacker#
#
```

The terminal window has a dark background with a network graph watermark. The title bar and menu bar are visible at the top. The bottom of the window shows the menu bar again with "Menu" and "bash sgpt.sh - Parrot ...".

6. After configuring the ShellGPT in Parrot Security machine, in the terminal window run **sgpt
7. --chat scan --shell "Use hping3 to perform ICMP scanning on the target IP address 10.10.1.11 and stop after 10 iterations"** to perform ICMP scan on target IP address.
8. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

9.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal title bar says "sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Hping3 to perform ICMP scanning on the target IP address 10.10.1.11 and stop after 10 iterations" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal content displays the output of an ICMP scan on target IP 10.10.1.11 using hping3. The output includes 10 ICMP echo requests sent with TTL=128, showing round-trip times ranging from 1.7 ms to 5.9 ms. It also shows a summary of 10 transmitted and received packets with 0% loss. The terminal prompt is "[root@parrot]~\$".

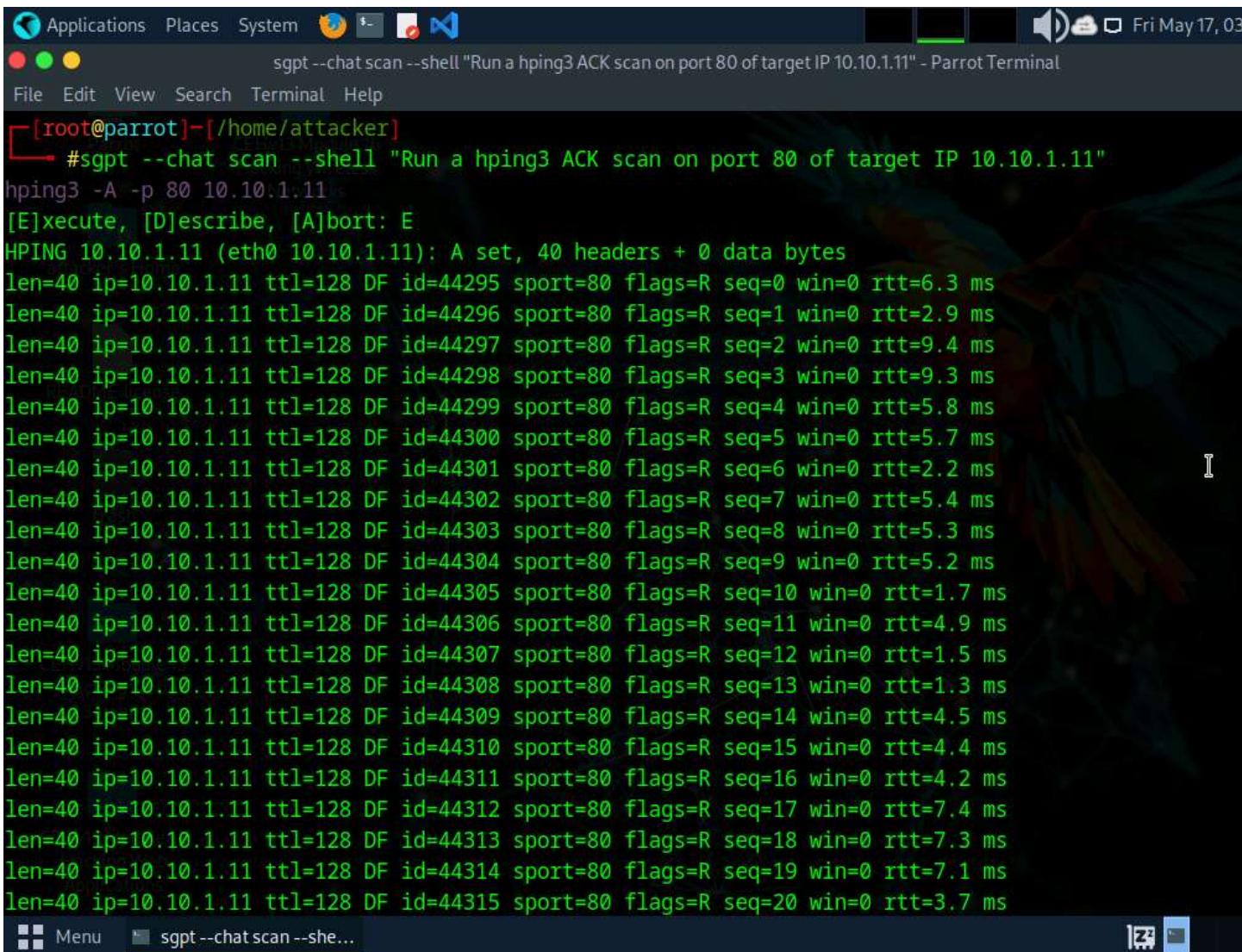
```
Applications Places System 
 sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Hping3 to perform ICMP scanning on the target IP address 10.10.1.11 and stop after 10 iterations" - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~$ /home/attacker]
[root@parrot]~$ #sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Hping3 to perform ICMP scanning on the target IP address 10.10.1.11 and stop after 10 iterations"
hping3 --icmp --count 10 10.10.1.11
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
HPING 10.10.1.11 (eth0 10.10.1.11): icmp mode set, 28 headers + 0 data bytes
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44285 icmp_seq=0 rtt=2.9 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44286 icmp_seq=1 rtt=2.8 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44287 icmp_seq=2 rtt=5.9 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44288 icmp_seq=3 rtt=2.7 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44289 icmp_seq=4 rtt=2.3 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44290 icmp_seq=5 rtt=5.5 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44291 icmp_seq=6 rtt=2.0 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44292 icmp_seq=7 rtt=1.9 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44293 icmp_seq=8 rtt=1.8 ms
len=28 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 id=44294 icmp_seq=9 rtt=1.7 ms

--- 10.10.1.11 hping statistic ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 1.7/3.0/5.9 ms
[root@parrot]~$ /home/attacker]
[root@parrot]~$ #
```

10. Now, run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Run a hping3 ACK scan on port 80 of target IP 10.10.1.11"** command to perform ACK scan on target IP address.

11. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

12.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell "Run a hping3 ACK scan on port 80 of target IP 10.10.1.11" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal is running as root and displays the results of an hping3 ACK scan on port 80 of the target IP 10.10.1.11. The output shows 40 packets sent, each with a different sequence number (seq) and a response (R). The flags column indicates that all responses are ACKs (ACK). The "win" column shows the window size for each response. The "rtt" column shows the round-trip time for each response, ranging from 1.3 ms to 9.4 ms. The terminal window has a blue header bar with icons for Applications, Places, System, and a browser. The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time: Fri May 17, 03:45:42 2019.

```
sgpt --chat scan --shell "Run a hping3 ACK scan on port 80 of target IP 10.10.1.11" - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
HPING 10.10.1.11 (eth0 10.10.1.11): A set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44295 sport=80 flags=R seq=0 win=0 rtt=6.3 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44296 sport=80 flags=R seq=1 win=0 rtt=2.9 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44297 sport=80 flags=R seq=2 win=0 rtt=9.4 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44298 sport=80 flags=R seq=3 win=0 rtt=9.3 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44299 sport=80 flags=R seq=4 win=0 rtt=5.8 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44300 sport=80 flags=R seq=5 win=0 rtt=5.7 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44301 sport=80 flags=R seq=6 win=0 rtt=2.2 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44302 sport=80 flags=R seq=7 win=0 rtt=5.4 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44303 sport=80 flags=R seq=8 win=0 rtt=5.3 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44304 sport=80 flags=R seq=9 win=0 rtt=5.2 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44305 sport=80 flags=R seq=10 win=0 rtt=1.7 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44306 sport=80 flags=R seq=11 win=0 rtt=4.9 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44307 sport=80 flags=R seq=12 win=0 rtt=1.5 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44308 sport=80 flags=R seq=13 win=0 rtt=1.3 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44309 sport=80 flags=R seq=14 win=0 rtt=4.5 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44310 sport=80 flags=R seq=15 win=0 rtt=4.4 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44311 sport=80 flags=R seq=16 win=0 rtt=4.2 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44312 sport=80 flags=R seq=17 win=0 rtt=7.4 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44313 sport=80 flags=R seq=18 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44314 sport=80 flags=R seq=19 win=0 rtt=7.1 ms
len=40 ip=10.10.1.11 ttl=128 DF id=44315 sport=80 flags=R seq=20 win=0 rtt=3.7 ms
```

13. Press **Ctrl + C** to stop the scan.
14. Run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Scan the target network 10.10.1.0/24 for active hosts and place only the IP addresses into a file scan1.txt"** to perform host discovery.
15. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.
16. Now run **pluma scan1.txt** command to open scan1.txt file and view the IP addresses of active hosts in the target subnet.

17.

The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment. In the top panel, there are icons for Applications, Places, System, and a terminal window titled "pluma scan1.txt - Parrot Terminal". The terminal window displays a root shell on the Parrot OS system. The user has run the command "sgpt --chat scan --shell" to start a chat session. Inside the chat session, they have run an nmap scan on the target network 10.10.1.0/24 and saved the results to a file named "scan1.txt". The user then runs the command "#pluma scan1.txt" to open the file in a text editor. The text editor window is titled "scan1.txt (/home/attacker) - Pluma (as superuser)". It contains a list of IP addresses from the scan results:

```
1 10.10.1.2
2 10.10.1.9
3 10.10.1.11
4 10.10.1.14
5 10.10.1.19
6 10.10.1.22
7 10.10.1.13
```

18. Close the text editor window.

19. To perform nmap scan against the IP addresses that were gathered in previous step run **sgpt --chat scan -shell "Run a fast but comprehensive nmap scan against scan1.txt with low verbosity and write the results to scan2.txt"** command.

20. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

21.

```
Applications Places System └─ sgpt --chat scan --shell "Run a fast but comprehensive Nmap scan against scan1.txt with low verbosity and write the results to scan2.txt" - Pa
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Run a fast but comprehensive Nmap scan against scan1.txt with low ve
bosity and write the results to scan2.txt"
nmap -iL scan1.txt -T4 -v -oN scan2.txt
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 03:29 EDT
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 03:29
Scanning 6 hosts [1 port/host]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 03:29, 0.09s elapsed (6 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 5 hosts. at 03:29
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 5 hosts. at 03:29, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 03:29
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 03:29, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 03:29
Scanning 6 hosts [1000 ports/host]
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.9
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.19
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.22
Discovered open port 21/tcp on 10.10.1.11
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 10.10.1.9
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 10.10.1.22
```

22. After the scan run **pluma scan2.txt** command to open scan2.txt file and view the scan results.

23.

```
# Nmap 7.94SVN scan initiated Fri May 17 03:29:13 2024 as:
nmap -iL scan1.txt -T4 -v -oN scan2.txt
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.2
Host is up (0.00052s latency).

Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FB (Unknown)

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9
Host is up (0.00068s latency).

Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FB (Unknown)

[root@parrot]~[root@parrot]# pluma scan2.txt
```

24. Close the text editor window.

25. Run **sgpt --chat scan --shell** "Use nmap to perform ICMP ECHO ping sweep on the target network **10.10.1.0/24**" command to perform ICMP ECHO ping sweep on the target network.

26. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

27.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan for hosts on the network 10.10.1.0/24. The results show several hosts are up, with their MAC addresses and vendor information. The terminal interface includes a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, and Help options, and a status bar at the bottom.

```
Applications Places System Terminal Fri May 17, 03:51 EDT
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to perform ICMP ECHO ping sweep on the target network 10.10.1.0/24"
nmap -sn -PE 10.10.1.0/24
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 03:51 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.2
Host is up (0.00059s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FB (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9
Host is up (0.00088s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FF (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00040s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.14
Host is up (0.00056s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:33:00 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for www.goodshopping.com (10.10.1.19)
Host is up (0.00038s latency).
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FE (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.00044s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:02 (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.13
Host is up.
```

28. Now, we will perform port scanning using ShellGPT to do so, run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use nmap to find open ports on target IP 10.10.1.11"** command.
29. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.
30. The scan results will appear displaying all the open ports, pertaining to the target IP address.

31.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to find open ports on target IP 10.10.1.11" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal is running as root and displays the output of an Nmap scan. The output shows the following:

```
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to find open ports on target IP 10.10.1.11"
nmap -p- 10.10.1.11
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 03:56 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00089s latency).

Not shown: 65518 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
3790/tcp  open  quickbooksrds
5040/tcp  open  unknown
8834/tcp  open  nessus-xmlrpc
49664/tcp open  unknown
49665/tcp open  unknown
49666/tcp open  unknown
49667/tcp open  unknown
49668/tcp open  unknown
49669/tcp open  unknown
49672/tcp open  unknown
49674/tcp open  unknown
```

32. Now, we will perform stealth scan on a target IP, to do so, run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform stealth scan on target IP 10.10.1.11 and display the results"** command.

33. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

34.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform stealth scan on target IP 10.10.1.11 and display the results" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal is running as root on a Parrot OS system. The user has run the command "#sgpt --chat scan --shell" followed by the scan parameters. The output shows the following:

```
sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform stealth scan on target IP 10.10.1.11 and display the results" - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform stealth scan on target IP 10.10.1.11 and display the results
nmap -sS 10.10.1.11 Networks
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 05:17 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.0010s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.43 seconds
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

The terminal window is part of a desktop environment, with a dark background featuring a network graph. The title bar includes icons for Applications, Places, System, and a browser. The status bar at the bottom shows "CEHv13 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications".

35. To perform XMAS scan on a target IP address, run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform an XMAS scan on target IP 10.10.1.11"** command.

36.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform an XMAS scan on target IP 10.10.1.11" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal output is as follows:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Perform an XMAS scan on target IP 10.10.1.11"
nmap -sX 10.10.1.11 Networks
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 05:22 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00093s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.10.1.11 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.58 seconds
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

The terminal is running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The desktop interface includes a menu bar, a taskbar with icons for Applications, Places, System, and a terminal icon, and a dock with icons for CEHv13 Module 13 (Hacking Web Servers) and CEHv13 Module 14 (Hacking Web Applications). The desktop background features a dark, abstract network or circuit board design.

37. Run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to scan for open ports and services against a list of IP addresses in scan1.txt and copy only the port, service and version information with the respective IP address to a new file called scan3.txt"** command to scan for open services and ports against the list of IP addresses acquired in **Step#6**.

38. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

39. Once the scan is finished run **pluma scan3.txt** command to view the scan results.

40.

The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment. In the top-left corner, there's a dock with icons for Applications, Places, System, and a few others. The desktop background features a dark, abstract design. A terminal window titled "pluma scan3.txt - Parrot Terminal" is open, showing the command-line session:

```
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to scan for open ports and services against a list of IP addresses in scan1.txt and copy only the port, service and version information with respect to the IP address to a new file called scan3.txt"
nmap -sV -iL scan1.txt | grep -E "Nmap scan report for|open" > scan3.txt
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#pluma scan3.txt
```

Below the terminal is a file viewer window titled "scan3.txt x". It displays the contents of the file:

```
1 Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.2
2 53/tcp open domain Unbound
3 88/tcp open http nginx
4 Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9
5 22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.7 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
6 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.52 ((Ubuntu))
7 Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
8 21/tcp open ftp Microsoft ftpd
9 80/tcp open http Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
10 135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
11 139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
12 445/tcp open microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
13 3389/tcp open ssl/ms-wbt-server?
```

41. Close the text editor window.
42. Now we will use Metasploit to discover open ports on a target system, run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Metasploit to discover open ports on the IP address 10.10.1.22"** command.
43. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

44.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal output displays a list of various CTF teams and their associated handles or nicknames, such as "PrettyBeefy", "PostalTime", "deadastronauts", "EvilBunnyWrote", "L1T", "Mail.ru", "Neutrino_Cannon", "Team sorceror", "ADACTF", "BisonSquad", "socialdistancing", "LeukeTeamNaam", "OWASP Moncton", "Alegori", "exit", "Vampire Bunnies", "APT593", "QuePasaZombiesAndFriends", "NetSecBG", "coincoin", "ShroomZ", "Slow Coders", "Scavenger Security", "Bruh", "NoTeamName", "Terminal Cult", "edspinner", "BFG", "MagentaHats", "0x01DA", "Kaczuszki", "AlphaPwners", "FILAHA", "Raffaela", "HackSurYvette", "outout", "HackSouth", "Corax", "yeeb0iz", "SKUA", "Cyber COBRA", "flaghunters", "0xCD", "AI Generated", "CSEC", "p3nnm3d", "IFS", "CTF_Circle", "InnotecLabs", "baadf00d", "Bit", "witchers", "0xnoobs", "ItPwns - Intergalactic Team of PWNers", "PCCsquared", "fr334aks", "runCMD", "0x194", "Kapital Krakens", "ReadyPlayer1", "37", "Team 443", "H4CKSN0W", "Inf0Usec", "CTF Community", "DCZia", "NiceWay", "0xBlueSky", "ME3", "Tipi 'Hack'", "Porg", "Pwn Platoons", "Hackerty", "hac", "streetboys", "ideaengine007", "eggcellent", "H4x", "cw167", "localhorst", "Original Cyan Lonker", "Sad_Pandas", "FalseFlag", "OurHeartBl", "edsOrange", "SBWASP", "Cult of the Dead Turkey", "doesthismatter", "crayontheft", "Cyber Mausoleum", "scripterz", "VetSec", "norbot", "Delta Sq", "ad Zero", "Mukesh".

```
Applications Places System 
 sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Metasploit to discover open ports on the IP address 10.10.1.22" - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Metasploit to discover open ports on the IP address 10.10.1.22"
msfconsole -x "use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp; set RHOSTS 10.10.1.22; run; exit"
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Metasploit tip: You can upgrade a shell to a Meterpreter session on many
platforms using sessions -u <session_id>

*Neutrino_Cannon*PrettyBeefy*PostalTime*binbash*deadastronauts*EvilBunnyWrote*L1T*Mail.ru*() { :;}; echo vulnerable*
*Team sorceror*ADACTF*BisonSquad*socialdistancing*LeukeTeamNaam*OWASP Moncton*Alegori*exit*Vampire Bunnies*APT593*
*QuePasaZombiesAndFriends*NetSecBG*coincoin*ShroomZ*Slow Coders*Scavenger Security*Bruh*NoTeamName*Terminal Cult*
*edspinner*BFG*MagentaHats*0x01DA*Kaczuszki*AlphaPwners*FILAHA*Raffaela*HackSurYvette*outout*HackSouth*Corax*yeeb0iz*
*SKUA*Cyber COBRA*flaghunters*0xCD*AI Generated*CSEC*p3nnm3d*IFS*CTF_Circle*InnotecLabs*baadf00d*Bit*witchers*0xnoobs*
*ItPwns - Intergalactic Team of PWNers*PCCsquared*fr334aks*runCMD*0x194*Kapital Krakens*ReadyPlayer1*37*Team 443*
*H4CKSN0W*Inf0Usec*CTF Community*DCZia*NiceWay*0xBlueSky*ME3*Tipi 'Hack'*Porg Pwn Platoons*Hackerty*hac*streetboys*
*ideaengine007*eggcellent*H4x*cw167*localhorst*Original Cyan Lonker*Sad_Pandas*FalseFlag*OurHeartBl*edsOrange*SBWASP*
*Cult of the Dead Turkey*doesthismatter*crayontheft*Cyber Mausoleum*scripterz*VetSec*norbot*Delta Sq*ad Zero*Mukesh*
```

Menu sgpt --chat scan --she...

45.

```
RHOSTS => 10.10.1.22
[+] 10.10.1.22:          Network [+] 10.10.1.22:53 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:80 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:88 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:135 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:139 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:389 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:445 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:464 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:593 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:636 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:1801 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:2105 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:2107 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:2103 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:3268 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:3389 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:3790 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:5985 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.22:          - 10.10.1.22:9389 - TCP OPEN
[*] 10.10.1.22:          - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

46. To perform service version discovery on a target system run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to scan open ports, MAC details, services running on open ports with their versions on target IP 10.10.1.11"** command.

47. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

48.

```
Applications Places System 🌐 ⚡ 🗃 🔍 Fri May 17, 05:48 EDT
sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to scan open ports, MAC details, services running on open ports with their versions on target IP 10.10.1.11"
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap to scan open ports, MAC details, services running on open ports with their versions on target IP 10.10.1.11"
nmap -sV -sT -O 10.10.1.11
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 05:48 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp              Microsoft ftpd
80/tcp    open  http             Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
135/tcp   open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn      Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds     Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
3389/tcp  open  ssl/ms-wbt-server?
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:01:80:00 (Microsoft)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 10
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_10:1703
OS details: Microsoft Windows 10 1703
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: WINDOWS11; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

CEHV13 Module 14
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 68.10 seconds
```

49. We will now perform OS discovery using ShellGPT, to do so run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use TTL value and identify the operating system running on the target IP address 10.10.1.11, display the TTL value and OS" command.**

50. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

51.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the top right corner, there is a system tray with icons for battery, signal strength, and date/time (Fri May 17, 06:29). The desktop background features a dark, abstract network graph. A terminal window titled '[root@parrot]-[/home/attacker]' is open, displaying the following command and its output:

```
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use TTL value and identify the operating system running on the target IP address 10.10.1.11, display the TTL value and OS"
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use TTL value and identify the operating system running on the target IP address 10.10.1.11, display the TTL value and OS"
ping -c 1 10.10.1.11 | grep 'ttl=' && echo "TTL value indicates: $(ping -c 1 10.10.1.11 | grep 'ttl=' | awk -F '=' '{print $6}' | awk -F '=' '{print $2}' | awk '{if($1 >= 0 && $1 <= 64) print "Linux"; else if($1 >= 65 && $1 <= 128) print "Windows"; else if($1 >= 129 && $1 <= 254) print "Solaris/AIX";}")"
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
64 bytes from 10.10.1.11: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=1.91 ms
TTL value indicates: Windows
#
```

The file browser window on the left shows two folders: 'CEHv13 Module 13 Hacking Web Servers' and 'CEHv13 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications'. The terminal window has a blue title bar and a blue status bar at the bottom showing 'Menu' and 'sgpt --chat scan --she...'. The desktop interface includes a dock with icons for Applications, Places, System, Terminal, and others.

52. Run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use TTL value and identify the operating system running on the target IP address 10.10.1.9, display the TTL value and OS"**

53. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

54.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the top right corner, there is a system tray with icons for battery, signal strength, and date/time (Fri May 17, 06:29). The desktop background features a dark, abstract network graph. A terminal window is open in the top left, showing root privileges. The terminal command history includes:

```
Applications Places System Terminal Fri May 17, 06:29
File Edit View Search Help
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use TTL value and identify the operating system running on the target IP address 10.10.1.9, display the TTL value and OS"
ping -c 1 10.10.1.9 | grep 'ttl=' && echo "TTL value indicates: $(ping -c 1 10.10.1.9 | grep 'ttl=' | awk -F '=' '{print $6}' | awk -F '=' '{print $2}' | awk '{if($1 > 0 && $1 <= 64) print "Linux"; else if($1 > 64 && $1 <= 128) print "Windows"; else if($1 > 128) print "Solaris/AIX";}')"
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
64 bytes from 10.10.1.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.61 ms
TTL value indicates: Linux
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#
```

Below the terminal, a file manager window is visible. It shows a directory structure with folders for 'CEHv13 Module 13 Hacking Web Servers' and 'CEHv13 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications'. The desktop bar at the bottom has a 'Menu' button and a terminal icon labeled 'sgpt --chat scan --she...'. There are also icons for a power button and a network connection.

55. We will now perform OS discovery using Nmap on the list of IP addresses acquired in Step#6, to do so run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap script engine to perform OS discovery on the target IP addresses in scan1.txt"**

56. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

57.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal displays the output of an Nmap scan against two hosts: 10.10.1.2 and 10.10.1.9. The host at 10.10.1.2 is identified as FreeBSD 11.2-RELEASE with port 22/tcp open ssh. The host at 10.10.1.9 is identified as FreeBSD 11.X with port 22/tcp open ssh. The terminal interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar with icons for Applications, Places, System, Terminal, and Help, and a system tray with icons for battery, signal strength, and date/time.

```
Applications Places System Terminal Fri May 17, 06:29 EDT
File Edit View Search Help
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap script engine to perform OS discovery on the target IP addresses in scan1.txt" - Parrot Terminal
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 06:29 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.2
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FB (Unknown)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): FreeBSD 11.X (97%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:freebsd:freebsd:11.2
Aggressive OS guesses: FreeBSD 11.2-RELEASE (97%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9
Host is up (0.00093s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

58.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The window displays Nmap scan reports for two hosts: 10.10.1.9 and 10.10.1.11. Host 10.10.1.9 is identified as an Ubuntu system running Linux 4.15 - 5.8, while host 10.10.1.11 is identified as a Windows NT system. Both hosts have open SSH and HTTP services. The terminal interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar with icons for Applications, Places, System, and Terminal, and a system tray at the top right.

```
Applications Places System Terminal Fri May 17, 06:58:54 UTC 2023
File Edit View Search Help
sgpt --chat scan --shell "Use Nmap script engine to perform OS discovery on the target IP addresses in scan1.txt" - Parrot Terminal

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9
Host is up (0.00093s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 3b:23:12:8c:e2:d5:91:d3:e5:5a:93:82:11:b9:fb:f6 (ECDSA)
|_  256 ae:80:12:14:aa:cb:96:ea:ec:cb:5a:e1:3a:33:76:f4 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http
|_http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works
MAC Address: 02:15:5D:04:32:FF (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
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11
Host is up (0.00091s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
| ftp-syst:
|_ SYST: Windows_NT
80/tcp    open  http
| http-methods:
```

59.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "sgpt --chat scan --shell" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The window displays the output of an OS discovery script. Key information includes:

- OS details: Microsoft Windows 10 1703
- Network Distance: 1 hop
- Host script results:
 - nbstat: NetBIOS name: WINDOWS11, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 00:15:5d:01:80:00 (Microsoft)
 - smb2-time:
 - date: 2024-05-17T10:29:28
 - start_date: N/A
 - smb2-security-mode:
 - 3:1:1:
 - Message signing enabled but not required
 - clock-skew: mean: 1h24m00s, deviation: 3h07m50s, median: 0s
 - smb-os-discovery:
 - OS: Windows 10 Enterprise 22000 (Windows 10 Enterprise 6.3)
 - OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_10::-
 - Computer name: Windows11
 - NetBIOS computer name: WINDOWS11\x00
 - Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
 - System time: 2024-05-17T03:29:28-07:00
 - smb-security-mode:
 - account_used: guest
 - authentication_level: user
 - challenge_response: supported
 - message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)

60. We will automate various network scanning tasks by create custom script that will run automatically and fetch the desired result.
61. In the terminal window run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Develop a script which will automate network scanning efforts and find out live systems, open ports, running services, service versions, etc. on target IP range 10.10.1.0/24"** command.
62. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

63.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal title is "[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]". The window displays Nmap scan results for three hosts:

- Host 1 (10.10.1.0/24):** Nmap version 7.94SVN. Scan report for 10.10.1.2. Host is up. Ports 53/tcp (open) and 88/tcp (open) are listed. MAC address is 02:15:5D:04:32:FB (Unknown).
- Host 2 (10.10.1.9):** Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.9. Host is up. Ports 22/tcp (open) and 80/tcp (open) are listed. MAC address is 02:15:5D:04:32:FF (Unknown). Service info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel.
- Host 3 (10.10.1.11):** Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.11. Host is up.

The terminal also shows the command used: #sgpt --chat scan --shell "Develop a script which will automate network scanning efforts and find out live systems, open ports, running services, etc. on target IP range 10.10.1.0/24"

64. To use the IP Address Decoy technique to scan run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "To evade an IDS/Firewall, use IP address decoy technique to scan the target IP address 10.10.1.22"** command.
65. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

66.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The title bar reads "Applications Places System" and "sgpt --chat scan --shell "To evade an IDS/Firewall, use IP address decoy technique to scan the target IP address 10.10.1.22" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal content displays the following command and its output:

```
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "To evade an IDS/Firewall, use IP address decoy technique to scan the target IP address 10.10.1.22"
nmap -sV -D RND:10 10.10.1.22
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 07:20 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.1.22
Host is up (0.0010s latency).
Not shown: 983 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain      Simple DNS Plus
80/tcp    open  http        Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2024-05-17 11:21:19Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com\., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds (workgroup: CEH)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
1801/tcp  open  msmq?
2103/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2105/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2107/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
3268/tcp  open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: CEH.com\., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
```

67. Now, run **sgpt --chat scan --shell "Within scan1.txt file remove 10.10.1.14 and 10.10.1.13 entries, then display results"** command to remove IP address from scan1.txt file and display result.

68. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

69.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal title is "sgpt --chat scan --shell "Within scan1.txt file remove 10.10.1.14 and 10.10.1.13 entries, then display results" - Parrot Terminal". The terminal content shows the command being run, followed by the output of the sed command which removes specific IP addresses from the file and then displays the contents. The desktop background features a network graph. The taskbar at the bottom shows the menu icon, the terminal window, and other system icons.

```
Applications Places System    Fri May 17, 07:  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]  
#sgpt --chat scan --shell "Within scan1.txt file remove 10.10.1.14 and 10.10.1.13 entries, then display results"  
sed -i '/10\.10\.1\.14/d;/10\.10\.1\.13/d' scan1.txt && cat scan1.txt  
[E]xecute, [D]escribe, [A]bort: E  
10.10.1.2  
10.10.1.9  
10.10.1.11  
10.10.1.19  
10.10.1.22  
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]  
#
```

70. Run **sgpt --chat scancode --code "Create a python script to run a fast but comprehensive Nmap scan on the IP addresses in scan1.txt and then execute vulnerability scanning using nikto against each IP address in scan1.txt"** command to create a python script which performs Nmap scan.

71. In the prompt type **E** and press **Enter** to execute the command.

72.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. In the top right corner, there is a system tray icon for Fri May 17, 08:25:20 UTC 2023. The desktop background features a dark, abstract network or circuit board pattern. A terminal window is open in the foreground, showing the following Python script:

```
sgpt --chat scancode --code "Develop a python script which will run a fast but comprehensive Nmap scan on the IP addresses in scan1.txt and then execute vulnerability scanning using nikto against each IP address in scan1.txt"
import subprocess
# Read the list of IP addresses from scan1.txt
with open('scan1.txt', 'r') as file:
    ip_addresses = file.readlines()
# Run Nmap scan on each IP address
for ip in ip_addresses:
    print(f"Running Nmap scan on {ip}")
    subprocess.run(['nmap', '-T4', '-A', '-v', ip])
    # Run Nikto vulnerability scan on each IP address
    print(f"Running Nikto scan on {ip}")
    subprocess.run(['nikto', '-h', ip])
```

The terminal window has a blue header bar with the title "[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]" and a blue footer bar with the text "#". The desktop interface includes a dock at the bottom with icons for "CEHv13 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications" and a "Pluma" text editor icon. The taskbar at the very bottom shows the "Menu" button and the terminal window's title "sgpt --chat scancode -...".

73. Now, copy the python code and type **pluma python_scan.py** in the terminal. A Text editor window opens paste the code in the text editor window, save the file and close it.

74.

The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment. In the top bar, there are icons for Applications, Places, System, and various system status indicators. The date and time are shown as Fri May 17, 08:22. Below the top bar, there is a terminal window titled "pluma python_scan.py - Parrot Terminal". The terminal shows a root shell on a Parrot OS system. The user has run a command to develop a Python script that performs an Nmap scan on IP addresses from a file and then executes a Nikto vulnerability scan against each IP address. The script is then saved as "python_scan.py". A second window, titled "python_scan.py (/home/attacker) - Pluma (as superuser)", shows the Python code itself. The code imports subprocess, reads a list of IP addresses from "scan1.txt", runs an Nmap scan on each IP, and then runs a Nikto scan on each IP. The code is written in Python 3. The desktop environment includes a file manager window showing a folder named "CEHv13 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications".

```
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#sgpt --chat scancode --code "Develop a python script which will run a fast but comprehensive Nmap scan on the IP addresses in scan1.txt and then execute vulnerability scanning using nikto against each IP address in scan1.txt"
import subprocess
# Read the list of IP addresses from scan1.txt
with open('scan1.txt', 'r') as file:
    ip_addresses = file.readlines()
# Run Nmap scan on each IP address
for ip in ip_addresses:
    print(f"Running Nmap scan on {ip}")
    subprocess.run(['nmap', '-T4', '-A', '-v', ip])
# Run Nikto vulnerability scan on each IP address
print(f"Running Nikto scan on {ip}")
subprocess.run(['nikto', '-h', ip])
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#pluma python_scan.py
```

```
1 import subprocess
2
3 # Read the list of IP addresses from scan1.txt
4 with open('scan1.txt', 'r') as file:
5     ip_addresses = file.readlines()
6
7 # Run Nmap scan on each IP address
8 for ip in ip_addresses:
9     print(f"Running Nmap scan on {ip}")
10    subprocess.run(['nmap', '-T4', '-A', '-v', ip])
11
12 # Run Nikto vulnerability scan on each IP address
13 print(f"Running Nikto scan on {ip}")
14    subprocess.run(['nikto', '-h', ip])
```

75. Now, in the terminal window, type **python3 python_scan.py** to run the script.

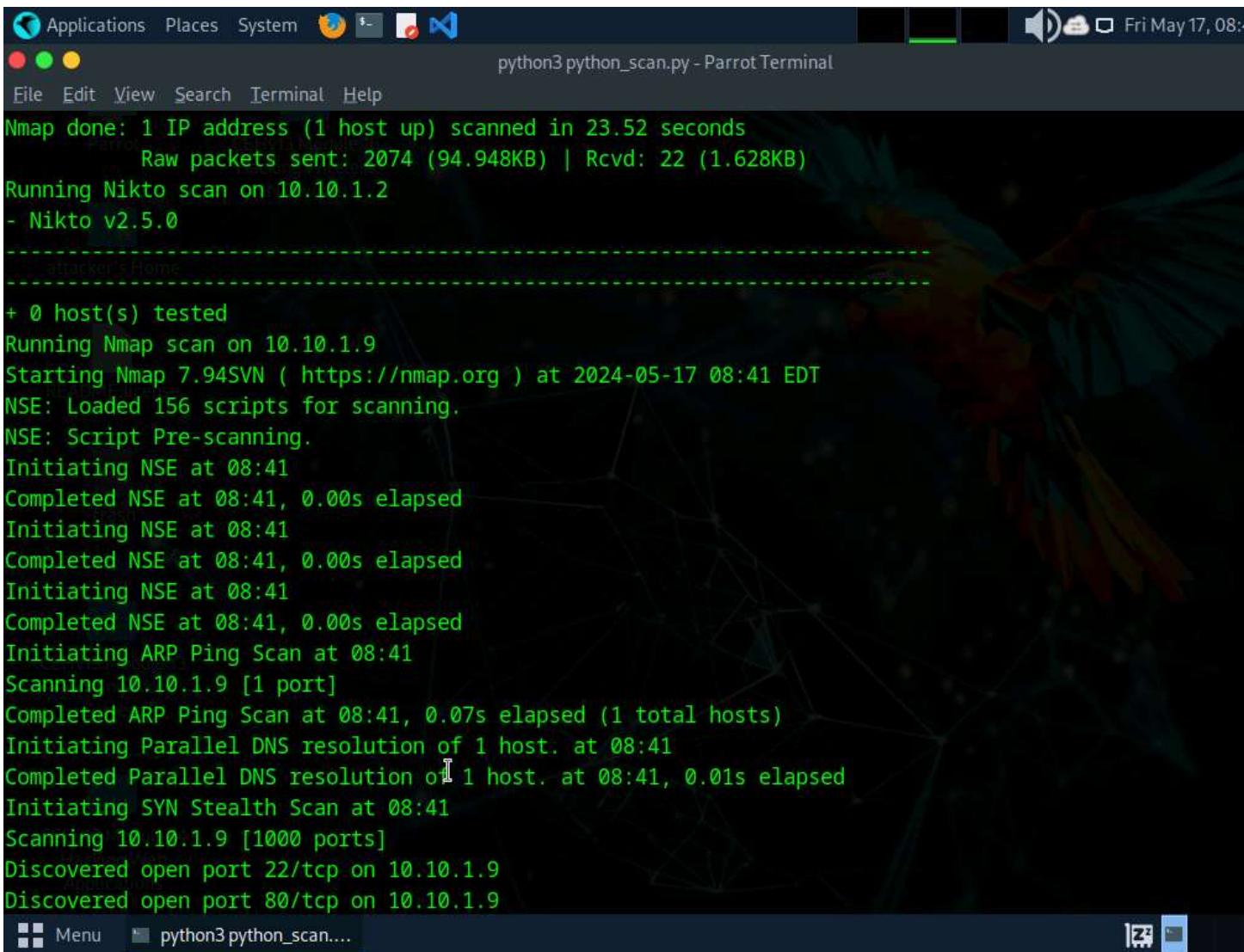
76.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "python3 python_scan.py - Parrot Terminal". The terminal is running on a Parrot OS desktop environment, indicated by the desktop icons in the background. The terminal output is as follows:

```
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
[root@parrot]# python3 python_scan.py
Running Nmap scan on 10.10.1.2
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 08:40 EDT
NSE: Loaded 156 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 08:40
Completed NSE at 08:40, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 08:40
Completed NSE at 08:40, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 08:40
Completed NSE at 08:40, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 08:40
Scanning 10.10.1.2 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 08:40, 0.08s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 08:40
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 08:40, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 08:40
Scanning 10.10.1.2 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 10.10.1.2
Discovered open port 88/tcp on 10.10.1.2
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 08:40, 4.47s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 08:40
Scanning 2 services on 10.10.1.2
Completed Service scan at 08:40, 6.02s elapsed (2 services on 1 host)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against 10.10.1.2
```

The terminal window has a standard Linux-style menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom shows "python3 python_scan.py....". The desktop icons in the background include a file manager, a browser, and system monitoring tools.

77.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "python3 python_scan.py - Parrot Terminal". The window displays the results of a network scan. It starts with the message "Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.52 seconds" and "Raw packets sent: 2074 (94.948KB) | Rcvd: 22 (1.628KB)". It then runs a Nikto scan on the target IP 10.10.1.2, indicating it's using version v2.5.0. The output continues with various Nmap logs, including "NSE: Loaded 156 scripts for scanning.", "NSE: Script Pre-scanning.", and "NSE: Initiating NSE at 08:41". It shows the completion of NSE scans, ARP ping scans, and DNS resolution. Finally, it performs a SYN Stealth Scan on port 10.10.1.9, discovering two open ports: 22/tcp and 80/tcp.

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.52 seconds
          Raw packets sent: 2074 (94.948KB) | Rcvd: 22 (1.628KB)
Running Nikto scan on 10.10.1.2
- Nikto v2.5.0

-----[REDACTED]-----
+ 0 host(s) tested
Running Nmap scan on 10.10.1.9
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-17 08:41 EDT
NSE: Loaded 156 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 08:41
Completed NSE at 08:41, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 08:41
Completed NSE at 08:41, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 08:41
Completed NSE at 08:41, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 08:41
Scanning 10.10.1.9 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 08:41, 0.07s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 08:41
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 08:41, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 08:41
Scanning 10.10.1.9 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 10.10.1.9
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.1.9
```

78. Apart from the aforementioned commands, you can further explore additional options within the ShellGPT tool and utilize various other tools to conduct Network Scanning on the target machine.
79. This concludes the demonstration of using ShellGPT to discover active hosts, open ports, services running, and OS details of systems present in the target network.
80. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

Question 3.6.1.1

Write a ShellGPT prompt and execute it on Parrot Security machine, to perform port scanning on Windows 11 virtual machine (10.10.1.11). Enter the name of the service that is running on port 139.

Score

- Check this box to confirm completion of this module.

[Previous²](#)[Next³](#)

57 Minutes Remaining

Thumbnail screenshot of virtual machineLab52656606-Windows 11

Windows 11

To release mouse, press **Ctrl+Alt+Left Arrow**

Username Admin⁵

Password Pa\$\$w0rd⁶

DVD Drive

- No Media

Ctrl+Alt+Delete [Open in New Window](#)

Thumbnail screenshot of virtual machineLab52656606-Windows Server 2022

Windows Server 2022

To release mouse, press **Ctrl+Alt+Left Arrow**

Username Administrator⁷

Password Pa\$\$w0rd⁸

DVD Drive

- No Media

Ctrl+Alt+Delete [Open in New Window](#)

Thumbnail screenshot of virtual machineLab52656606-Windows Server 2019

Windows Server 2019

To release mouse, press **Ctrl+Alt+Left Arrow**

Username Administrator⁹

Next: Lab 2: Perform Port and Service Discovery

11/134 (8%) Tasks Complete

Type Text

Type Text

Type Text

Type Text

Type Text

Password

Pa\$\$wOrd¹⁰

DVD Drive

- No Media

Ctrl+Alt+Delete [Open in New Window](#)

Thumbnail screenshot of virtual machineLab52656606-Parrot Security

Parrot Security

To release mouse, press **Ctrl+Alt+Left Arrow**

Username

Attacker¹¹

Password

toor¹²

DVD Drive

- No Media

Ctrl+Alt+Delete [Open in New Window](#)

Thumbnail screenshot of virtual machineLab52656606-Ubuntu

Ubuntu

To release mouse, press **Ctrl+Alt+Left Arrow**

Username

Ubuntu¹³

Password

toor¹⁴

DVD Drive

- No Media

Ctrl+Alt+Delete [Open in New Window](#)

Thumbnail screenshot of virtual machineLab52656606-Android

Android

To release mouse, press **Ctrl+Alt+Left Arrow**

Type Text

Type Text

Type Text

Type Text

Type Text

Username NA¹⁵

Password NA¹⁶

DVD Drive

- No Media

Ctrl+Alt+Delete [Open in New Window](#)

Help

Support Information

ID 52656606
Host EU-HV32
Datacenter EU North (London)

FAQs

[Frequently asked questions about the lab interface](#)

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Notifications

Settings

Text Size

100 Standard

150 Large Text

200 Extra Large Text

Color Mode

Type Text

Type Text

- Light
 - Dark
 - High Contrast
-

Actions

Join Windows

Close Window

Close Window