

## Phase 1: I'd like to teach the world PING

I downloaded a document that contained the ip ranges and used the command fping on the list of ips given for the Hollywood offices

fping -g <ip address>

fping -g 203.0.113.32/28 > Hollywood\_FPing.log

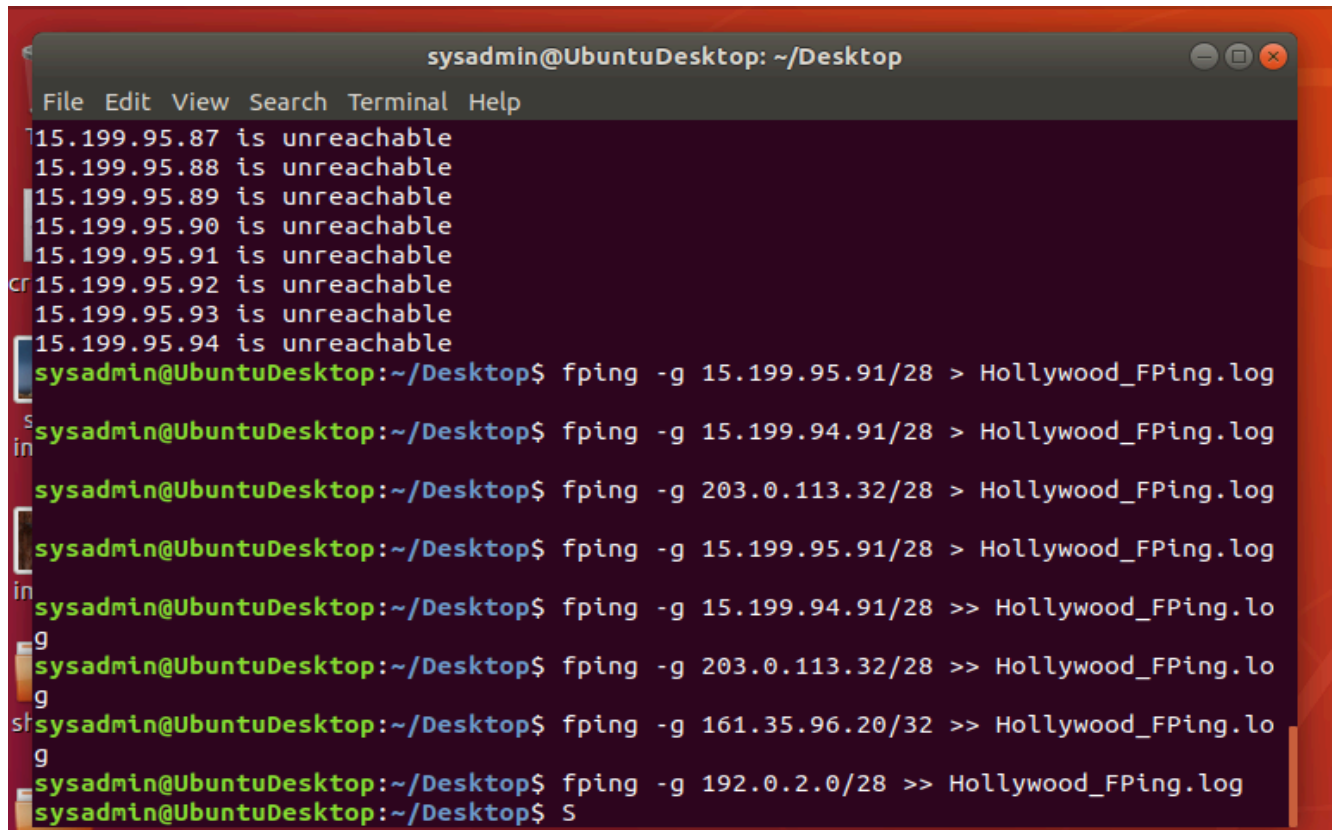
269 fping -g 15.199.95.91/28 > Hollywood\_FPing.log

270 fping -g 15.199.94.91/28 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log

271 fping -g 203.0.113.32/28 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log

272 fping -g 161.35.96.20/32 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log

273 fping -g 192.0.2.0/28 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~/Desktop'. The window shows a list of IP addresses and their reachability status. The first seven lines show IP addresses from 15.199.95.87 to 15.199.95.94, all marked as 'is unreachable'. The following lines show the execution of fping commands to write specific IP ranges to a file named 'Hollywood\_FPing.log'. The commands are: 'fping -g 15.199.95.91/28 > Hollywood\_FPing.log', 'fping -g 15.199.94.91/28 > Hollywood\_FPing.log', 'fping -g 203.0.113.32/28 > Hollywood\_FPing.log', 'fping -g 15.199.95.91/28 > Hollywood\_FPing.log', 'fping -g 15.199.94.91/28 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log', 'fping -g 203.0.113.32/28 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log', 'fping -g 161.35.96.20/32 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log', and 'fping -g 192.0.2.0/28 >> Hollywood\_FPing.log'. The terminal ends with a prompt 'sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~/Desktop\$ S'.

cat Hollywood\_FPing.log

cat Hollywood\_FPing.log | grep alive

The only **IP** that was found was: 161.35.96.20 while the other IPs were labeled unreachable

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Desktop$ cat Hollywood_FPing.log | grep alive
161.35.96.20 is alive
```

Since we are using the **Fping** utility and it uses the ICMP which operates on Layer 3 networking. (Echo/echo reply messages are used by the well-known PING command, which allows a user to send an echo to a receiving host, which sends an echo reply if echo is received)

Sources: <https://www.pcwdld.com/what-is-icmp-and-port>  
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/67094784/osi-model-layer>

## Phase 2: "Some Syn for Nothin`"

Sudo nmap -sS 161.35.96.20

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Desktop$ nmap -sS 161.35.96.20
You requested a scan type which requires root privileges.
QUITTING!
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Desktop$ sudo nmap -sS 161.35.96.20
[sudo] password for sysadmin:

Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-06 14:15 EST
Nmap scan report for 161.35.96.20
Host is up (0.00055s latency).
Not shown: 990 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    closed http
110/tcp    closed pop3
111/tcp    closed rpcbind
587/tcp    closed submission
995/tcp    closed pop3s
1025/tcp   closed NFS-or-IIS
3389/tcp   closed ms-wbt-server
```

The SSH port was open with the **IP 161.35.96.20**

The **transport layer (layer 4)** is used for things like **SYN scans**, and to detect which ports are open. Sequence number detection, which happens at layer 4 is important to OS detection.

### Phase 3: *"I Feel a DNS Change Comin' On"*

**Sudo ssh jimi@161.35.96.20 -22 -p 22**

**password : hendrix**

```
$ cat hosts
# Your system has configured 'manage_etc_hosts' as True.
# As a result, if you wish for changes to this file to persist
# then you will need to either
# a.) make changes to the master file in /etc/cloud/templates/hosts.tpl
# b.) change or remove the value of 'manage_etc_hosts' in
#    /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg or cloud-config from user-data
#
127.0.1.1 gtclass-1578758377314-s-1vcpu-1gb-nyc1-01.localdomain gtclass-1578758377314-s-1vcp
u-1gb-nyc1-01
127.0.0.1 localhost
98.137.246.8 rollingstone.com

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
ff02::3 ip6-allhosts

$
```

The ip received was 98.134.246.8 rollingstone.com  
Then exited the the /etc/hosts and used the exit command to end session.

The main reason that /etc/hosts (or the windows equivalent %SYSTEMROOT%\system32\drivers\etc\hosts ) are used by attackers is to redirect user traffic to sites under their control. It's important to note that hosts files are used in preference to DNS servers, so even if the user has a good entry in DNS for a specific system, hosts will still take precedence

```
sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Desktop$ nslookup 98.137.246.8
8.246.137.98.in-addr.arpa      name = unknown.yahoo.com.

Authoritative answers can be found from:

sysadmin@UbuntuDesktop:~/Desktop$ sudo nslookup 98.137.246.8
[sudo] password for sysadmin:
8.246.137.98.in-addr.arpa      name = unknown.yahoo.com.

Authoritative answers can be found from:
```

#### Phase 4: *"ShARP Dressed Man"*

ssh jimi@161.35.96.20 -22

Then moved to the /etc/

The next command I used was ls -lah

I then found the packetcaptureinfo.txt

Then used cat and found a link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ic-CFFGrbruloYrWaw3PvT71eITkh3eF/view>

Then downloaded the file and used Wireshark to inspect ARP and HTTP

Wireshark interface showing ARP traffic. The packet list displays five ARP requests. Packet 5 is selected, showing details of an Ethernet II frame, an ARP request, and a warning about a duplicate IP address (192.168.47.200) detected for 00:0c:29:1d:b3:b1. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Wireshark interface showing HTTP traffic. The packet list displays a series of HTTP requests. Packet 16 is selected, showing details of an HTML form submission. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

