# **SAPIENCE EDU CONNECT INTERNSHIP**

(Cyber Security)

**NAME:** KATAKAM LIKITH KUMAR

**REPORT DATE:** 

**EMAIL**: <u>likithkumarkatakam811@gmail.com</u>

# Week 3: Introduction to Cybersecurity and Virtualization

• Task 1:

**Objective**: The objective of this internship was to gain hands-on experience in cybersecurity reconnaissance, network scanning, and vulnerability assessment. Using tools like whois, dig, nslookup, and nmap, the focus was on identifying network structures, detecting vulnerabilities, and analyzing security configurations to enhance cybersecurity awareness.

Introduction: In order to protect digital assets from any threats and attacks, cybersecurity is essential. The primary objective of this internship was practical experience with network scanning, vulnerability assessment, and cybersecurity reconnaissance. The internship sought to build a solid grasp of security technologies and methods utilized in actual cybercrime investigations through hands-on activities. The abilities acquired from this encounter help to improve defense tactics and general cybersecurity awareness.

## **Software and Hardware requirements:**

### Software:

- Oracle virtual Box or VMware software
- Kali Linux

#### Hardware:

Computer or Laptop with Internet connectivity

## Methodology:

The methodology ensured thorough data collection and assessment by using a methodical approach to cybersecurity analysis:

- 1. **Finding the Target IP Range:** The network to be scanned was identified.
- 2. **Footprinting & Information Gathering (whois):** Google.com's domain registration information was extracted in order to obtain administrative and ownership information.
- 3. **DNS Enumeration (nslookup, dig):** To comprehend network topology, domain names were resolved to IP addresses and DNS information was obtained.
- 4. **Network analysis (ip a, ip route):** To map out connection, local IP setups and routing information were examined.
- 5. Active Scanning (nmap -sn, nmap -p-): a port scan to find open and closed ports and a ping sweep to find live hosts.
- 6. **Service Enumeration & Banner Grabbing** (nmap): Made an effort to find services that were using open ports and took note of service banners for additional examination.
- 7.**OS Fingerprinting** (nmap -O): Determined the target's operating system by analyzing system responses.

8. **Vulnerability Assessment**: Checked for known vulnerabilities in services that were found using nmap --script vuln.

### Output:

```
—(kali®kali)-[~]
└─$ whois google.com
   Domain Name: GOOGLE.COM
   Registry Domain ID: 2138514_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN
   Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.markmonitor.com
   Registrar URL: http://www.markmonitor.com
   Updated Date: 2019-09-09T15:39:04Z
   Creation Date: 1997-09-15T04:00:00Z
   Registry Expiry Date: 2028-09-14T04:00:00Z
   Registrar: MarkMonitor Inc.
   Registrar IANA ID: 292
   Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abusecomplaints@markmonitor.com
   Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.2086851750
   Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited
   Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited
   Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited
   Domain Status: serverDeleteProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverDeleteProhibited
   Domain Status: serverTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverTransferProhibited
   Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverUpdateProhibited
   Name Server: NS1.GOOGLE.COM
   Name Server: NS2.GOOGLE.COM
   Name Server: NS3.GOOGLE.COM
   Name Server: NS4.GOOGLE.COM
   DNSSEC: unsigned
   URL of the ICANN Whois Inaccuracy Complaint Form: https://www.icann.org/wicf/
>>> Last update of whois database: 2025-01-30T10:45:25Z <<<
For more information on Whois status codes, please visit https://icann.org/epp
NOTICE: The expiration date displayed in this record is the date the
registrar's sponsorship of the domain name registration in the registry is
currently set to expire. This date does not necessarily reflect the expiration
date of the domain name registrant's agreement with the sponsoring
registrar. Users may consult the sponsoring registrar's Whois database to
view the registrar's reported date of expiration for this registration.
TERMS OF USE: You are not authorized to access or query our Whois
database through the use of electronic processes that are high-volume and
automated except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or
modify existing registrations; the Data in VeriSign Global Registry
Services' ("VeriSign") Whois database is provided by VeriSign for
information purposes only, and to assist persons in obtaining information
about or related to a domain name registration record. VeriSign does not
guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a Whois query, you agree to abide
by the following terms of use: You agree that you may use this Data only
for lawful purposes and that under no circumstances will you use this Data
to: (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass
```

```
___(kali⊛ kali)-[~]

$ nslookup google.com
            192.168.17.2
Server:
Address:
               192.168.17.2#53
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: google.com
Address: 142.250.194.174
Name: google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4002:823::200e
(kali⊛ kali)-[~]

$ dig google.com +short
142.250.194.174
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00 inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 :: 1/128 scope host noprefixroute
     valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:0c:29:a6:b4:cd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.17.128/24 brd 192.168.17.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
     valid_lft 1365sec preferred_lft 1365sec
    inet6 fe80::baca:73b5:437:71bf/64 scope link noprefixroute
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
___(kali⊕ kali)-[~]

$ ip route
default via 192.168.17.2 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 192.168.17.128 metric 100
192.168.17.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.17.128 metric 100
  —(kali⊛kali)-[~]
s nmap -sn 192.168.17.128
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-02-01 06:21 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.17.128
Host is up.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.03 seconds
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p- 192.168.17.128
Starting Nmap 7.95 (https://nmap.org) at 2025-02-01 06:21 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.17.128
```

All 65535 scanned ports on 192.168.17.128 are in ignored states.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.12 seconds

Host is up (0.0000050s latency).

Not shown: 65535 closed tcp ports (reset)

#### Conclusion:

This procedure describes a thorough method for evaluating network security, beginning with determining the target IP range and looking for active hosts. To obtain comprehensive system information, it uses port scanning, service enumeration, banner capturing, and OS fingerprinting. In order to enable proactive security measures, vulnerability assessments using Nmap assist uncover potential security flaws, while footprinting tools like Whois and Nslookup offer more insights.