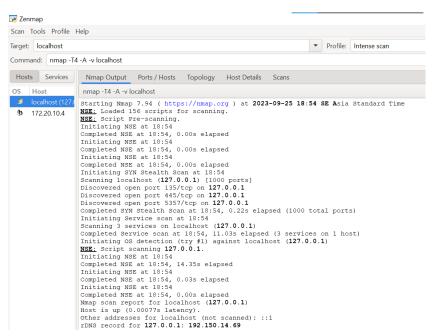
Activity 6

Attacker Window - 172.20.10.3 Victim notebook - 172.20.10.6 Victim VM - 172.20.10.4

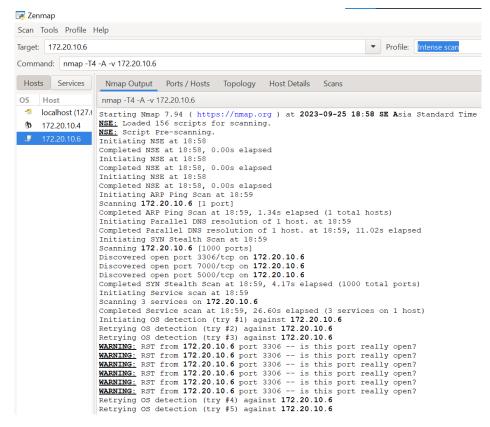
1. Notice the open ports on all 3 devices (the attacker notebook, the target notebook, and the target Linux VM).

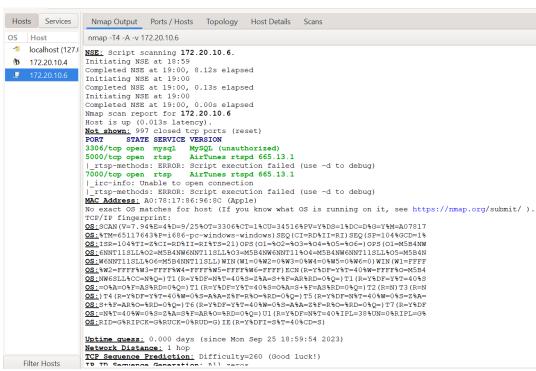
Does anything look suspicious, i.e., some ports that you are not aware of that are open on the VM or on your notebooks? (Just notice the MySQL in the background)

Attacker Window - 172.20.10.3

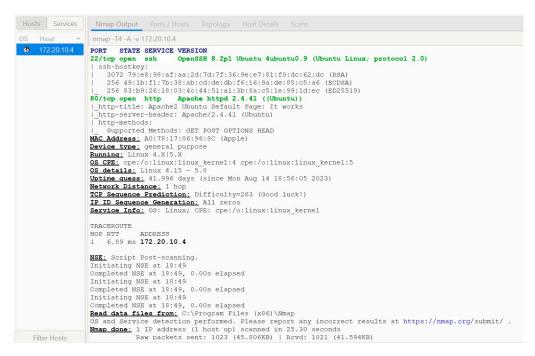


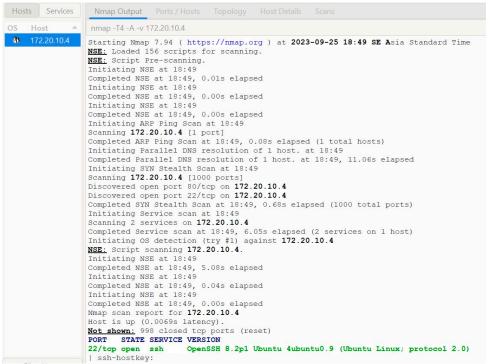
Victim notebook - 172.20.10.6





Victim VM - 172.20.10.4





2. Look at the information provided by nmap about your OS's on all 3 devices. Is the information correct? Why is it or why is it not correct?

<u>For Victim Laptop</u> - Correct -> there is mysql sever run in the background (But The OS is still undetected)

<u>For Victim VM</u> - Correct -> Since I just started Apache2

<u>For Attacker</u> - Correct -> There is the network protocol from Microsoft run in the background (Microsoft Directory Services)

3. What do you think about the information you can get using nmap? Scary?

This information can be highly valuable to hackers because it allows them to determine what services are currently running on the victim's machine and, furthermore, it provides insight into the versions of these services in use. Knowing the service versions is particularly important because different versions may have distinct vulnerabilities, giving hackers the ability to choose the most effective method for exploiting the system.

4. Look at the access.log file for the web server in your Linux VM. What IP addresses do you see accessing the web server? Which devices do these IP addresses belong to?

2 IP Address from 172.20.10.3 (From attacker) and 172.20.10.3 (From Victim laptop)

```
172.20.10.6 - . [25/Sep/2023:18:37:11 +0700] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 3477 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/116.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/116.0.1938.76"
172.20.10.6 - . [25/Sep/2023:18:37:12 +0700] "GET /icons/ubuntu-logo.png HTTP/1.1" 200 3623 "http://172.20.10.4/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/116.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/116.0.1938.76"
172.20.10.6 - . [25/Sep/2023:18:37:12 +0700] "GET /icons/ubuntu-logo.png HTTP/1.1" 404 489 "http://172.20.10.4/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/116.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/116.0.1938.76"
172.20.10.3 - . [25/Sep/2023:18:39:38 +0700] "GET /icons/ubuntu-logo.png HTTP/1.1" 200 3623 "http://172.20.10.4/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/117.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/117.0.2045.36"
172.20.10.3 - . [25/Sep/2023:18:39:38 +0700] "GET /icons/ubuntu-logo.png HTTP/1.1" 200 3623 "http://172.20.10.4/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/117.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/117.0.2045.36"
172.20.10.3 - . [25/Sep/2023:18:39:38 +0700] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 489 "http://172.20.10.4/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/117.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/117.0.2045.36"
```

5. Find the nmap scan in the web server log. Copy the lines from the log file that were created because of the nmap scan.

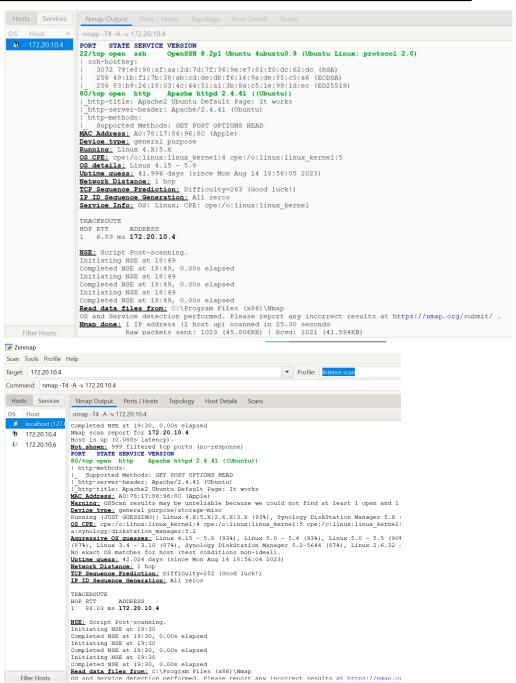
```
| Parallelsgubunte-linux-20-04-desktop:-$ cat /var/log/apache2/access.log | grep Nmap | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1" 200 181 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1" 200 181 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "PROPFIND / HTTP/1.1" 405 521 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "PROPFIND / HTTP/1.1" 200 1102 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 405 521 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 11192 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 1181 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / http://linux-checkiclosyoid-2034 HTTP/1.1" 404 453 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / njtr/jhca/de 453 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / njtr/jhca/de 453 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / njtr/jhca/de 453 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44 +0700] "GET / njtr/jhca/de 453 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Imap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)" | 172.20.10.3 - [25/Sep/2023:18:49:44
```

 After you successfully install your iptable rule(s), how do the reported results from your new nmap scan compare to your previous scan before using iptables? Look to see if OS detection, port open results, etc. have changed. Something(s) have definitely changed.

```
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --sport 80 -j ACCEPT sudo iptables -A INPUT -s 172.20.10.6 -p tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT sudo iptables -P INPUT DROP sudo iptables -P FORWARD DROP sudo iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
```

After I added the rules the scan found only 80/tcp in the second result.

And the OS is Linux



7. Notice that nmap can still figure out you have Apache httpd running. Look at the access.log file for the web server in your Linux VM. Are the logs the same as in Part II?

No, many logs are added.

8. Explain whether or not you could prevent nmap from reaching the web server while still allowing legitimate clients to get service. Will a firewall be sufficient for this? Or do you need some other device? Please think critically about this.

Normally, blocking nmap scans while permitting legitimate client access to a web server is a difficult task. If a server owner wants to restrict access from a specific country, they can configure iptables to drop traffic from IP addresses originating in that country. However, people within that country may still access the website using VPNs or other means.

Additionally, nmap can employ standard HTTP methods, similar to regular users, making it complex for a firewall to differentiate between nmap scans and valid requests.

9. What are your firewall rules? Run iptables -L on your VM and enter the output here.

```
20-04-desktop:~$ sudo iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target
           prot opt source
                                           destination
           tcp -- anywhere
tcp -- 172.20.10.6
ACCEPT
                                           anywhere
                                                                 tcp dpt:http
ACCEPT
                                           anywhere
                                                                 tcp spt:ssh
Chain FORWARD (policy DROP)
           prot opt source
                                           destination
target
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
                                           destination
           prot opt source
target
ACCEPT
           tcp -- anywhere
                                           anywhere
                                                                 tcp spt:http
```