Assignment 2

VULNERABILTIY REPORT Vulnerability Scanning

Target: Skullcandy.com

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Findings:

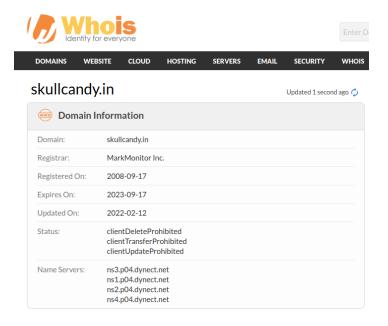
The vulnerability found are very low-level threats which can be fixed easily. The vulnerability found are not yet a threat but it can be a threat.

Determination the scope:

The scope of this test is to identify and scan the vulnerabilities of the given target. Also if any vulnerability are found then what is the solution to solve the vulnerability which was found.

Information Gathering:

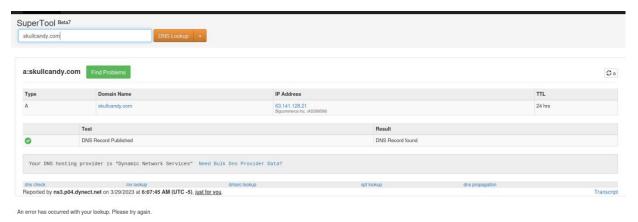
1. **Whois Lookup:** With the help of whois lookup we identify the domain name, the domain registration date, expiration date, the date domain name was updated, etc.



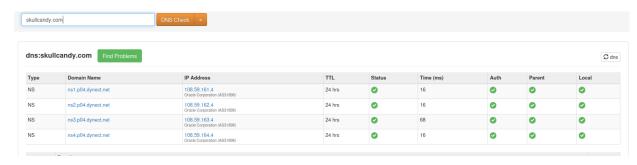
We will also get raw whois data:

```
Raw Whois Data
Domain Name: skullcandy.in
Registry Domain ID: D3126160-IN
Registrar WHOIS Server:
Registrar URL: http://www.markmonitor.com
Updated Date: 2022-02-12T00:03:59Z
Creation Date: 2008-09-17T12:55:26Z
Registry Expiry Date: 2023-09-17T12:55:26Z
Registrar: MarkMonitor Inc.
Registrar IANA ID: 292
Registrar Abuse Contact Email:
Registrar Abuse Contact Phone:
Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientDeleteP
Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTrans
Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited http://www.icann.org/epp#clientUpdateP
Registry Registrant ID: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Name: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Organization: Skullcandy, Inc.
Registrant Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Street: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant City: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant State/Province: UT
Registrant Postal Code: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Country: US
Registrant Phone: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
Registrant Phone Ext: REDACTED FOR PRIVACY
```

2. DNS Lookup: With the help of DNS lookup we got the IP Address of our target. It is very important to obtain the IP Address.



3. DNS Check: Then with the help of DNS check we get the name server domain as well as their IP Address.



4. Using NMAP:

a. NMAP Scan: Will return IP Address and some information

b. Nslookup: Will return the name server and it's IP Address

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali® kali)-[~]

$ nslookup skullcandy.com
Server: 103.250.39.226
Address: 103.250.39.226#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: skullcandy.com
Address: 63.141.128.21

(kali® kali)-[~]
```

c. Host: Will give us the SMTP inbound.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
s host skullcandy.com
skullcandy.com has address 63.141.128.21
skullcandy.com mail is handled by 10 us-smtp-inbound-1.mimecast.com.
skullcandy.com mail is handled by 20 us-smtp-inbound-2.mimecast.com.

[kali@ kali)-[~]
s
```

d. Dig: Will give us more information about the target.

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~]

$ dig skullcandy.com

; «>> DiG 9.18.12-1-Debian «>> skullcandy.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; →>HEADER«— opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 51433
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
;; QUESTION SECTION:
; skullcandy.com. IN A

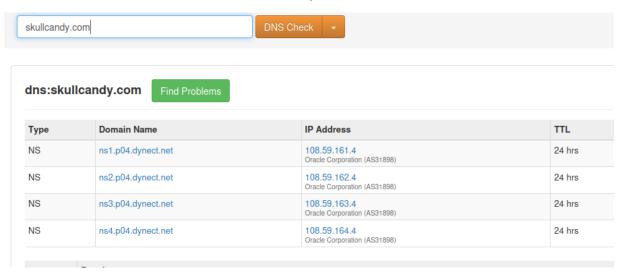
;; ANSWER SECTION:
skullcandy.com. 84364 IN A 63.141.128.21

;; Query time: 12 msec
;; SERVER: 103.250.39.226#53(103.250.39.226) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Mar 29 07:01:59 EDT 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 59

[kali⊗ kali)-[~]

$ ■
```

These are the DNS server of skullcandy.



DNS servers connect the organization website to the outside world. Exploitation of these servers may lead to malicious usage of the organization web and mail servers.

Scanning using NMAP Commands:

1. Nmap -sn IP Address: Will check whether Server/Host is Up or not

2. Nmap -sP IP Address: Will ping the Server.

3. Nmap -F IP Address: Will do a Fast Scan on the server and will show open ports.

4. Nmap -p port number IP Address: Will scan a particular port number.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p 81 63.141.128.21
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-29 07:07 EDT
Nmap scan report for 63.141.128.21
Host is up (0.024s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE
81/tcp filtered hosts2-ns
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.33 seconds
```

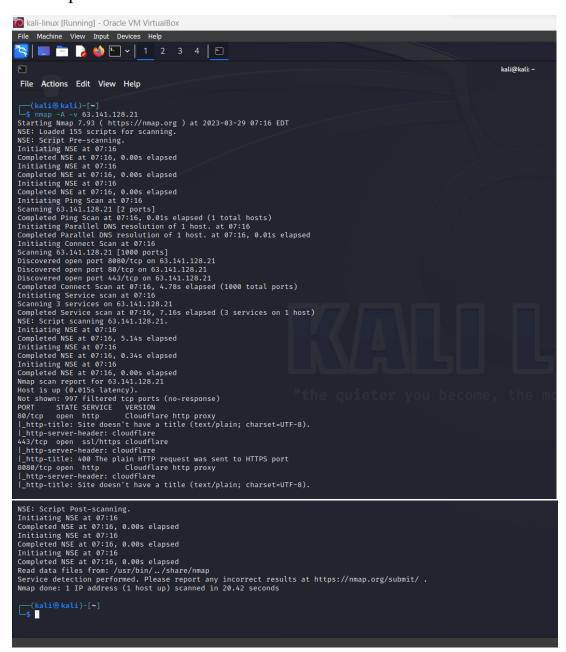
5. Nmap -p '*' IP Address: Will scan all the open ports.

6. Sudo Nmap -O IP Address: Will return the operating system being used. It requires root privileges. So we use sudo.

7. Nmap -sS IP Address: Will perform a stealth scan.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sS 63.141.128.21
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-30 08:32 EDT
Nmap scan report for 63.141.128.21
Host is up (0.014s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
8080/tcp open http-proxy
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.00 seconds
```

8. Nmap -A -v IP Address: Intense scan. It will perform various scans. Will give details about the port no., State of the port, Service running on that port and the version.



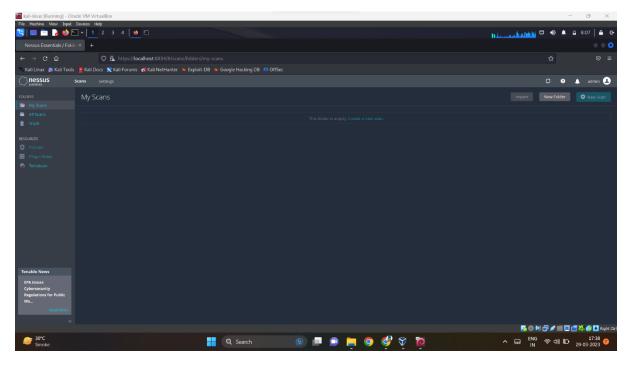
9. Nmap -sA IP Address: Will check for firewall on the ports.

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sA 63.141.128.21
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-30 08:38 EDT
Nmap scan report for 63.141.128.21
Host is up (0.00049s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 63.141.128.21 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 unfiltered tcp ports (reset)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.84 seconds
```

Scanning using Nessus Tool:

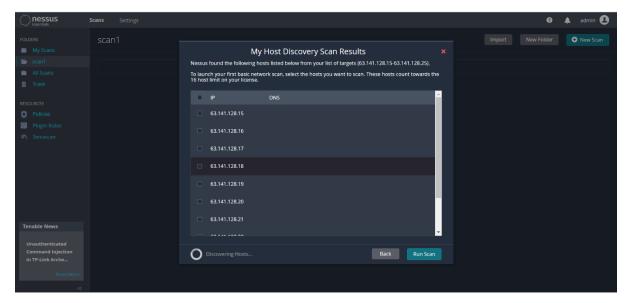
First, we have to install Nessus. Go to 'localhost:8834' and the Nessus will start. It will take time to download plugins. After it's done login using username= 'admin' and password= 'admin'.

You will come to this screen.

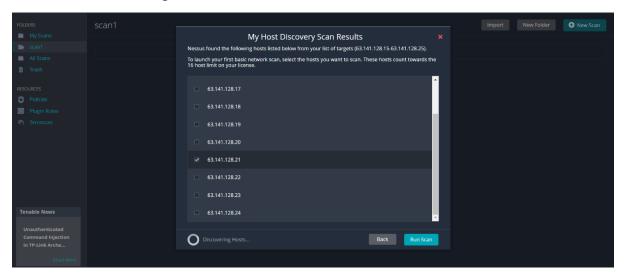


Then you scan multiple server or host and you can even scan single host.

I'll scan multiple host ranges from IP Address = 63.141.128.15 - 63.128.141.25



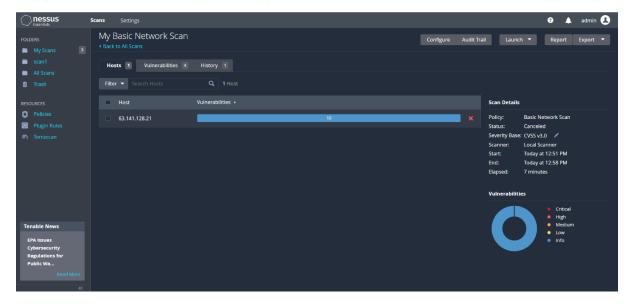
You can select a single server too.



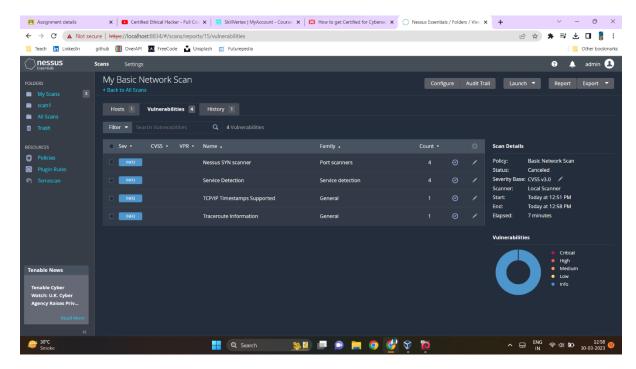
Now it will run a basic scan on the selected host.

I stopped the scan after a while and 4 very very low level vulnerability were found.

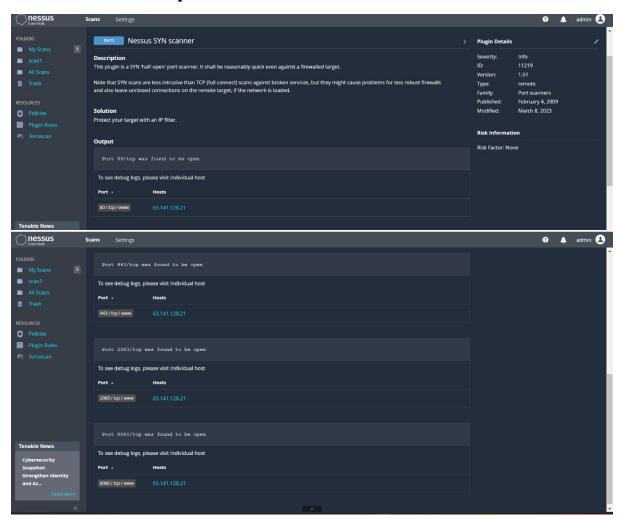
They are not vulnerability but they can be.



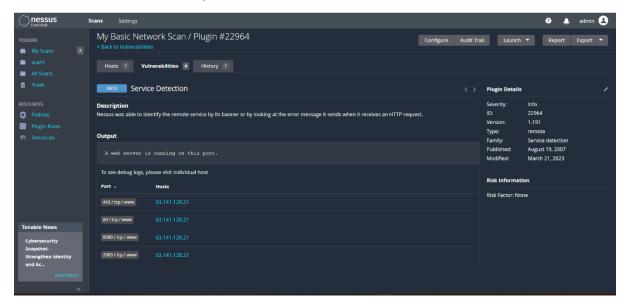
The 4 vulnerabilities were as follow:



The first vulnerability was Nessus SYN scanner.

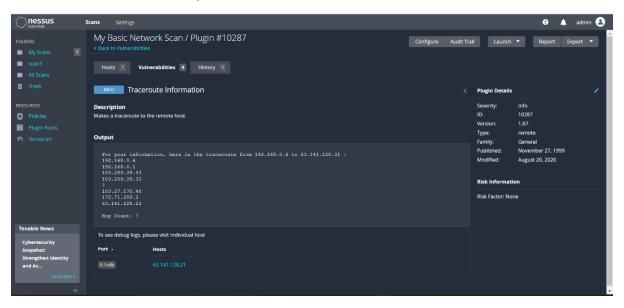


The second vulnerability was Service Detection.



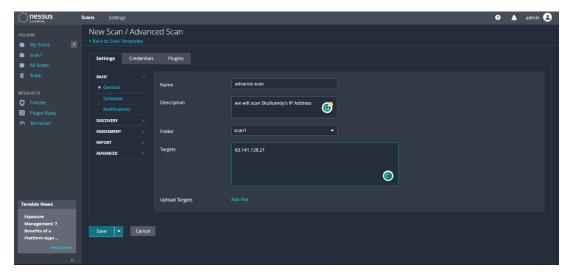
The third vulnerability was TCP/IP Timestamps supported.

The fourth vulnerability was Traceroute information.

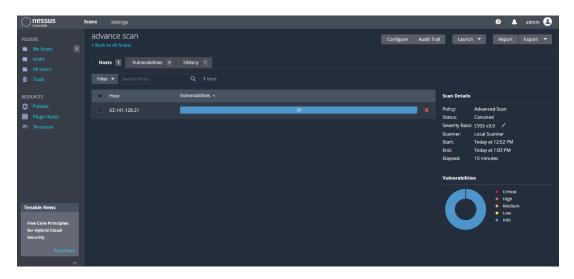


It gives us the route it followed to reach the target IP Address. And it also gives the number of hop count. i.e., the no. of network in between.

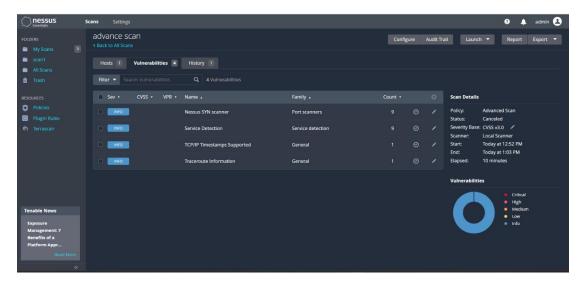
Now I'll create a advance scan on the same port.



The results were same for both basic and advance scan.



The 4 same vulnerabilities were found.



So this is my vulnerability scanning report – Sadiq Sonalkar