## Name: Sanchit Monga

## Activity 1 - Set up your working environment

(5 p) In your lab report you must include the Username and Password

for accessing MS Windows 10: username:student pass:student for accessing Linux Kali: username: root pass:cseclabs

### Activity 2 - Use nmap software application

(10 p) In your lab report you must include the exact commands you used, including the actual IP Address you will be using for the <IP Address> field, for the following Port Scanning methods:

Intended instruction	Actual command line used
nmap -sS -v <ip address=""></ip>	nmap -sS -v 192.168.58.1
nmap -sT -v <ip address=""></ip>	nmap -sT -v 192.168.58.1
nmap -sF -v <ip address=""></ip>	nmap -sF -v 192.168.58.1
nmap -sA -v <ip address=""></ip>	nmap -sA -v 192.168.58.1

### Activity 3 - Port scanning method description

(10 p) Identify the matching Port Scanning method with each nmap command listed and used in the Instructions step **Activity 2**, 1. (a.).

Command line used	Port Scanning method
nmap -sS -v <ip address=""></ip>	SYN Scan
nmap -sT -v <ip address=""></ip>	Connect Scan
nmap -sF -v <ip address=""></ip>	FIN Scan
nmap -sA -v <ip address=""></ip>	ACK Scan

For each of the port scanning method used in the Instructions step **Activity 2, 1**. (a.)., include the matching screenshots and corresponding Wireshark captures, using the data collected in Instructions step **Activity 3, 1**. (a.) – (c.).

(10 p) screenshots or the actual text of the output from each nmap command listed and used

#### SYN Scan

```
tarting Nmap 7.40 (https://nmap.org ) at 2019-09-19 17:37 EDT
nitiating ARP Ping Scan at 17:37
canning 192.168.58.1 [1 port]
ompleted ARP Ping Scan at 17:37, 0.05s elapsed (1 total hosts)
nitiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 17:37
ompleted Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 17:37
ompleted Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 17:37
ompleted Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 17:37
canning 192.168.58.1 [1000 ports]
iscovered open port 139/tcp on 192.168.58.1
iscovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.58.1
iscovered open port 443/tcp on 192.168.58.1
iscovered open port 443/tcp on 192.168.58.1
iscovered open port 912/tcp on 192.168.58.1
ompleted SYN Stealth Scan at 17:37, 1.60s elapsed (1000 total ports)
map scan report for 192.168.58.1
ost is up (0.00049s latency).
ot shown: 994 closed ports
ORT STATE SERVICE
35/tcp open msrpc
39/tcp open microsoft-ds
02/tcp open is-realsecure
12/tcp open is-realsecure
12/tcp open is-realsecure
12/tcp open jas-realsecure
12/tcp open jas-
```

Connect Scan and FIN Scan

```
Rep packets smit: 110 (49.7648) | Revit 1001 (40.9248) |

Sharting Namp 7.40 (Intus://map.org ) at 2019-09-19 17:39 EDT initiating ABP ping Scan at 17:39 |

Sharting Namp 7.40 (Intus://map.org ) at 2019-09-19 17:39 EDT initiating ABP ping Scan at 17:30 |

Sharting Namp 7.40 (Intus://map.org ) at 2019-09-19 (Intus://map.org ) at
```

#### ACK Scan:

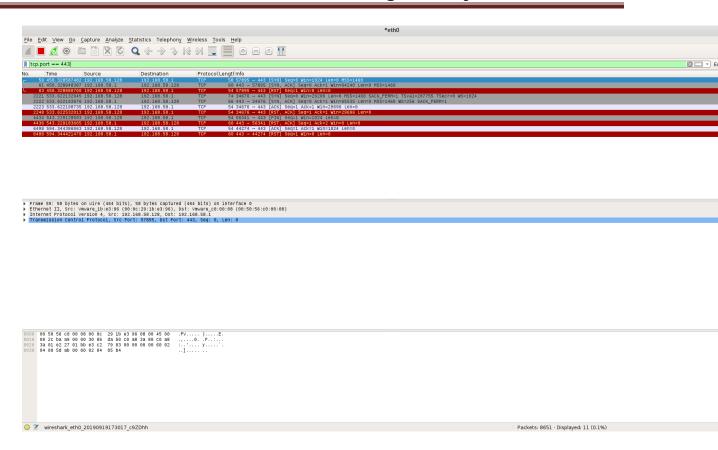
```
Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-09-19 17:40 EDT
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 17:40
Scanning 192.168.58.1 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 17:40, 0.03s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 17:40
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 17:40, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating ACK Scan at 17:40
Scanning 192.168.58.1 [1000 ports]
Completed ACK Scan at 17:40, 1.51s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.58.1
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.58.1 are unfiltered
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)

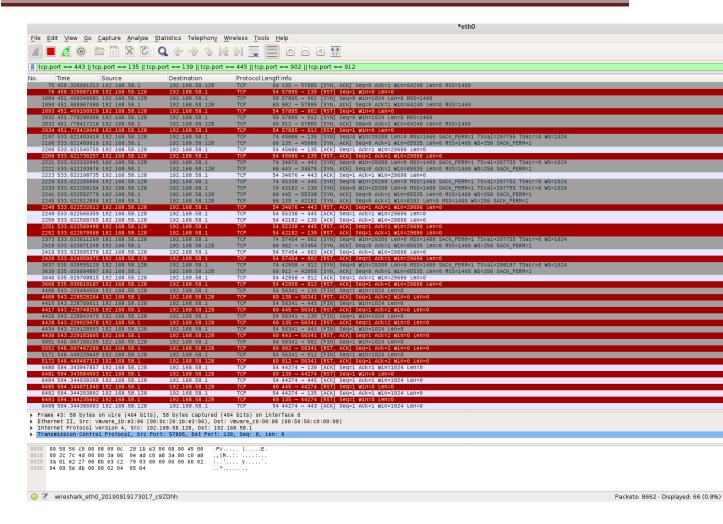
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.72 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1101 (44.028KB) | Rcvd: 1001 (40.028KB)
```

(5 p) Identify the ports open and closed, listed in the nmap command output

The list of the ports with their name, state and service is present in the cmd. We can check the status of the port to see if it is open or closed.

(10 p) screenshots of cropped Wireshark captures showing the network traffic of the one of the single ports identified in the previous step for open status and one for closed status





#### Activity 4 - Port scanning method analysis

(20p) In your lab report you must include an explanation describing how each port scanning works, for each of the nmap command listed and used in the previous step (a.) of Activity 2.

TCP SYN Scan: TCP SYN scan sends a SYN packet to initiate a 3way handshake to every port of the server. TCP SYN scan is used when malicious hacker needs to determine the state of the port without establishing a full connection.

TCP connect Scan: TCP Connect Scan works like TCP SYN scan but instead of RST it sends ACK to establish a connection and then sends resets packet. It used when privileged access isn't available.

TCP FIN scan: TCP FIN scan sends a FIN packet without establishing a TCP connection. This scan is quiet and does not appears in any system logs.

FIN SCAN: A windows device will always send a RST frame for all the queries regardless of the status of port, whereas Linux device will not send anything if the port is open and send RST packet if port is closed.

IF open | filtered is appeared during FIN scan this means that the machine is not a windows machine.

(10p) In your lab report you must include an explanation describing how SYN and Connect port scanning methods differ, and when you would use each.

SYN and CONNECT Scans are two very different scans, SYN is a more stealthy and quieter method, where it leaves no logs and doesn't complete a full 3 way handshake of TCP whereas CONNECT is a louder method where it completes a TCP handshake to gather information, leaving logs. The SYN scan requires privileged access whereas the CONNECT scan can be performed without privileged access by any user. You would use a SYN scan as the primary scan to gather information about ports when you have privileged access and because it works across all operating systems whereas the CONNECT scan should be used as a last resort if privileged access isn't available

(10p) In your lab report you must include an explanation describing how FIN and ACK port scanning methods can be used in combination with each other.

FIN and ACK scans can be used in conjunction as the ACK scan tells us whether a port is filtered or unfiltered and the FIN scan tells us if the port is Closed or Open/Filtered. That way we can identify exactly which port is closed, which is open and which port has a firewall that is blocking the scans. This information can be very valuable for future scans that can specifically investigate those certain ports.

(10p) In your lab report you must include an explanation describing the differences between an open port, a closed port, and a filtered port, referencing your Nmap commands used in the previous step (a.) of Activity 2.

An open port is a vulnerable port. This port actively replies to every SYN and ACK request sent its way and tells the source everything it need to know about that port. If an important port is left open, then it can be used to attack the system. A closed port also gives information to the user, but not complete information, it just sends an RST when a SYN is sent towards it. This helps the scanner identify which ports have been closed. A filtered port is one which might be open or close, but the scanner cannot know the condition of that port because the filter drops any replies sent by the system to the scanner.