

Sean Lee
Nacho Rodriguez-Cortes

1.

Question: after nslookup -query=any, the terminal said: server can't find ultralingua.com: NOTIMP -- what does this mean?

Question: what is the difference between server and address in nslookup? Address had a #53 after the ip address

Performing whois with the IP address gave us information on the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority whereas using the whois command on the ultralingua domain gave us information directly about ultralingua.

What domain did you investigate?

Domain: ultralingua.com

What is its IP address?

IP address: 192.168.1.1

When does the domain's registration expire?

Expiration date: 2024-12-23T07:48:00Z

What information, if any, did you learn about the people or corporation responsible for the domain in question? (Your answer could be less interesting than you had hoped due to the increasingly common use of domain privacy services. In that case, at least give me information about what you learned about the relevant domain privacy service.)

Information about corporations responsible for domain: Typical business contact information pertaining to Tucows.

2.

List the IP addresses for all the active hosts you found on the local network (i.e. the hosts whose IP addresses have the same first 24 bits--i.e. the same W.X.Y of the IP address W.X.Y.Z--as Kali's IP address).

IP addresses:

```
(sean@kali)-[~/pentest]
$ nmap -sn 10.0.2.15/24
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-05-10 12:54 PDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.1
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.5
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 2.76 seconds
```

What entities do those IP addresses represent?

We used `sudo nmap -O -v` on the ip addresses to gather more information about them.

10.0.2.1 didn't return any identifying information aside from a MAC address

10.0.2.5 pertains to the linux virtual box

10.0.2.15 didn't return any identifying information, but interestingly it stated that too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS information

For each possible candidate IP address it was searching in the local network, what steps did nmap take? (You can answer this question by examining the Wireshark captured packets. If you want to make it easier to read the relevant packets, try doing "nmap -sn [just-one-ip-address]" instead of the /24 thing.)

Same question, but for the 137.22.4.0/24 network

It appears that nmap attempted to set up a TCP handshake with each of the entities, the ones it reported being those that actually completed the handshake.

For the 137.22.4.0/24 network.

```
(sean@kali)-[~/pentest]
$ nmap -sn 137.22.4.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-05-10 13:09 PDT
Nmap scan report for elegit.mathcs.carleton.edu (137.22.4.5)
Host is up (0.081s latency).
Nmap scan report for maize.mathcs.carleton.edu (137.22.4.131)
Host is up (0.072s latency).
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (2 hosts up) scanned in 24.88 seconds
```

For the Carleton IP address, it appeared that it was still performing TCP handshakes, but there were a couple of DNS protocols that appeared.

137.22.4.5 appears to be some sort of storage server running some sort of (a guess) British Gas OS.

137.22.4.131 appears to also be some sort of storage server running (a guess) British Gas OS.

3.

Which ports does Metasploitable have open, and what services do they correspond to (e.g. port 22 / SSH or port 80 / HTTP)?

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	Destination	Protocol
21/tcp	open	ftp	137.22.4.139	TCP
22/tcp	open	ssh	137.22.4.148	TCP
23/tcp	open	telnet	137.22.4.141	TCP
25/tcp	open	smtp	137.22.4.144	TCP
53/tcp	open	domain	137.22.4.145	TCP
80/tcp	open	http	137.22.4.146	TCP
111/tcp	open	rpcbind	137.22.4.147	TCP
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	137.22.4.148	TCP
445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds	137.22.4.149	TCP
512/tcp	open	exec	137.22.4.151	TCP
513/tcp	open	login	137.22.4.152	TCP
514/tcp	open	shell	137.22.4.155	TCP
1099/tcp	open	rmiregistry	137.22.4.158	TCP
1524/tcp	open	ingreslock	137.22.4.159	TCP
2049/tcp	open	nfs	137.22.4.160	TCP
2121/tcp	open	ccproxy-ftp	137.22.4.163	TCP
3306/tcp	open	mysql	137.22.4.164	TCP
5432/tcp	open	postgresql	captured (592 bits) of	
5900/tcp	open	vnc	2.15, Src: 137.22.4.139, Dst: Realtek	
6000/tcp	open	X11	2.15, Dst: 137.22.4.139	
6667/tcp	open	irc	54454, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0,	
8009/tcp	open	ajp13		
8180/tcp	open	unknown		

What database server(s) is/are available on Metasploitable?

FTP server is open.

IRC server is open.

There are also 2 http ports available, one being associated with port 80, the other associated with port 8180.

What is the value of the RSA SSH host key? What is the host key for?

2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)

The RSA SSH key is used to authenticate a user when creating a TLS session. Specifically, the host key is used by the client to decrypt an authentication

message from the server when attempting to connect. It is used to ensure that the host you are connect to is actually the one you intended to connect to.

Pick one of the open ports that has a service you have never heard of, and explain what the service does.

SMTP port 25. This is the oldest of the SMTP ports, established in 1982. It is used to send and receive emails, SMTP representing Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. Interestingly, the SMTP port 25 specifically is most commonly abused to send spam from compromised computers.