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Applied Computing

Wales Institute of Science and Art (WISA)

Networks and Cybersecurity Essentials (ACCA4024)

Lab 7: Tools to check on Threats and Vulnerabilities

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Objectives

Using Packet Capturing tools and network monitoring tools.

Tasks

1. Use Nmap to scan
2.

Required Resources

- PC with Ubuntu 16.0.4 LTS installed in a VirtualBox or VMware virtual machine. (*Alternatively*, Any Linux Platform)
- Internet Connection to refer the outcomes
- References: https://nmap.org/

Task 1

➔ Login as User Cisco.

➔ Go to Terminal and Type the following commands and examine

- To do that we are using Nmap.
  - Network Mapper, or Nmap, is an open source utility used for network discovery and security auditing. Administrators also use Nmap for monitoring hosts or managing service upgrade schedules.
  - Nmap determines
    - what hosts are available on a network,
    - what services are running,
    - what operating systems are running,
    - What packet filters or firewalls are running?
- So, basically if you could get all the above details using Nmap, you could get few information which could be used later in performing attacks or mitigating attacks.

➔ Commands to execute

- Step 1:
  - **nmap localhost**

(This is a scan performed to get information about the services that are bound to the localhost)

sudo nmap -p68 host_ip - No targets were specified, so 0 hosts scanned

- Step 2:
  - **Replace the above command with your IP Address and other hosts (if connected/ else ignore) in your network to check the outcomes.**

Type the command you used to find out your host IP Address
hostname -I

Type the command you used to scan after finding your host IP Address
nmap <Host IP> in this case, "nmap 10.0.2.15"

Record the outcomes of the above command here
It scanned the host IP. It stated that there are 998 closed ports.
The ports shown is;
22/tcp open ssh
23/tcp open telnet

- Step 3: Analyse the outputs/outcomes from Step 1 and 2 and record your reflections. (Hint: Analyse what is the difference between local host and ip address of the host, If ports displayed are different, Why is it different? etc (not limited to the hints))

The two are slightly different, for starters the Host IP addresses are different, nmap 10.0.2.15 has 10.0.2.15 as its IP while nmap localhost has the IP 127.0.0.1
nmap localhost has one more port available compared to nmap 10.0.2.15

- Step 4: Why is the nmap scan only scans the first 1000 ports? What will be the command to scan all the ports?

The command to scan all ports is nmap 192.168.1.1 -p- is how to scan all ports. And nmap 192.168.1.1 -p <range> is how to do a specific number.

- Step 5: Scan the UDP Ports
  - **nmap –sU localhost**

    (This is a scan performed to get information about the UDP ports and to execute this command you need root privileges. So, try)

  - **sudo nmap –sU localhost**

Record the outcomes of the above command here (Hint: what UDP ports could you find open through your scan)

This command will show the udp ports available. For me they are;
68/udp
631/udp
5353/udp

- Step 6: From the above outcomes select any ports which is open
  - **sudo nmap –p137 localhost**

    (Change the port number 137 to any port which you found as open in the previous step (5).)

Record the outcomes of the above command here (Hint: Is the port open or closed? Why? Also, record the use of –p command)

The port that I had choosen was 631 the state that it is in is open.

- Step 7: Try other port related commands and record its purpose.
  - **sudo nmap –p***portnumber host_ip*
  - **sudo nmap –p***portnumber_startrange-portnumber_endrange host_ip*
  - **sudo nmap –p***portnumber,portnumber host_ip*

- not limited to the above *(Do a google search, refine your search and find out other port related commands, Hint:nmap.org)*

Record the outcomes of the above commands here

sudo nmap -p68 host_ip - No targets were specified, so 0 hosts scanned

- Step 8: Detecting the version is a very important part of information gathering. Try to find out the version.
  - **nmap –sV localhost**

Record the outcomes of the above commands here

The command is a more detailed nmap localhost, by that I mean it shows the version of the port alongside the information you'd get with nmap localhost.

- Step 9: Try other commands to detect other versions and record its purpose.
  - Command to identify the Operating System version

Record the outcomes of the above commands here

nmap -O localhost - this needs more prvilages thus sudo is required at the start. It detects the OS using TCP/IP stack fingerprinting.

The command shows the open ports and the running operating system which in this instance is Linex 3.X

- Command to identify the Service Version

Record the outcomes of the above commands here

nmap -sV -- version-light localhost - this is a faster but less accurate than just doing nmap -sV localhost

Learnings from tutorials so far:

Part 1 (Packet Tracer, Host Machines)

- ✓ ***Build a home Network***
- ✓ ***Understand and configure IP Address***
- ✓ ***Use Ping/ Trace route Utility to check the connection status***
- ✓ ***Use ipconfig /all command to determine the MAC address of a Windows computer on an Ethernet network.***
- ✓ ***Analyze a MAC address to determine the manufacturer.***
- ✓ ***Analyze the Wired and Wireless Network connection.***
- ✓ ***Analyze Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).***
- ✓ ***Connect to a Wireless Router and configure the basic settings in a wireless router and add security features.***
- ✓ ***Use nslookup command to understand the url to ip conversion.***
- ✓ ***Configure basic connectivity settings in Intermediate devices (Switch/ Router).***
- ✓ ***Work with SBA Packet Tracer Files/ environment***
- ✓ ***Configure ftp, web, email, dns, ntp and aaa Servers***

Part 2

- ✓ ***Set up a virtual lab environment***
- ✓ ***Troubleshooting the virtual lab environment***
- ✓ ***Working with virtual machines***
- ✓ ***Authentication, Authorization and Accounting***
- ✓ ***Threats and Vulnerabilities – Using NMAP***