

# Scanning Networks

- **Introduction**
- **Lab Topology**
- **Exercise 1 - Using Microsoft Network Scanning Tools**
- **Exercise 2 - Using Linux Network Scanning Tools**
- **Review**

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## Introduction

Network Scanning

ID Serve

Nmap

Zenmap

CurrPorts

Netcat

Hping3

MyLanViewer

Netdiscover

Fping

Ethical Hacking

Welcome to the **Scanning Networks** Practice Lab. In this module, you will be provided with the instructions and devices needed to develop your hands-on skills.

## Learning Outcomes

In this module, you will complete the following exercises:

- Exercise 1 - Using Microsoft Network Scanning Tools
- Exercise 2 - Using Linux Network Scanning Tools

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Banner Grab Using ID Serve
- Explore a Network Using Nmap
- Use CurrPorts to Monitor TCP/IP Connections
- Use MyLanViewer to Scan a Network
- Use Hping3 for Network Scanning
- Perform a TCP Scan Using Dmitry
- Use Netcat for Port Scan
- Use Netdiscover for Scanning the Network
- Perform Stealth Scanning Using Nmap
- Use fping for Network Scanning
- Use Msfconsole to Perform TCP Stealth on a Network

## Exam Objectives

The following exam objective is covered in this lab:

- **5.2** Information Security Assessment Methodologies

**Note:** Our main focus is to cover the practical, hands-on aspects of the exam objectives. We recommend referring to course material or a search engine to research theoretical topics in more detail.

## Lab Duration

It will take approximately **1 hour** to complete this lab.

## Help and Support

For more information on using Practice Labs, please see our **Help and Support** page. You can also raise a technical support ticket from this page.

Click **Next** to view the Lab topology used in this module.

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# Lab Topology

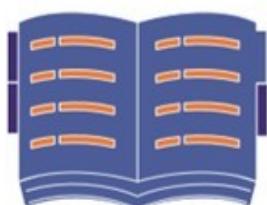
During your session, you will have access to the following lab configuration.

**PLABDC01**

**Domain Server**

**Windows Server 2019**

**192.168.0.1**

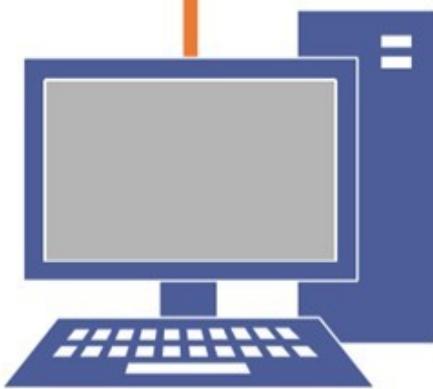
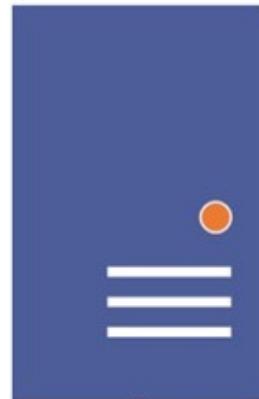


**PLABDM01**

**Domain Member**

**Windows Server 2019**

**192.168.0.2**

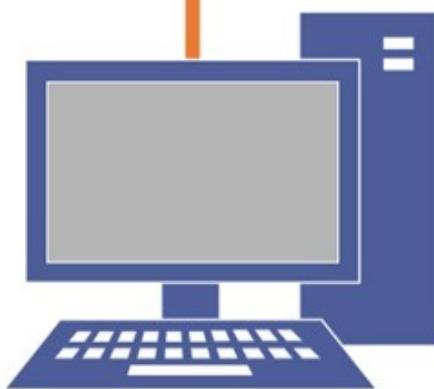


**PLABWIN10**

**Domain Member**

**Windows 10**

**192.168.0.3**



**PLABKALI01**

**Kali Workstation**

**2019.2**

**192.168.0.4**

Depending on the exercises, you may or may not use all of the devices, but they are shown here in the layout to get an overall understanding of the topology of the lab.

- **PLABDC01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABDM01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Member)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)
- **PLABKALI01** - (Kali 2019.2 - Linux Kali Workstation)

Click **Next** to proceed to the first exercise.

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## Exercise 1 - Using Microsoft Network Scanning Tools

There are several Windows-based network scanning tools that are available. Some of the key tools are:

- ID Serve
- CurrPorts
- Nmap
- MyLanViewer
- NetView
- Amap
- Netscan Tools Pro
- LANSurveyor
- Friendly Pinger
- Global Network Inventory

It is important to understand that some of the tools will work in a similar fashion, such as discover live systems on a network. On the other hand, some tools, such as ID Serve, have a distinct function, such as a scan for a Webserver and extract its configuration information.

In this exercise, you will learn to use some of the key Windows-based tools for network scanning.

## Learning Outcomes

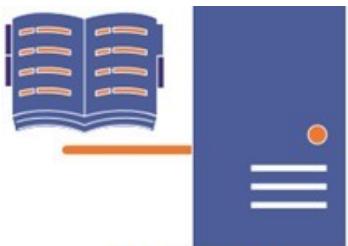
After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Banner Grab Using ID Serve
- Explore a Network Using Nmap
- Use CurrPorts to Monitor TCP/IP Connections
- Use MyLanViewer to Scan a Network

## Your Devices

You will be using the following devices in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABDC01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABDM01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Member)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)
- **PLABKALI01** - (Kali 2019.2 - Linux Kali Workstation)



**PLABDC01**  
Domain Server  
Windows Server 2019  
192.168.0.1



**PLABDM01**  
Domain Member  
Windows Server 2019  
192.168.0.2



**PLABWIN10**  
Domain Member  
Windows 10  
192.168.0.3



**PLABKALI01**  
Kali Workstation  
2019.2  
192.168.0.4

## Task 1 - Banner Grab Using ID Serve

As an ethical hacker, it is important to know banner grabbing methods. ID Serve is one of the key tools used in banner grabbing. ID Serve can connect any of the server ports on any:

- Domain
- IP address

ID Serve can be used to grab the server's greeting message (if any) along with the make and model. It can also grab the operating system's information.

In this task, you will perform banner grabbing using ID Serve. To do this, perform the following steps:

## Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

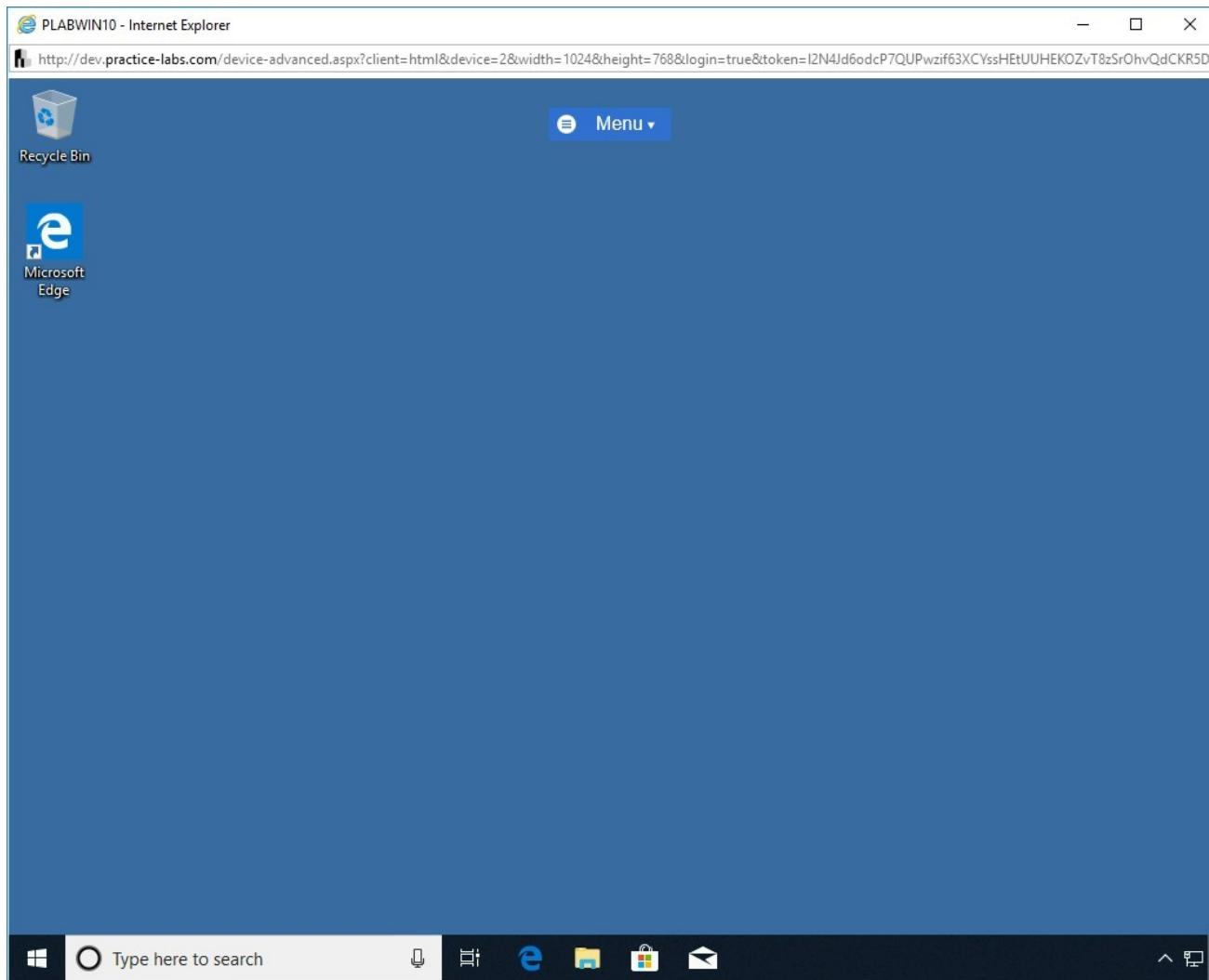


Figure 1.1 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the desktop of PLABWIN10.

## Step 2

In the **Type here to search** box, type the following:

## Internet Explorer

Press **Enter**.

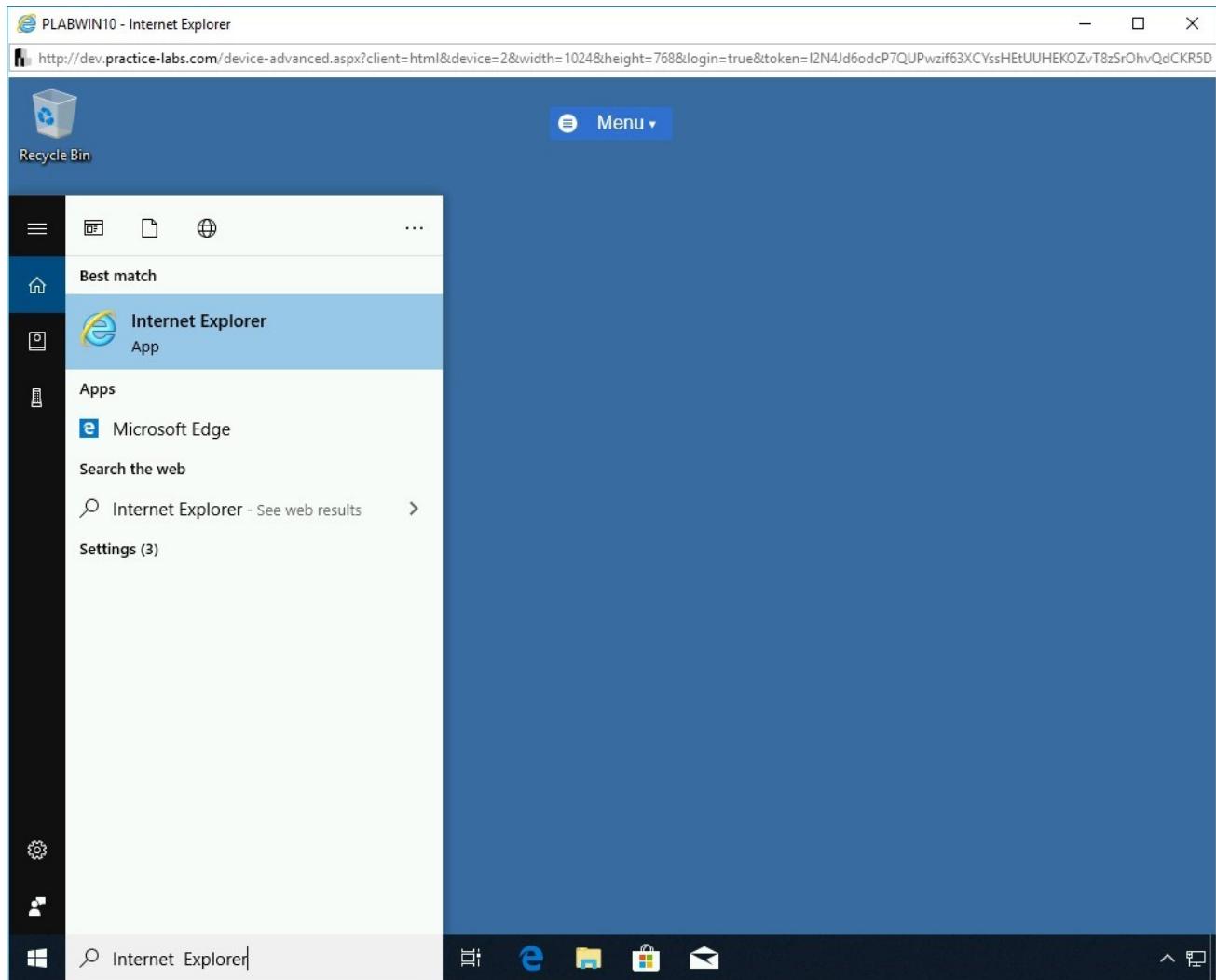


Figure 1.2 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Searching for Internet Explorer and then selecting it from the search results.

## Step 3

The **Intranet** website is displayed.

Click **Tools** from the list.

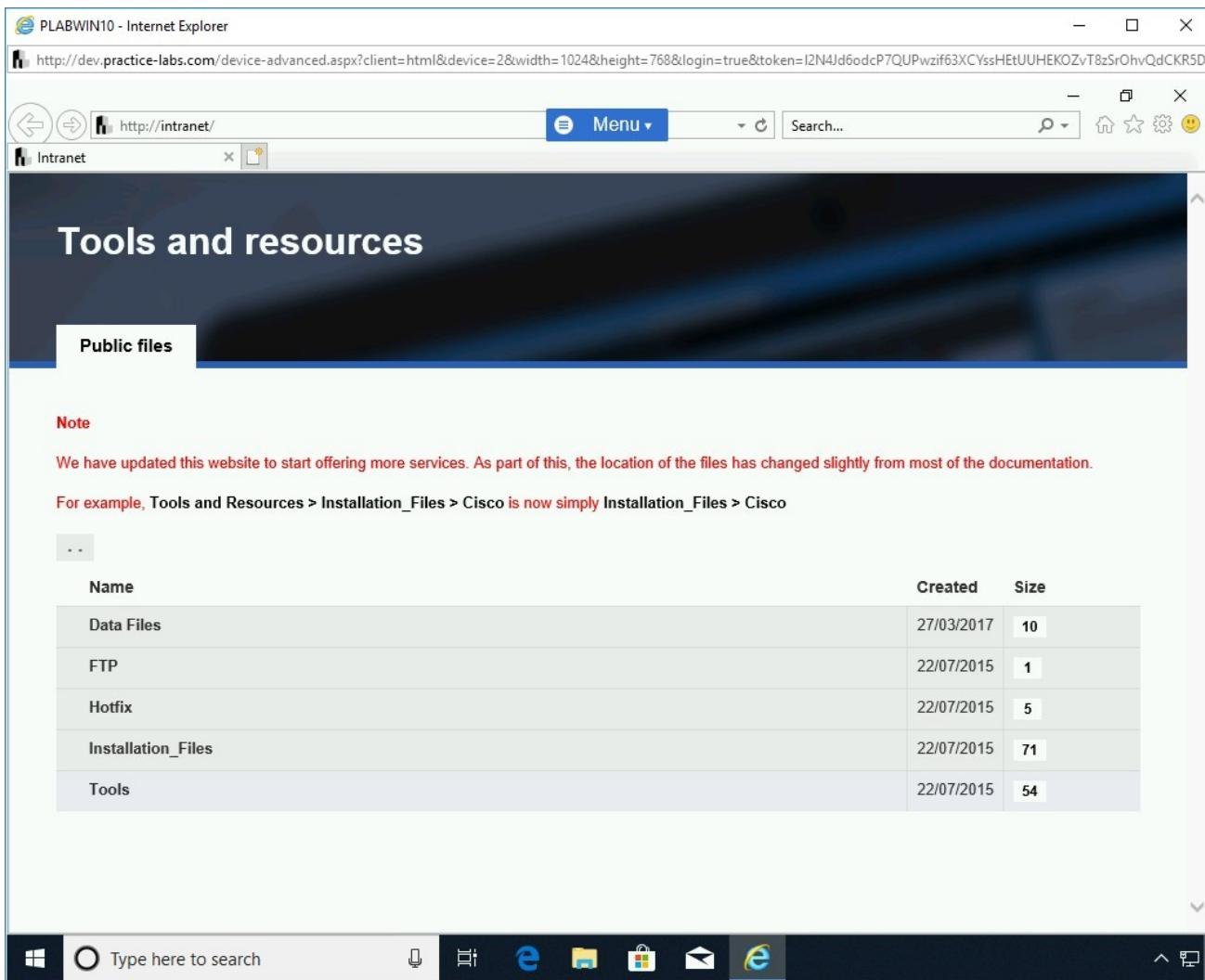


Figure 1.3 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking the Tools folder on the Intranet website.

## Step 4

Scroll down and click **Hacking Tools**.

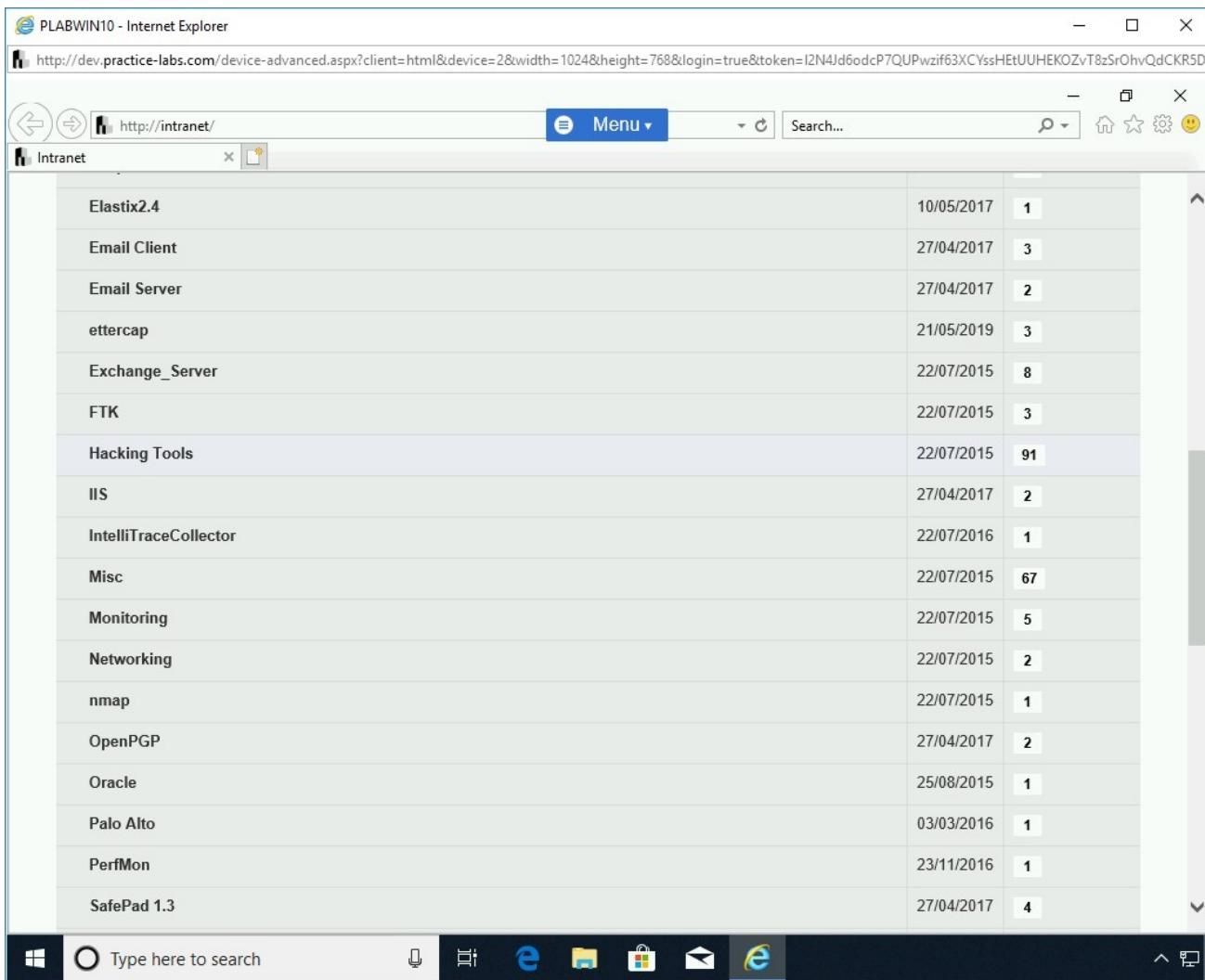


Figure 1.4 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking the Hacking Tools folder on the intranet Website.

## Step 5

Scroll down and click **idserve.exe**.

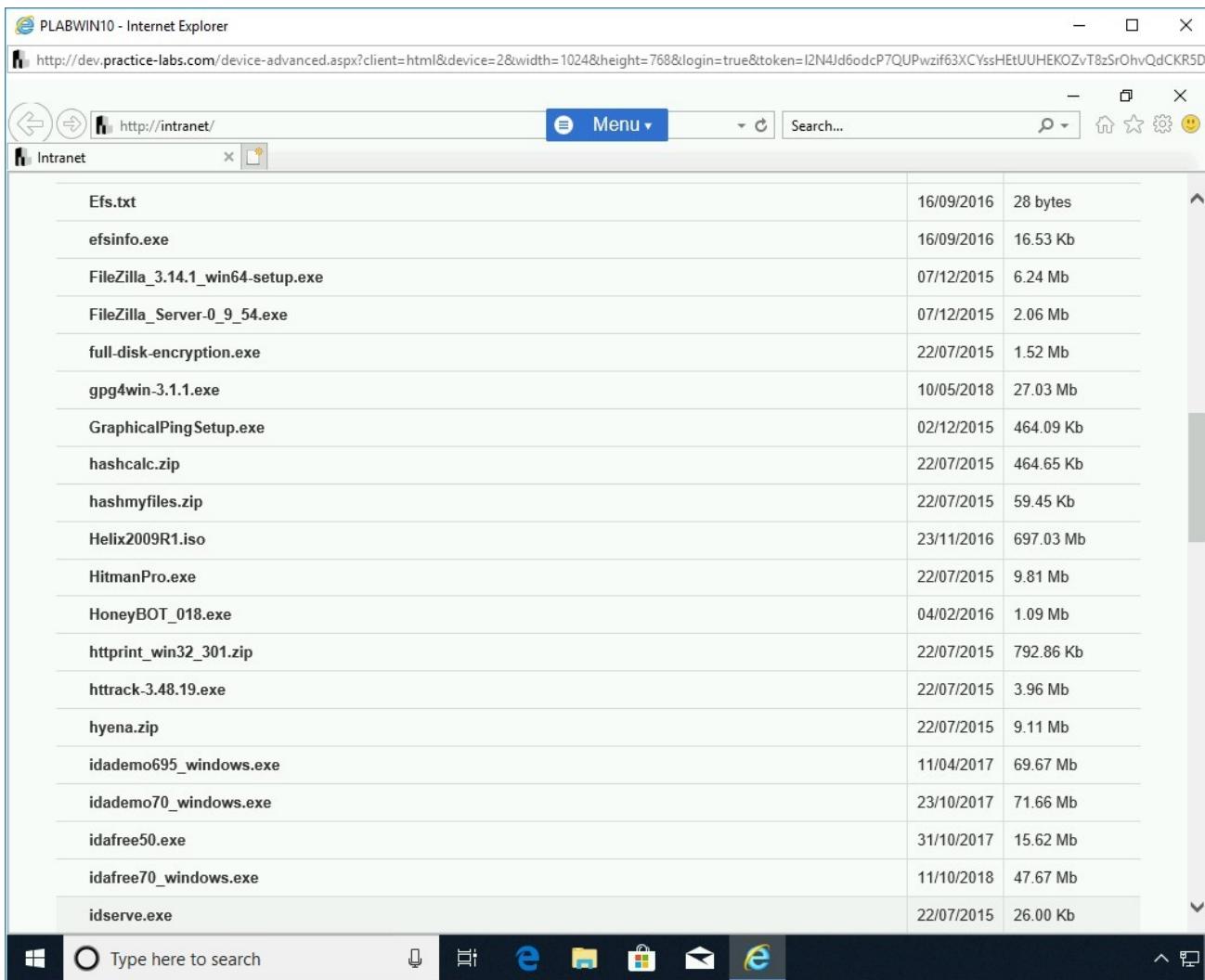


Figure 1.5 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking the idserve.exe tool.

## Step 6

A notification bar appears at the bottom of Internet Explorer. Click **Save**.

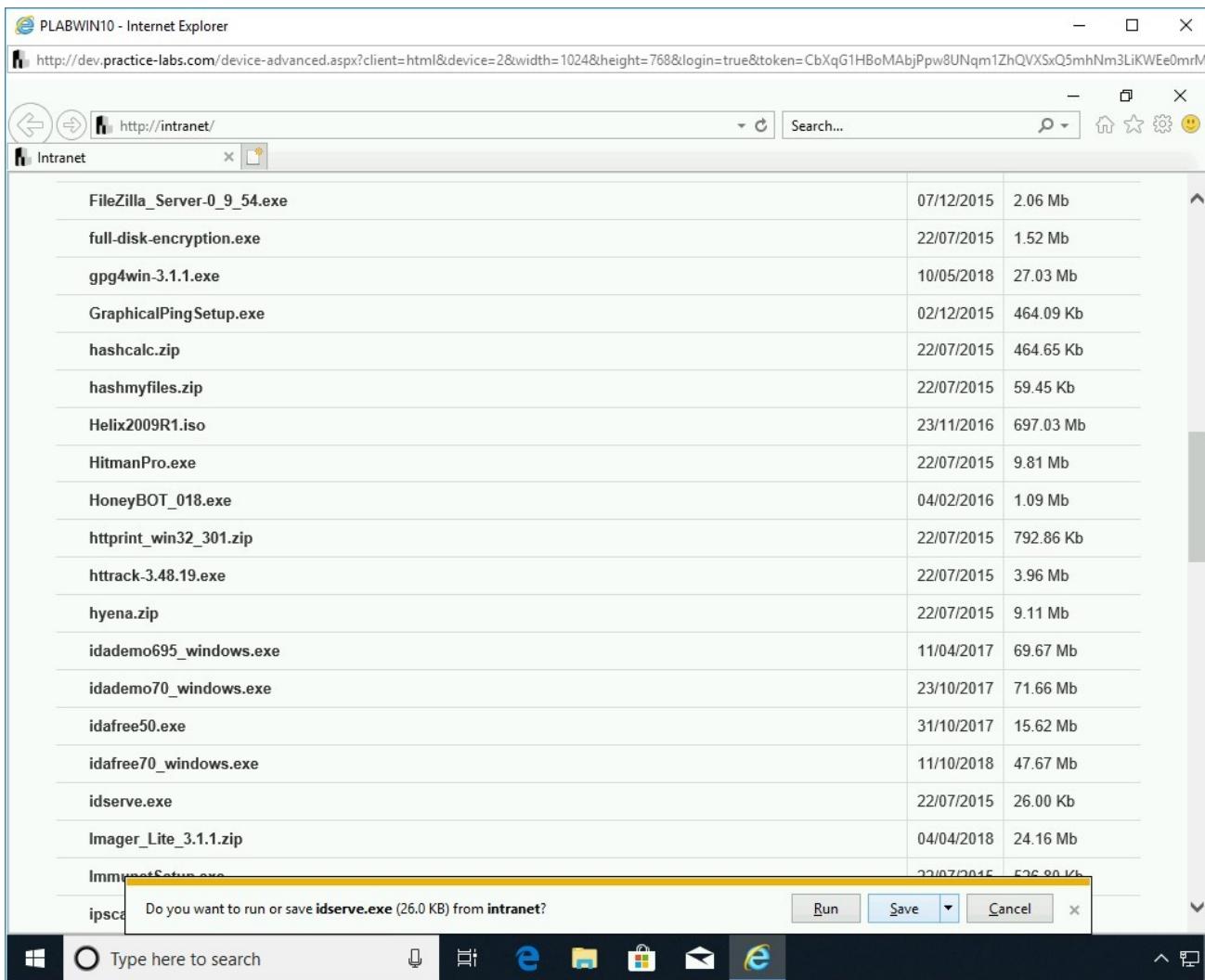


Figure 1.6 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Save in the notification bar.

## Step 7

Click **Run** on the notification bar.

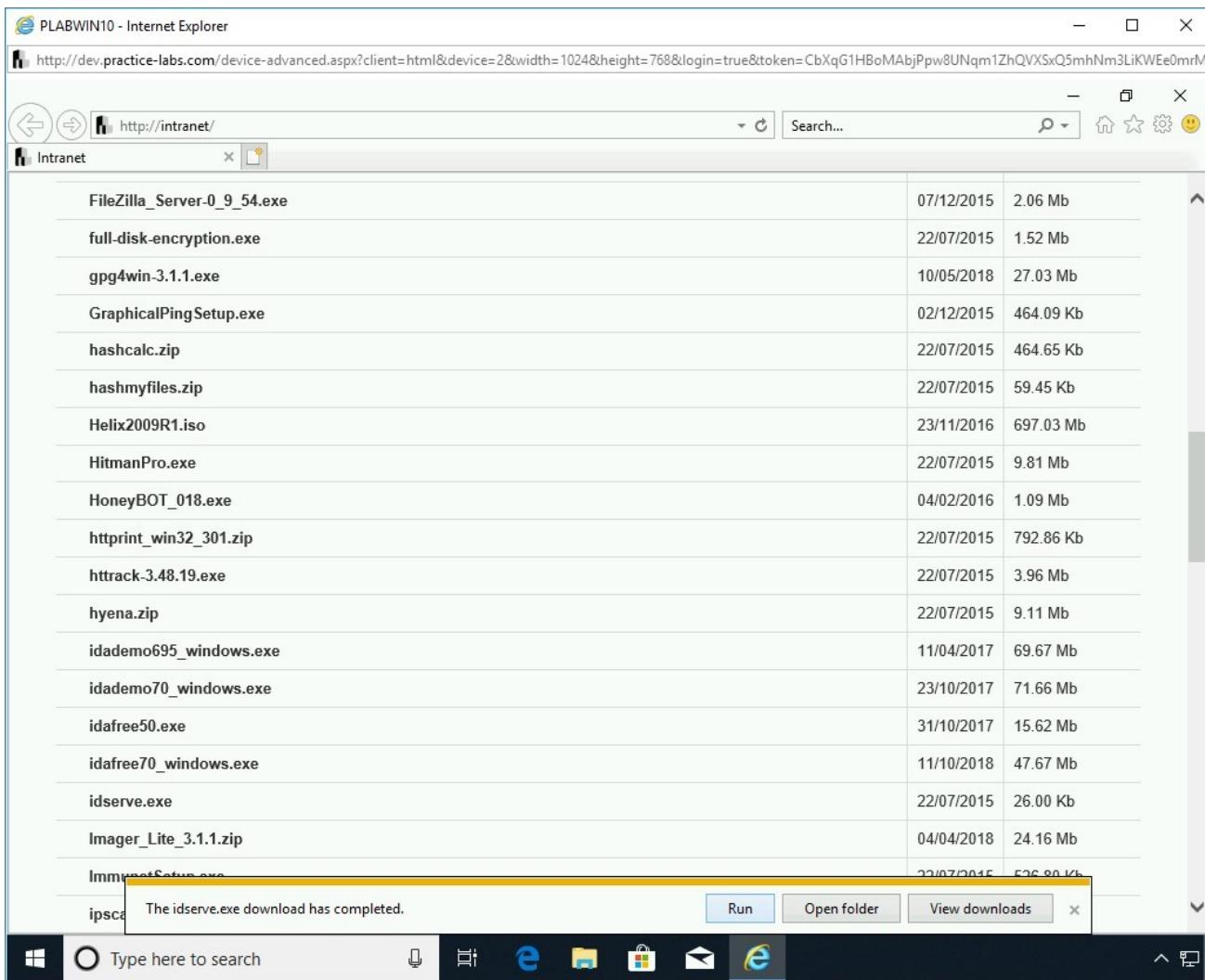


Figure 1.7 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Run in the notification bar.

## Step 8

Minimize the **Internet Explorer** window.

On the **ID Serve** window, click the **Server Query** tab.

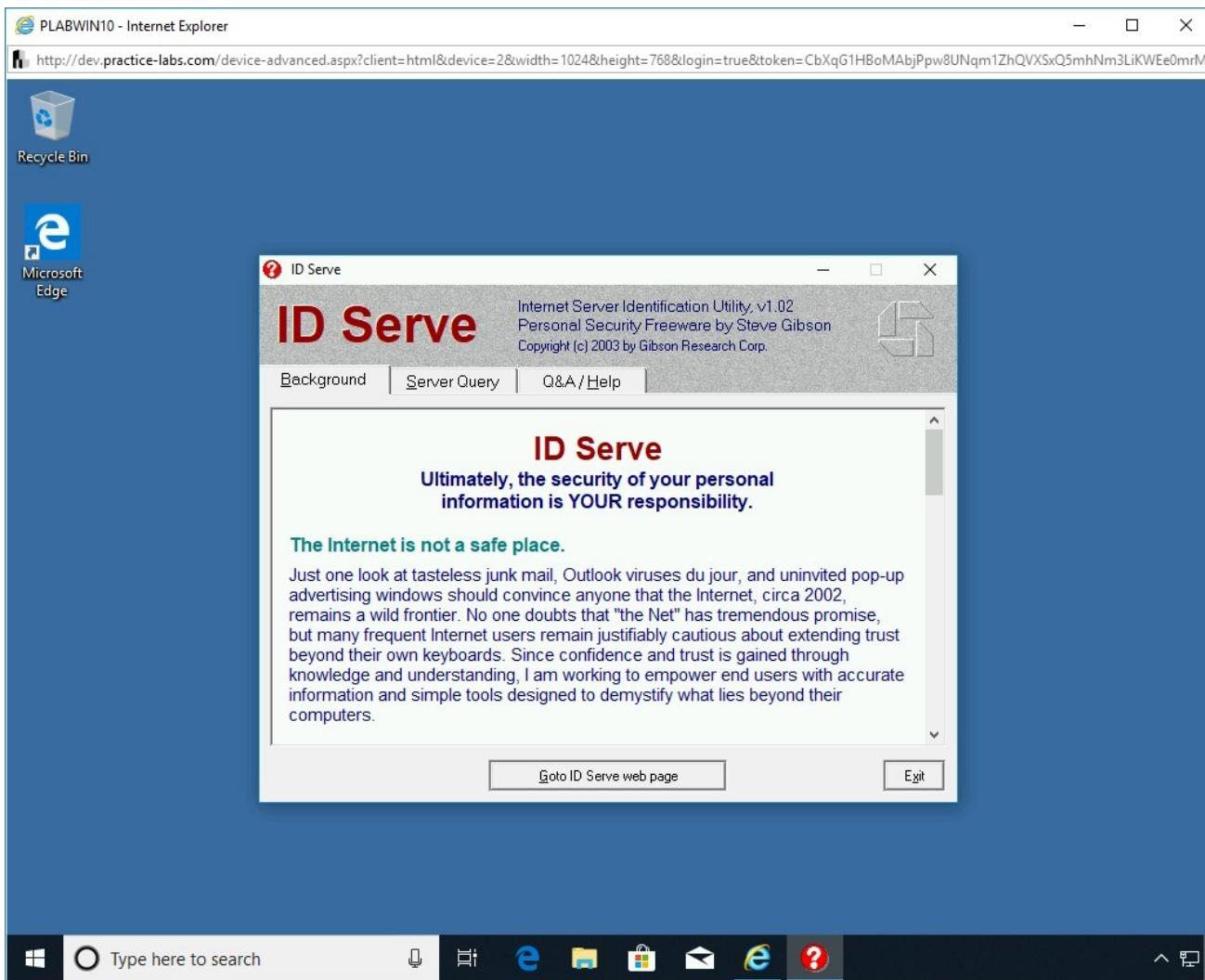


Figure 1.8 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking the Server Query tab in the ID Serve dialog box.

## Step 9

On the **Server Query** tab, type the following URL in the **Enter or copy / paste an Internet server URL or IP address here** text box:

**http://intranet**

Click **Query The Server**.

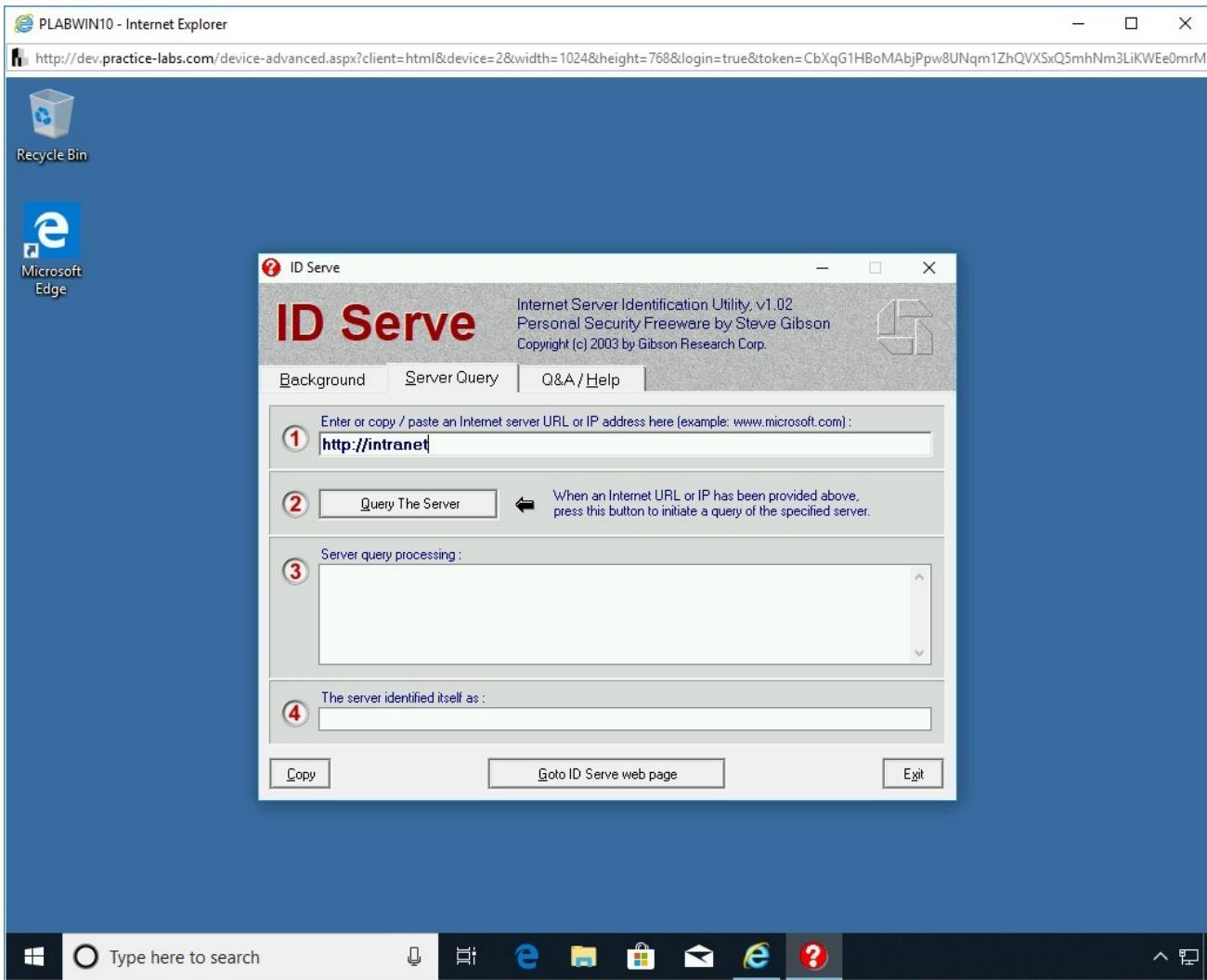


Figure 1.9 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Typing the URL for the Intranet Website and clicking Query The Server.

A lot of Web server information is displayed.

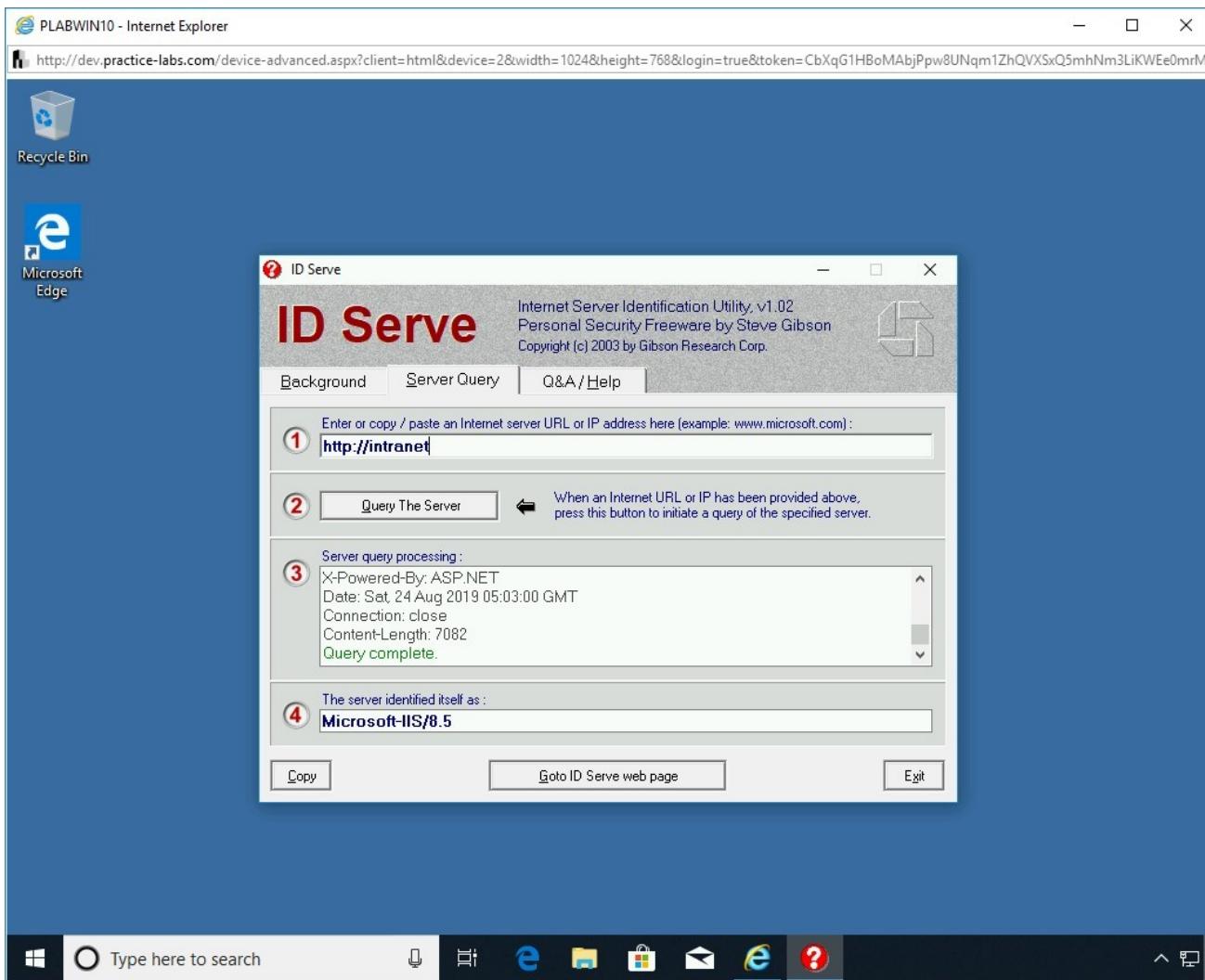


Figure 1.10 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the configuration of the Intranet Webserver.

## Step 10

You can scroll up and find the Webserver's IP address.

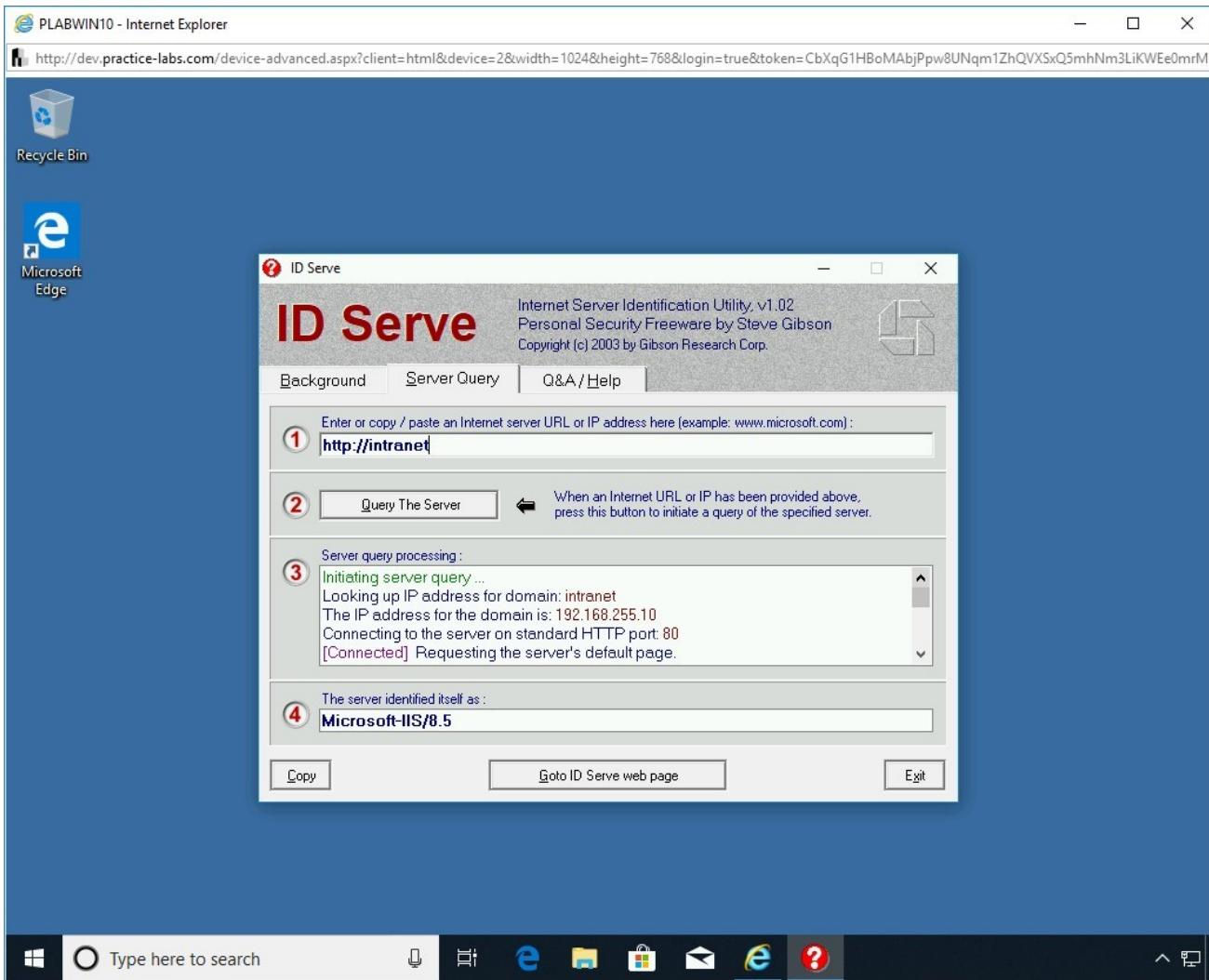


Figure 1.11 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the IP address of the Intranet Webserver.

## Step 11

Click **Exit** to close the **ID Serve** dialog box.

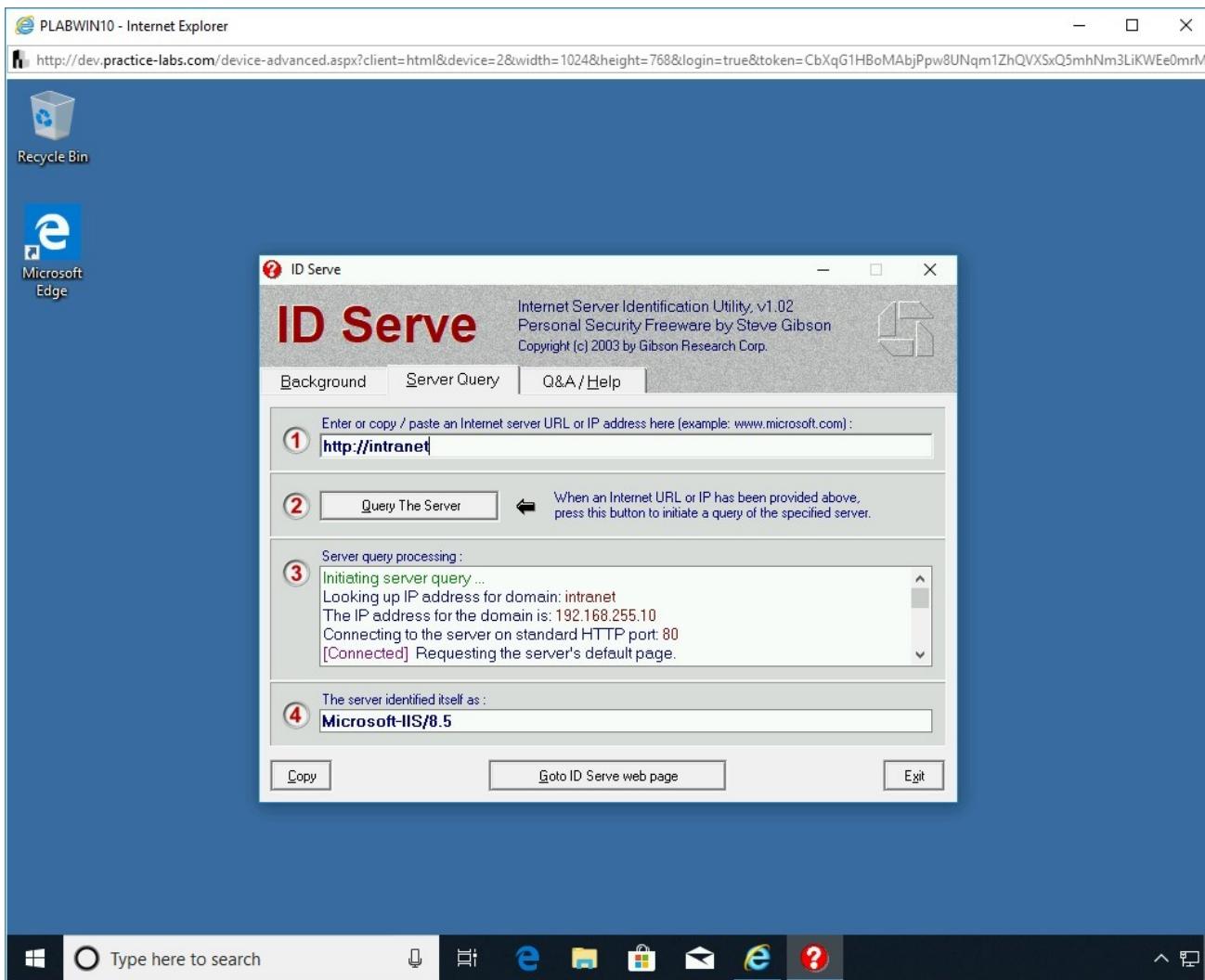


Figure 1.12 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Exit to close the ID Server dialog box.

## Task 2 - Explore a Network Using Nmap

Nmap has a graphical user interface (GUI) with the name Zenmap. It has the same capabilities as Nmap. You can scan for ports, services, and so on.

In this task, you will explore a network using Nmap. To do this, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

Restore the **Internet Explorer** window from the taskbar.

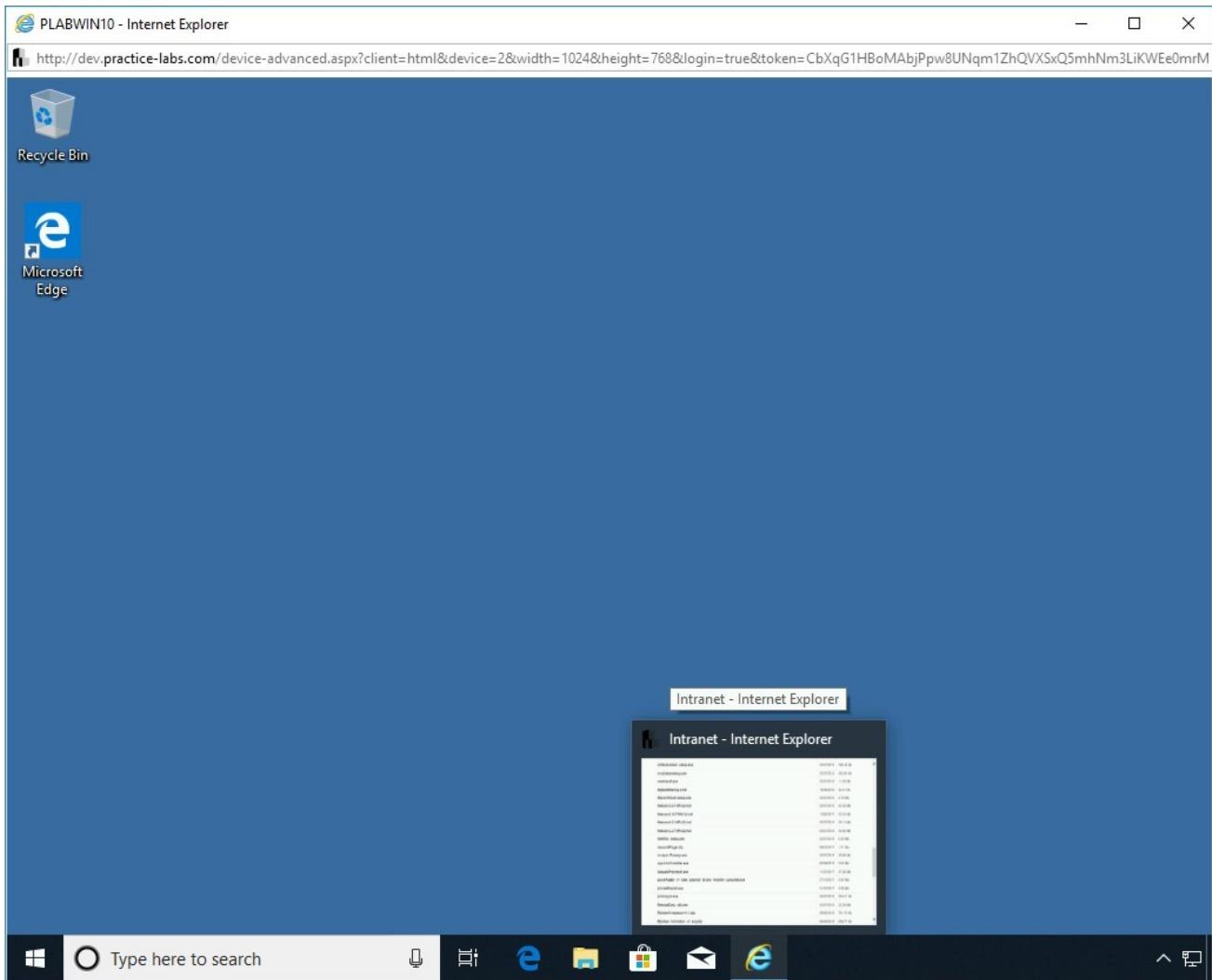


Figure 1.13 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Restoring Internet Explorer from the taskbar.

## Step 2

Ensure that you are on the **Hacking Tools** page on the **Intranet** Website. Scroll down and click **nmap-6.47-setup.exe**.

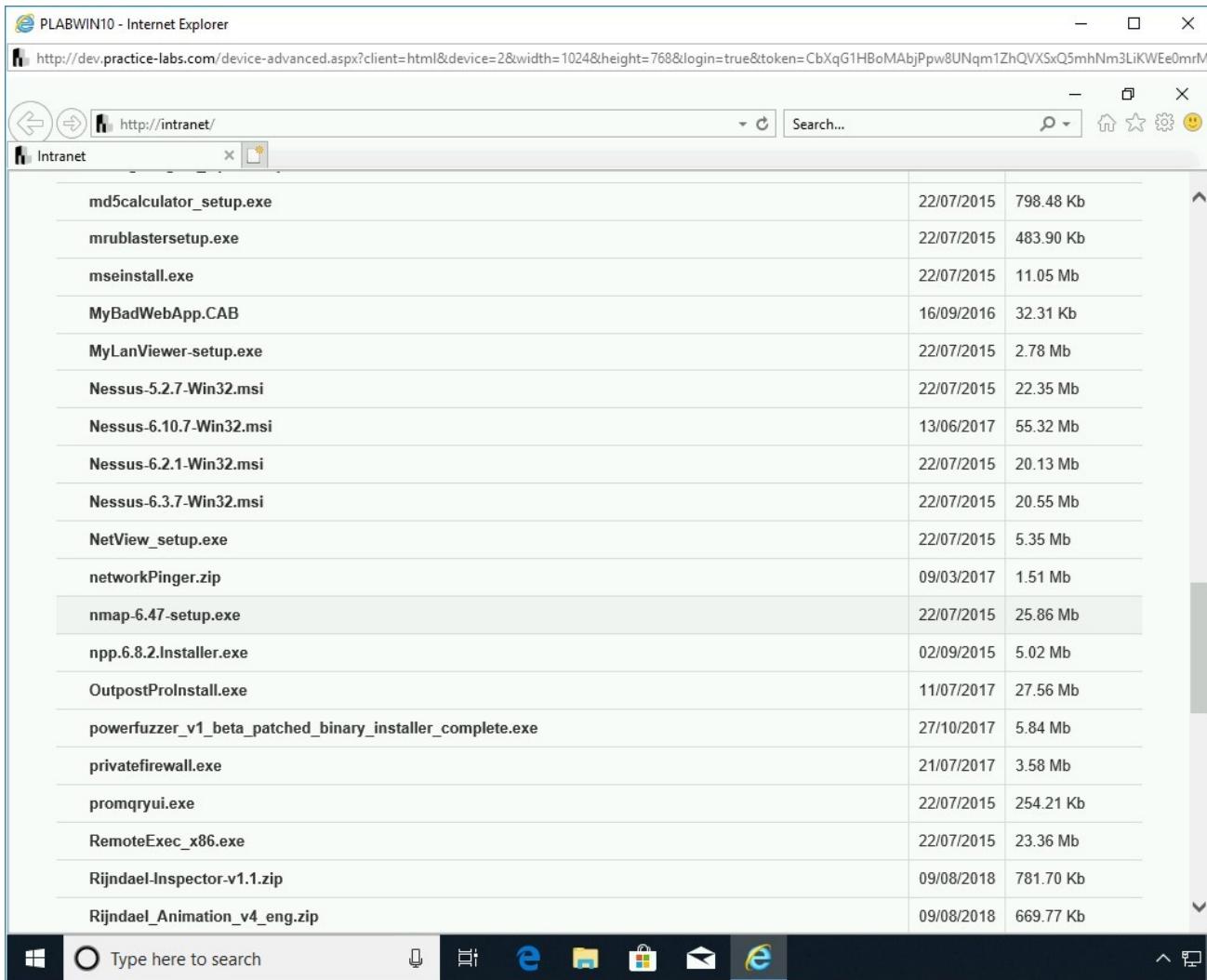


Figure 1.14 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking the nmap executable from the Intranet Website.

## Step 3

A notification bar appears. Click **Save**.

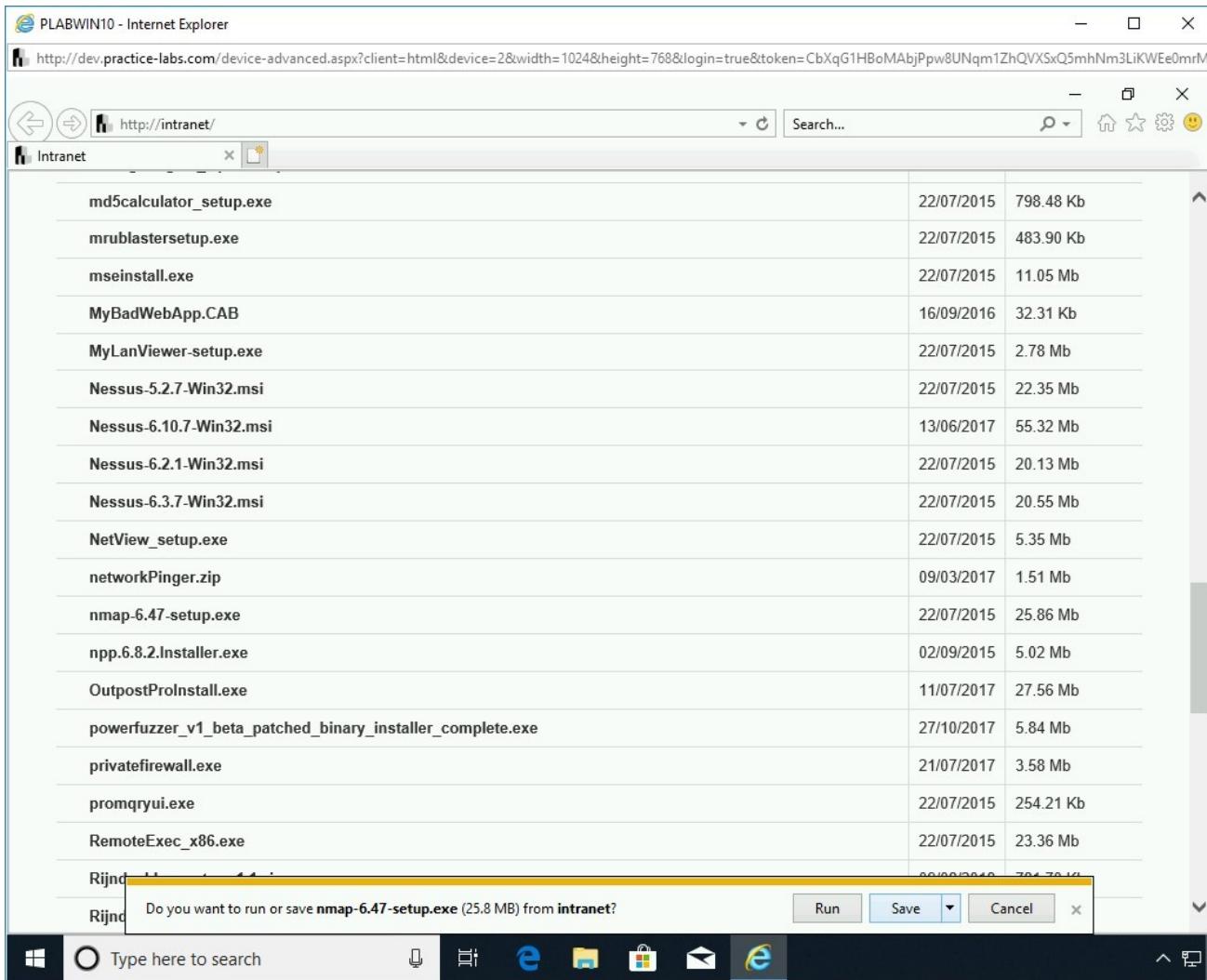


Figure 1.15 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Save in the notification bar.

## Step 4

After the installer is downloaded, click **Run** in the notification bar.

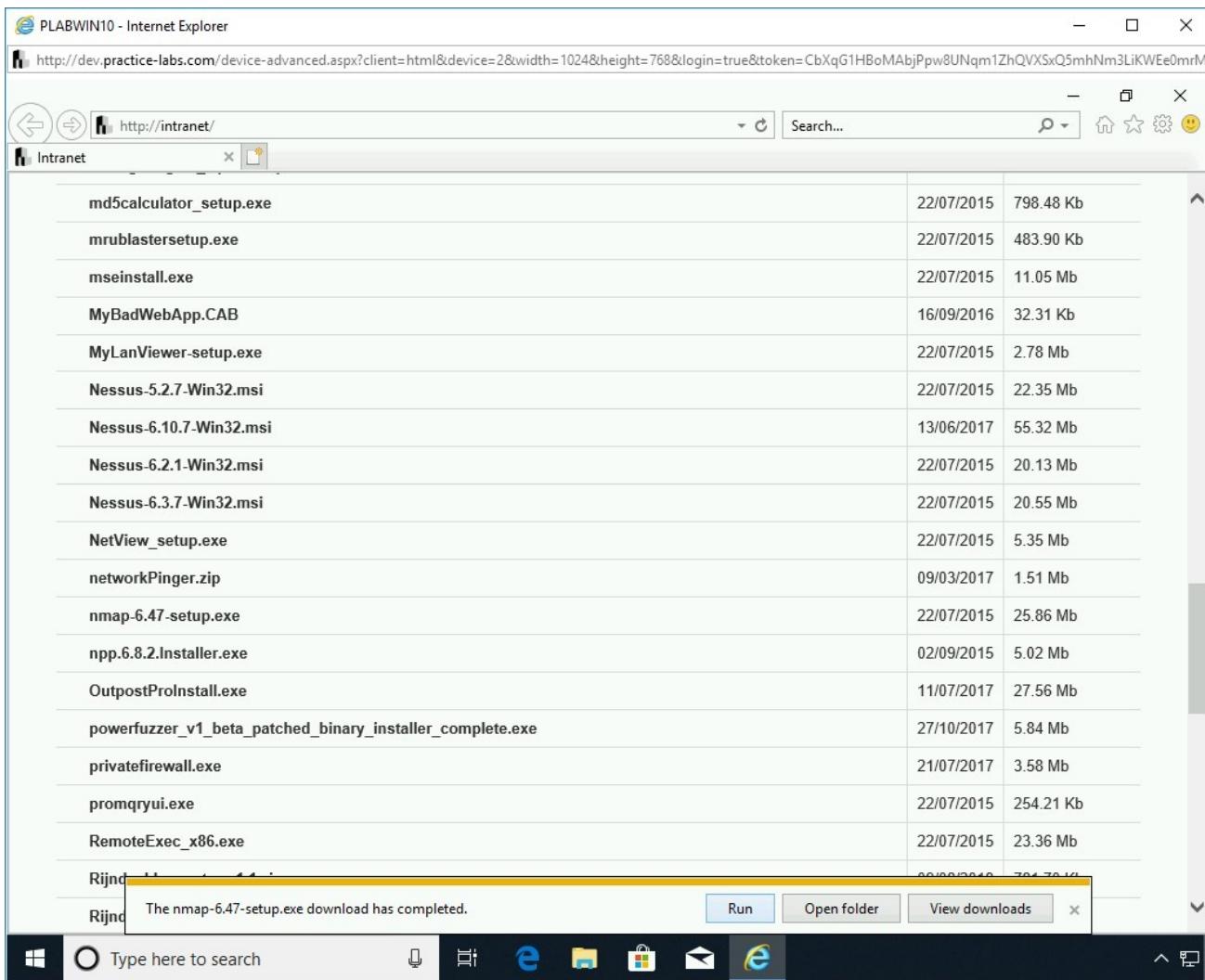


Figure 1.16 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Run in the notification bar.

## Step 5

The **Nmap Setup** dialog box is displayed.

On the **License Agreement** page, click **I Agree**.

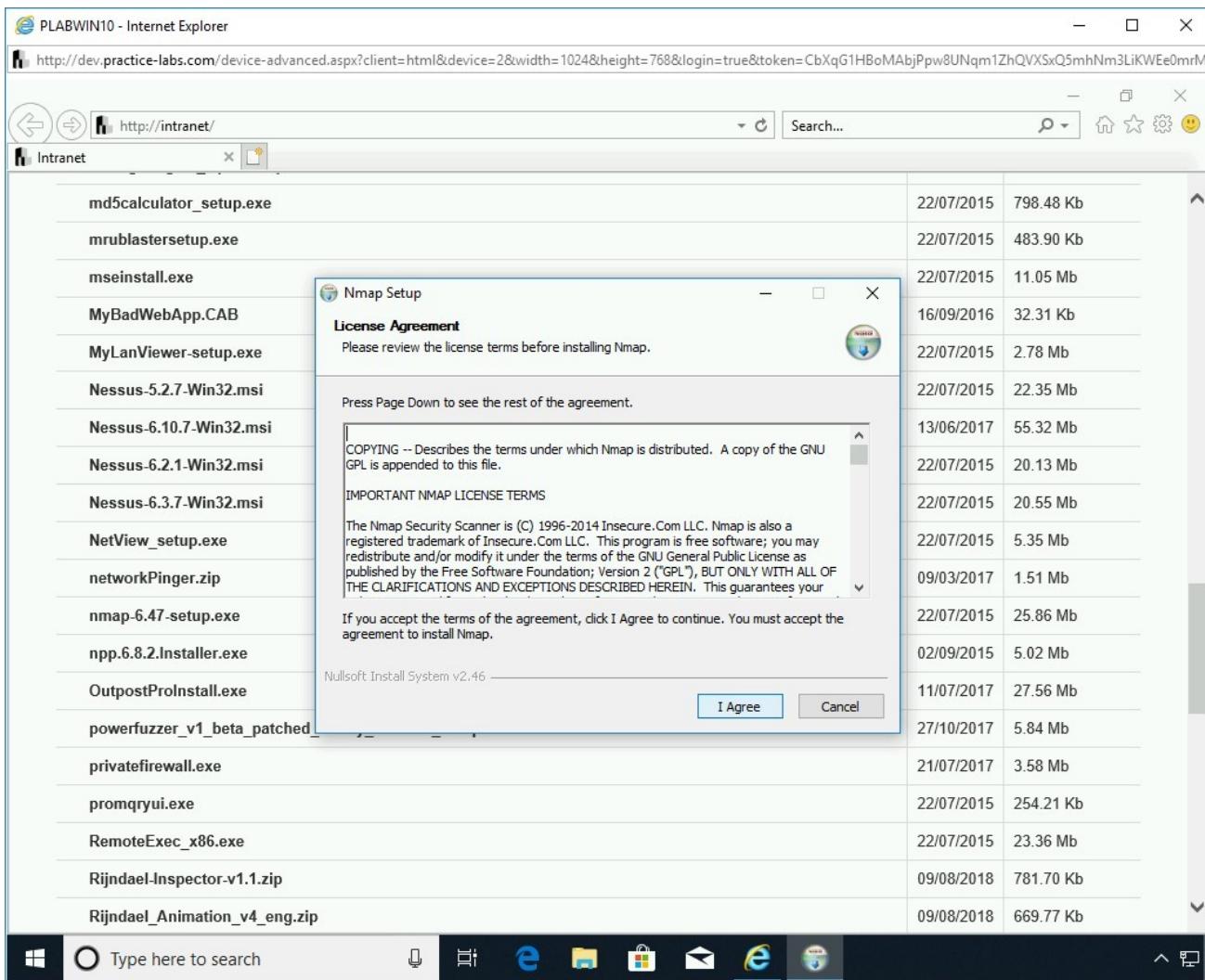


Figure 1.17 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking I Agree on the License Agreement page.

## Step 6

On the **Choose Components** page, keep the default selection and click **Next**.

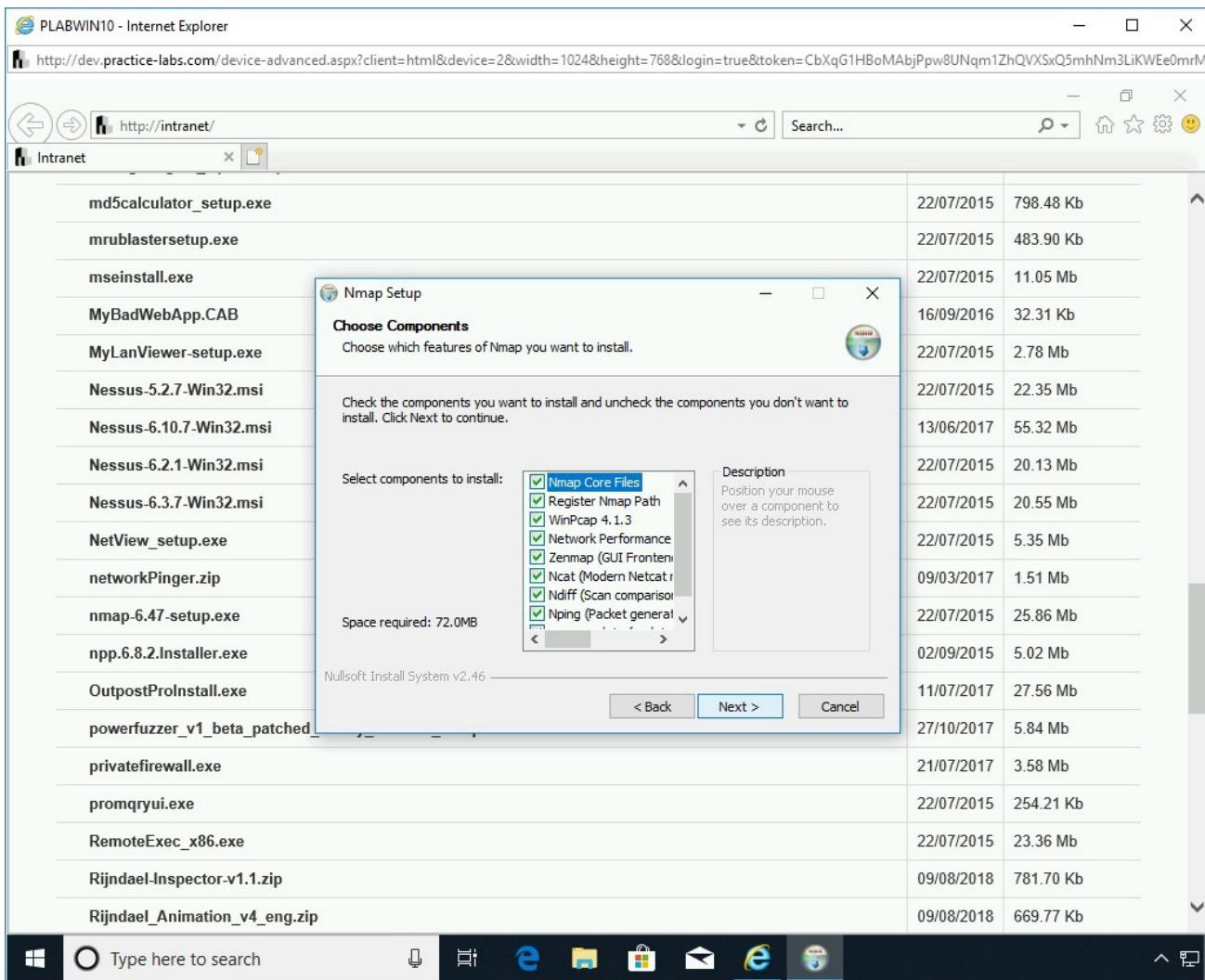


Figure 1.18 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Keeping the default selection and clicking Next on the Choose Components page.

## Step 7

On the **Choose Install Location** page, keep the default Destination Folder path, and click **Install**.

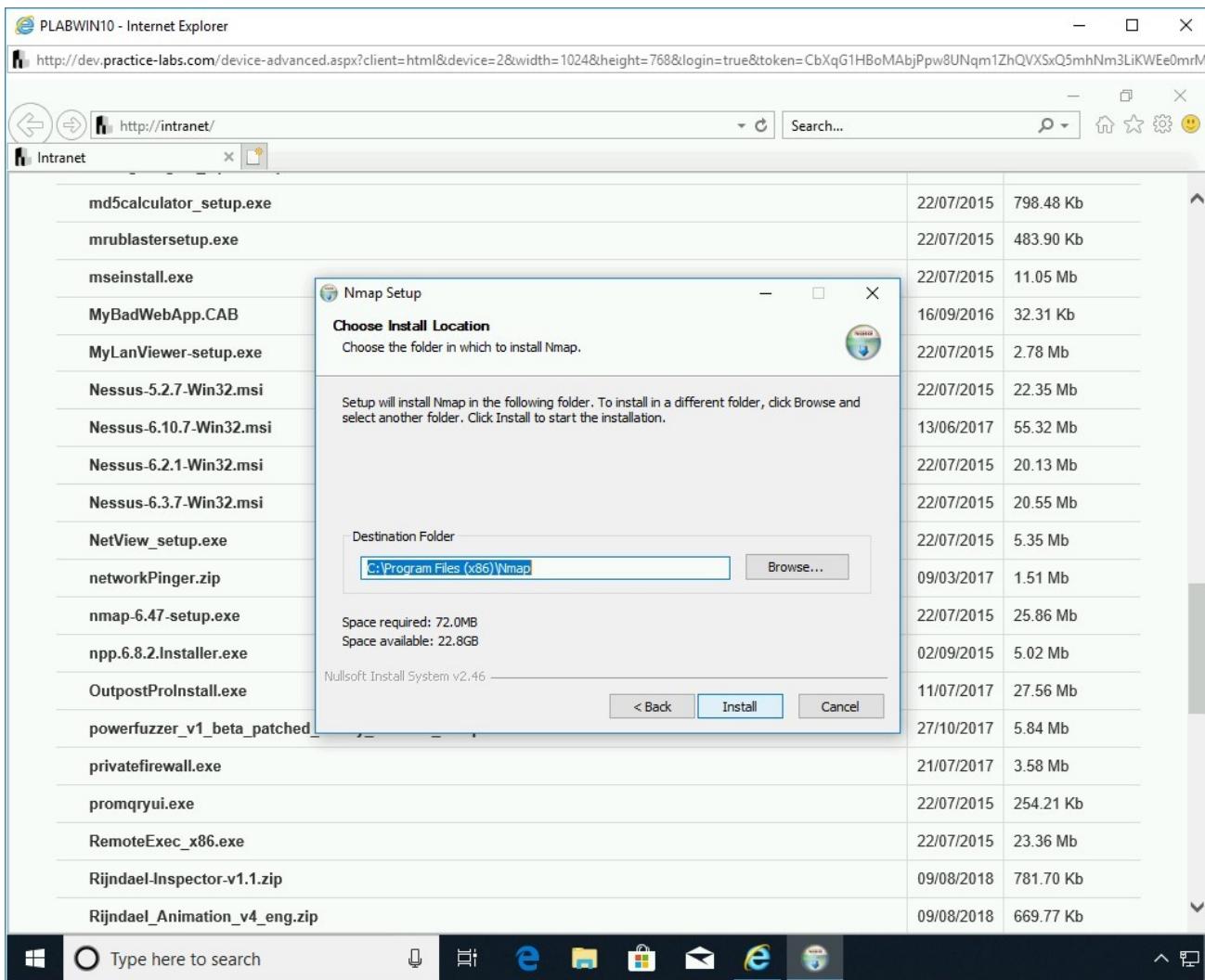


Figure 1.19 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Keeping the default location and clicking Install on the Choose Install Location.

The installation progress is displayed.

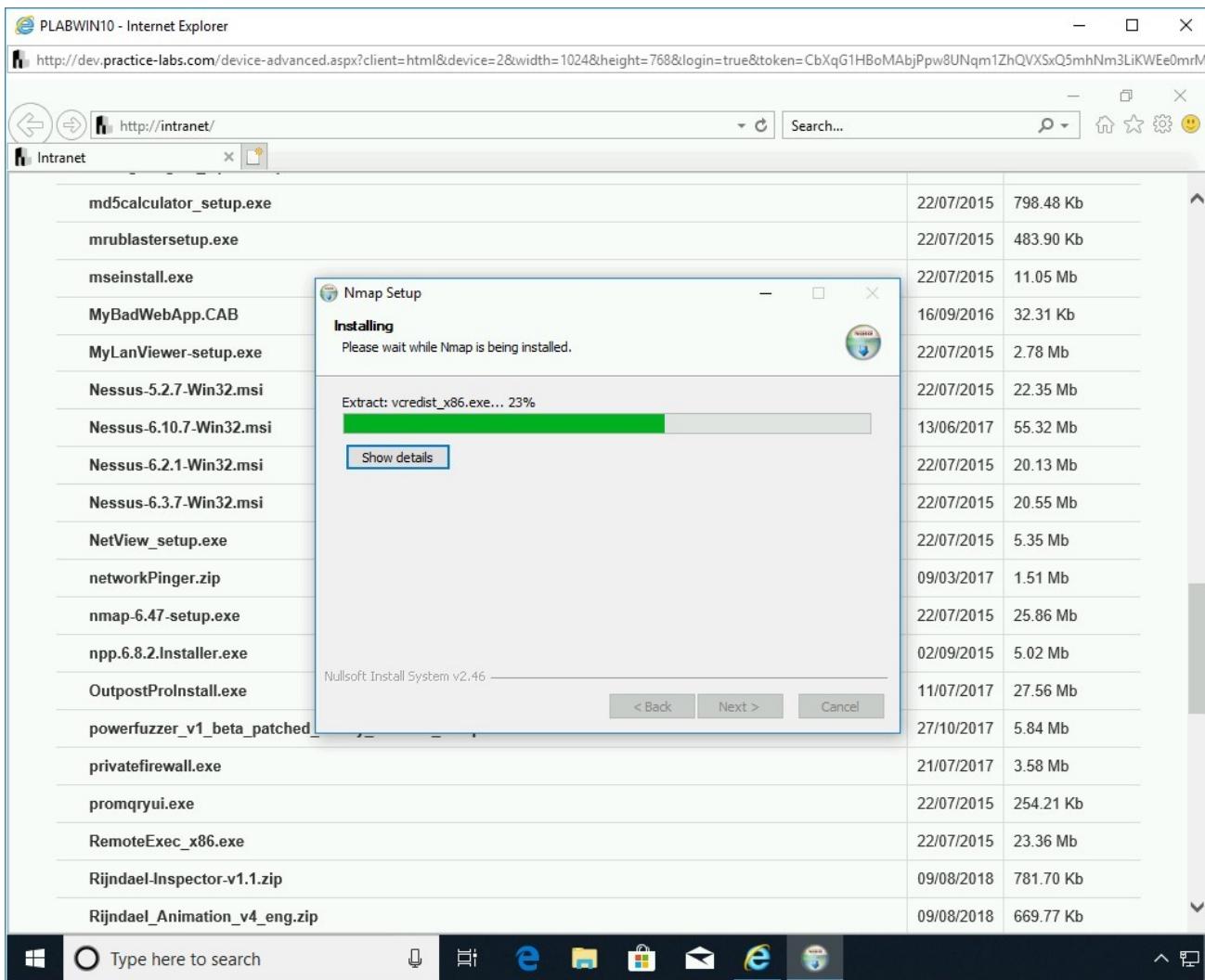


Figure 1.20 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the installation progress on the Installing page.

## Step 8

Another dialog box named **WinPcap (Nmap) 4.1.3 Setup** is displayed.

On the **License Agreement** page, click **I Agree**.

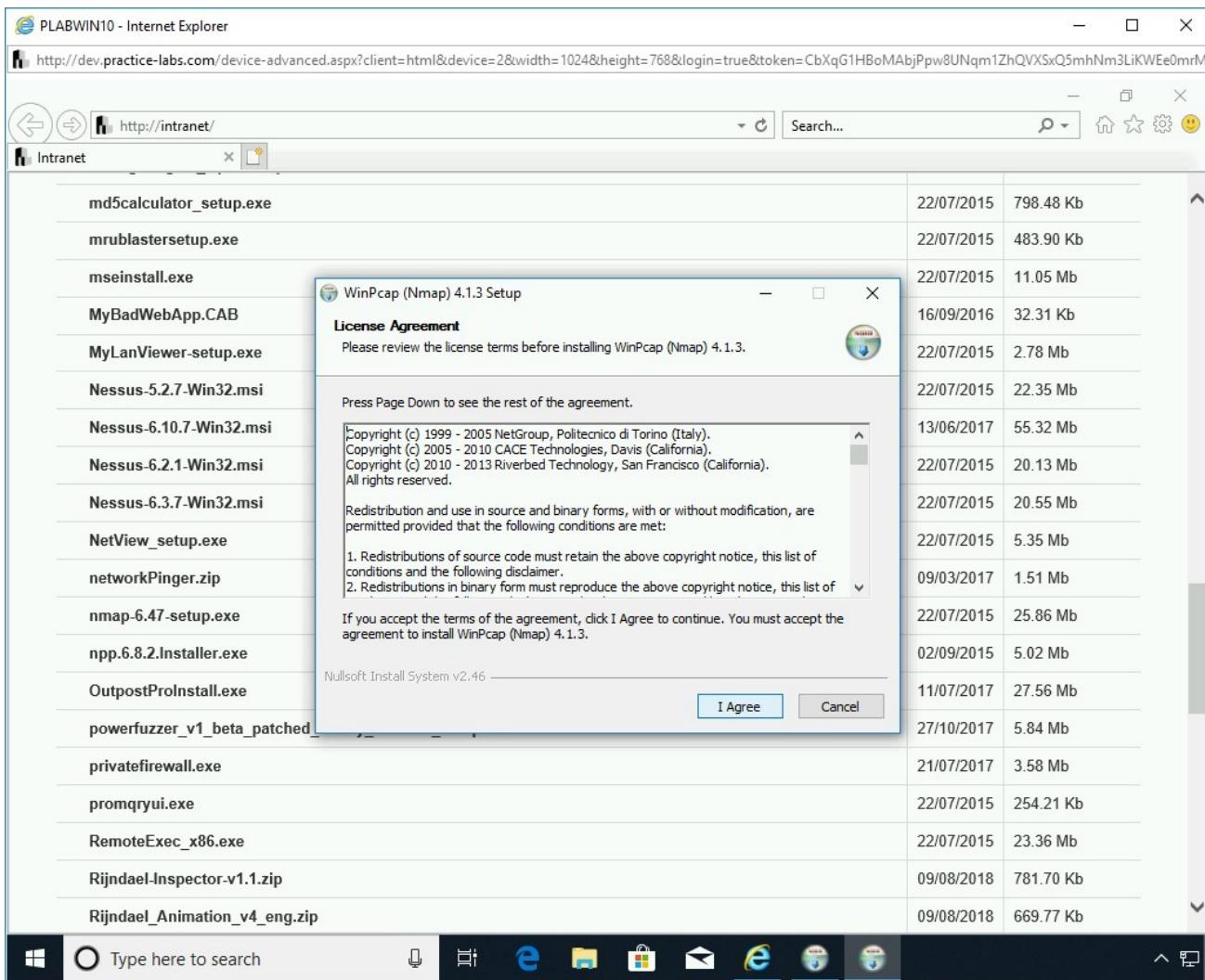


Figure 1.21 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking I Agree on the License Agreement page.

## Step 9

The installation progress for **WinPcap** is displayed.

Once complete, click **Next**.

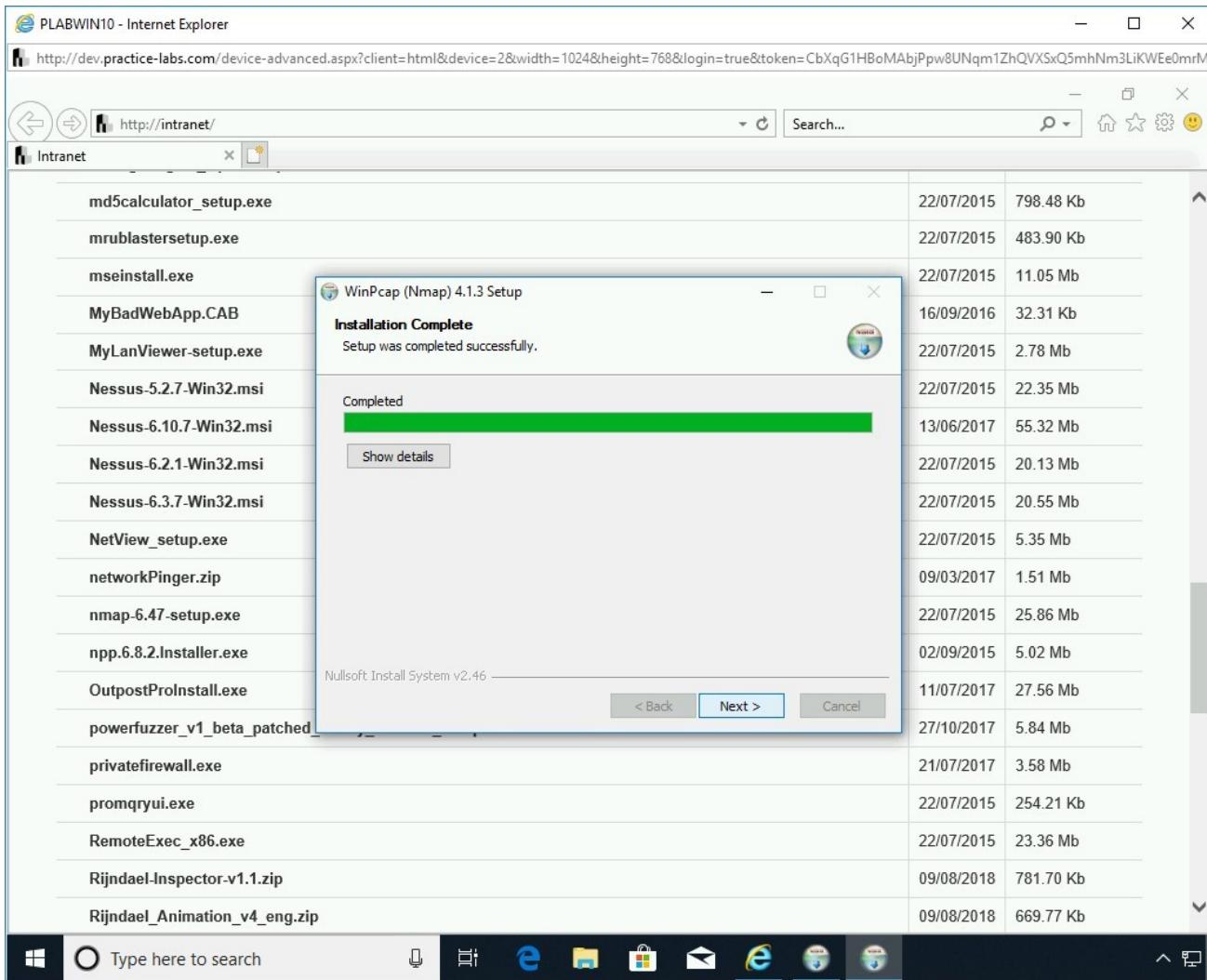


Figure 1.22 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the installation completion and clicking Next.

## Step 10

On the **WinPcap Options** page, keep the default selection and click **Next**.

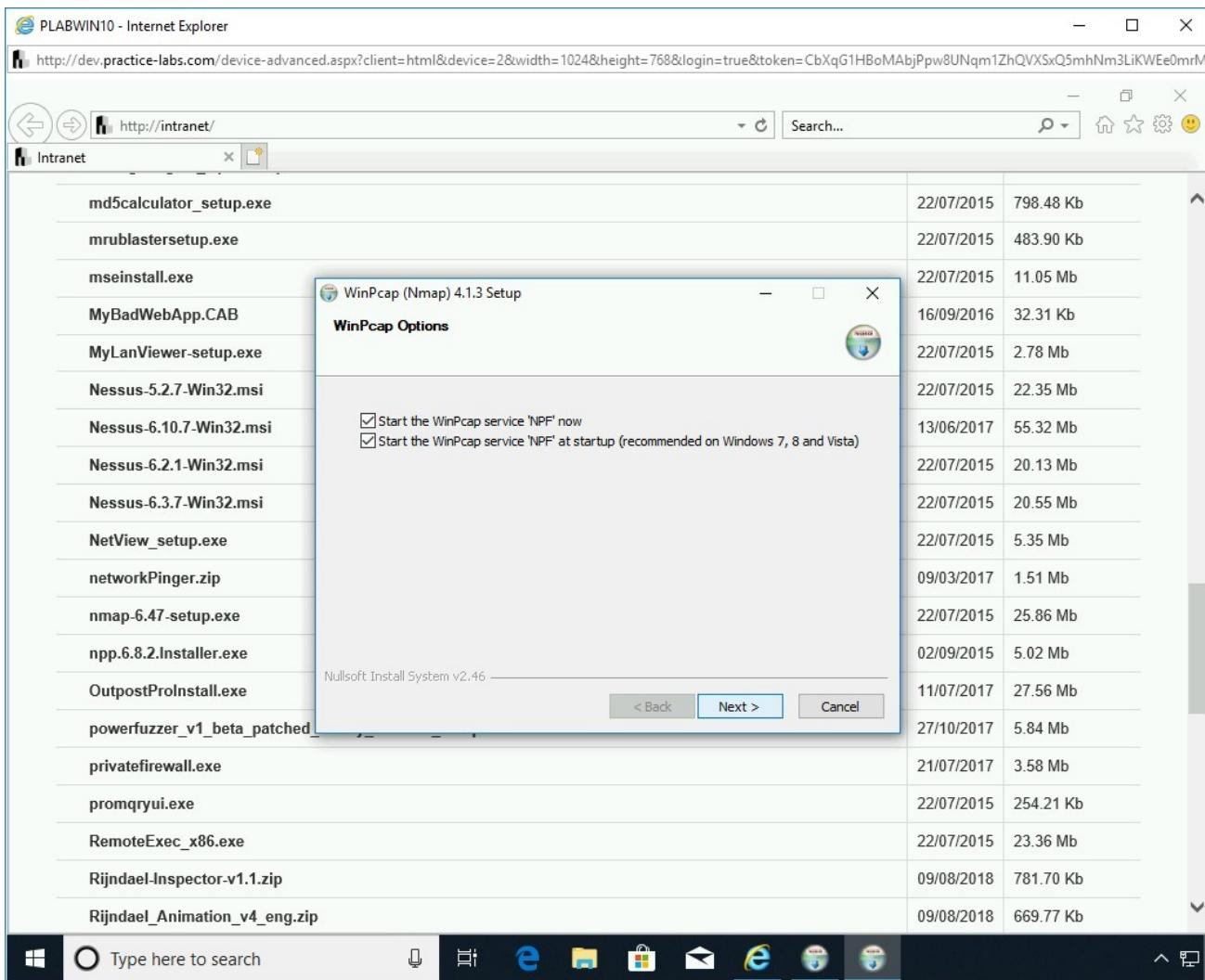


Figure 1.23 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the options on the WinPcap Options and clicking Next.

## Step 11

On the **Finished** page, click **Finish**.

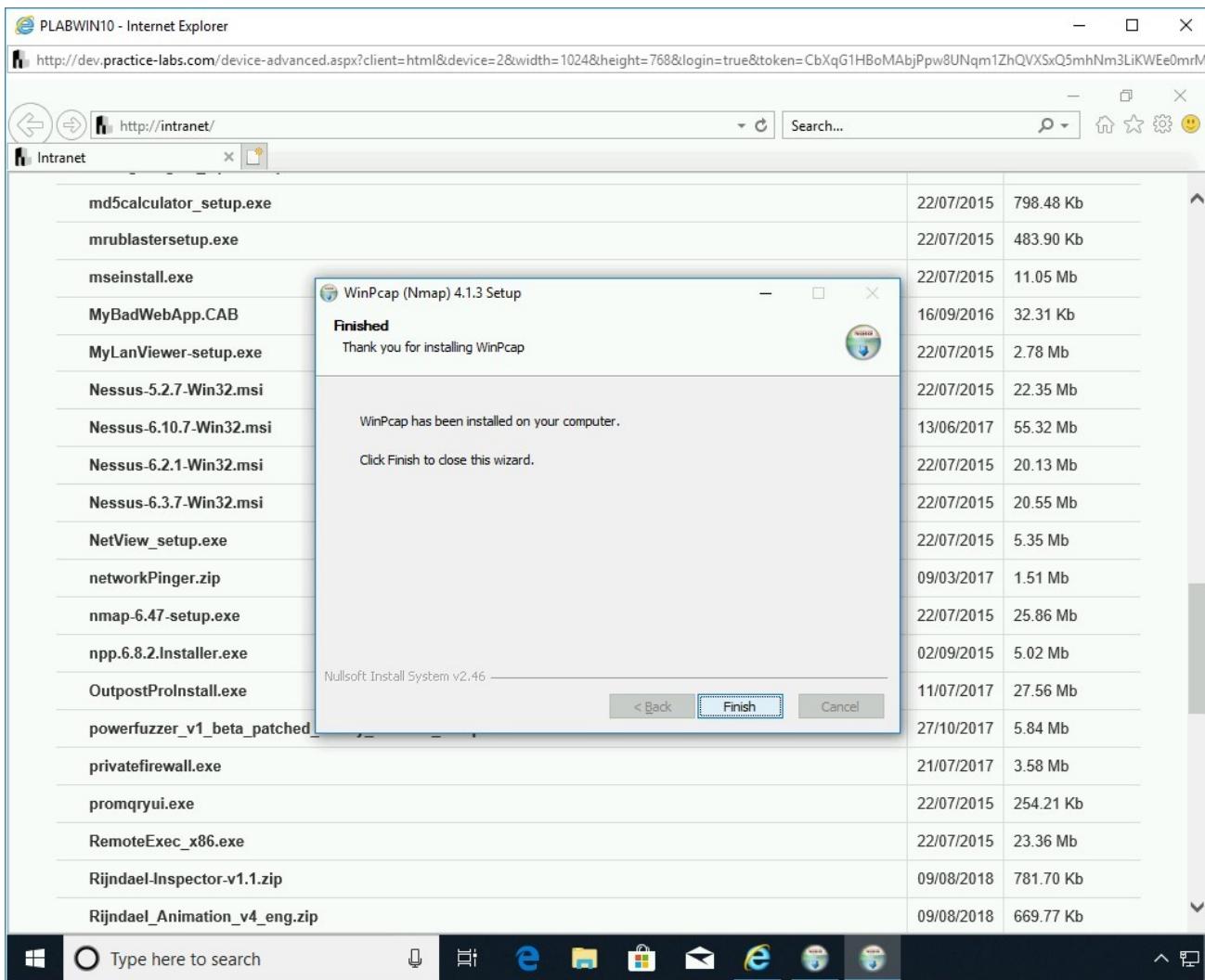


Figure 1.24 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Finish on the Finished page.

On the **Installing** page, the installation progress is displayed.

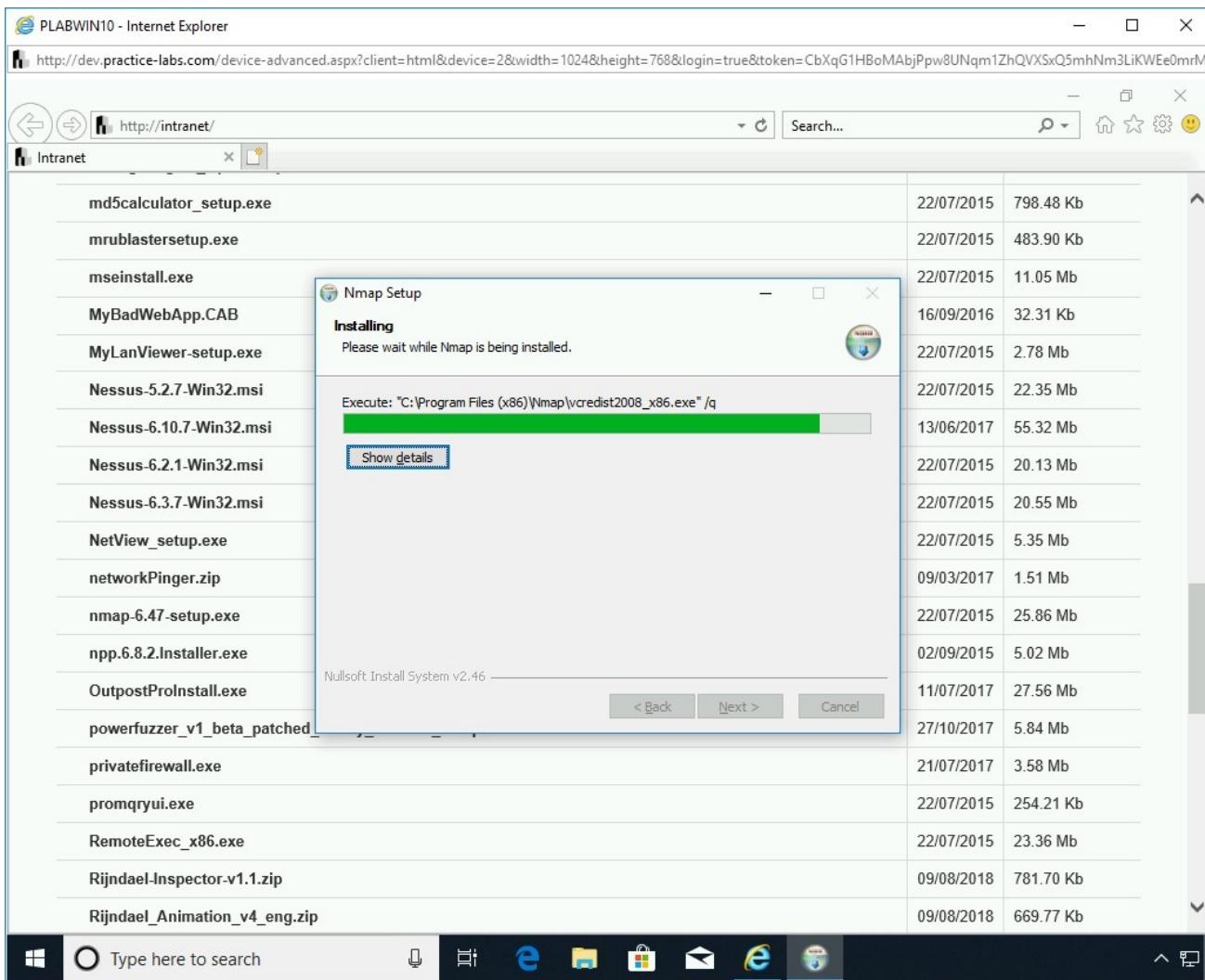


Figure 1.25 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the installation progress on the Installing page.

## Step 12

After the installation is completed, click **Next** on the **Installation Complete** page.

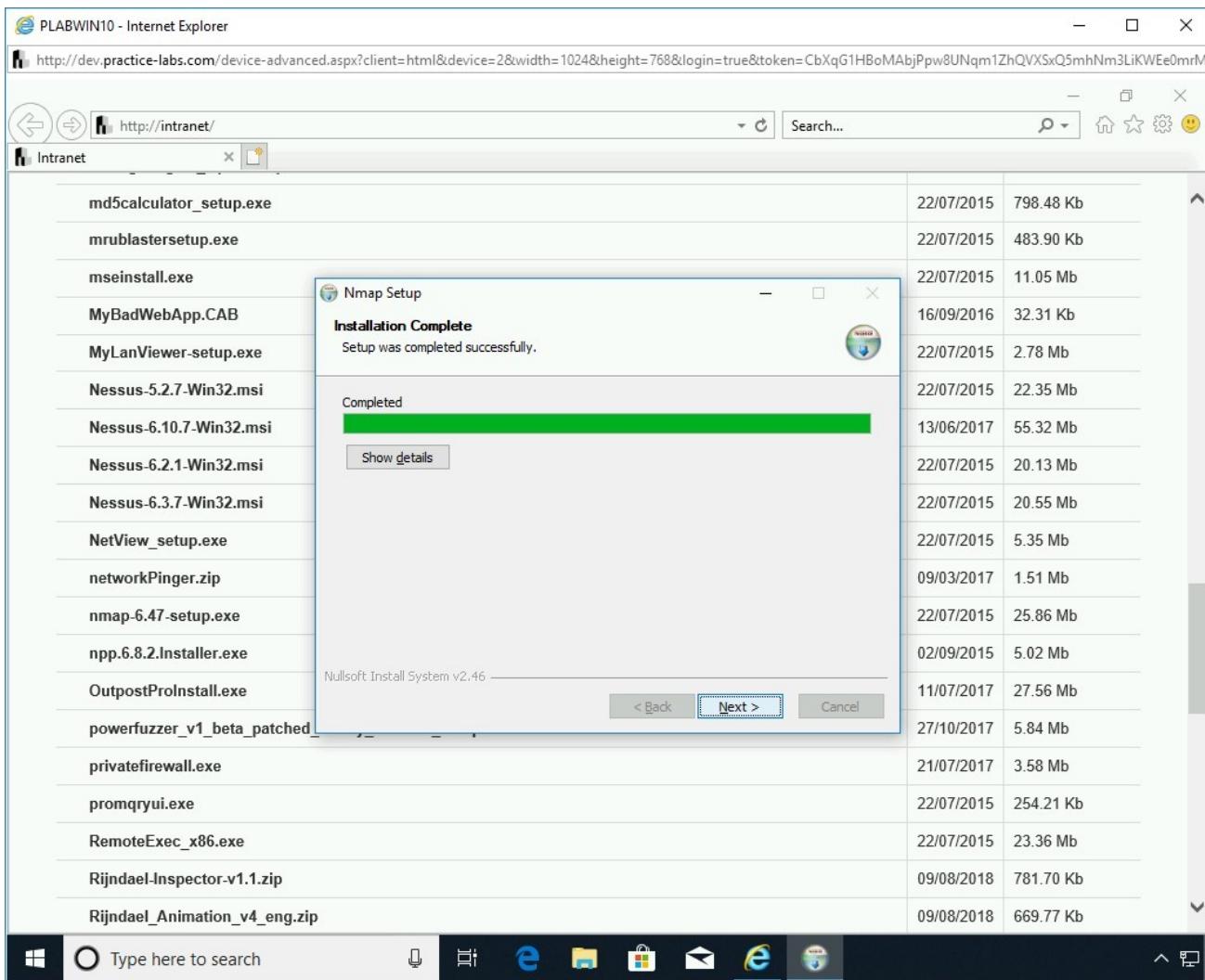


Figure 1.26 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Installation Complete page.

## Step 13

On the **Create Shortcuts** page, keep the default selection and click **Next**.

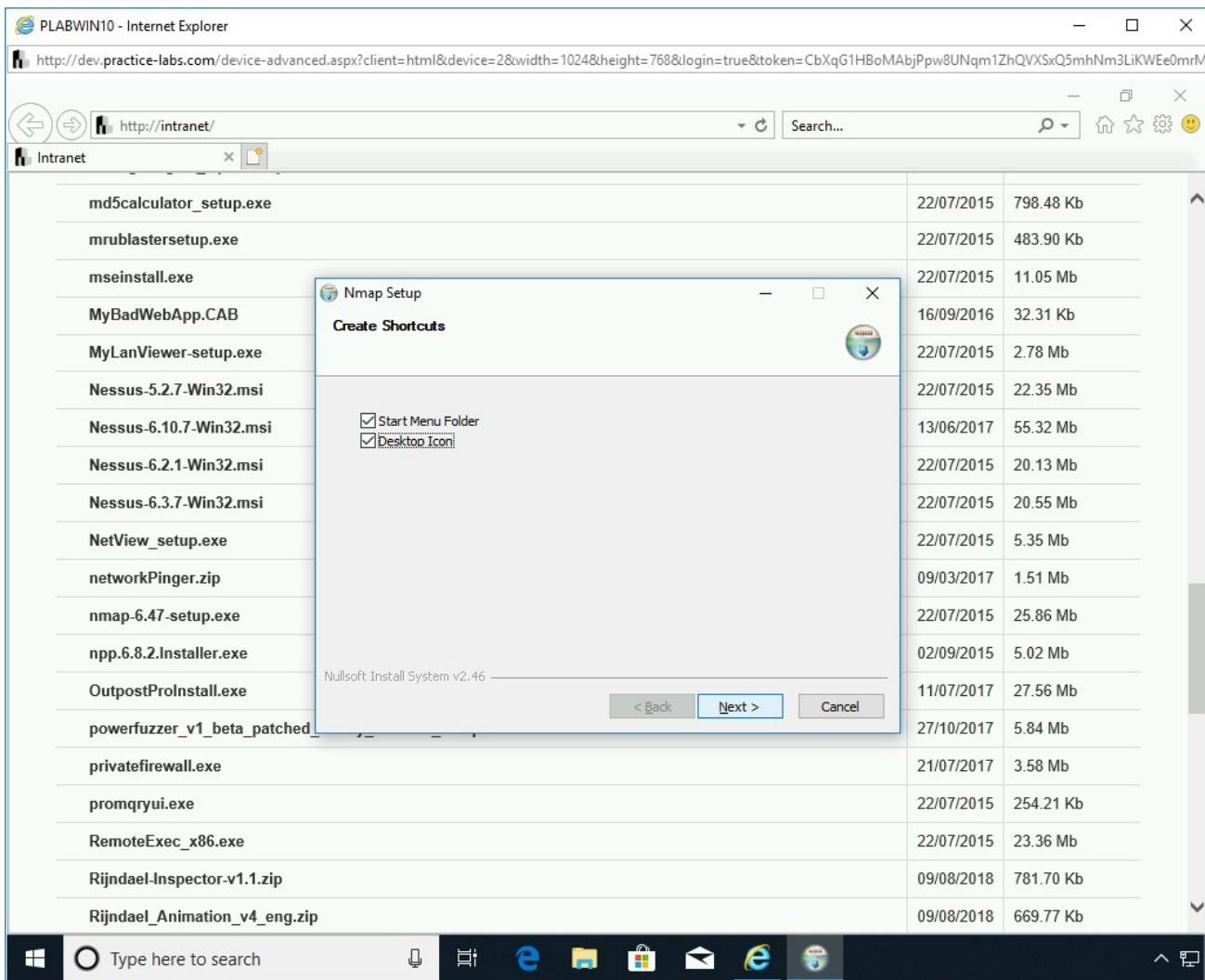


Figure 1.27 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Create Shortcuts page.

## Step 14

On the **Finished** page, click **Finish**.

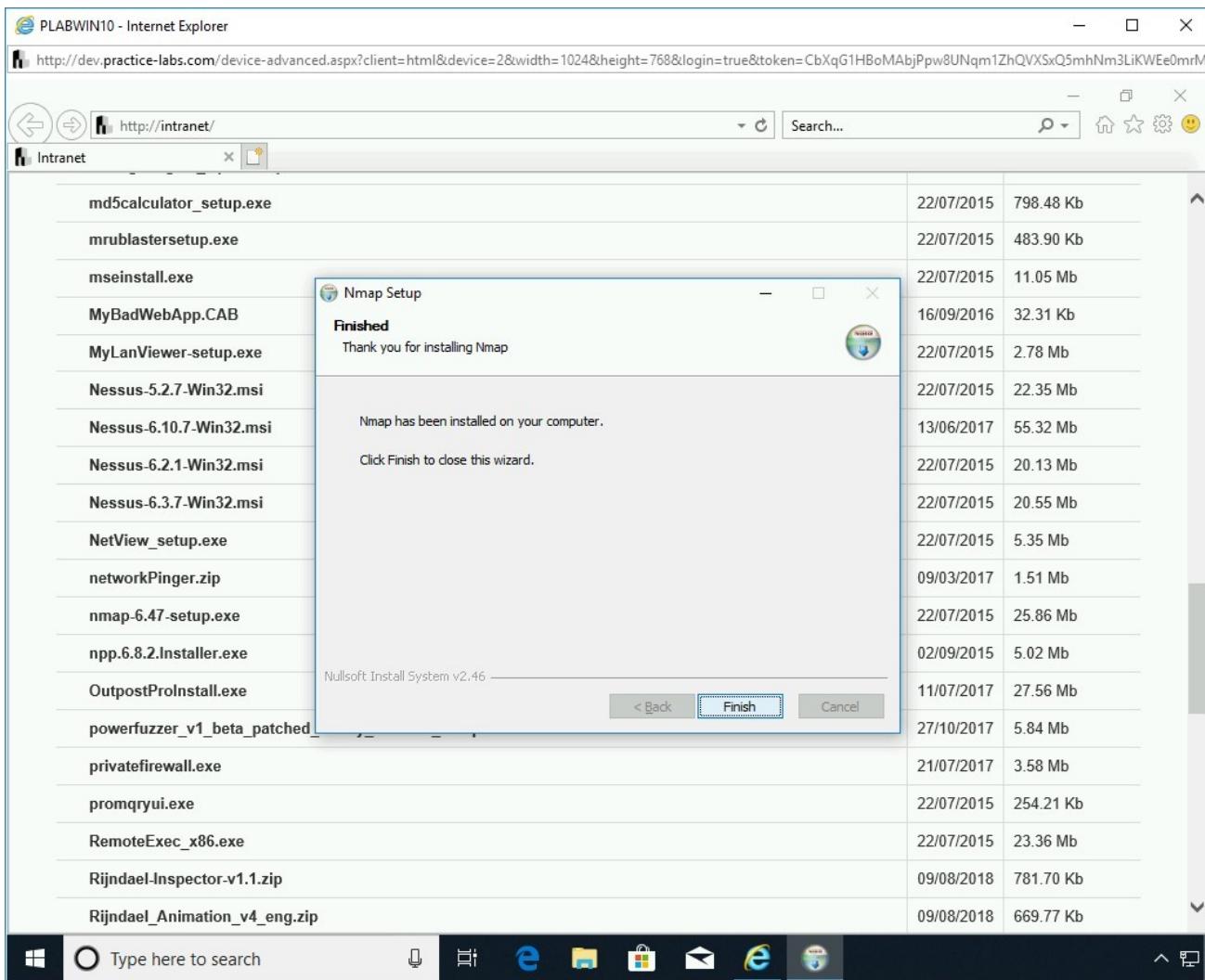


Figure 1.28 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Finished on the Finish page.

## Step 15

Minimize the **Internet Explorer** window.

On the desktop, double-click the **Nmap - Zenmap GUI** icon.

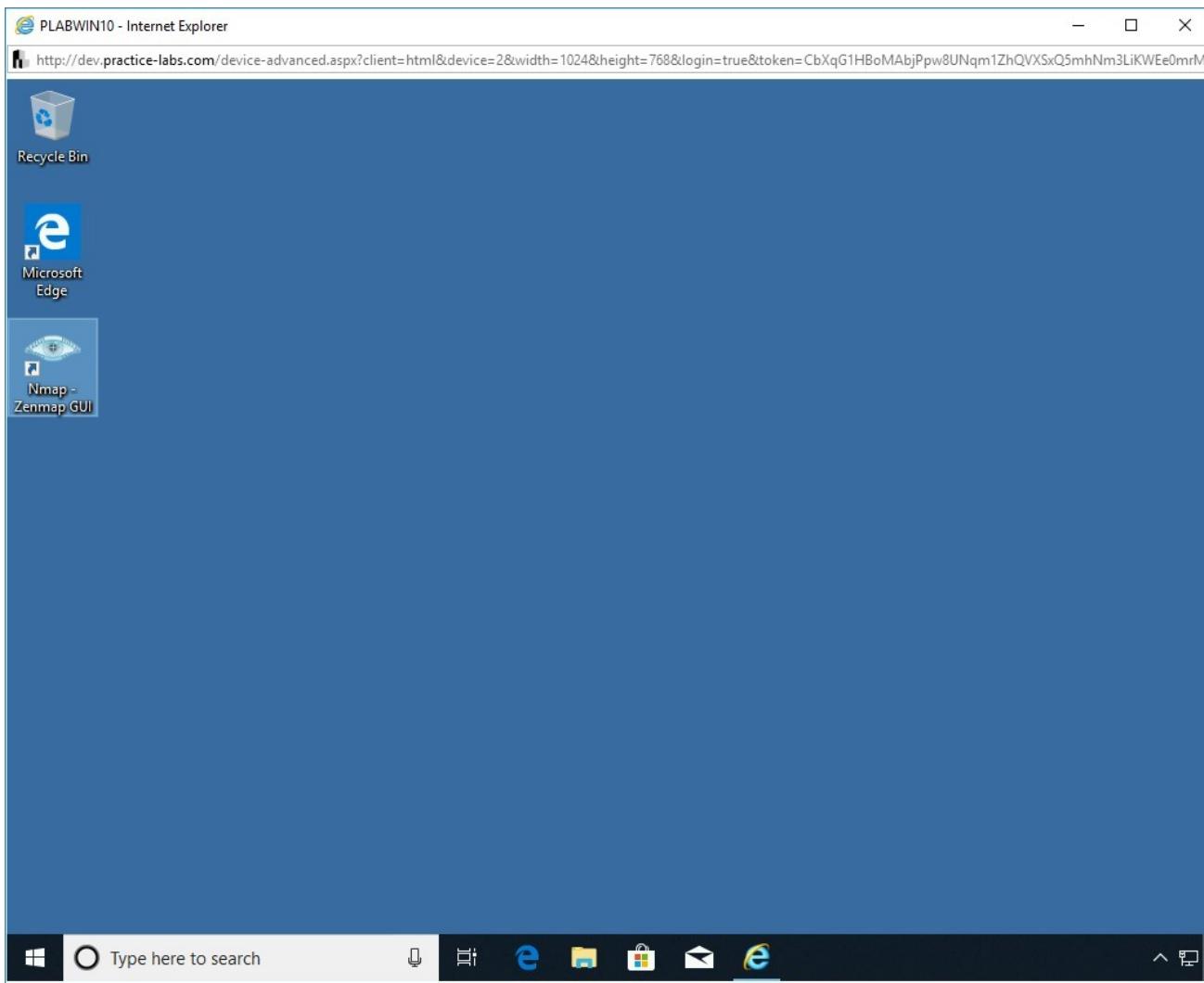


Figure 1.29 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Double-clicking the Nmap - Zenmap GUI icon on the desktop.

## Step 16

The **Zenmap** window is displayed. The top section has three key fields:

- **Target:** The system that you want to scan.
- **Profile:** A pre-defined scan method. The default method is Intense scan.
- **Command:** This is entered based on the profile selection. You can also choose to type a command manually.

In the **Target** text box, type the following IP address:

192.168.0.1

Click **Scan**.

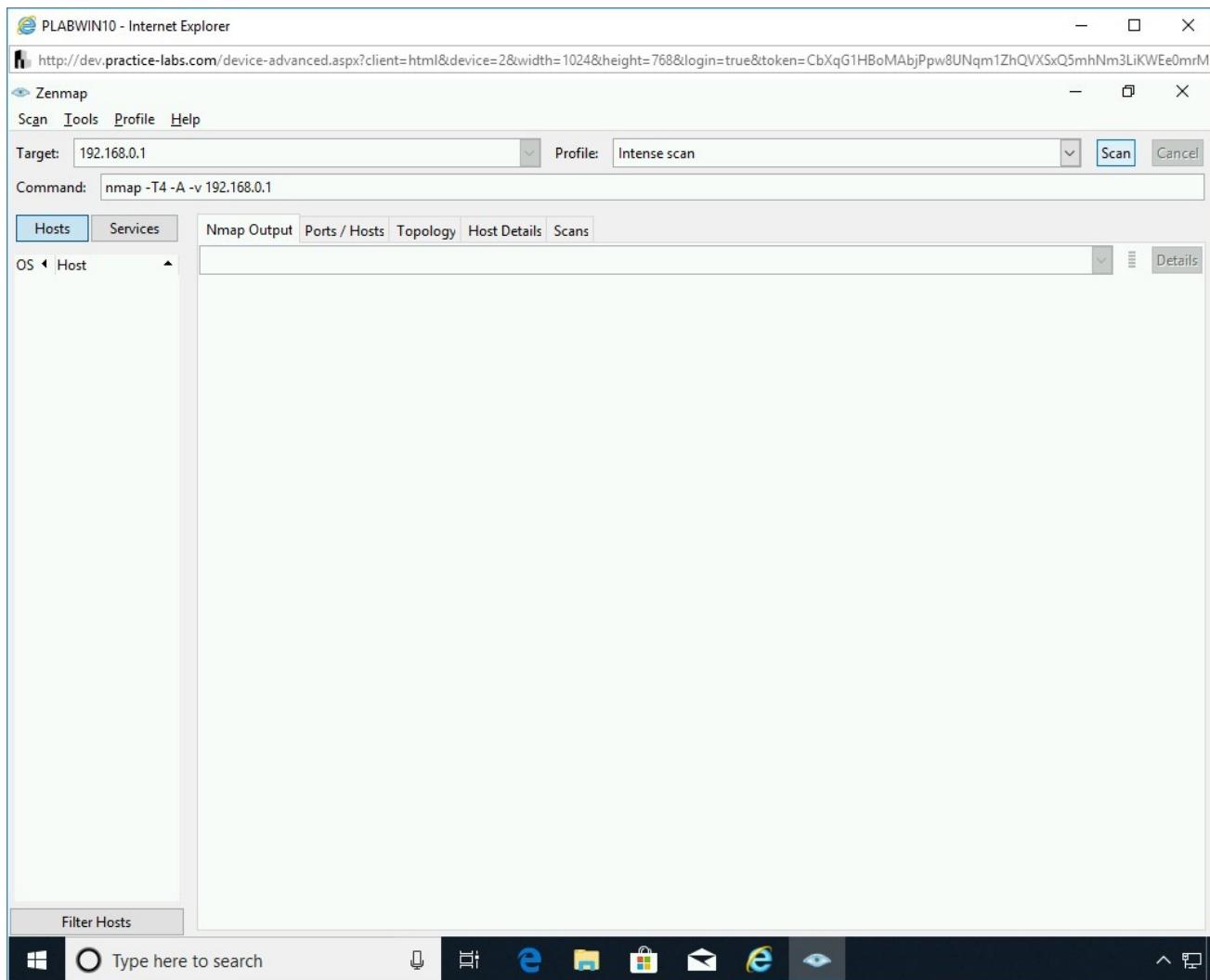
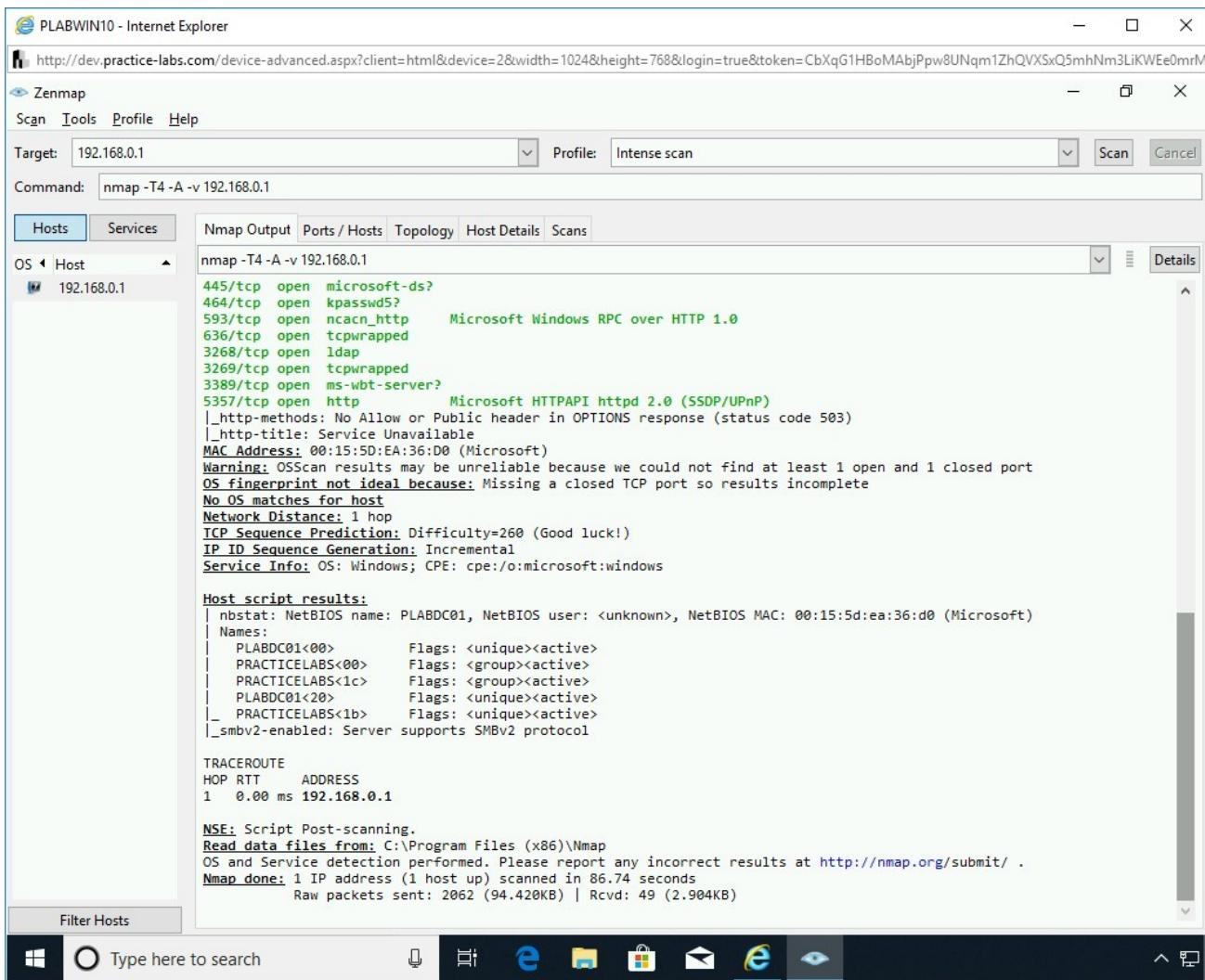


Figure 1.30 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Entering the IP address in the Target text box and clicking Scan.

The output is displayed on the **Nmap Output** tab in the right pane.



The screenshot shows the Zenmap interface on a Windows 10 desktop. The title bar reads "PLABWIN10 - Internet Explorer" and the address bar shows the URL "http://dev.practice-labs.com/device-advanced.aspx?client=html&device=2&width=1024&height=768&login=true&token=CbXqG1HB0MAbjPpw8UNqm1ZhQVXSxQ5mhNm3LiKWEe0mrM". The main window displays the results of an Nmap scan for host 192.168.0.1. The "Nmap Output" tab is selected. The output shows the following details:

```
nmap -T4 -A -v 192.168.0.1
nmap -T4 -A -v 192.168.0.1
445/tcp open microsoft-ds?
464/tcp open kpasswd5?
593/tcp open ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp open tcpwrapped
3268/tcp open ldap
3269/tcp open tcpwrapped
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server?
5357/tcp open http Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_http-methods: No Allow or Public header in OPTIONS response (status code 503)
|_http-title: Service Unavailable
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:EA:36:D0 (Microsoft)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
OS fingerprint not ideal because: Missing a closed TCP port so results incomplete
No OS matches for host
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=260 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| nbstat: NetBIOS name: PLABDC01, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 00:15:5d:ea:36:d0 (Microsoft)
| Names:
|_ PLABDC01<00> Flags: <unique><active>
|_ PRACTICELABS<00> Flags: <group><active>
|_ PRACTICELABS<1c> Flags: <group><active>
|_ PLABDC01<20> Flags: <unique><active>
|_ PRACTICELABS<1b> Flags: <unique><active>
|_smbv2-enabled: Server supports SMBv2 protocol

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 0.00 ms 192.168.0.1

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Read data files from: C:\Program Files (x86)\Nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 86.74 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2062 (94.420KB) | Rcvd: 49 (2.904KB)
```

Figure 1.31 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the scan results on the Nmap Output tab.

## Step 17

To view the ports information only, click the **Ports / Hosts** tab.

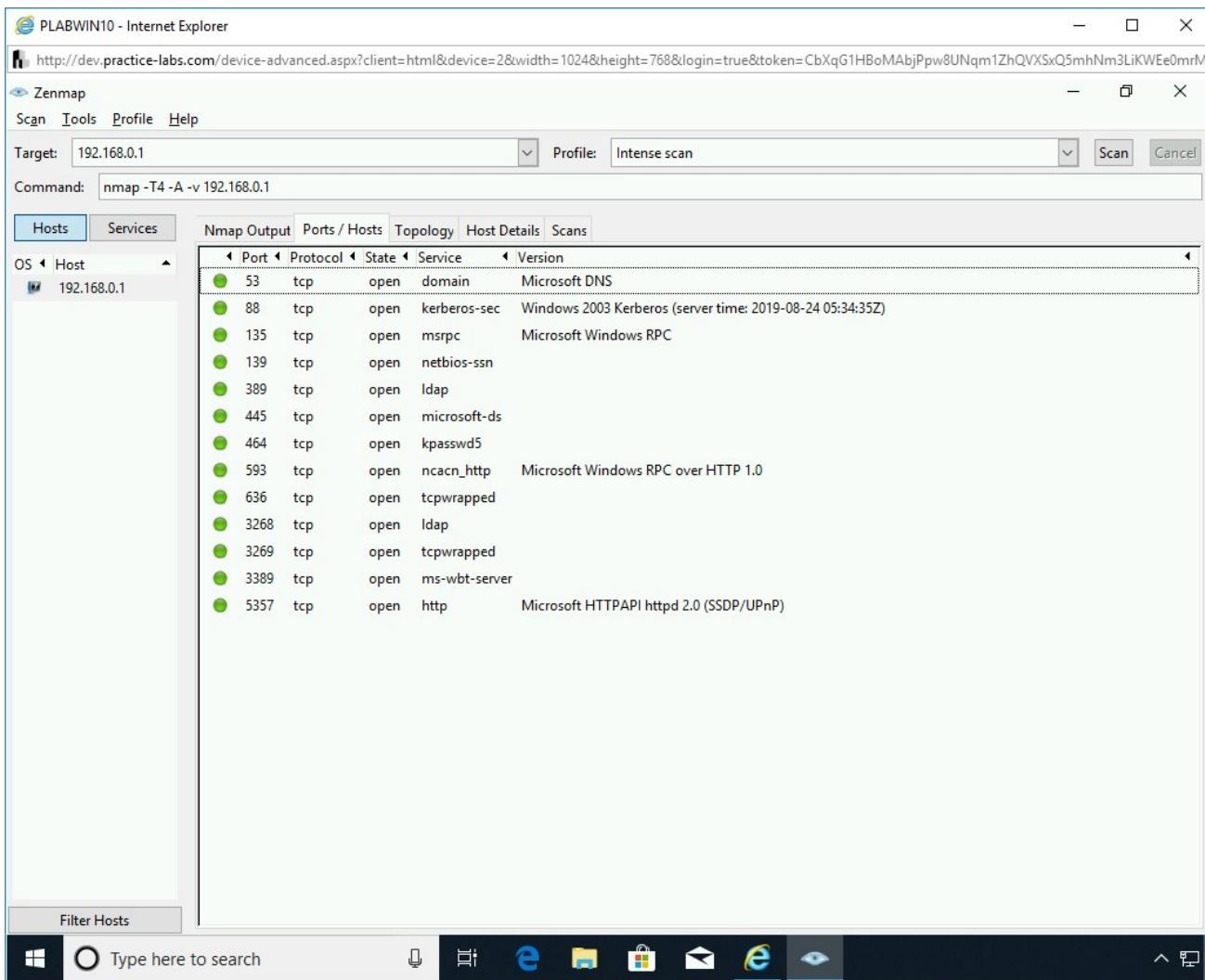


Figure 1.32 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the open ports on the Ports / Hosts tab.

## Step 18

Click the **Topology** tab. The topology for **192.168.0.1** is displayed.

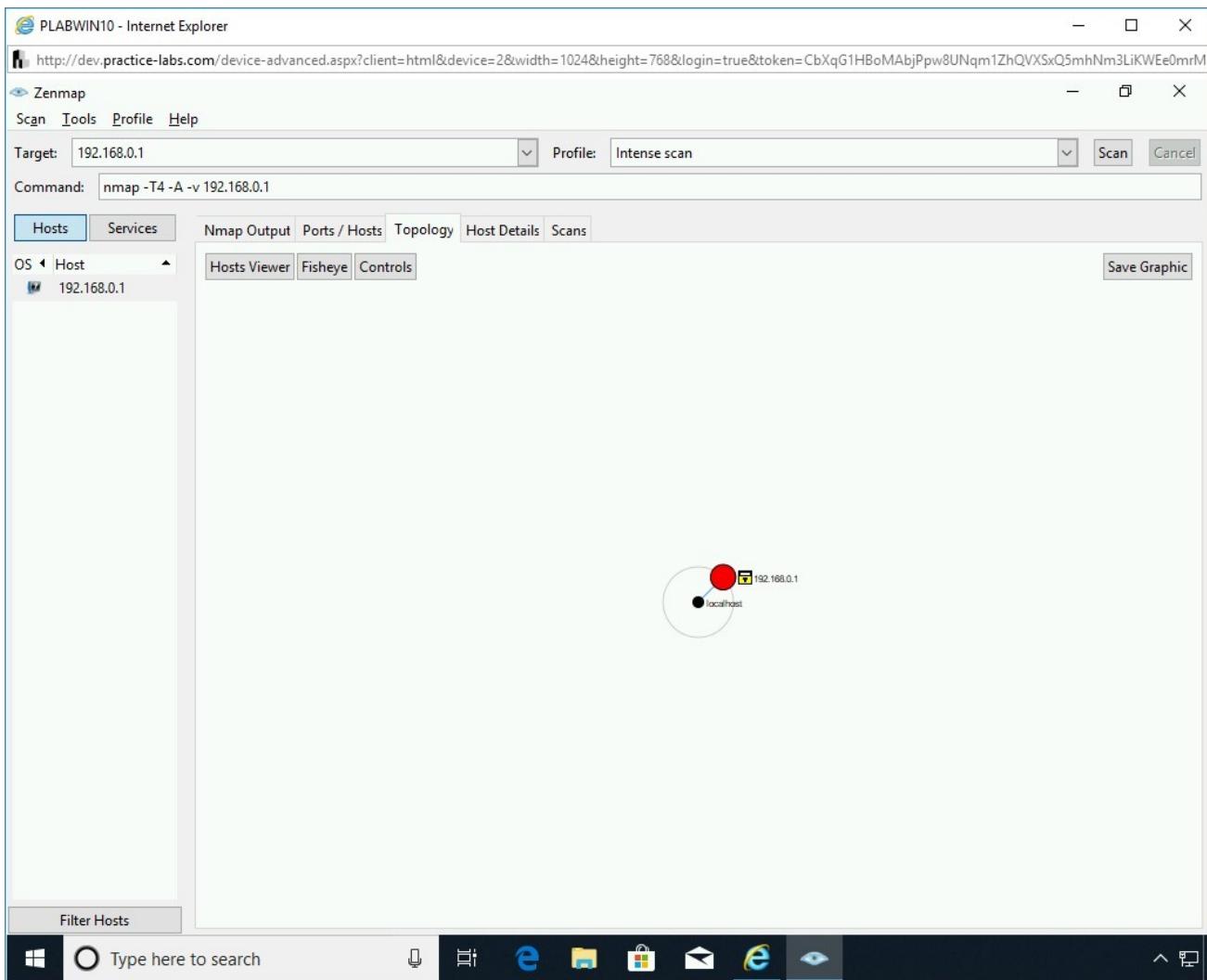


Figure 1.33 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing topology on the Topology tab.

## Step 19

Click the **Host Details** tab.

Notice that it displays quite a bit of detail. You can find its state (which is up), open ports, filtered ports, and scanned ports.

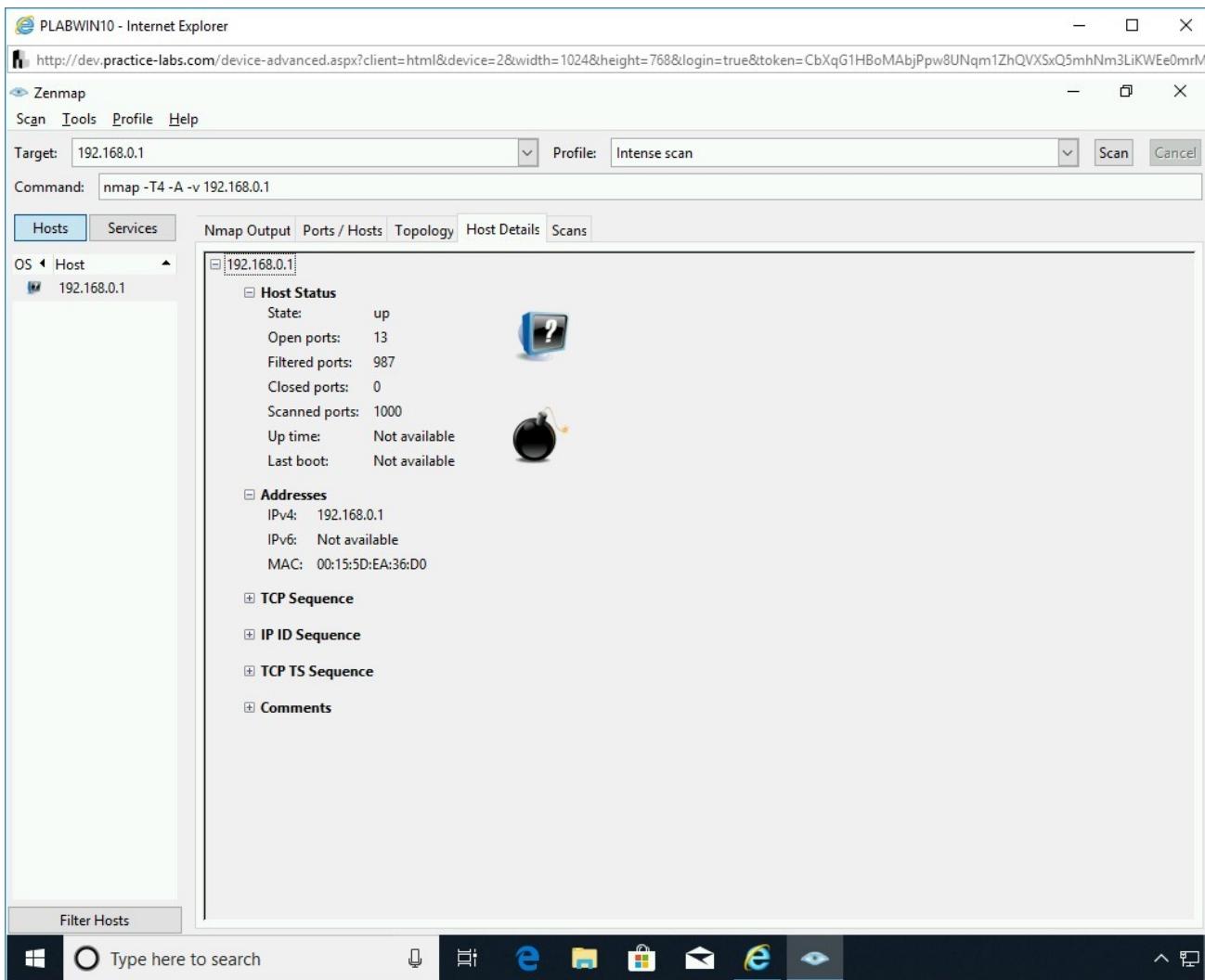


Figure 1.34 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the host information on the Host Details tab.

## Step 20

Click the **Scans** tab.

Notice that it displays the command that has been executed to get the information about the target system.

**Note:** The current scan is in an unsaved state. You can use the Scan > Save Scan option (in the toolbar) to save the scan. Alternatively, you can press the **Ctrl + s** keys to save the scan.

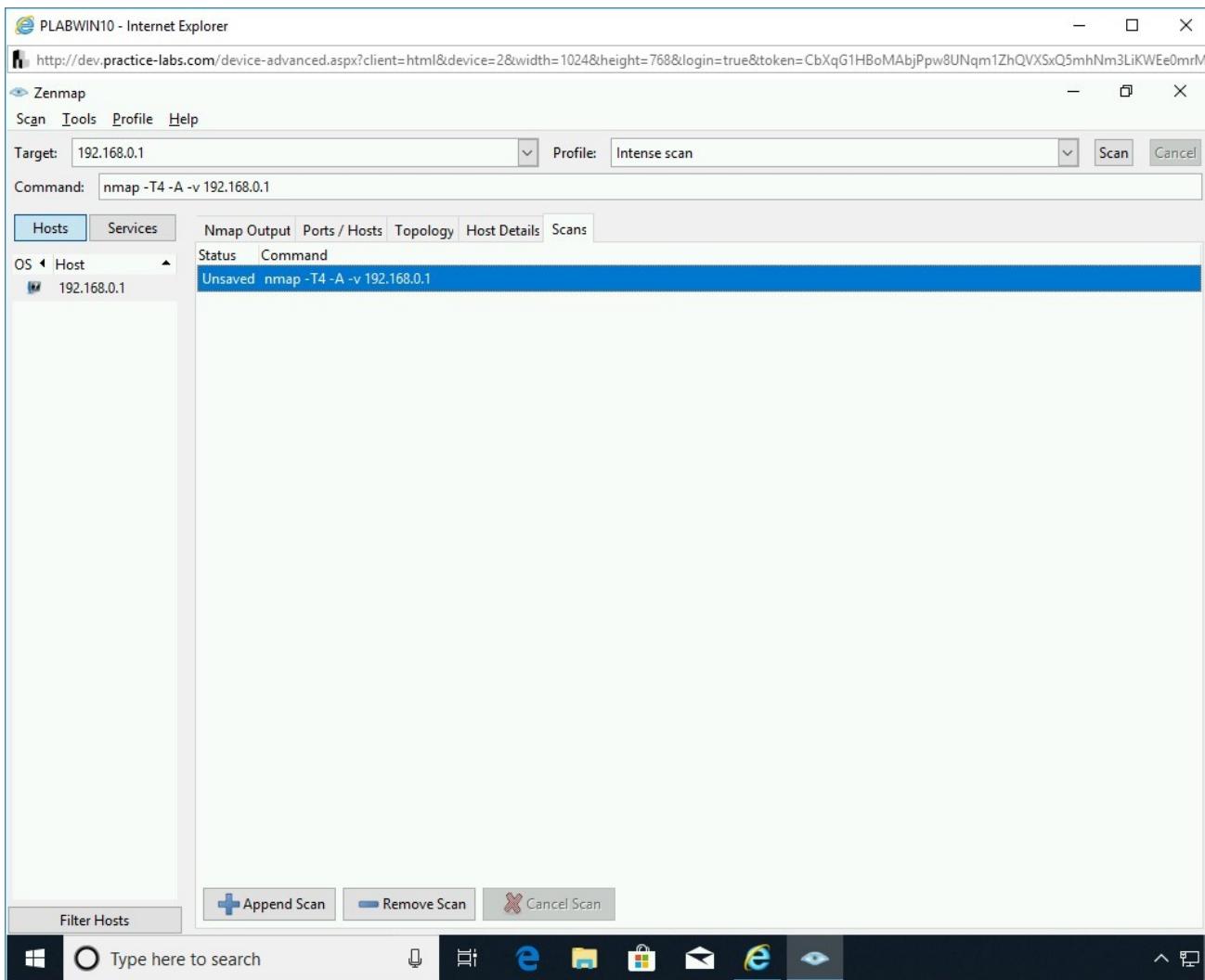


Figure 1.35 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the unsaved command on the Scans tab.

## Step 21

Close the **Zenmap** window. When prompted to save changes, click **Close anyway**.

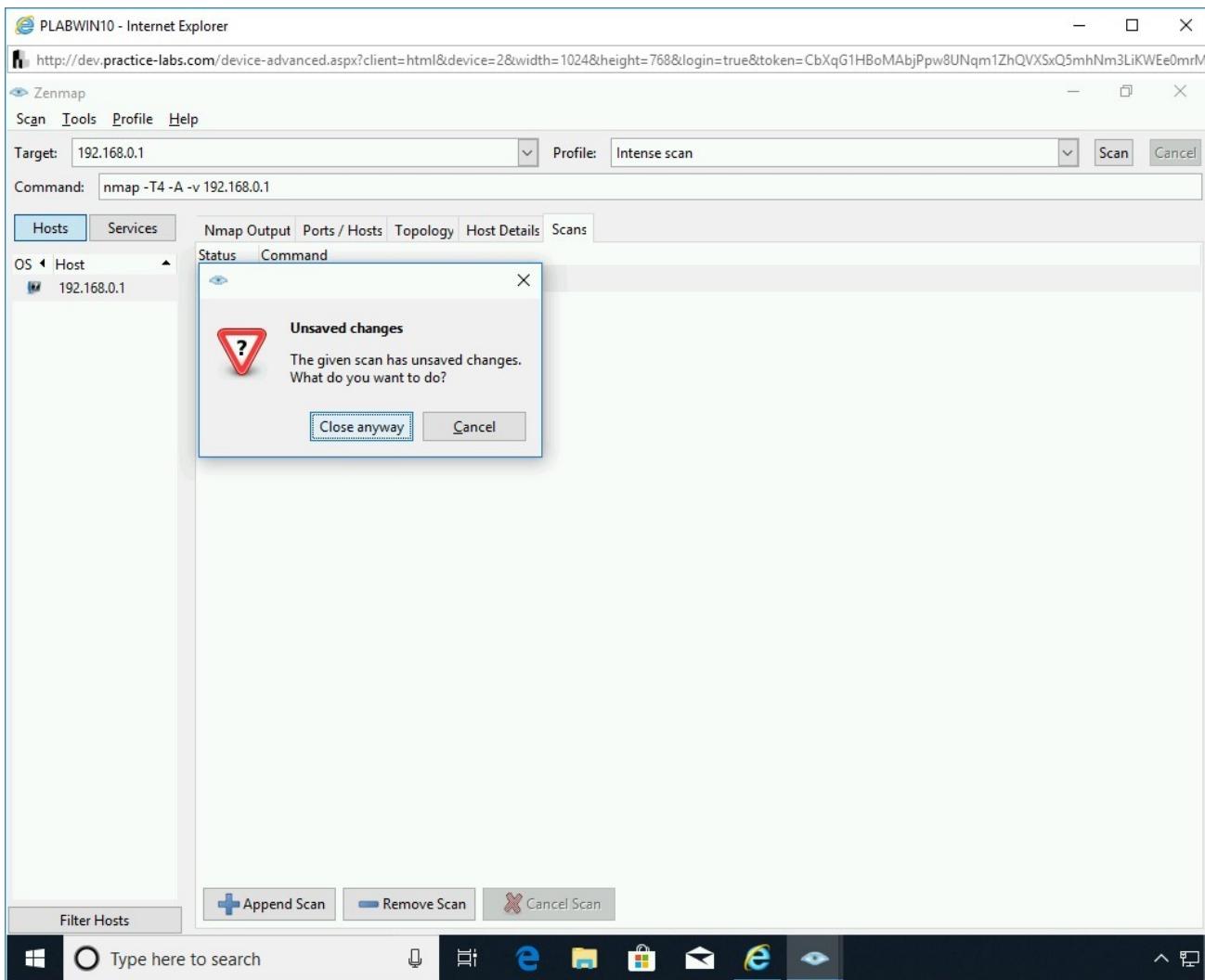


Figure 1.36 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Close anyway on the Unsaved changes dialog box.

## Task 3 - Use CurrPorts to Monitor TCP/IP Connections

CurrPorts is a network monitoring tool. It can display the open TCP and UDP connections on a local system.

In this task, you will use CurrPorts to monitor TCP/IP connections. To do this, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

Restore the **Internet Explorer** window from the taskbar.

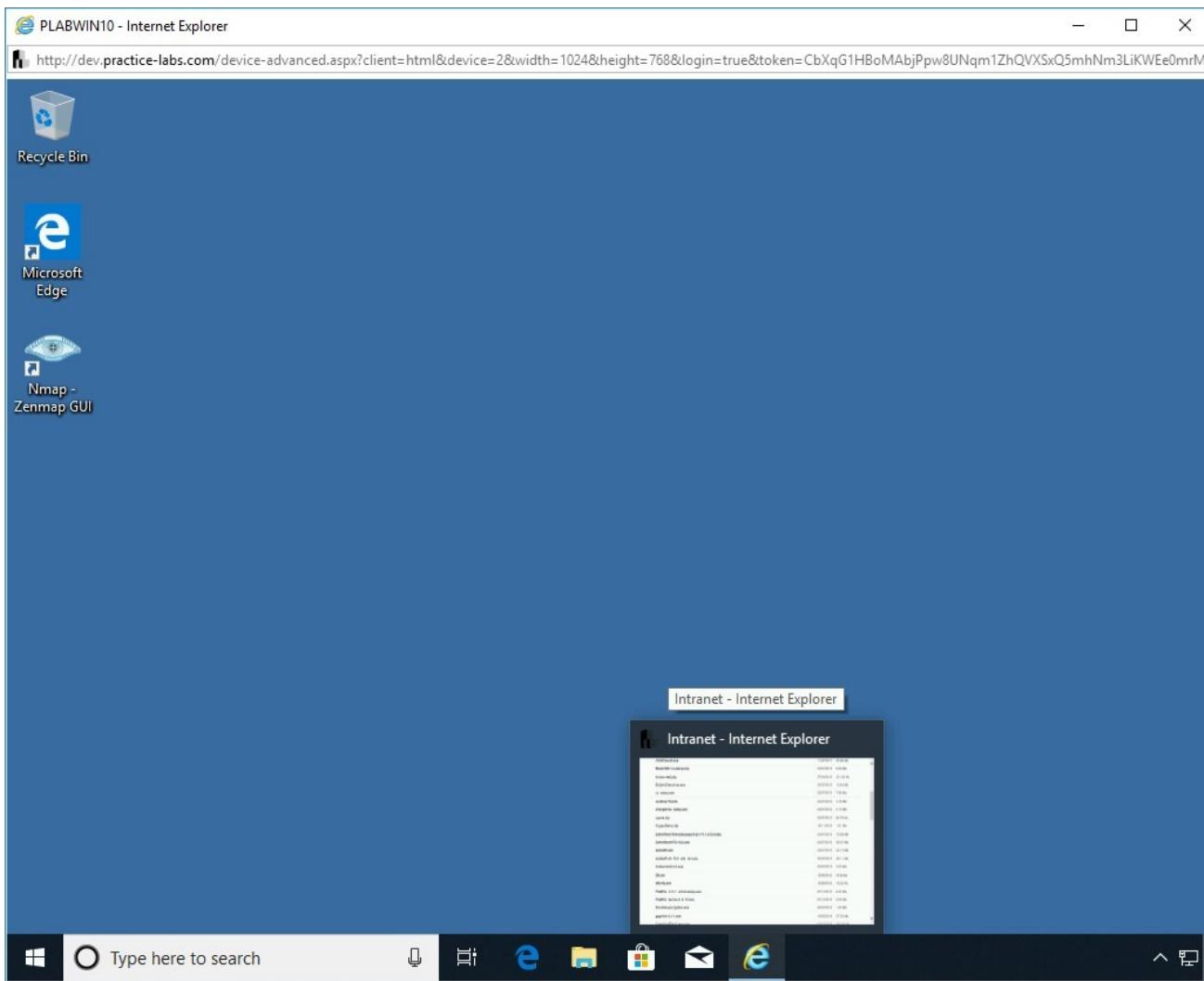


Figure 1.37 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Restoring the Internet Explorer window from the taskbar.

## Step 2

Ensure that you are on the **Hacking Tools** page on the **Intranet** Website.

Scroll and click **cports.zip**.

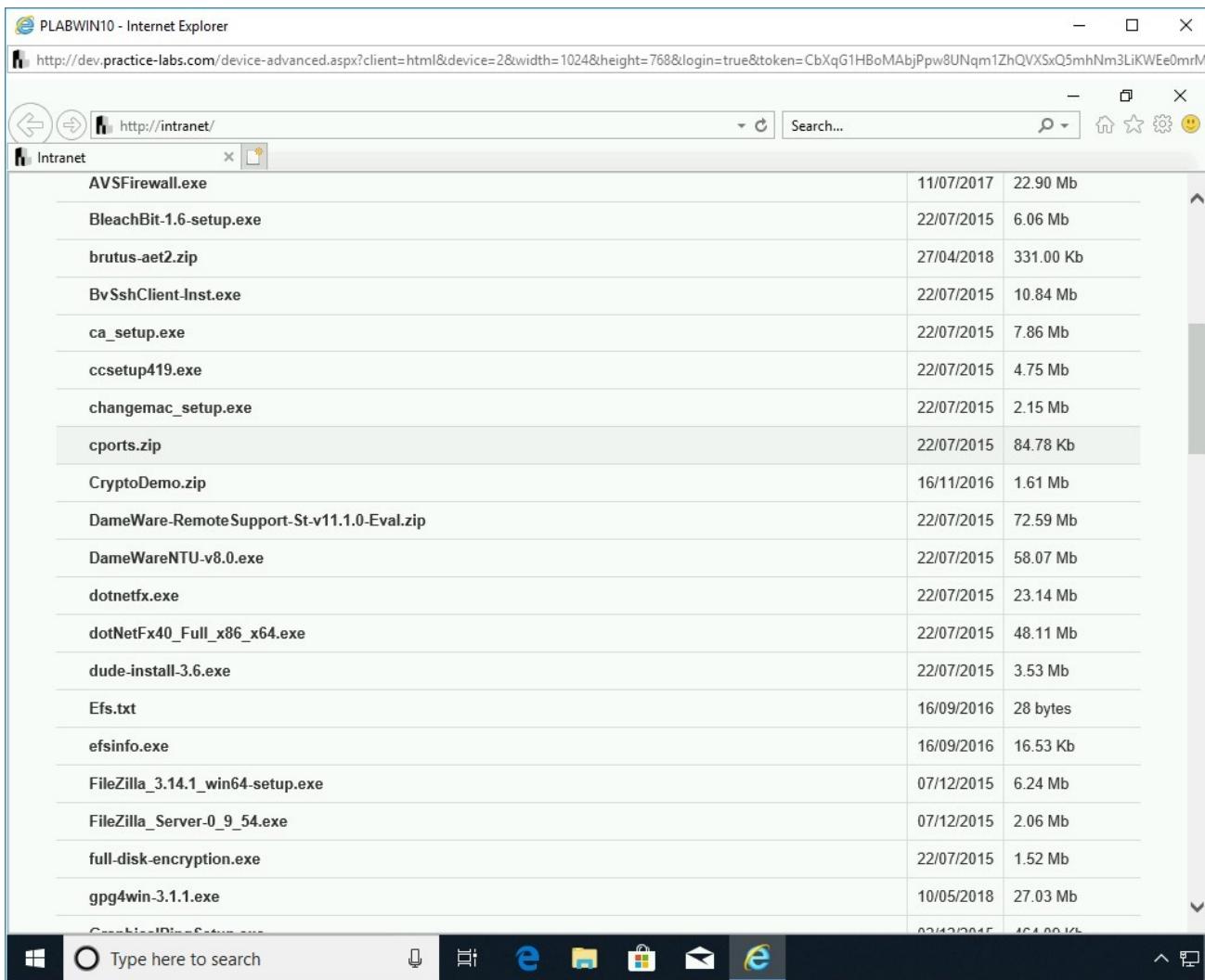


Figure 1.38 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking the cports.zip file on the Intranet Webpage.

## Step 3

In the notification bar, click **Save**.

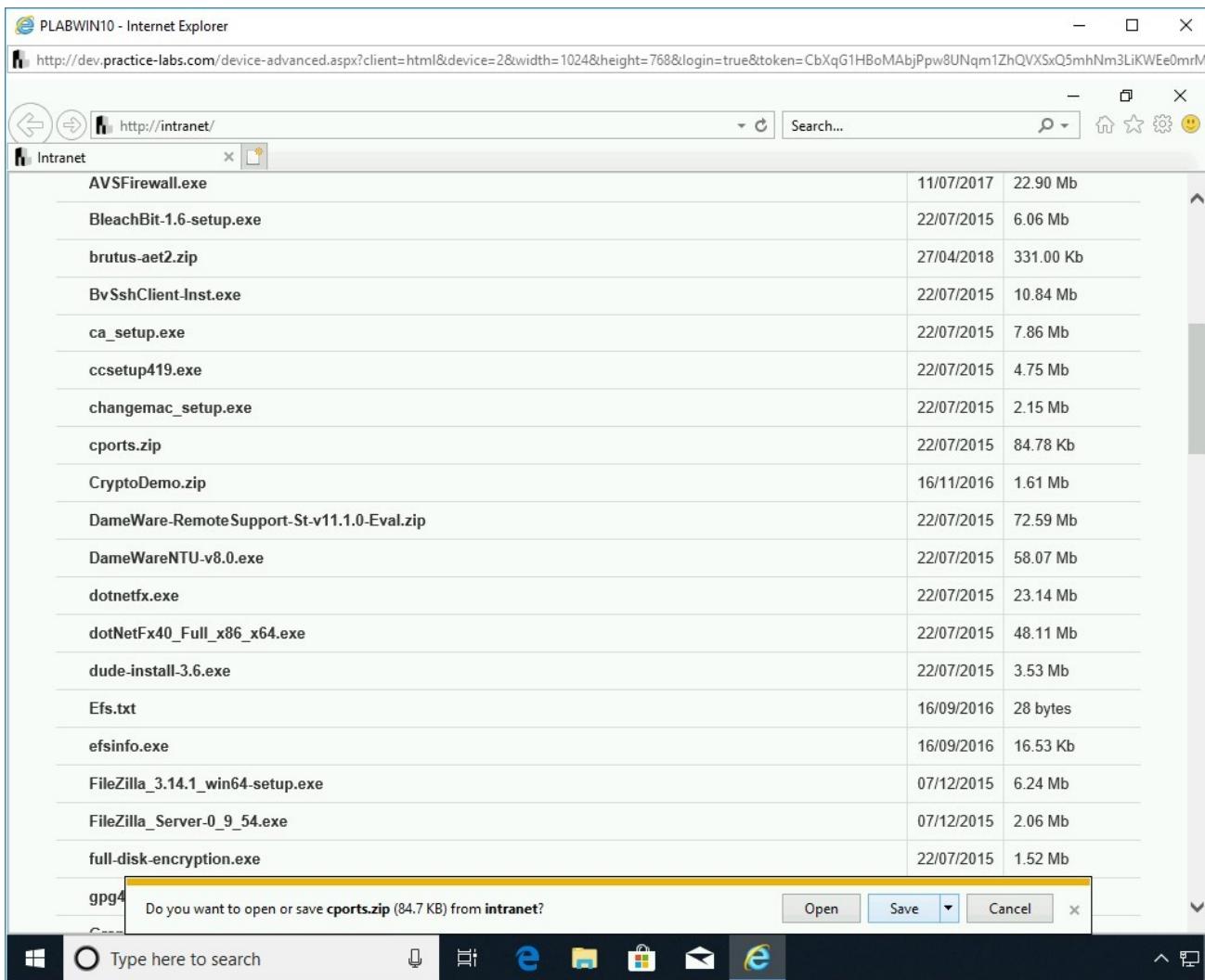


Figure 1.39 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Save in the notification bar.

## Step 4

In the notification bar, click **Open folder**.

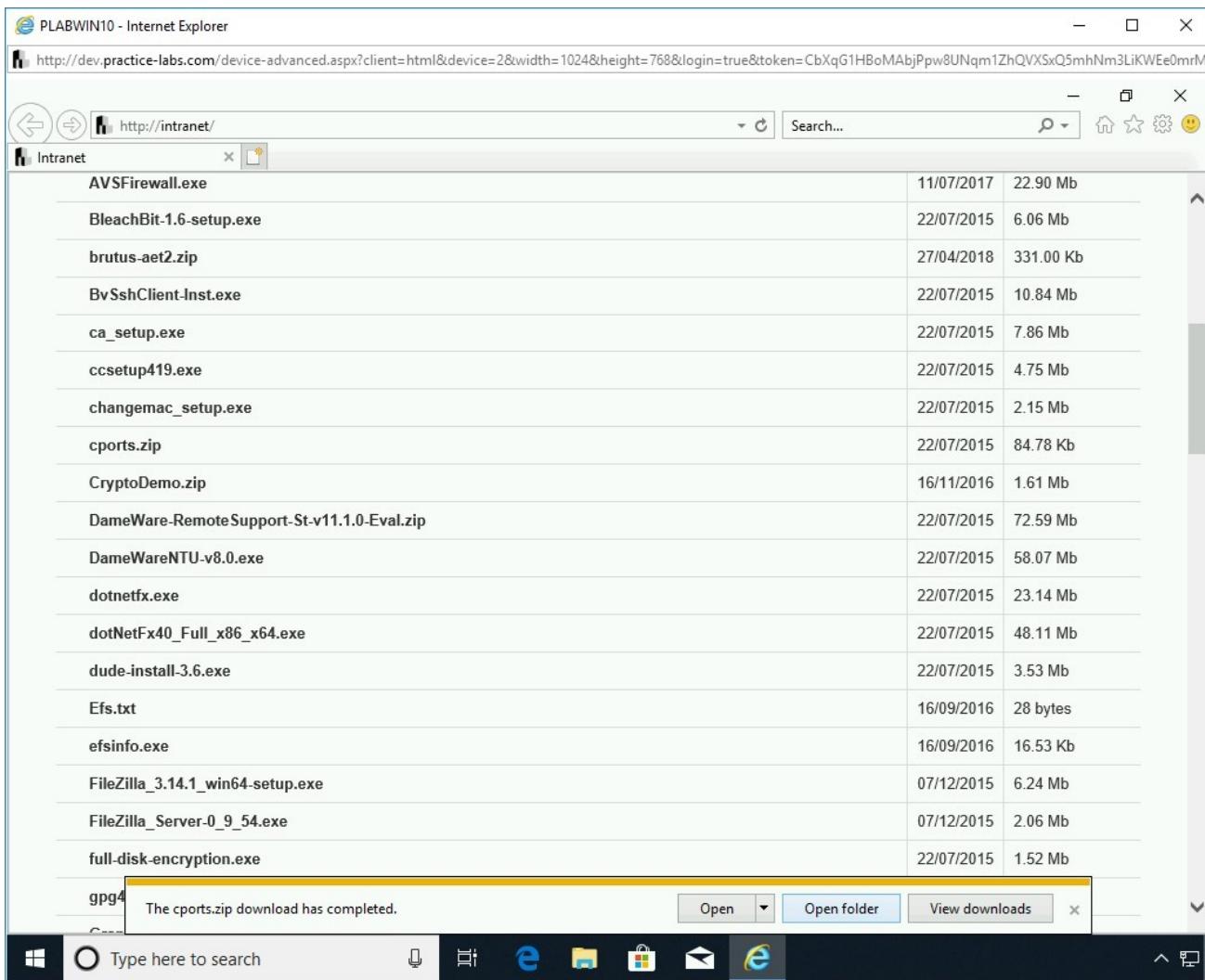


Figure 1.40 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Open folder on the notification bar.

## Step 5

The **File Explorer** window displays the **Downloads** folder.

Right-click **cports** and select **Extract All...**

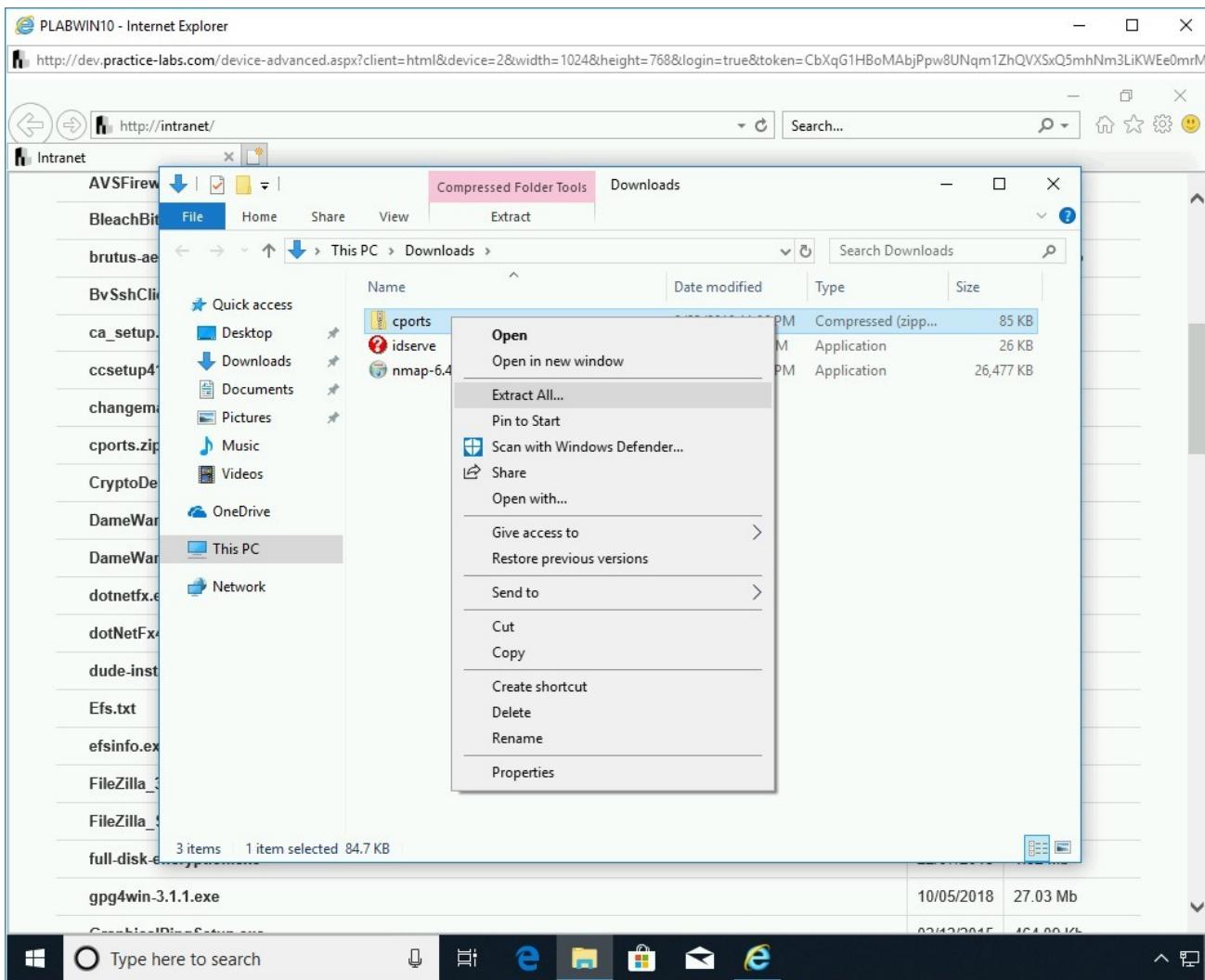


Figure 1.41 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting the Extract all option from the context menu.

## Step 6

The **Extract Compressed (Zipped) Folders** dialog box is displayed.

Keep the default path and settings, then click **Extract**.

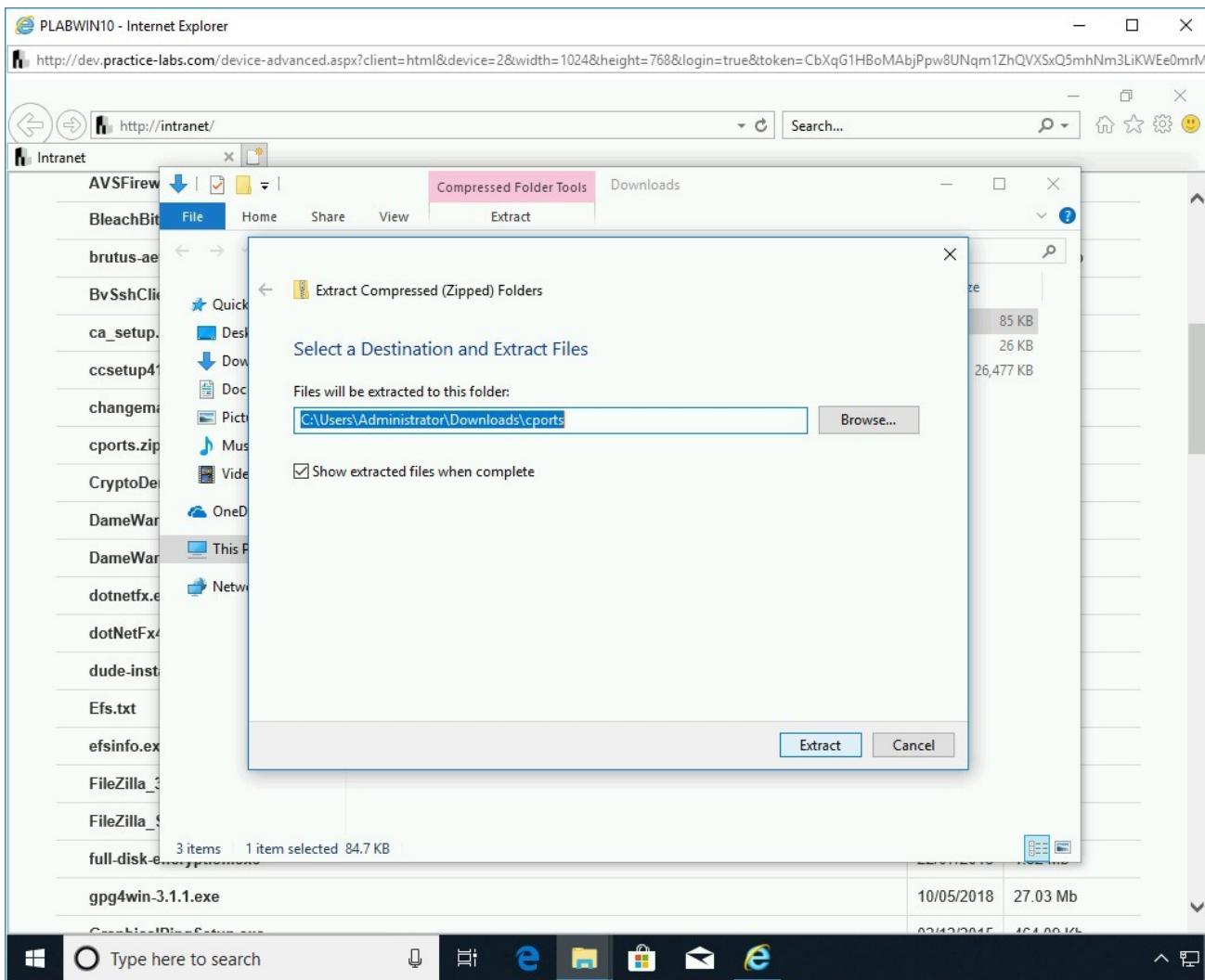


Figure 1.42 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the folder for extracting the files and clicking Extract.

## Step 7

A new **File Explorer** window is displayed with the **cports** folder. Double-click the **cports** application file.

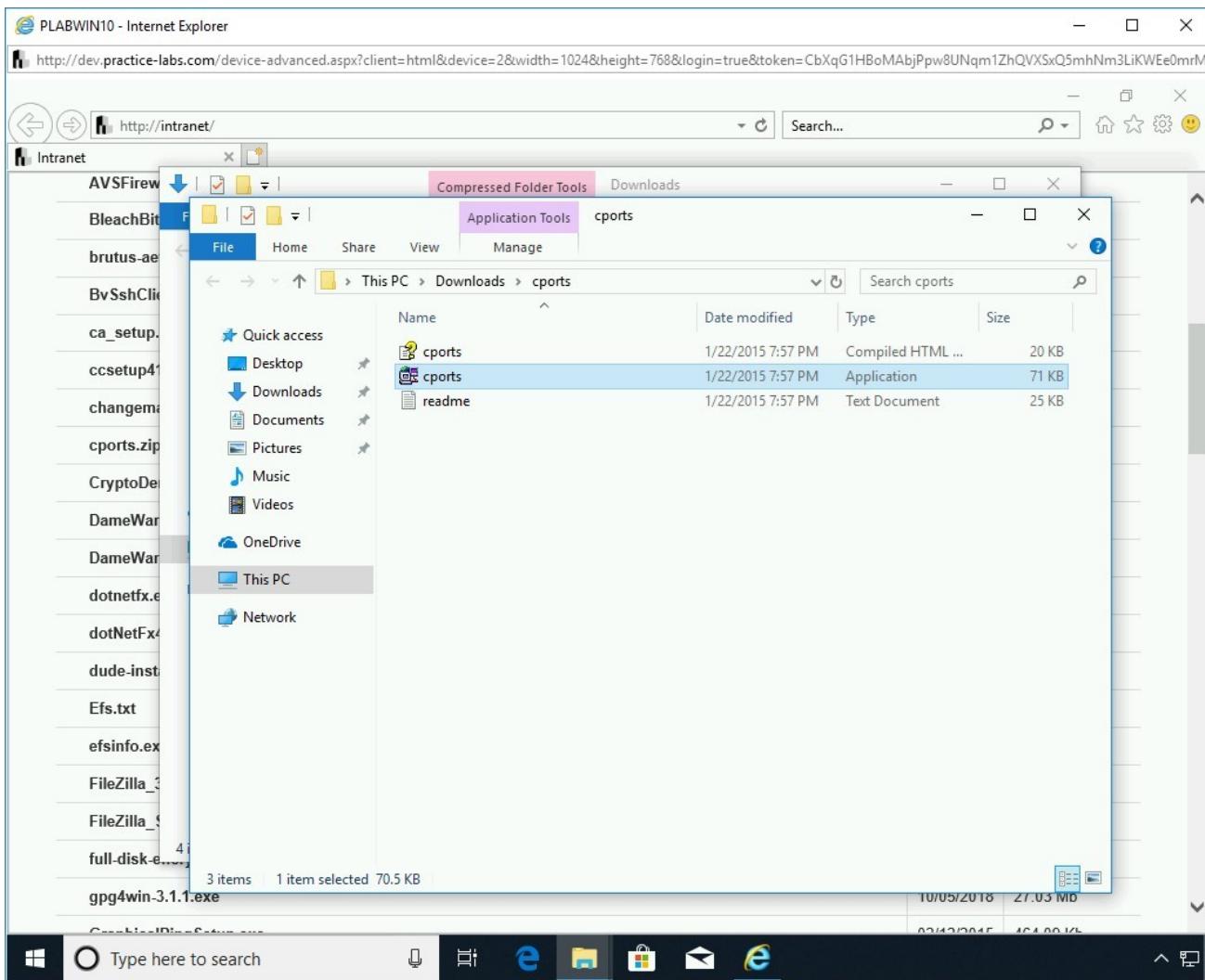


Figure 1.43 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the new File Explorer window and double-clicking the cports executable.

The **CurrPorts** window is displayed. Notice that it displays the open **TCP** and **UDP** connections.

The following information is displayed:

- Process Name
- Process ID
- Protocol
- Local Port
- Local and Remote Addresses
- State

PLABWIN10 - Internet Explorer

http://dev.practice-labs.com/device-advanced.aspx?client=html&device=2&width=1024&height=768&login=true&token=CbXqG1HB0MAbjPpw8UNqm1ZhQVXSxQ5mhNm3LiKWEe0mrM

CurrPorts

File Edit View Options Help

Process Name / Process... Protocol Local Port Local Port... Local Address Remote ... Remote ... Remote Address Remote Host Name State Process Path

Process Name /	Process...	Protocol	Local Port	Local Port...	Local Address	Remote ...	Remote ...	Remote Address	Remote Host Name	State	Process Path
System	884	TCP	135	epmap	0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	4	TCP	139	netbios-s...	192.168.0.3			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	392	TCP	3389	ms-wbt-...	0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	392	TCP	3389	ms-wbt-...	192.168.0.3	39601		10.44.24.60		Established	
System	5520	TCP	5040		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	508	TCP	49664		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	1368	TCP	49665		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	1252	TCP	49666		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	2332	TCP	49667		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	2748	TCP	49669		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	652	TCP	49670		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	616	TCP	49671		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	652	TCP	49676		0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	5880	TCP	50008		192.168.0.3	8080		192.168.255.13	Proxy	Close Wait	
System	5880	TCP	50009		192.168.0.3	8080		192.168.255.13	Proxy	Close Wait	
System	2968	TCP	51632		192.168.0.3	8080		192.168.255.13	Proxy	Established	
System	4692	TCP	51736		192.168.0.3	8080		192.168.255.13	Proxy	Established	
System	4	TCP	445	microsof...	0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	4692	TCP	7680	ms-do	0.0.0.0			0.0.0.0		Listening	
System	1064	UDP	123	ntp	0.0.0.0						
System	4	UDP	137	netbios-ns	192.168.0.3						
System	4	UDP	138	netbios-...	192.168.0.3						
System	3120	UDP	1900	ssdp	127.0.0.1						
System	3120	UDP	1900	ssdp	192.168.0.3						
System	392	UDP	3389	ms-wbt-...	0.0.0.0						
System	5520	UDP	5050		0.0.0.0						
System	1300	UDP	5353		0.0.0.0						
System	1300	UDP	5355	llmnr	0.0.0.0						
System	2836	UDP	49725		127.0.0.1						
System	652	UDP	55800		127.0.0.1						
System	3120	UDP	64750		192.168.0.3						

52 Total Ports, 3 Remote Connections, 1 Selected

NirSoft Freeware, <http://www.nirsoft.net>

Windows Start Menu Search Bar

Figure 1.44 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing TCP and UDP connections.

## Step 8

Let's attempt to close a **TCP** connection.

Select a **TCP** connection, right-click and select **Close Selected TCP Connections**.

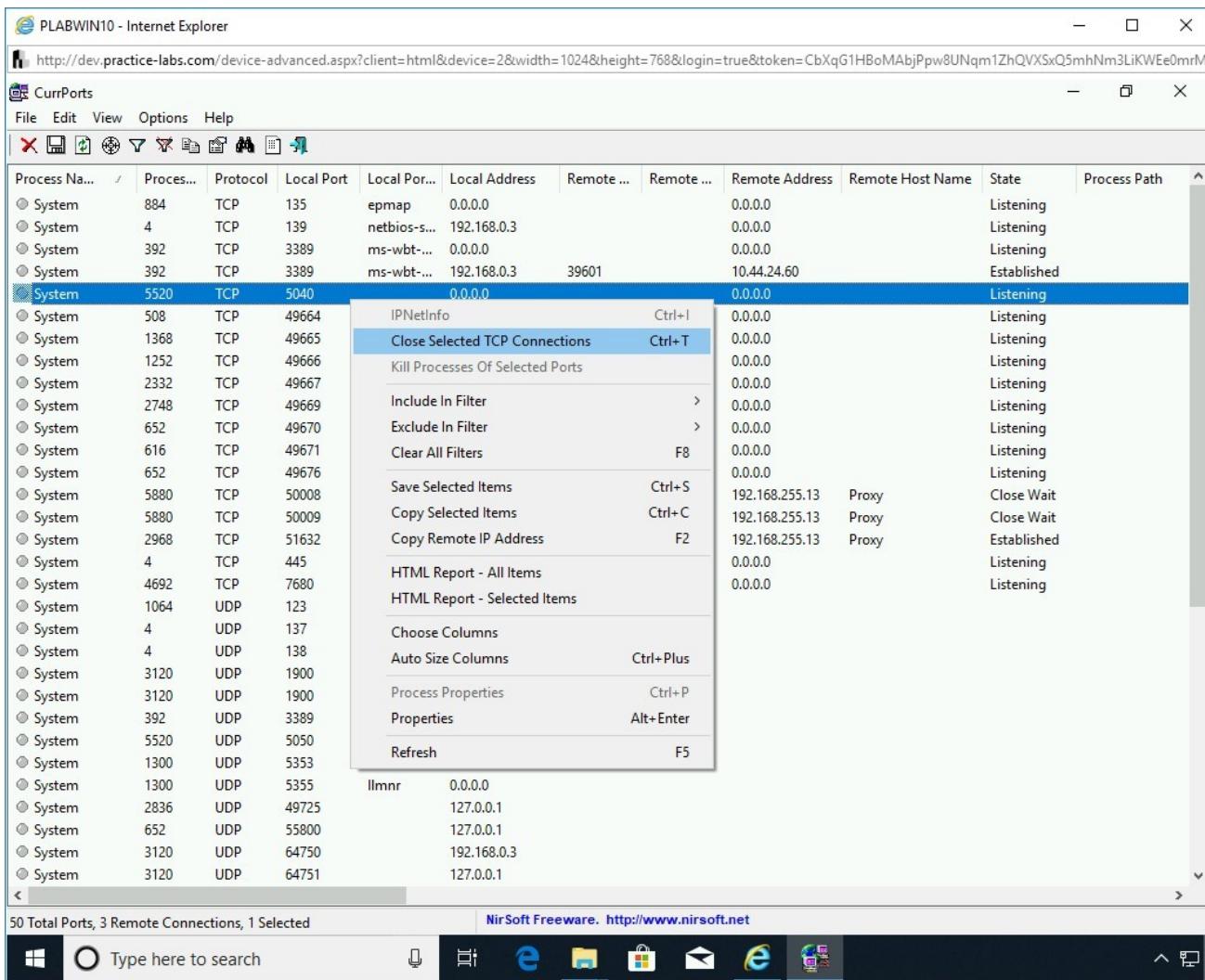


Figure 1.45 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting Close Selected TCP Connections from the context menu.

## Step 9

The **CurrPorts** dialog box is displayed. It prompts to confirm the closure of the selected TCP connection. Click **Yes**.

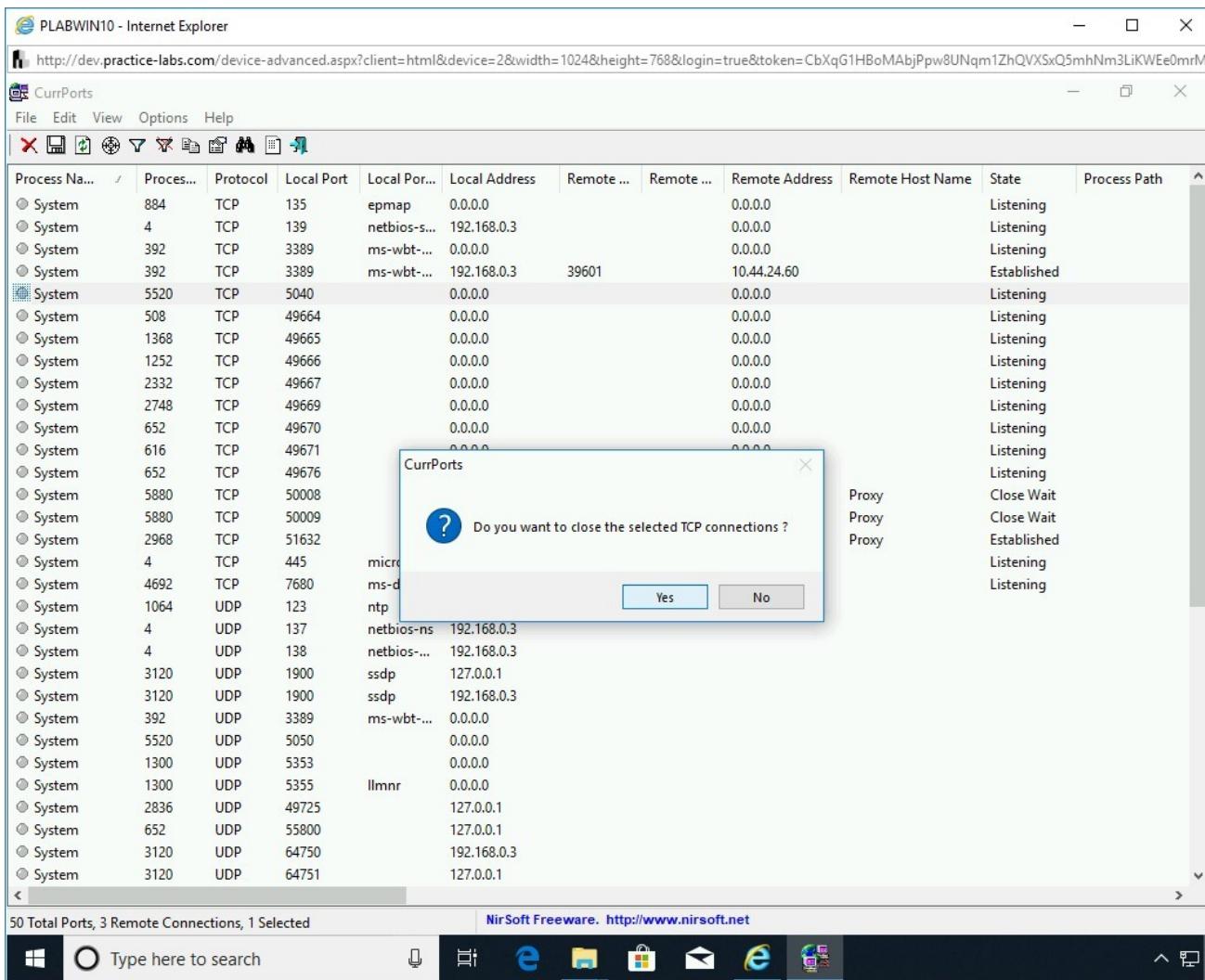


Figure 1.46 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Yes on the CurrPorts dialog box.

## Step 10

The **CurrPorts** dialog box displays an error message. You must start the **CurrPorts** tool with admin privileges to close a TCP connection.

Click **OK**.

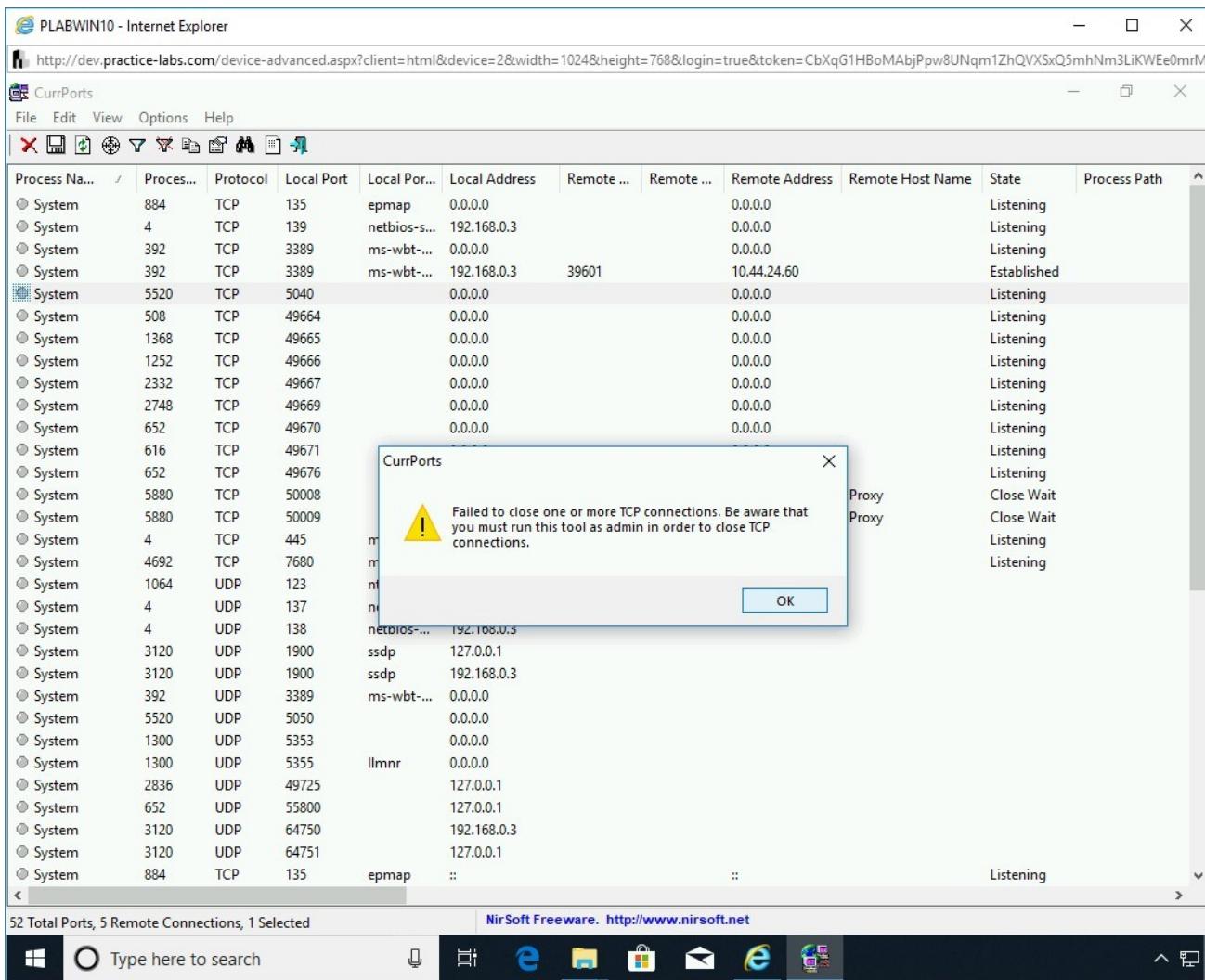


Figure 1.47 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the error of elevated privileges required in the CurrPorts dialog box.

## Step 11

Click **Close** to close the **CurrPorts** application.

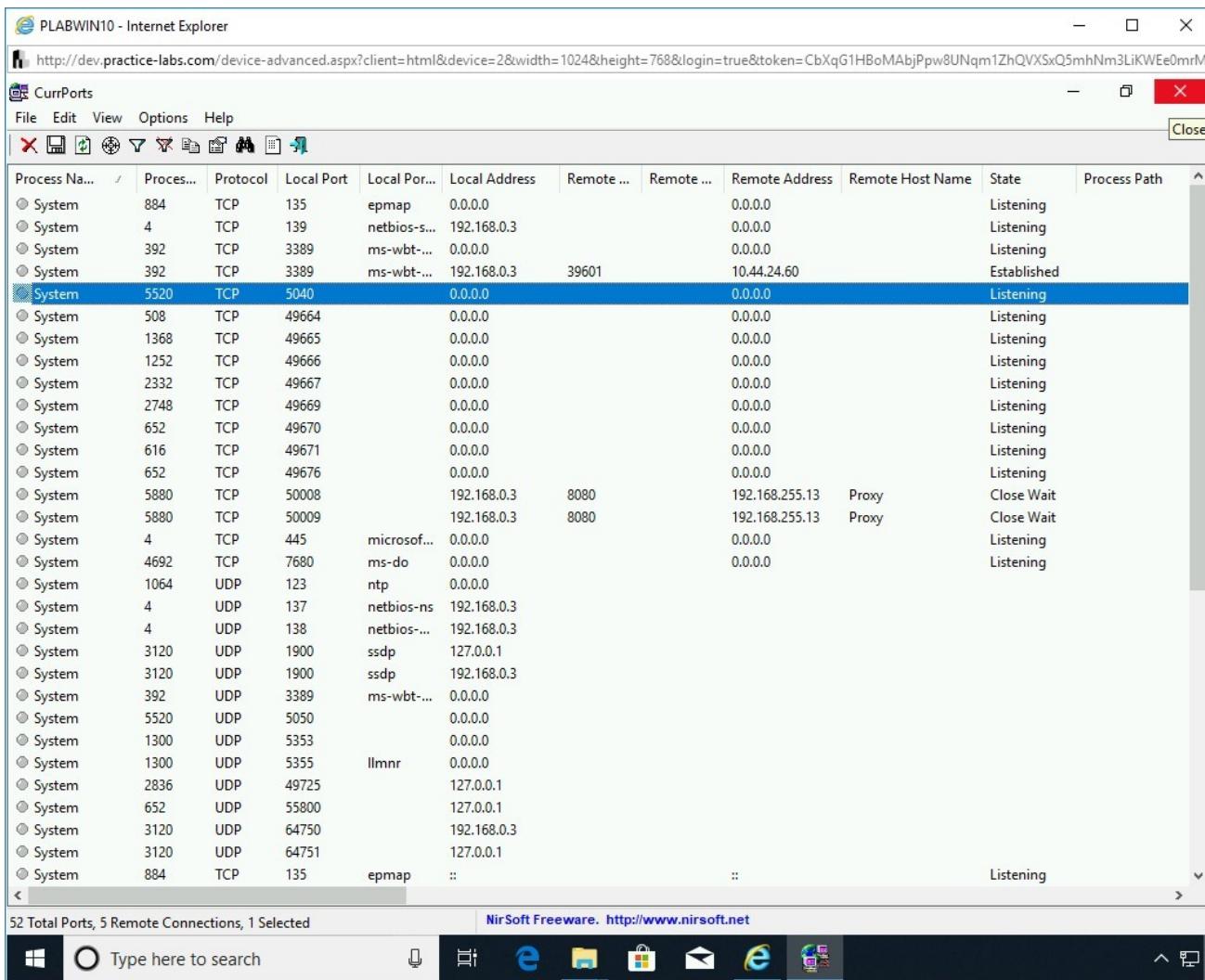


Figure 1.48 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Closing the CurrPorts window.

Close the **File Explorer** windows.

Keep the **Internet Explorer** window open.

## Task 4 - Use MyLanViewer to Scan a Network

MyLanViewer is a network and IP Scanner. It is also a tool that can search the WHOis database. You can use it for multiple purposes, such as:

- Traceroute
- Remote shutdown
- Wake On LAN (WOL) manager
- Wireless network scanner and monitor

In this task, you will use MyLanViewer to scan the network. To use MyLanViewer, perform the following steps:

## Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

Restore the **Internet Explorer** window from the taskbar if it is minimized.

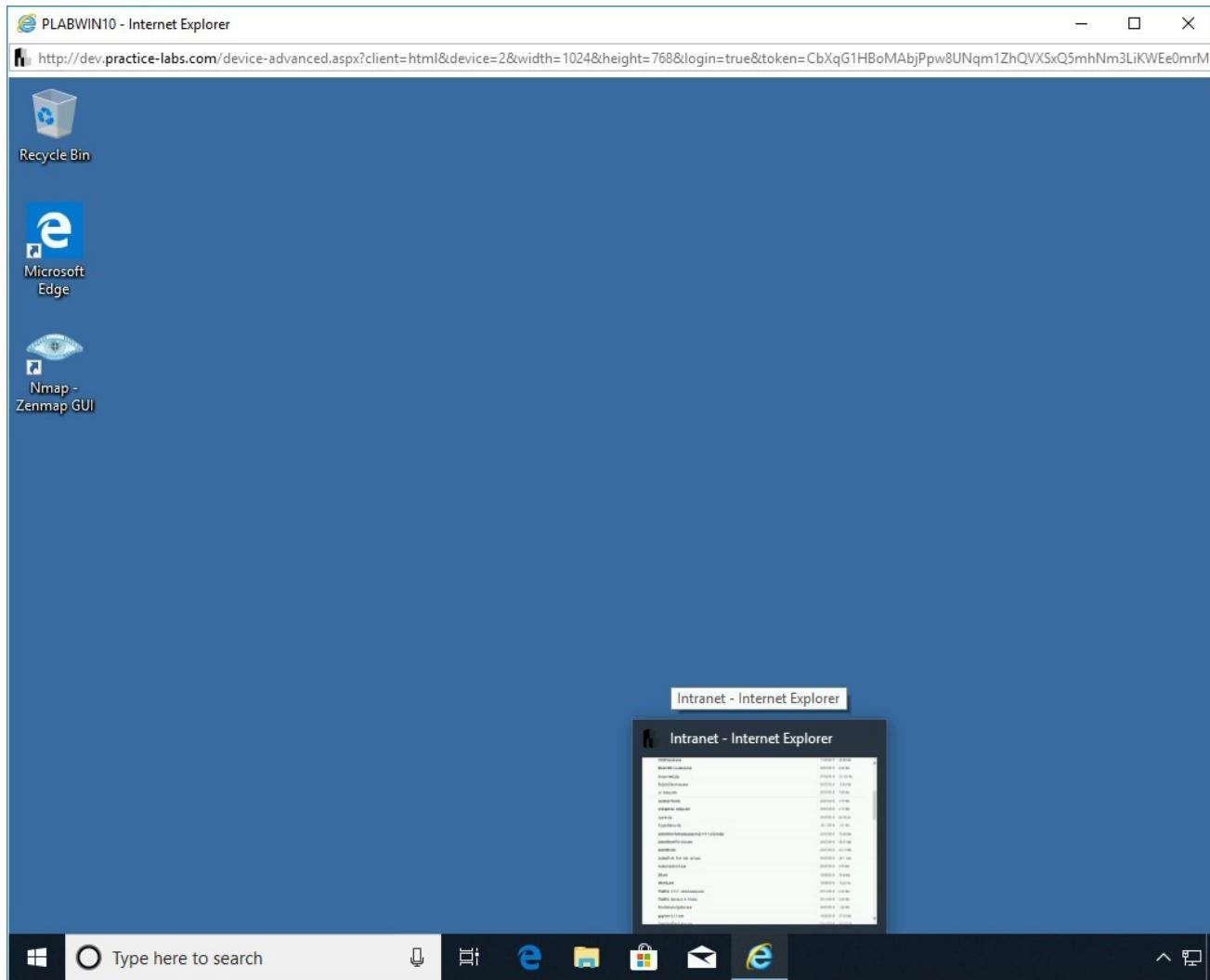


Figure 1.49 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Restoring the Internet Explorer window from the taskbar.

## Step 2

Ensure that you are on the **Hacking Tools** page on the **Intranet** Website.

Scroll down and click **MyLanViewer-setup.exe**.

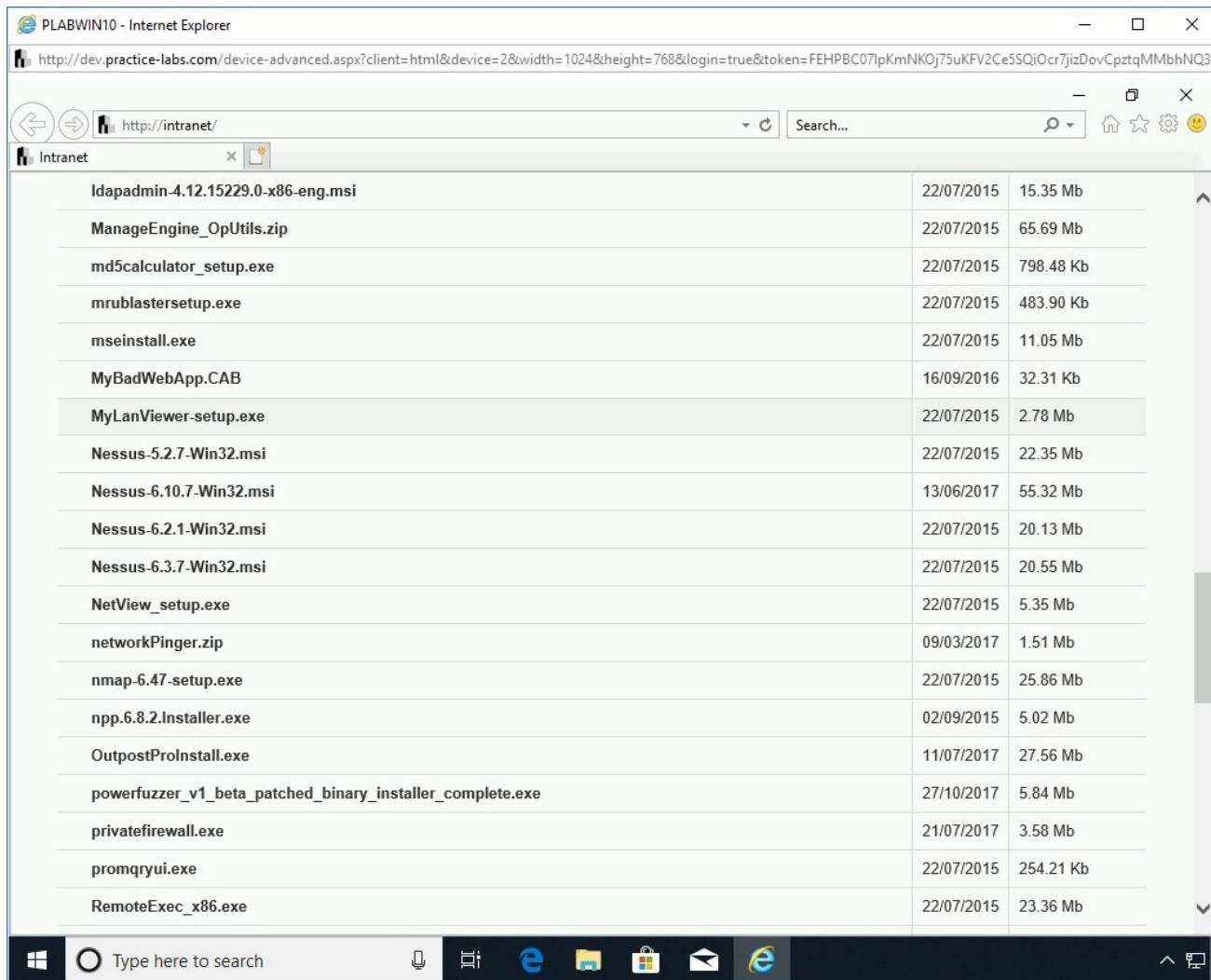


Figure 1.50 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Double-clicking the MyLanViewer-setup.exe file from the Intranet Webpage.

## Step 3

In the notification bar, click **Save**.

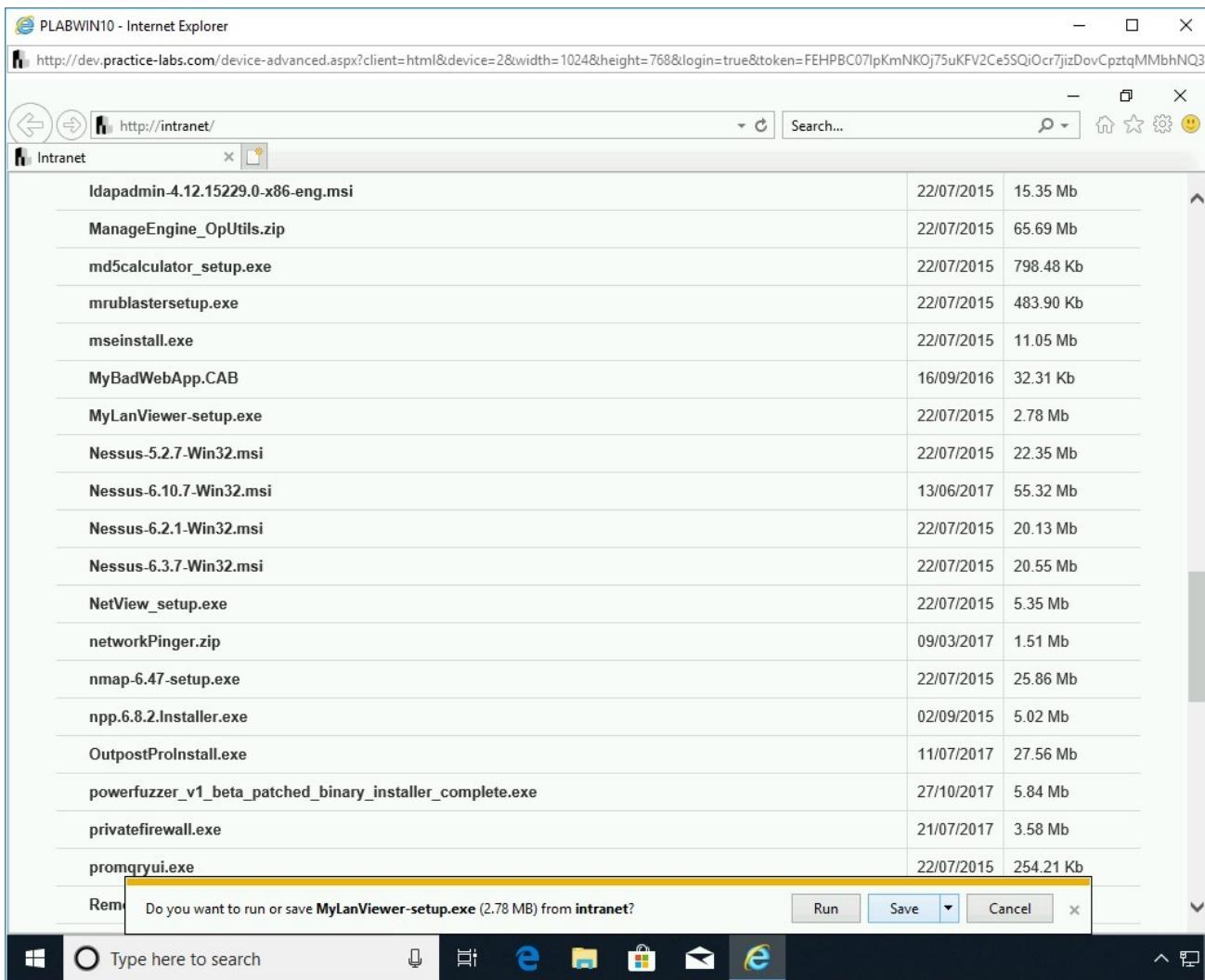


Figure 1.51 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Save in the notification bar.

## Step 4

In the notification bar, click **Run**.

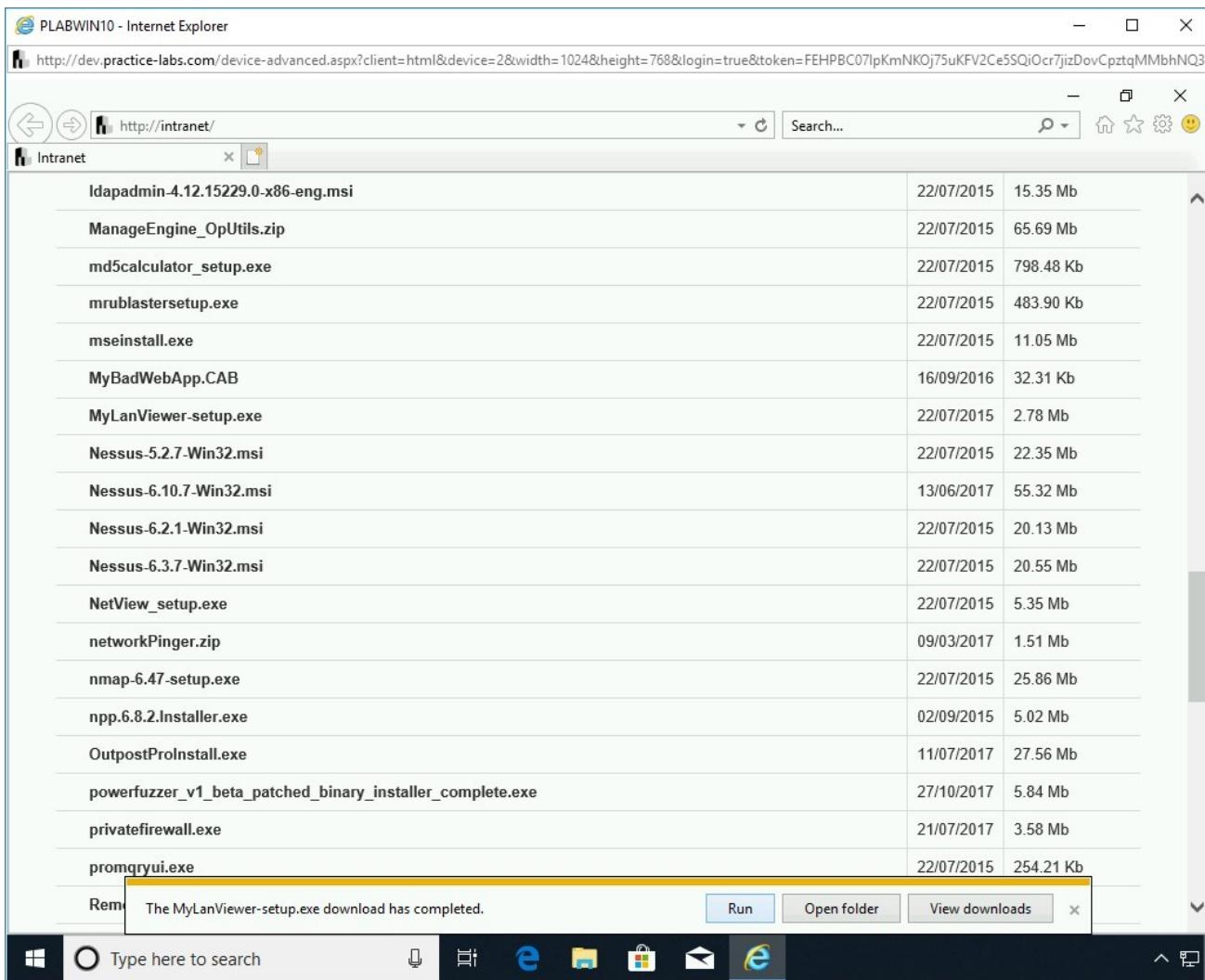


Figure 1.52 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Run in the notification bar.

## Step 5

The **Setup - MyLanViewer** wizard is displayed.

On the **Welcome to the MyLanViewer Setup Wizard** page, click **Next**.

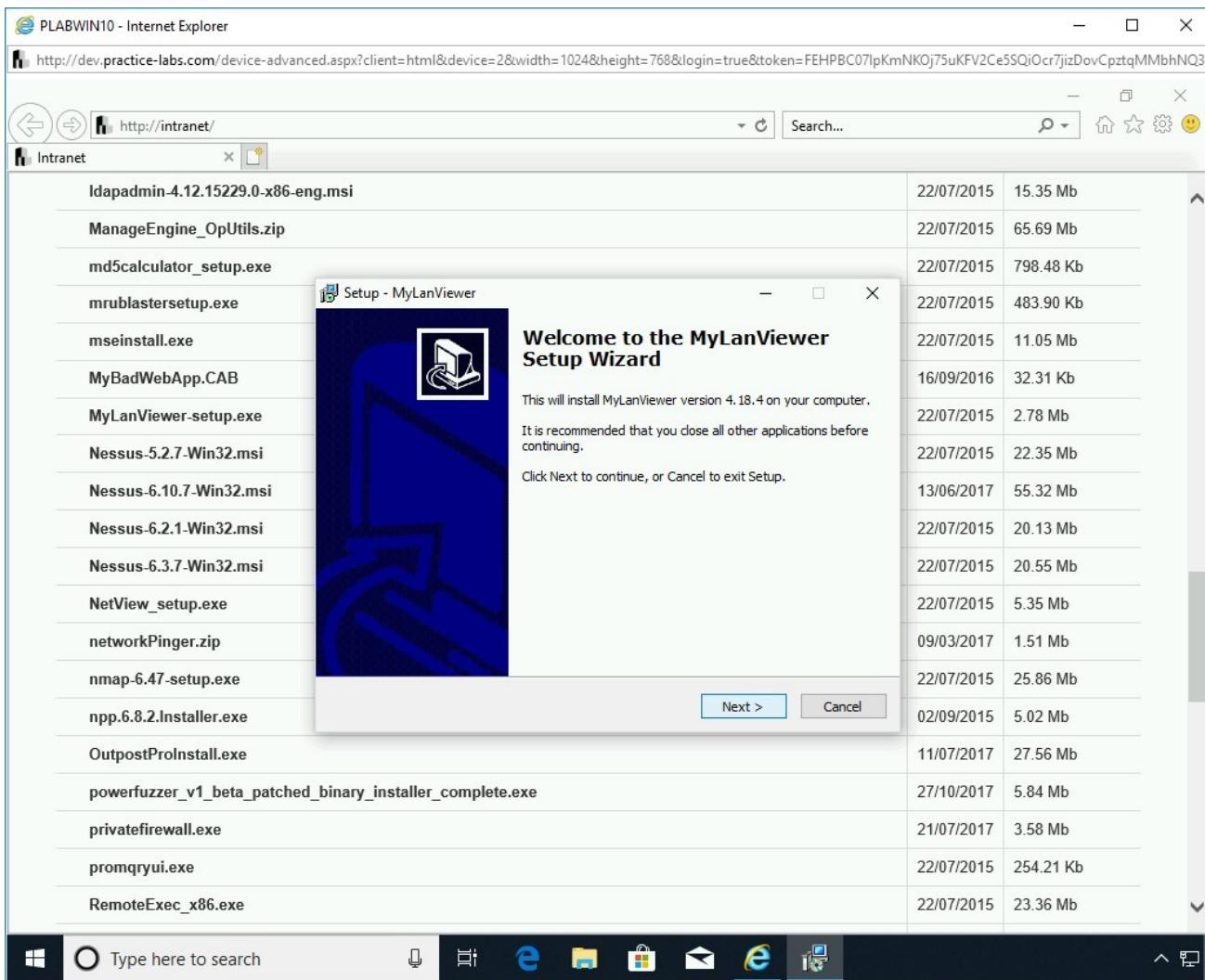


Figure 1.53 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Welcome to the MyLanViewer Setup Wizard page.

## Step 6

On the **License Agreement** page, select **I accept the agreement** and click **Next**.

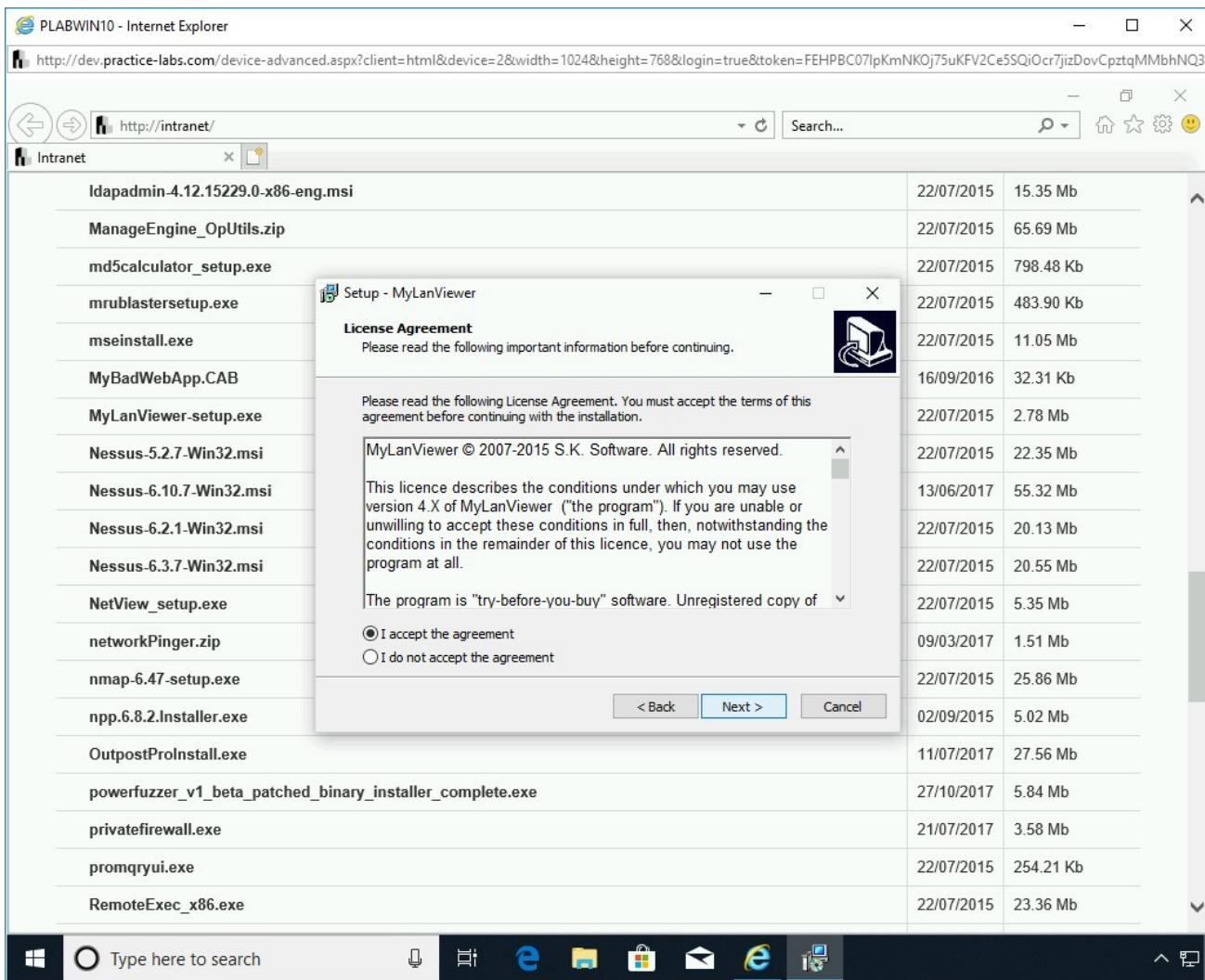


Figure 1.54 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Accepting the license agreement and clicking Next.

## Step 7

On the **Select Destination Location** page, keep the default path, and click **Next**.

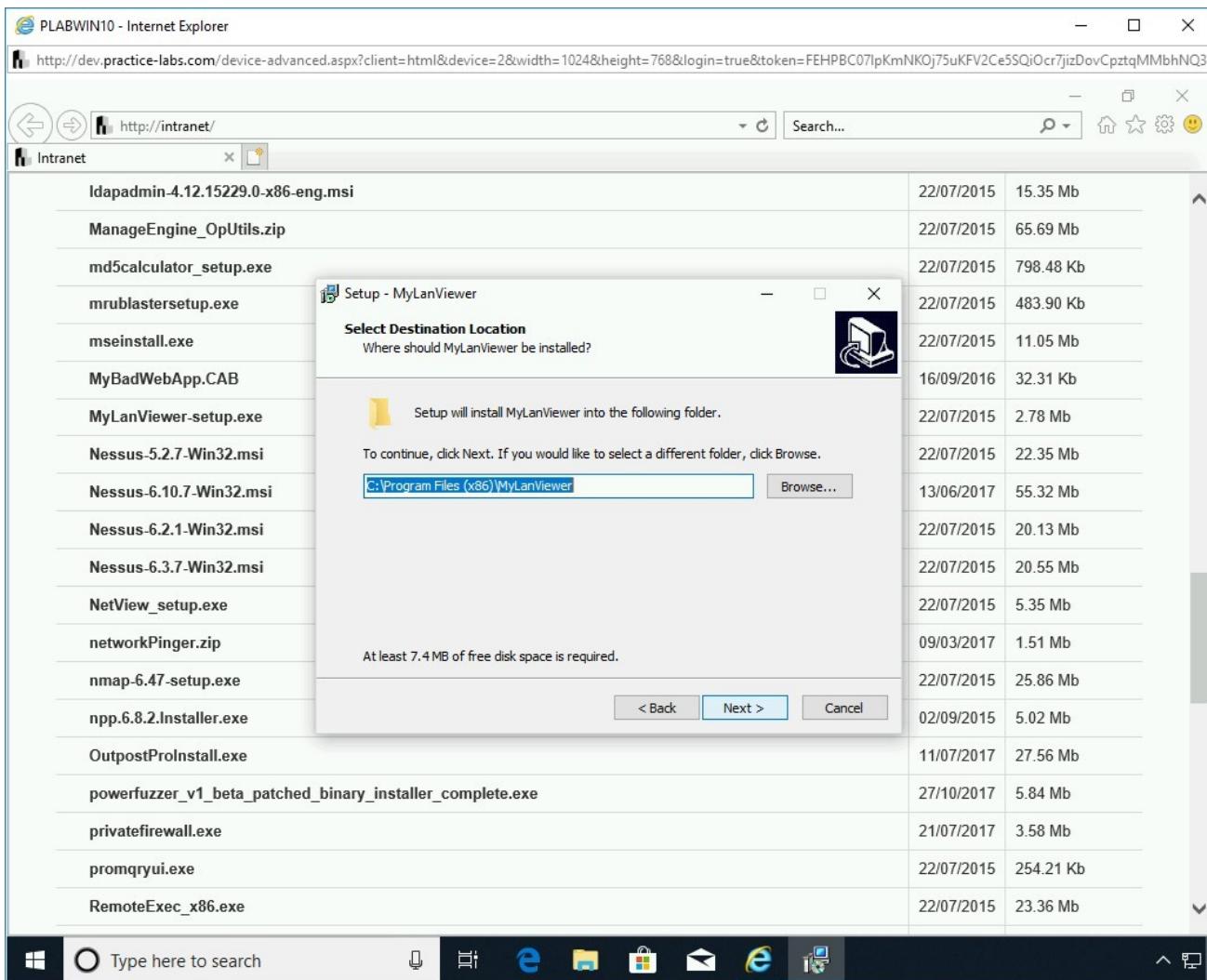


Figure 1.55 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Select Destination Location page to accept the default location.

## Step 8

On the **Select Start Menu Folder** page, keep the default name for the Start Menu and click **Next**.

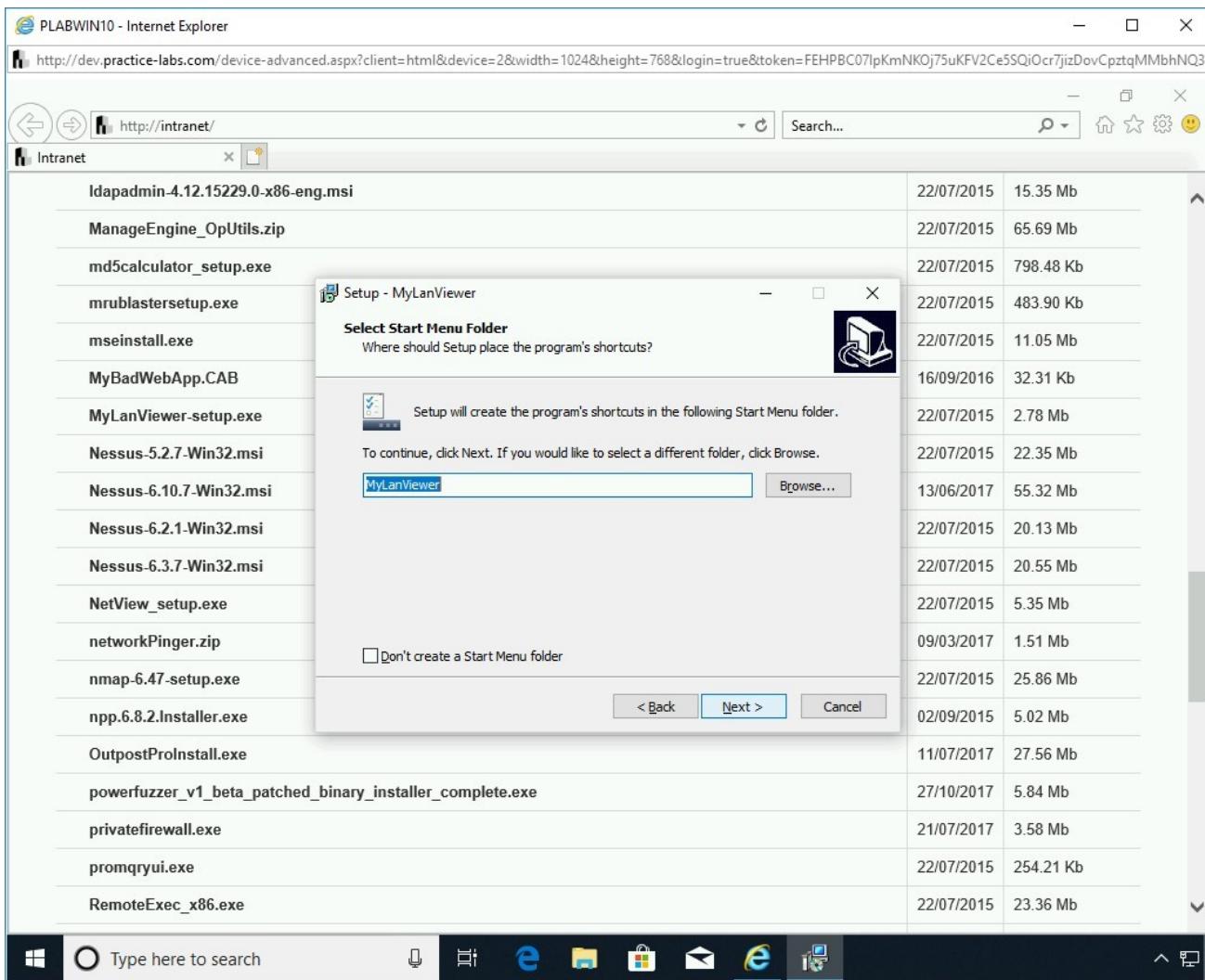


Figure 1.56 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Select Start Menu Folder page.

## Step 9

On the **Select Additional Tasks** page, keep the default selection and click **Next**.

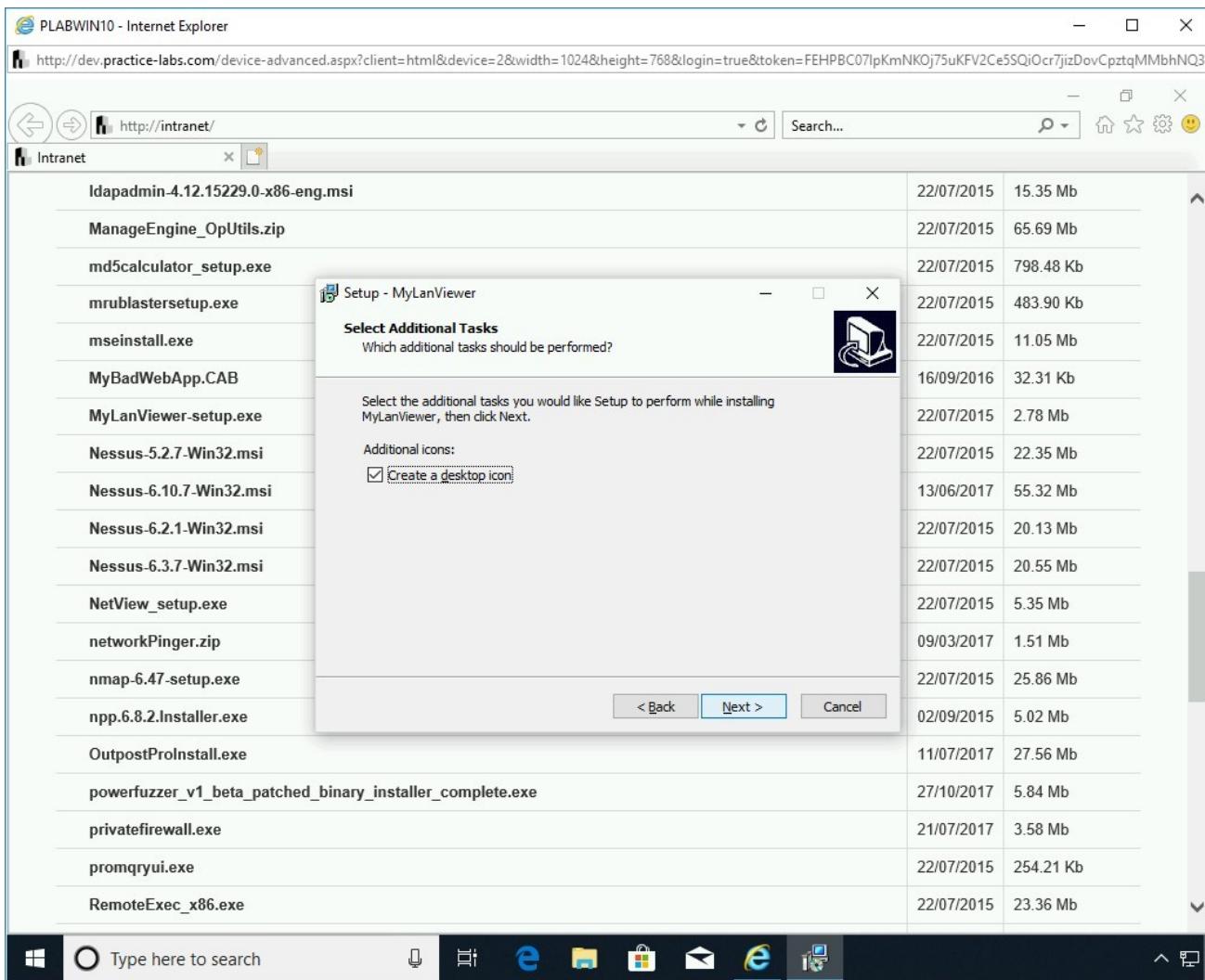


Figure 1.57 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Select Additional Tasks page.

## Step 10

On the **Ready to Install** page, review the installation configuration, and click **Install**.

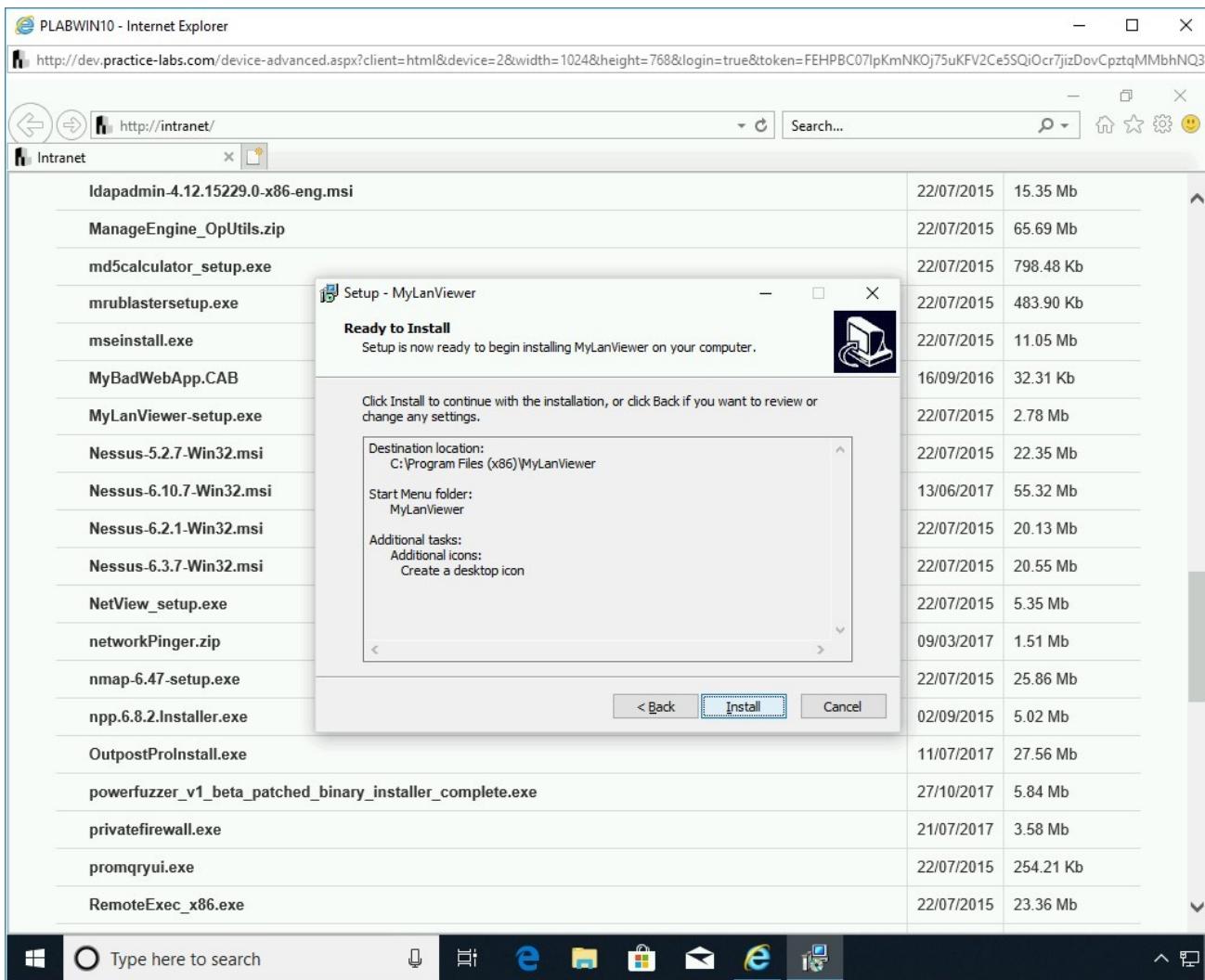


Figure 1.58 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Install on the Ready to Install page.

## Step 11

On the **Completing the MyLanViewer Setup Wizard** page, keep the default selection and click **Finish**.

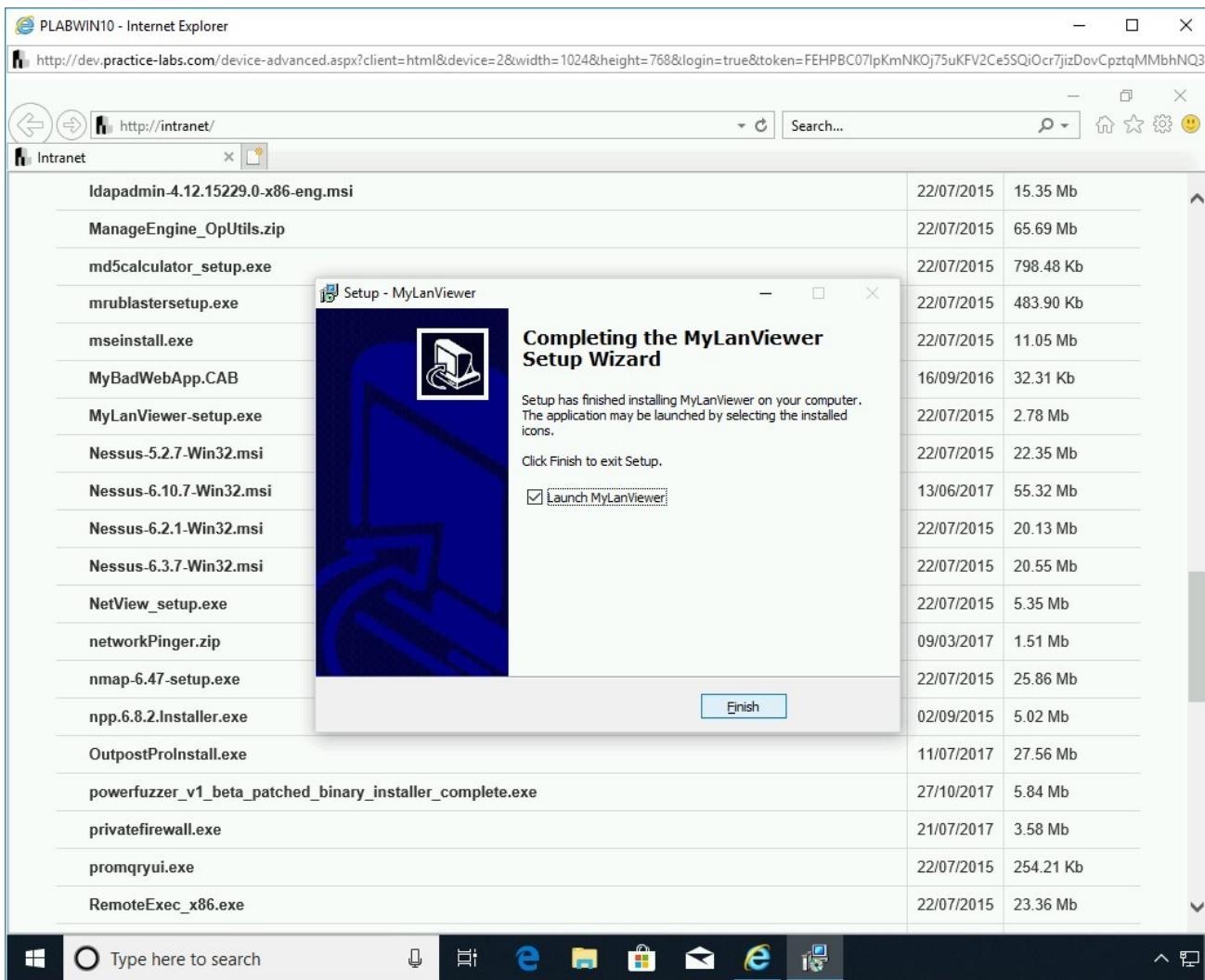


Figure 1.59 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Finish on the Launch MyLanViewer page.

Minimize the **Internet Explorer** window.

## Step 12

The **MyLanViewer** dialog box is displayed, informing that this is a trial version that will work as a fully functional product for **15** days.

Click **OK**.

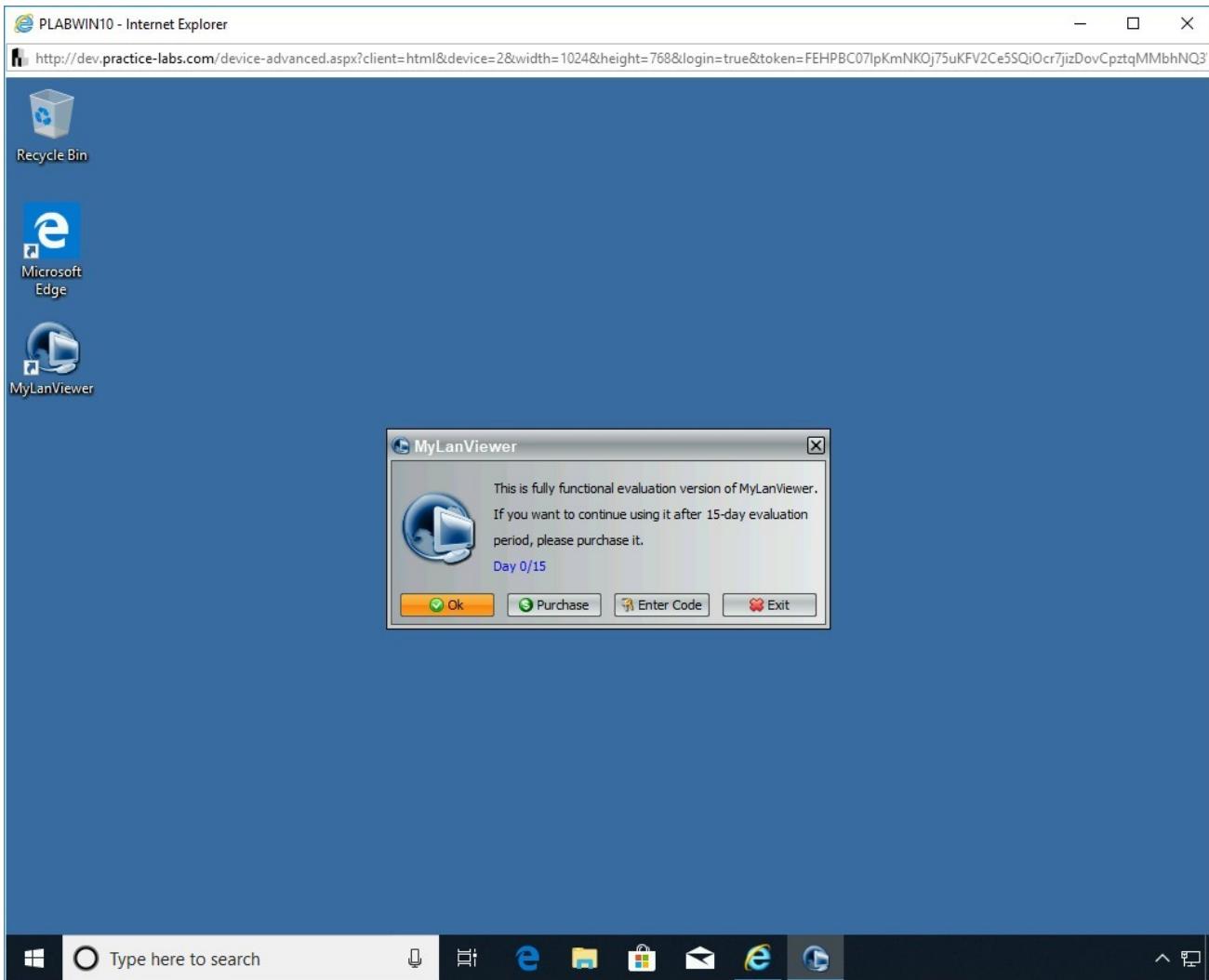


Figure 1.60 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking OK on the MyLanViewer dialog box.

The **MyLanViewer - Monitoring Devices on Your Subnet/Wi-Fi** window is displayed.

**MyLanViewer** will now start to scan the subnet or Wi-Fi network depending on your system's connectivity.

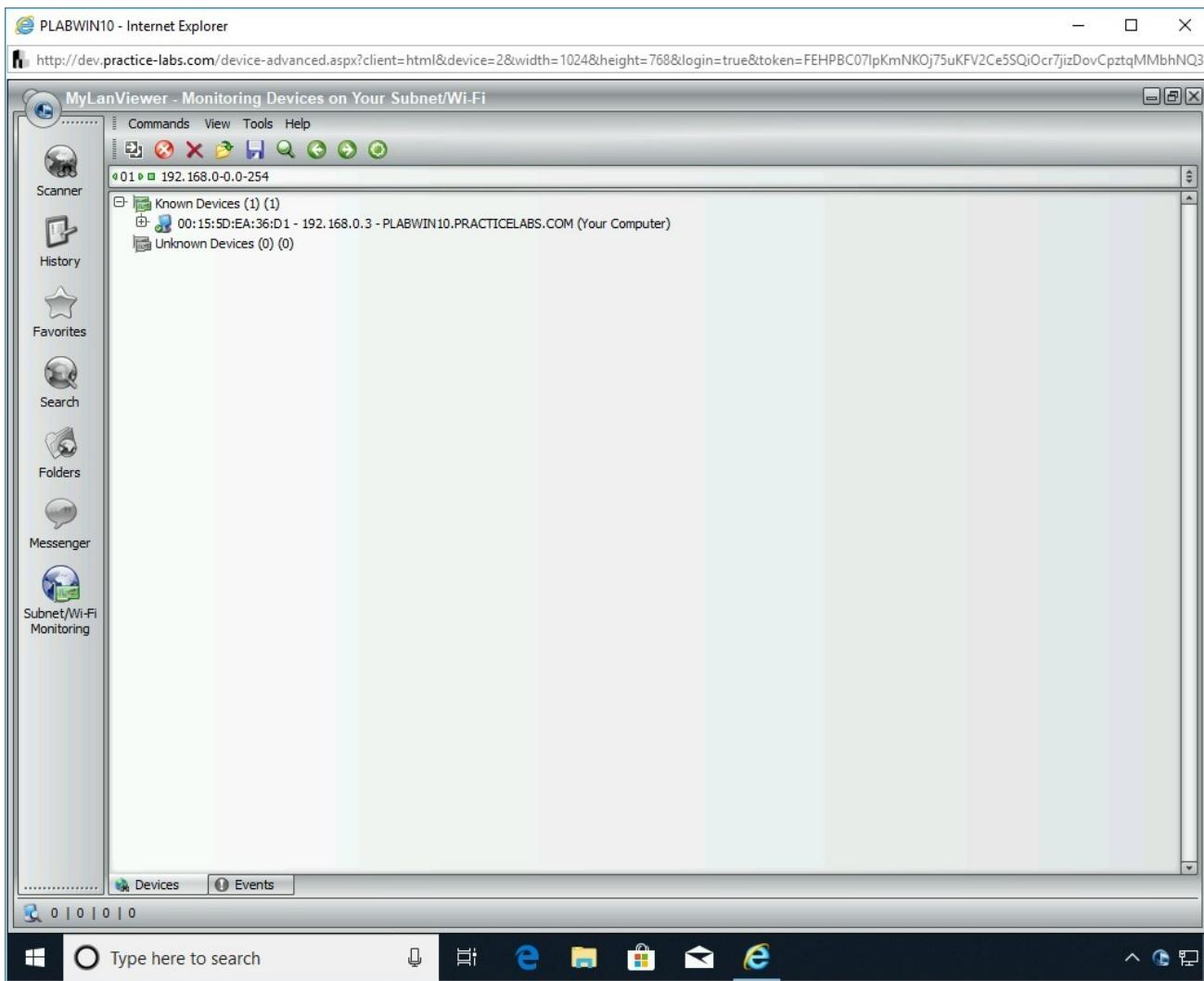


Figure 1.61 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the scanning in the MyLanViewer - Monitoring Devices on Your Subnet/Wi-Fi window.

## Step 13

After a few minutes, it is able to scan for the live systems on the subnet. Expand **PLABWIN10.PRACTICELABS.COM (Your Computer)**.

Notice that it has captured a lot of system-related information. For example, you can find its MAC address, IP address, and online status.

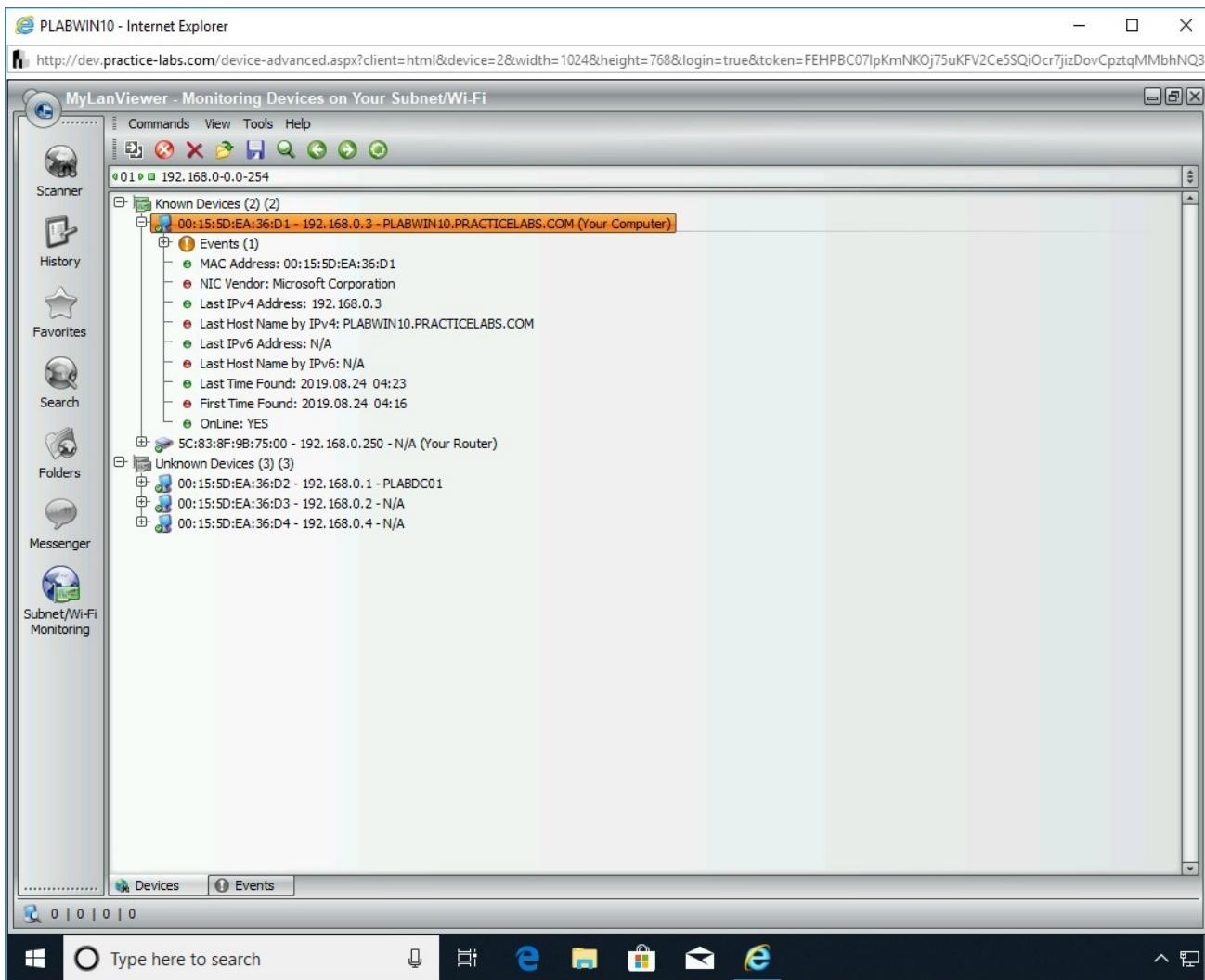


Figure 1.62 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Expanding PLABWIN10.PRACTICELABS.COM (Your Computer).

## Step 14

Click **Tools** in the toolbar and select **Ping / Traceroute To Host...**

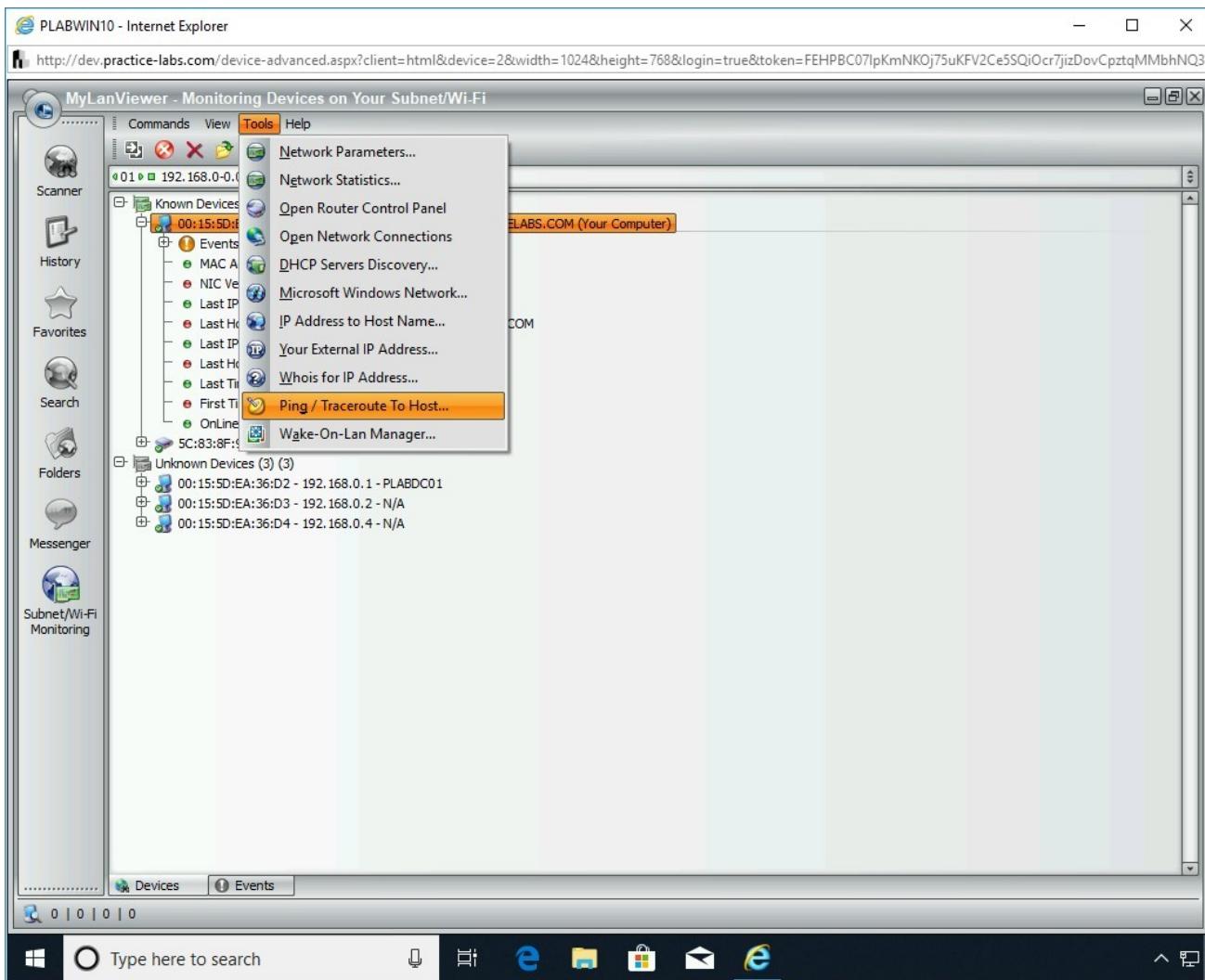


Figure 1.63 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Tools and selecting Ping / Traceroute To Host option.

## Step 15

The **Ping / Traceroute To Host** dialog box is displayed.

In the **Host** text box, type the following IP address:

192.168.0.250

Click **Ping**.

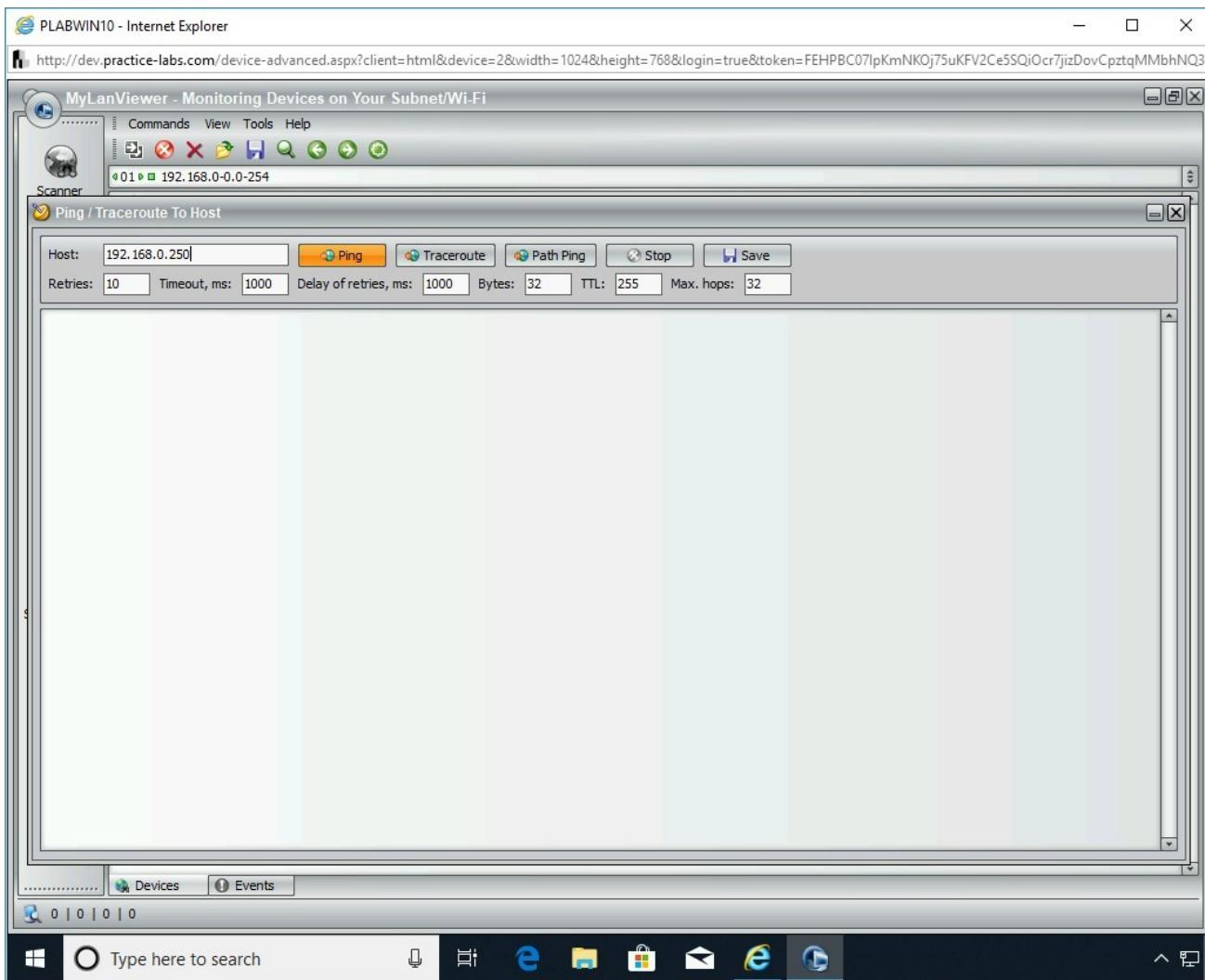


Figure 1.64 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Entering the IP address in the Host textbox and clicking Ping.

The replies are received from the target, **192.168.0.250**.

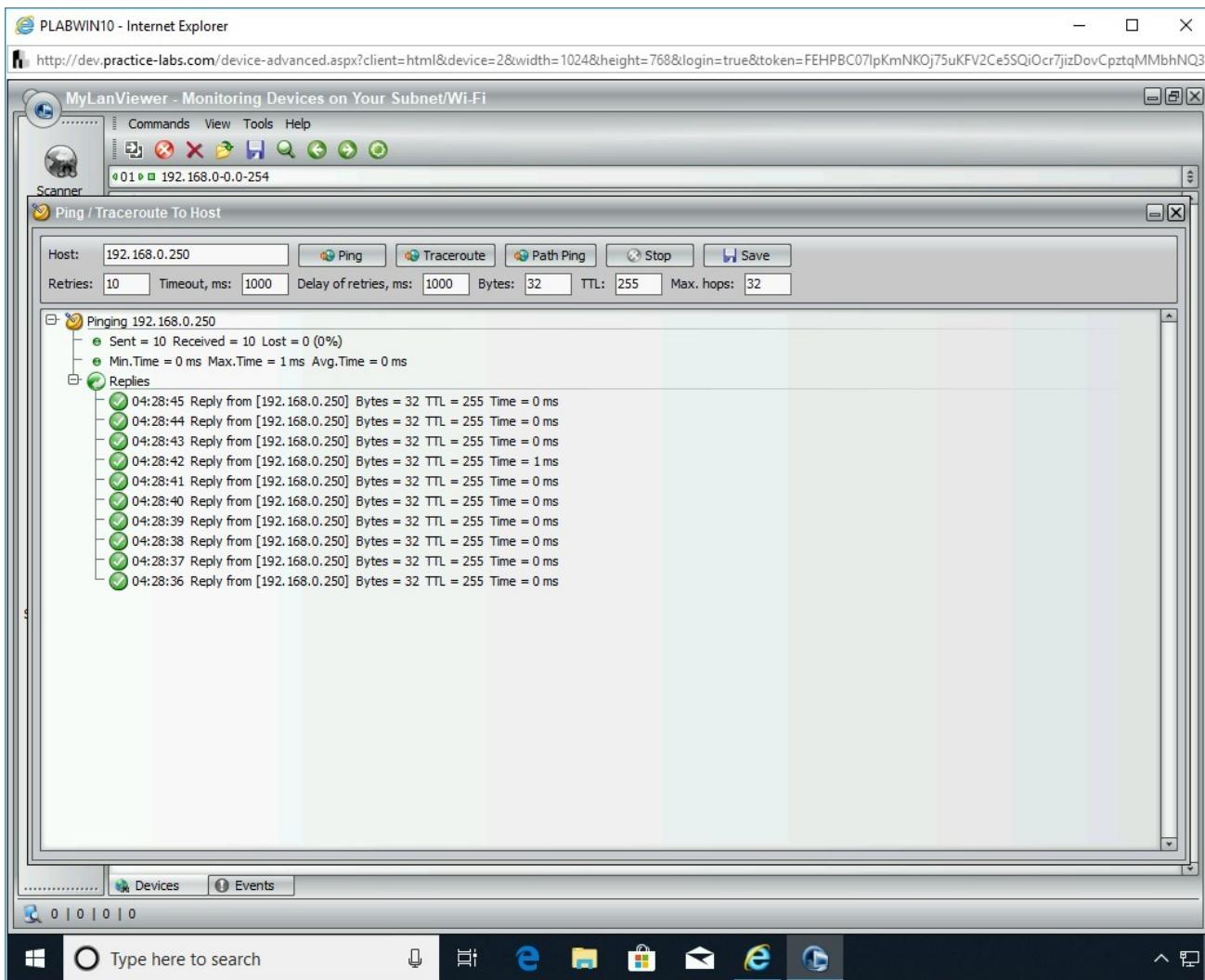


Figure 1.65 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the received replies from the target system.

## Step 16

Close the **Ping / Traceroute To Host** dialog box.

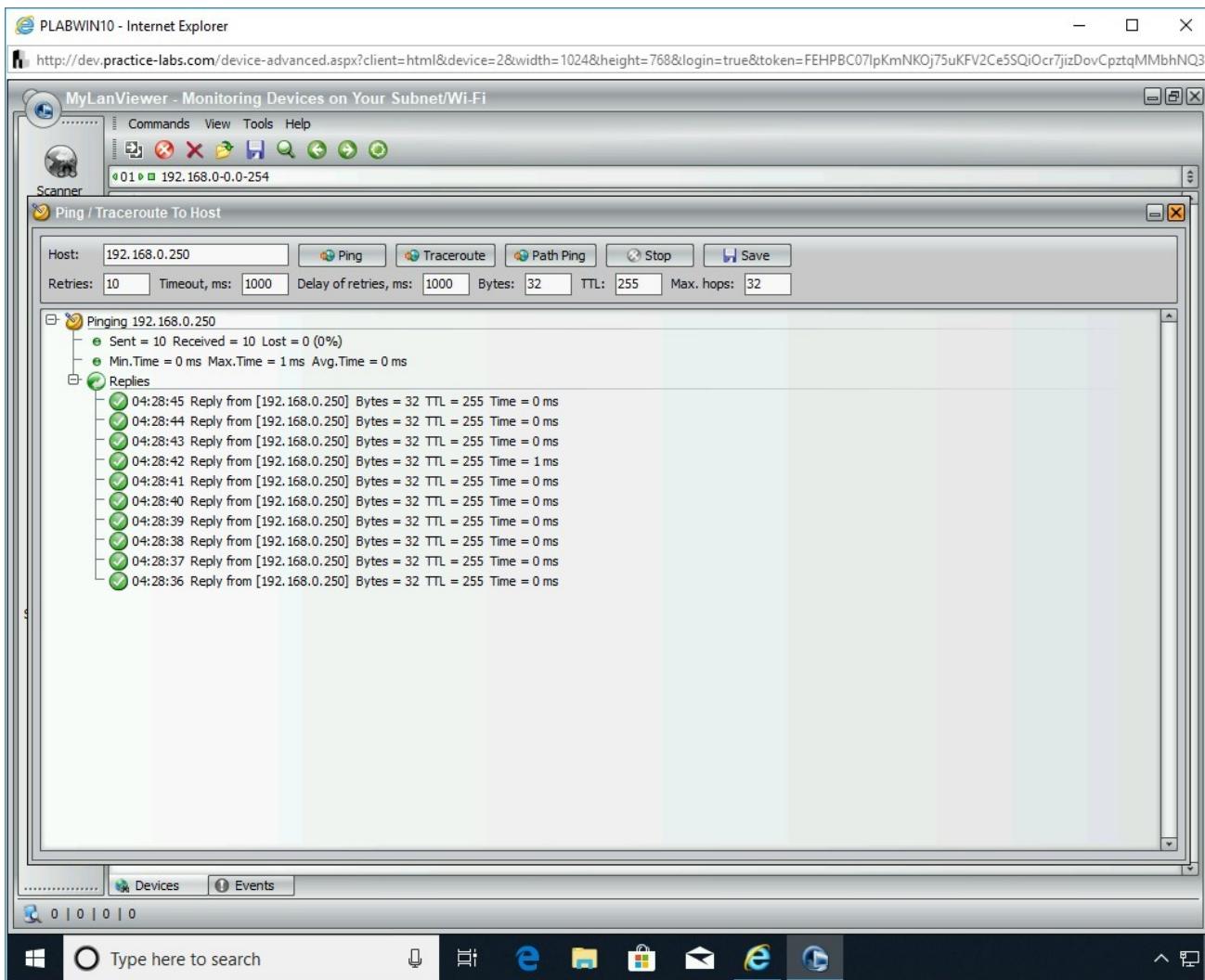


Figure 1.66 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Closing the Ping / Traceroute To Host dialog box.

## Step 17

Close the **MyLanViewer - Monitoring Devices on Your Subnet/Wi-Fi** window.

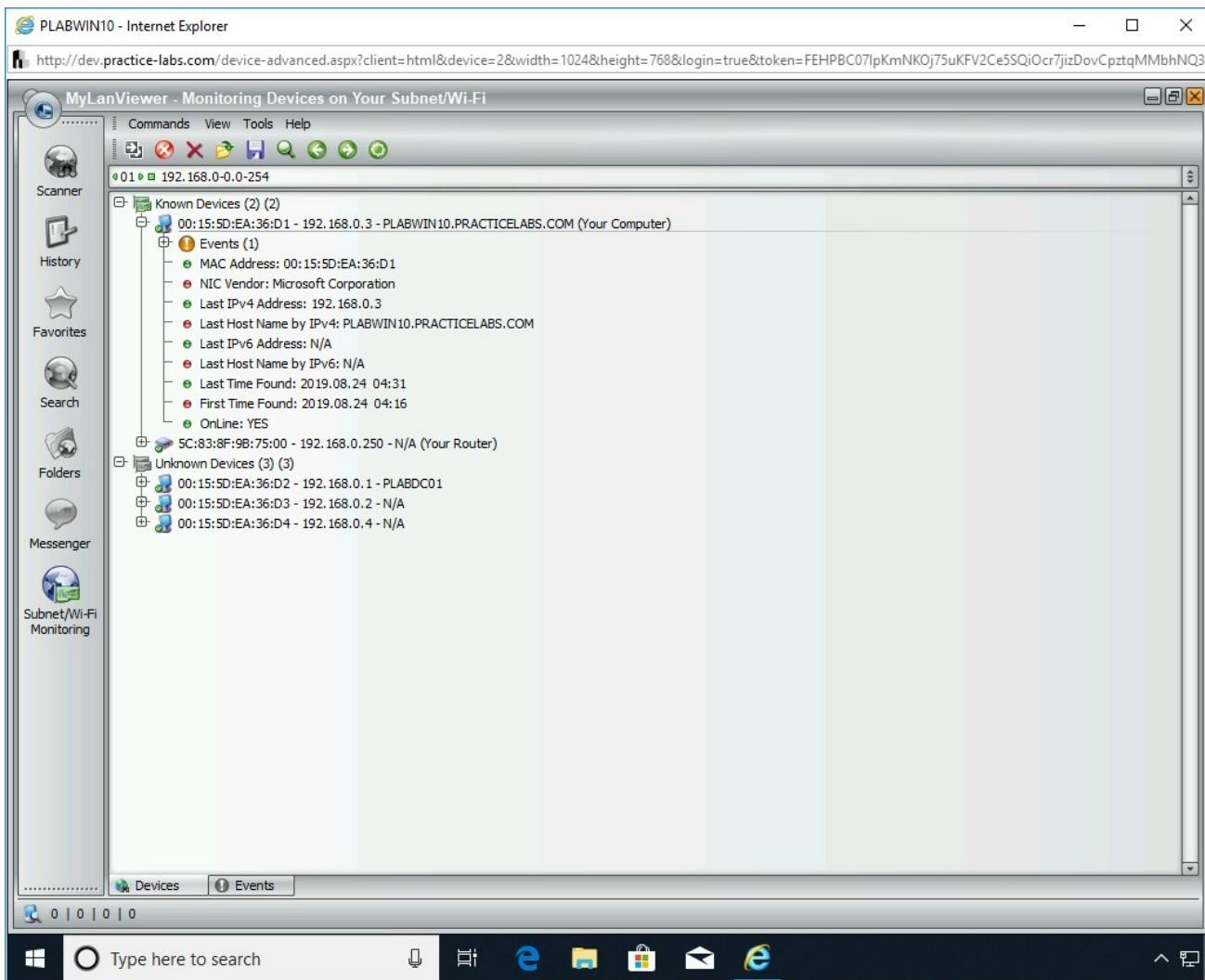


Figure 1.67 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Closing the MyLanViewer - Monitoring Devices on Your Subnet/Wi-Fi window.

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## Exercise 2 - Using Linux Network Scanning Tools

Kali Linux contains various tools that can be used for network scanning. These tools are:

- Hping3
- Dmitry
- Netcat
- Netdiscover
- Nmap

- Fping
- Msfconsole

Most of these tools are meant for network scanning. However, some of the tools are primarily for a different function. For example, Msfconsole is primarily a penetration testing and exploit creation tool, but it also provides the capability of scanning a network.

In this exercise, you will learn to use various Linux-based tools for network scanning.

## Learning Outcomes

After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Use Hping3 for Network Scanning
- Perform a TCP Scan Using Dmitry
- Use Netcat for Port Scan
- Use Netdiscover for Scanning the Network
- Perform Stealth Scanning Using Nmap
- Use fping for Network Scanning
- Use Msfconsole to Perform TCP Stealth on a Network

## Your Devices

You will be using the following devices in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABDC01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABDM01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Member)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)
- **PLABKALI01** - (Kali 2019.2 - Linux Kali Workstation)



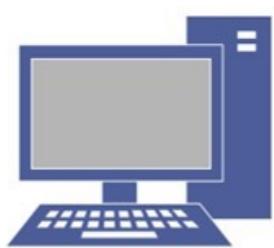
**PLABDC01**  
Domain Server  
Windows Server 2019  
**192.168.0.1**



**PLABDM01**  
Domain Member  
Windows Server 2019  
**192.168.0.2**



**PLABWIN10**  
Domain Member  
Windows 10  
**192.168.0.3**



**PLABKALI01**  
Kali Workstation  
2019.2  
**192.168.0.4**

## Task 1 - Use Hping3 for Network Scanning

Hping3 is a powerful tool that can be used for various types of scanning in a network. It can perform Layer 3 and Layer 4 scanning.

In this task, you will use the hping3 tool to perform various types of network scanning. To do this, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABKALI01**.

Credentials are:

Username:

**root**

Password:

**Passw0rd**

Click the **Terminal** icon in the left pane.

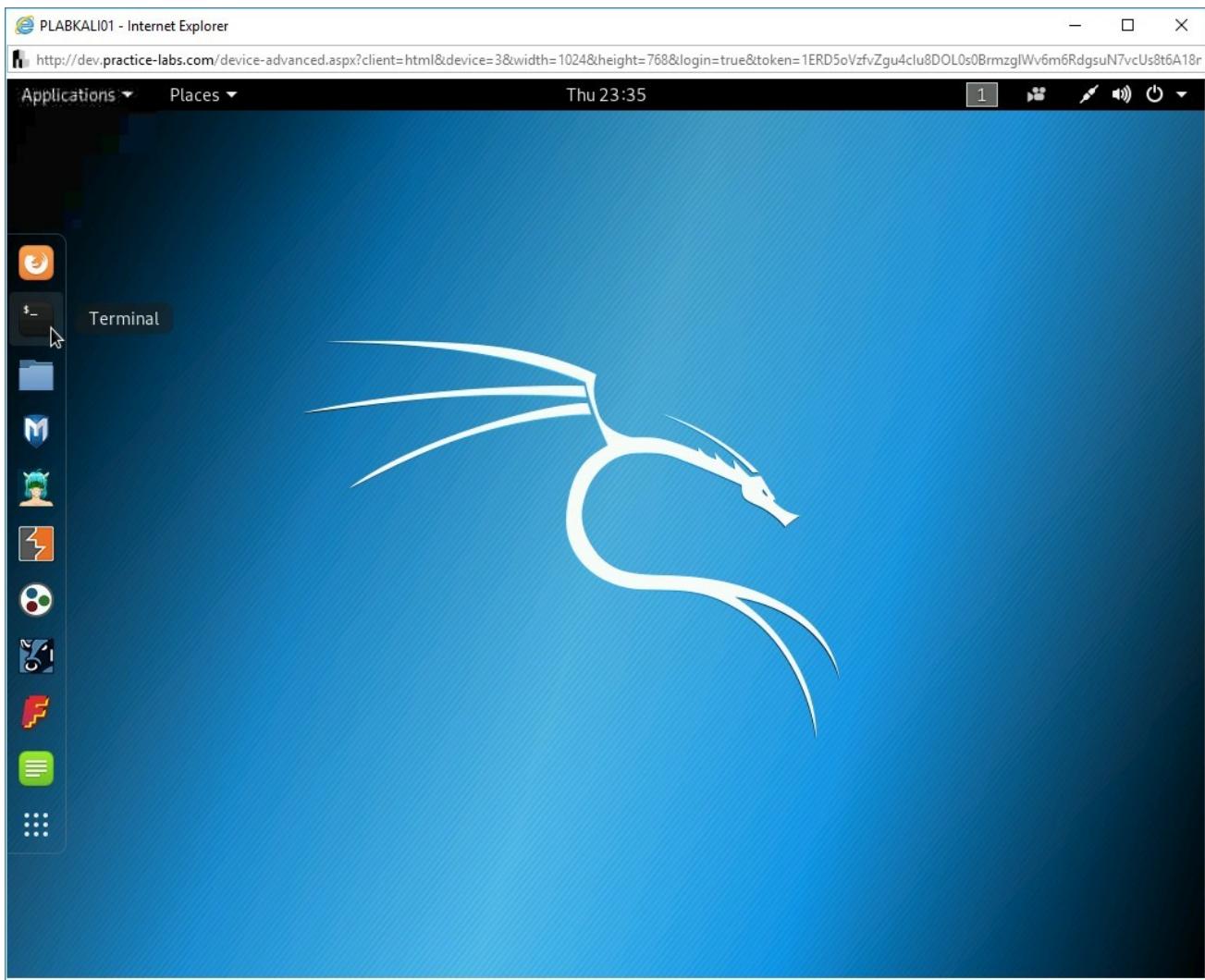


Figure 2.1 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the desktop of PLABWIN10 and clicking the Terminal icon in the left pane.

## Step 2

The terminal window is displayed. You can perform an ICMP discovery of a single host using hping3.

Type the following command:

```
hping3 192.168.0.1 --icmp
```

Press **Enter**.

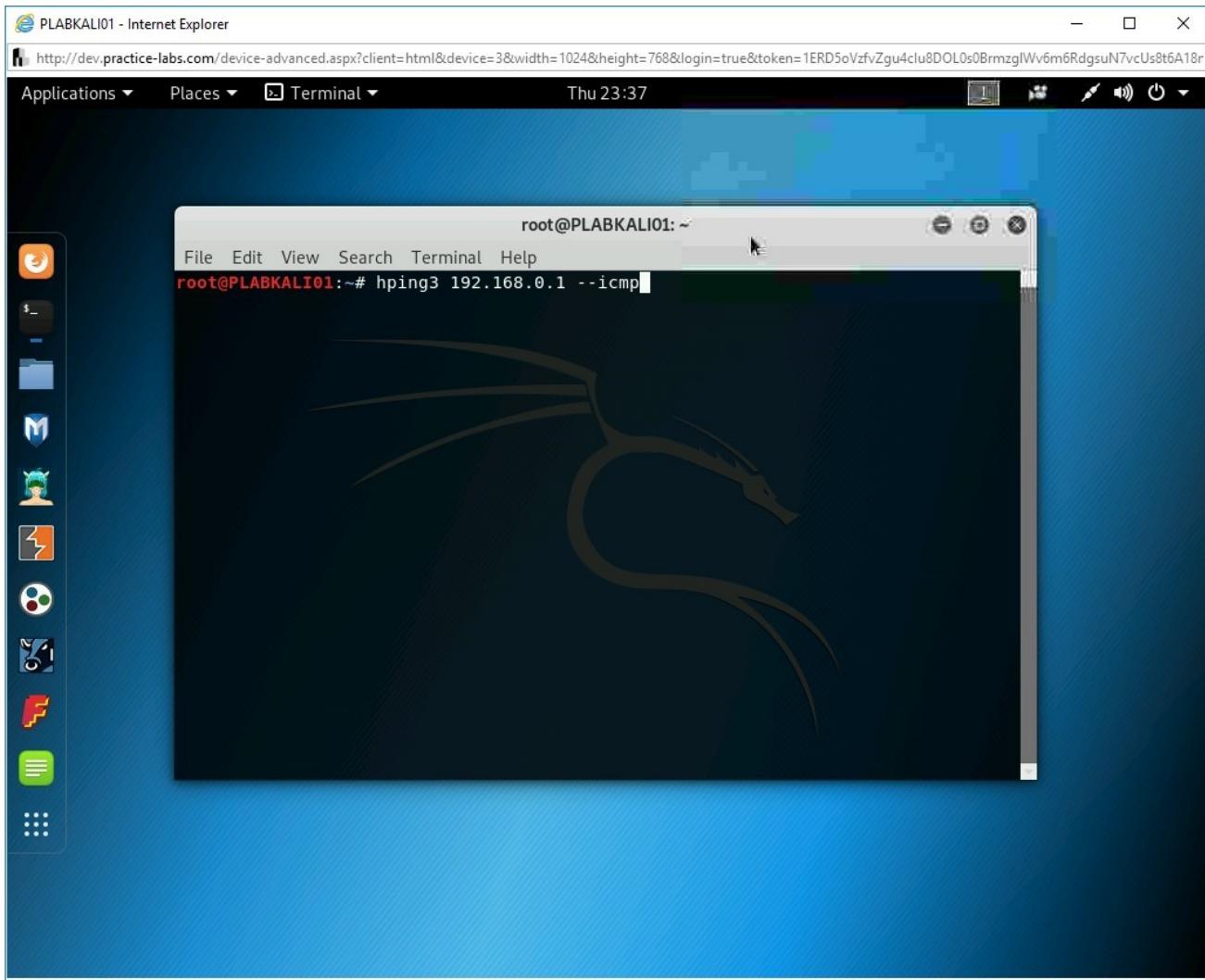


Figure 2.2 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the command to perform ICMP discovery of a single host.

## Step 3

The output of the command is displayed.

The **hping3** command will continue for an indefinite time unless you stop it. To do this, press the **Ctrl + C** keys.

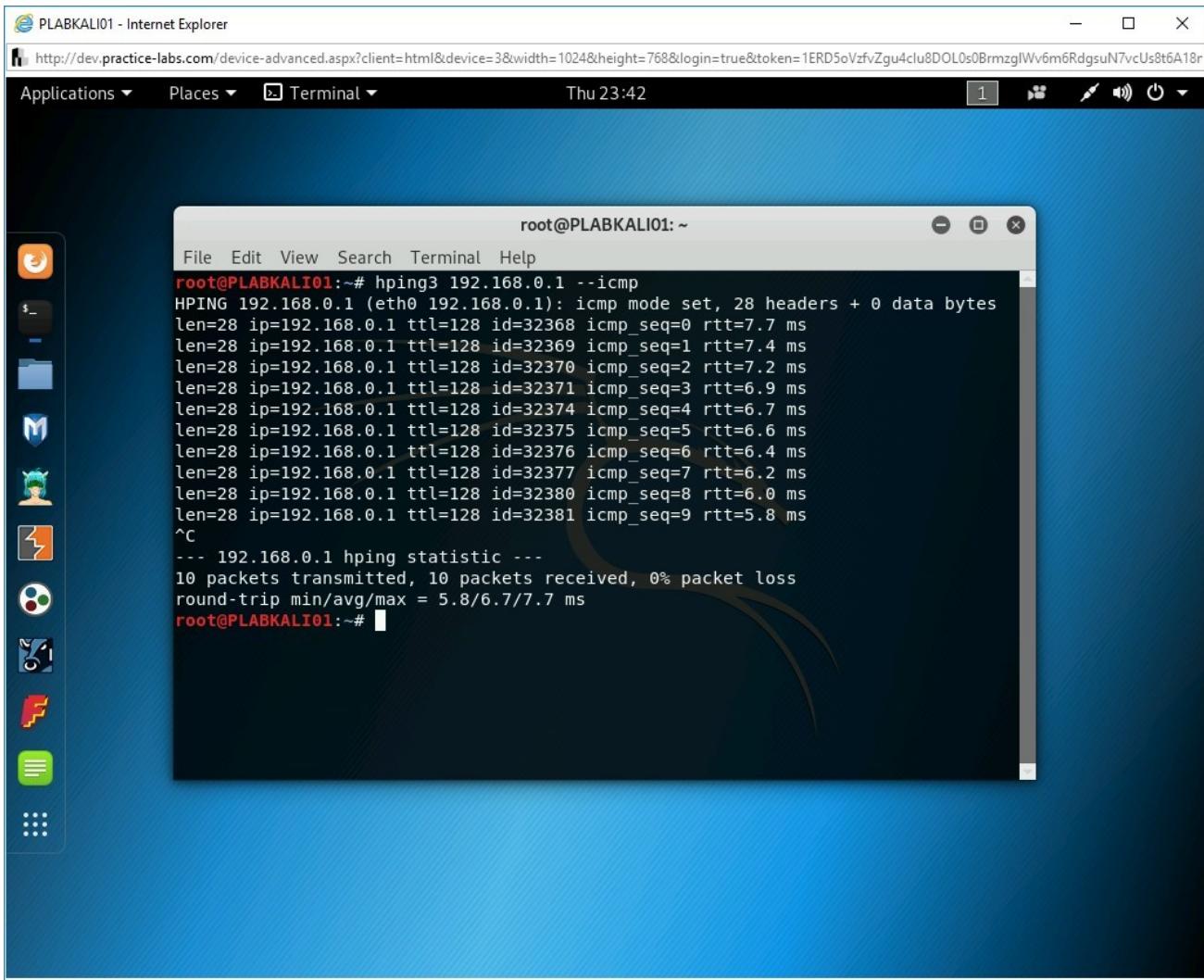


Figure 2.3 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the response from the target system.

## Step 4

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can also limit the command to perform ICMP discovery for a limited number. To do this, type the following command:

```
hping3 192.168.0.1 --icmp -c 5
```

Press **Enter**.

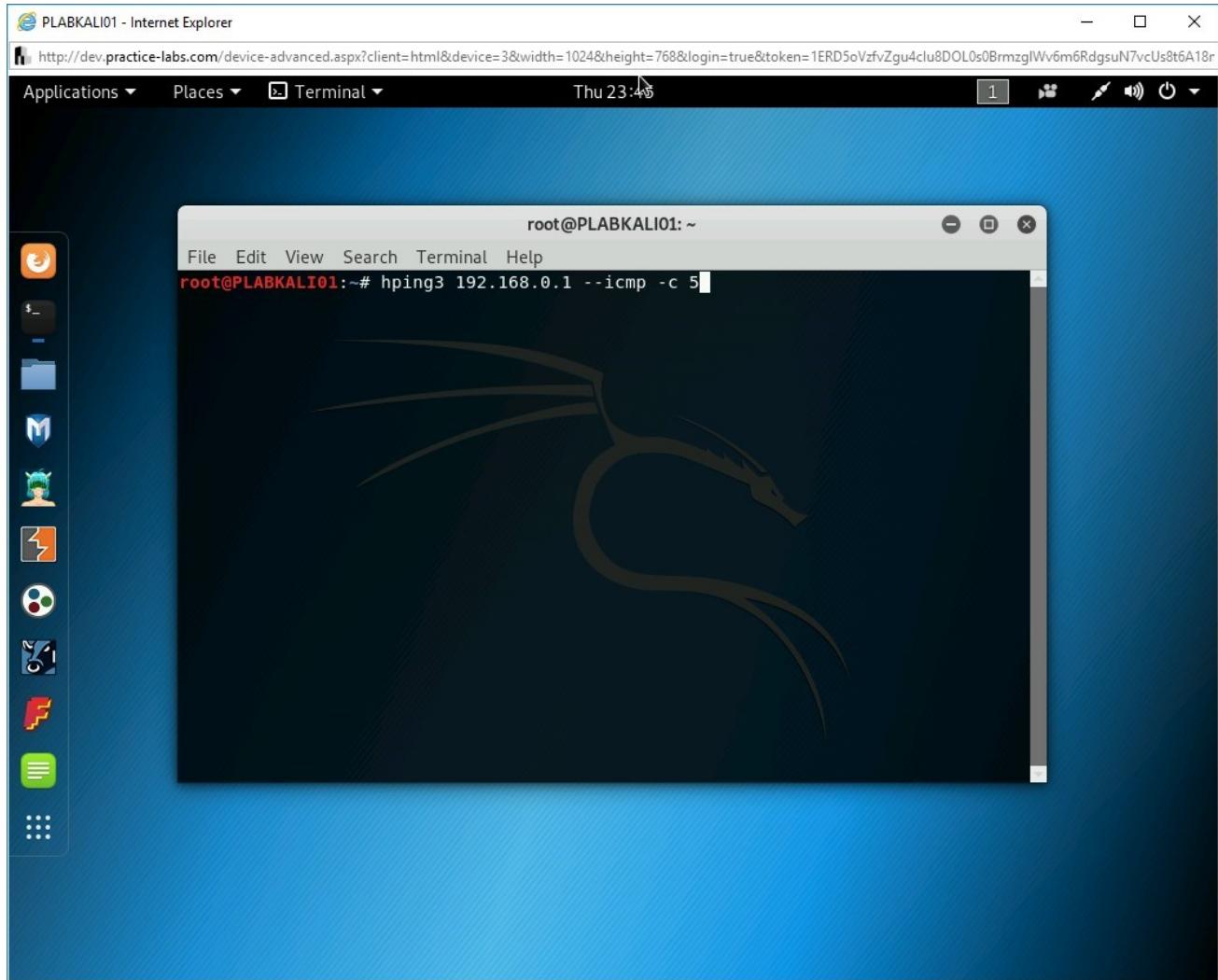


Figure 2.4 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the hping3 command to perform ICMP discovery for a limited number.

**Note:** The *-S* parameter sets the *SYN* flag.

The output of the **hping3** command will be limited to five times.

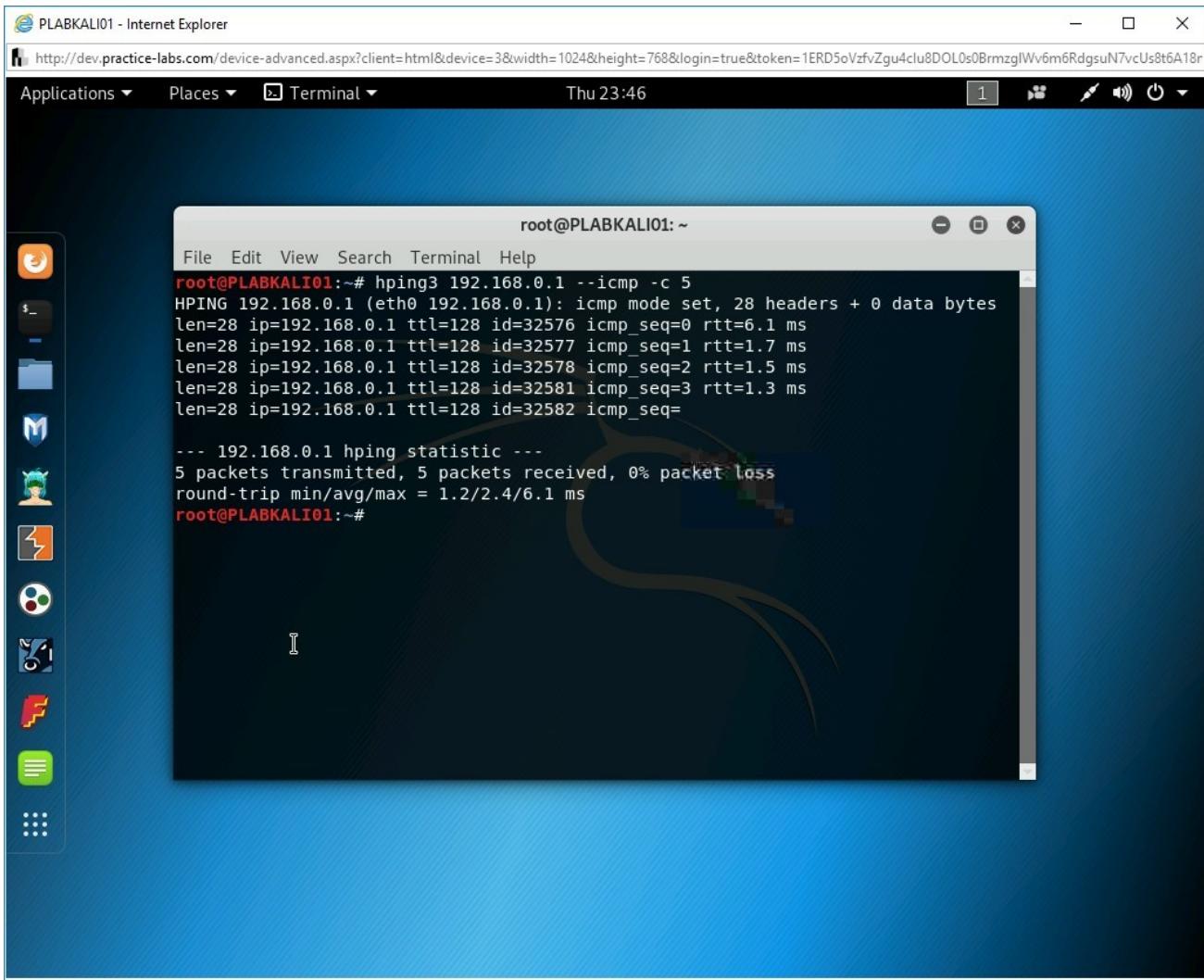


Figure 2.5 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the hping3 command.

## Step 5

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can also use the **hping3** command to scan for a specific TCP port. You need to specify the port number with the **--scan** parameter. Type the following command:

```
hping3 intranet --scan 80 -S
```

Press **Enter**.

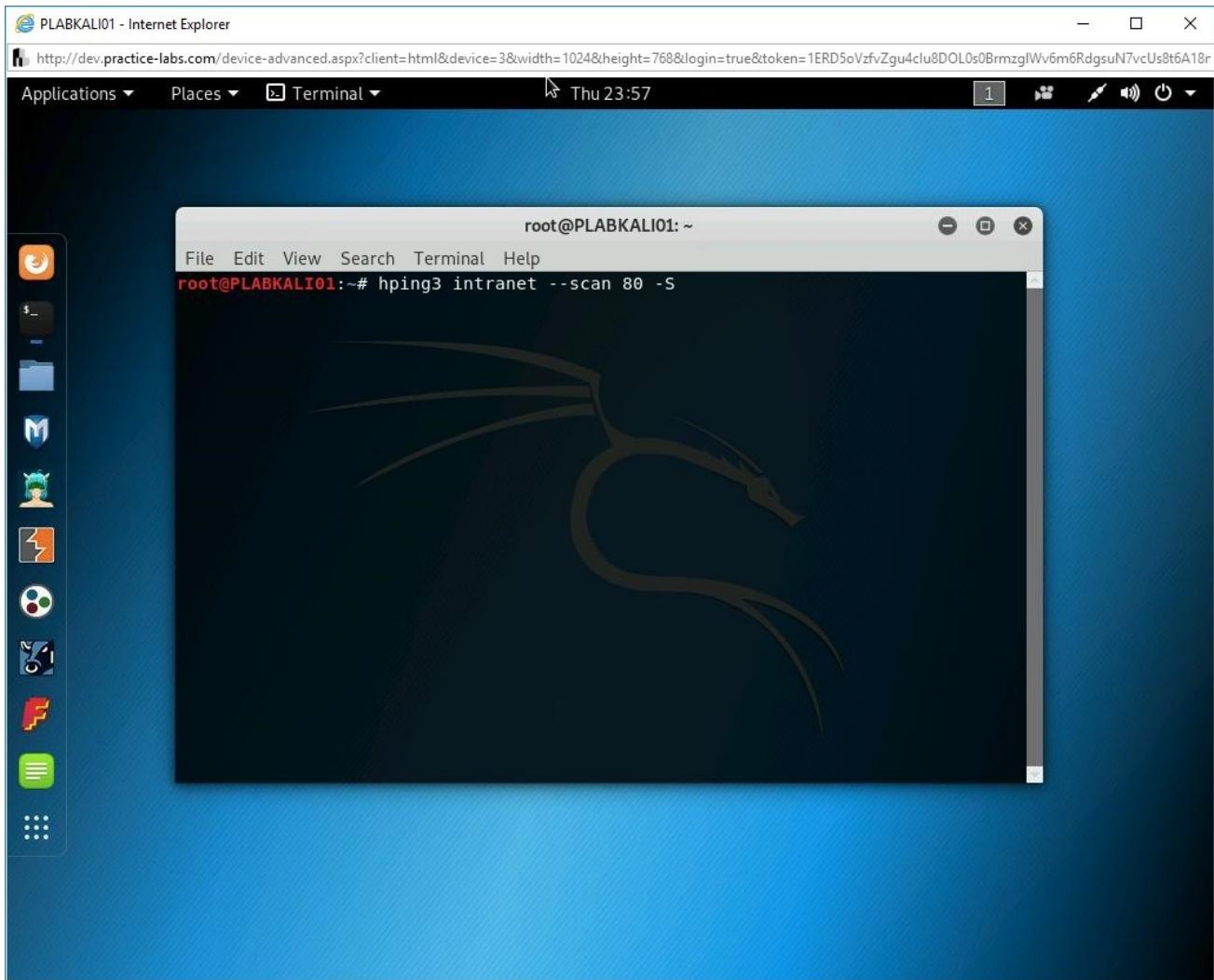


Figure 2.6 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the hping3 command to scan for a specific TCP port.

Notice that in the **flags** column, **S** and **A** are mentioned. This means that the **SYN+ACK** response was received from the target system.

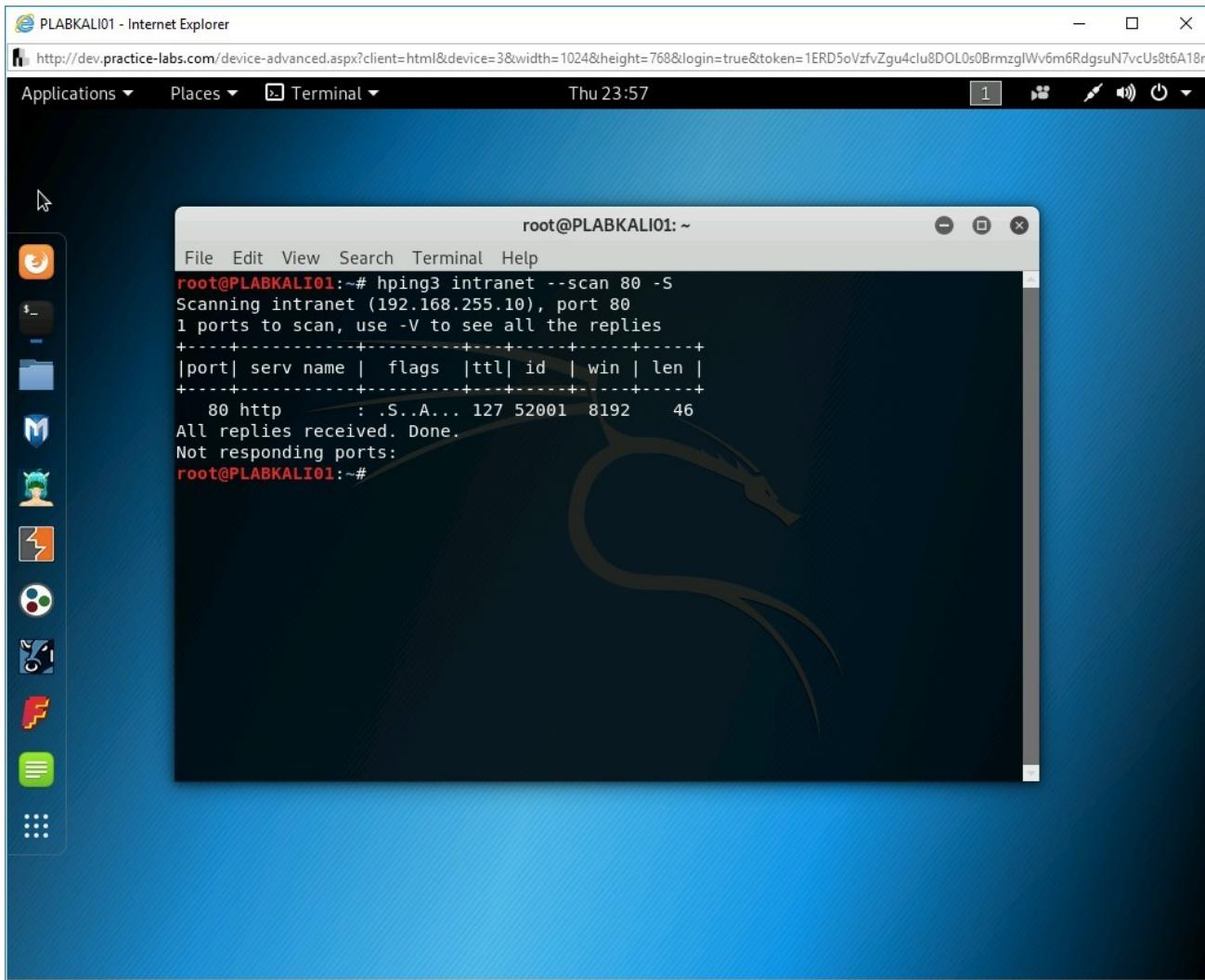


Figure 2.7 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the hping3 command.

SYN+ACK is part of the TCP 3-way handshake process between two systems, which has the following steps:

- Host1 sends a TCP SYN (synchronize) packet to Host2
- Host2 receives Host1's SYN (synchronize) packet
- Host2 sends a SYN (synchronize) -ACK (Acknowledgement).
- Host1 receives Host2's SYN+ACK
- Host1 sends ACK (Acknowledgement)
- Host2 receives ACK (Acknowledgement).

## Step 6

You can also scan for multiple ports using the **hping3** command. To do this, type the following command:

```
hping3 intranet --scan 22,80,443 -S
```

Press **Enter**.

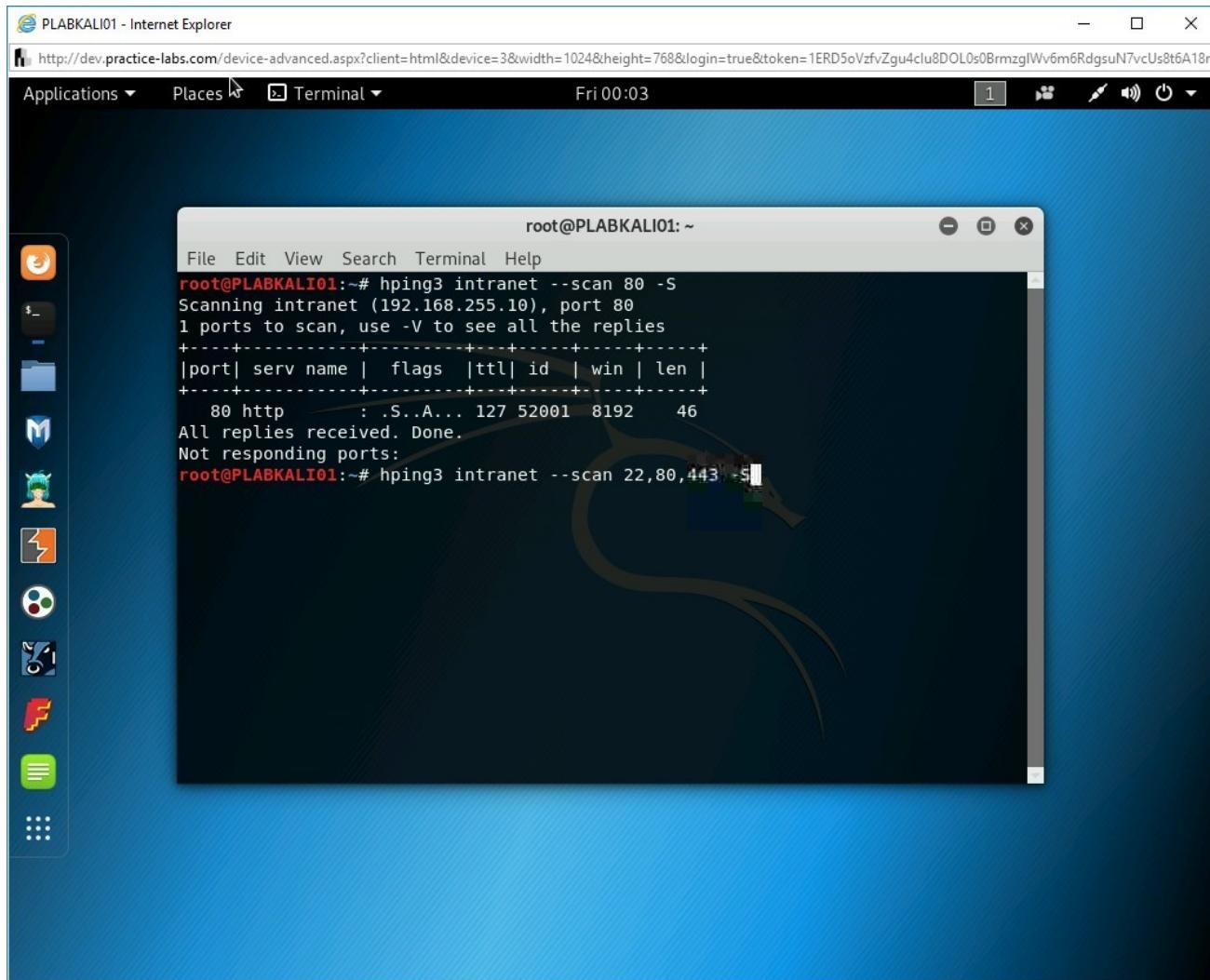


Figure 2.8 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the command to scan for multiple ports using the hping3 command.

Notice the output. Only port **80** has responded. The output only displays the ports if the **SYN+ACK** response is received.

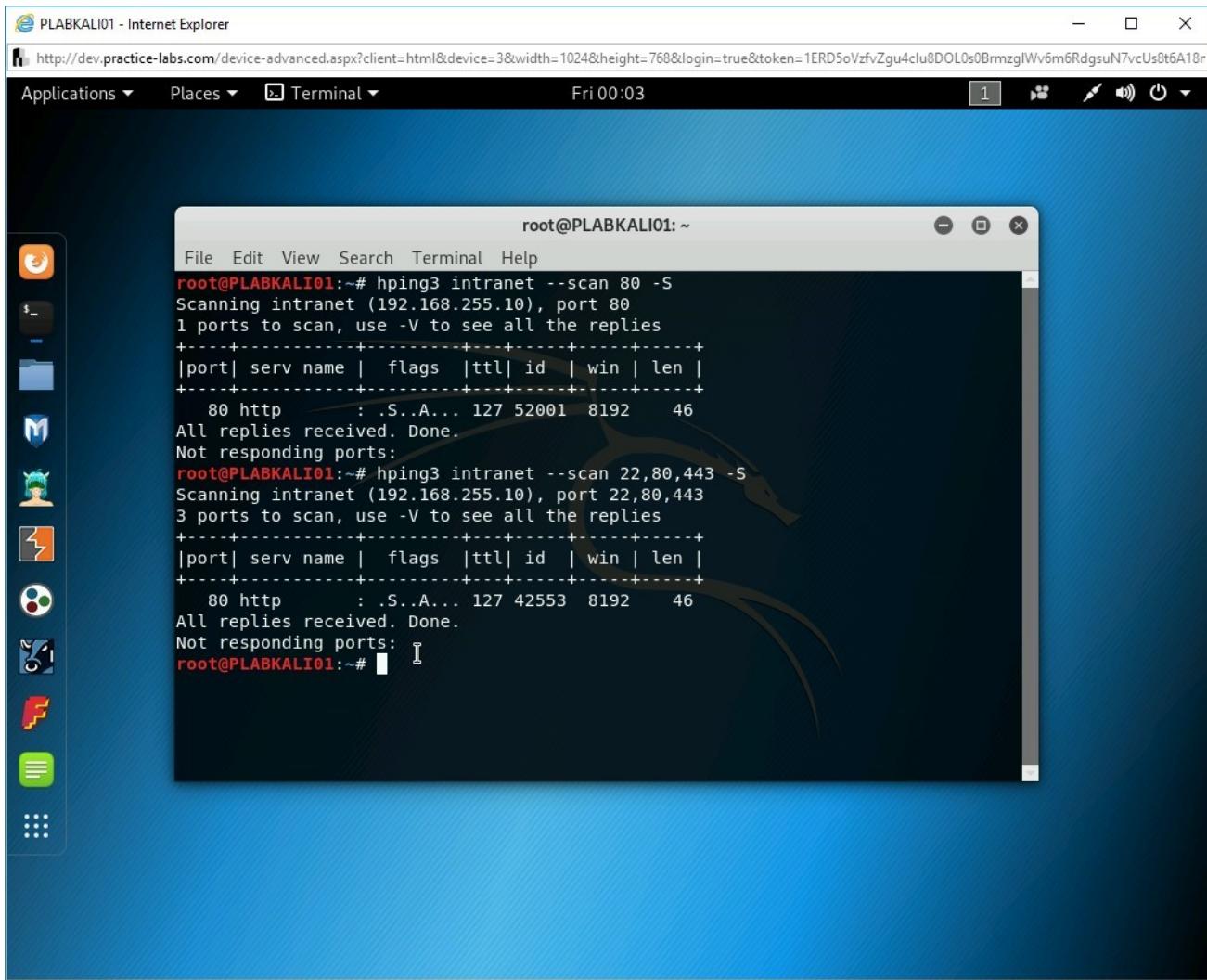


Figure 2.9 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the hping3 command.

## Step 7

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can also scan for a range of ports. To do this, you need to specify the first and the last port. Type the following command:

```
hping3 192.168.0.1 --scan 1-80 -S
```

Press **Enter**.

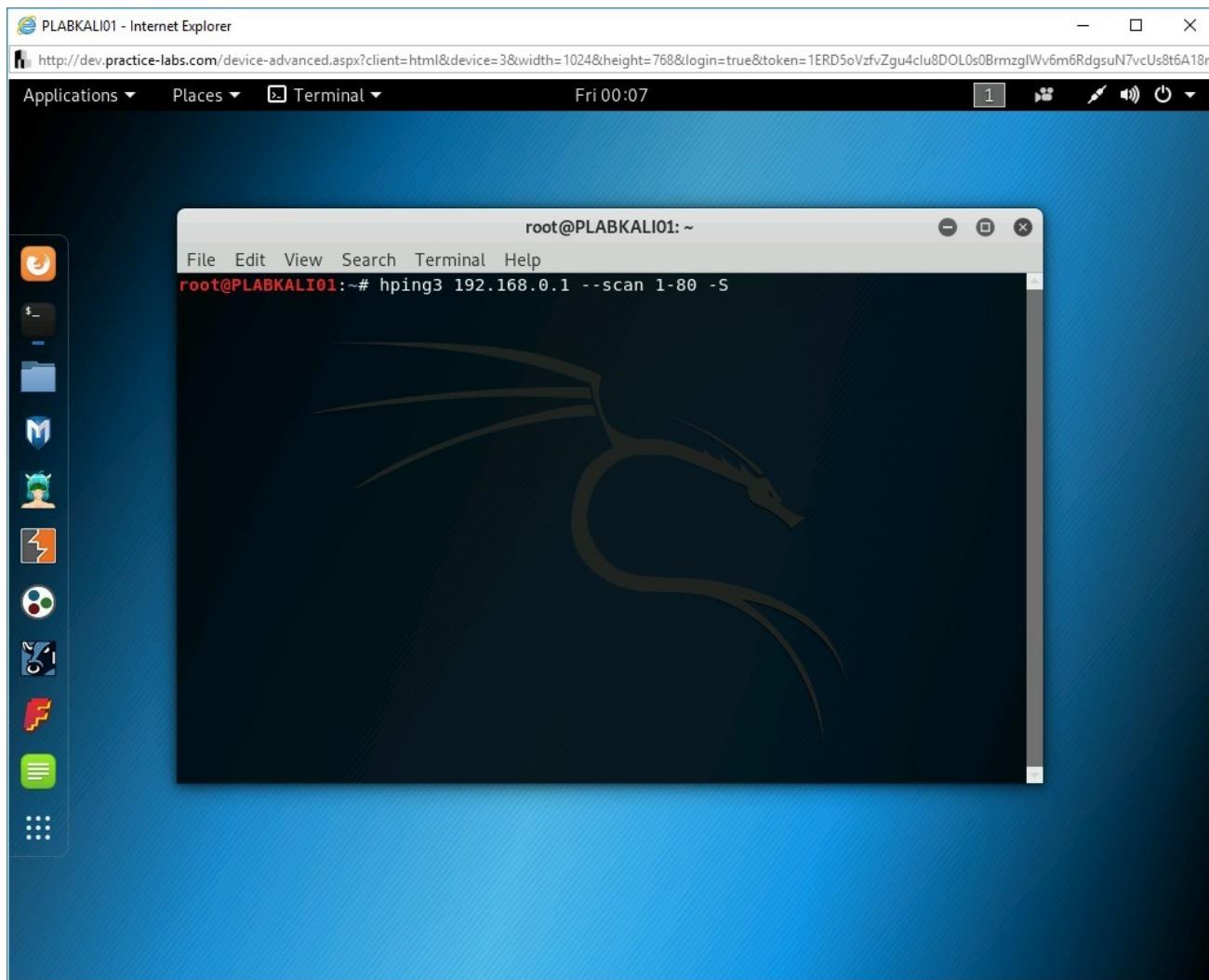


Figure 2.10 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the hping3 command to scan for a range of ports.

Notice the output. Only port **53** is open.

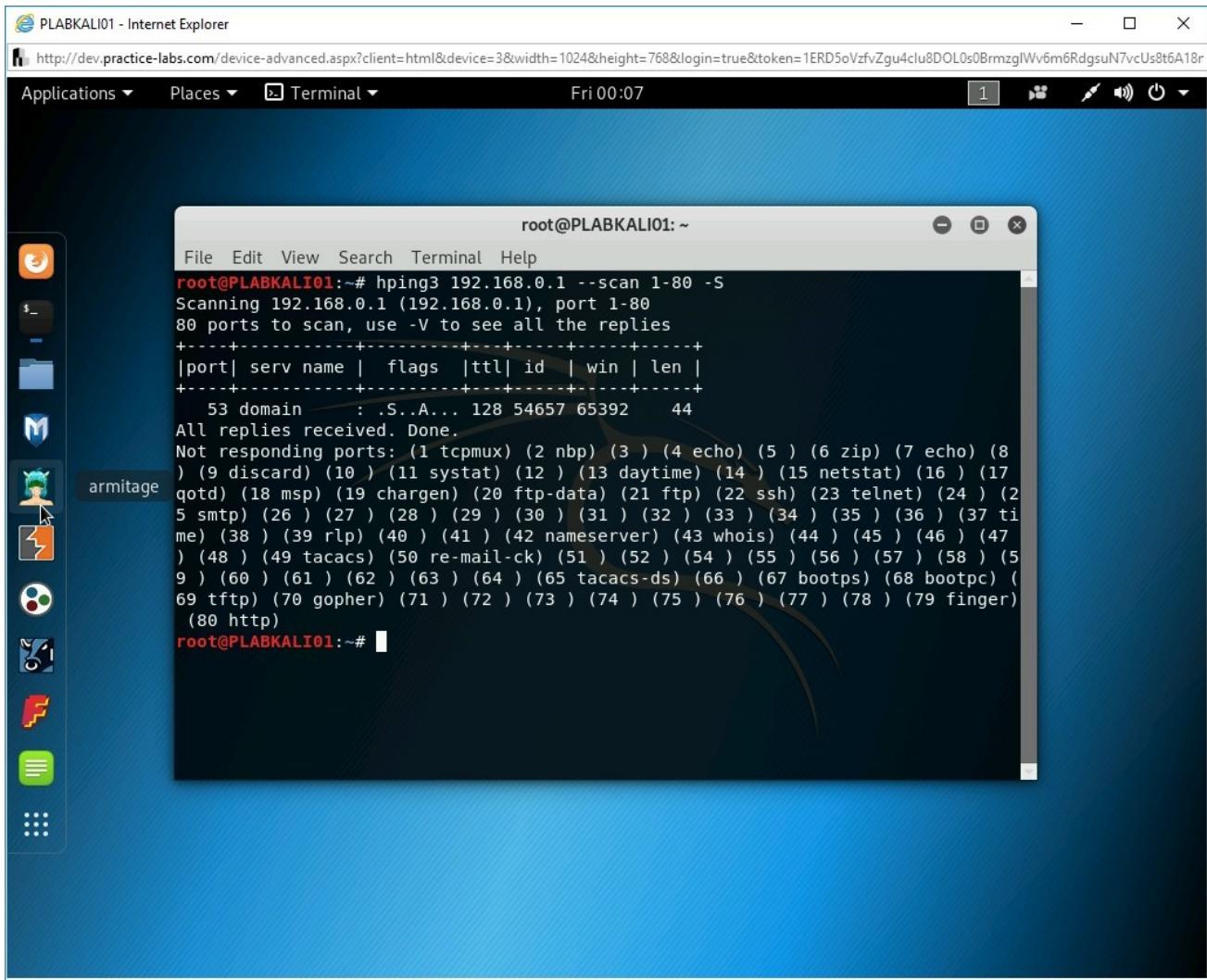


Figure 2.11 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the hping3 command.

## Step 8

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To scan the entire TCP port range, type the following command:

```
hping3 192.168.0.1 --scan 1-65535 -S
```

Press **Enter**.

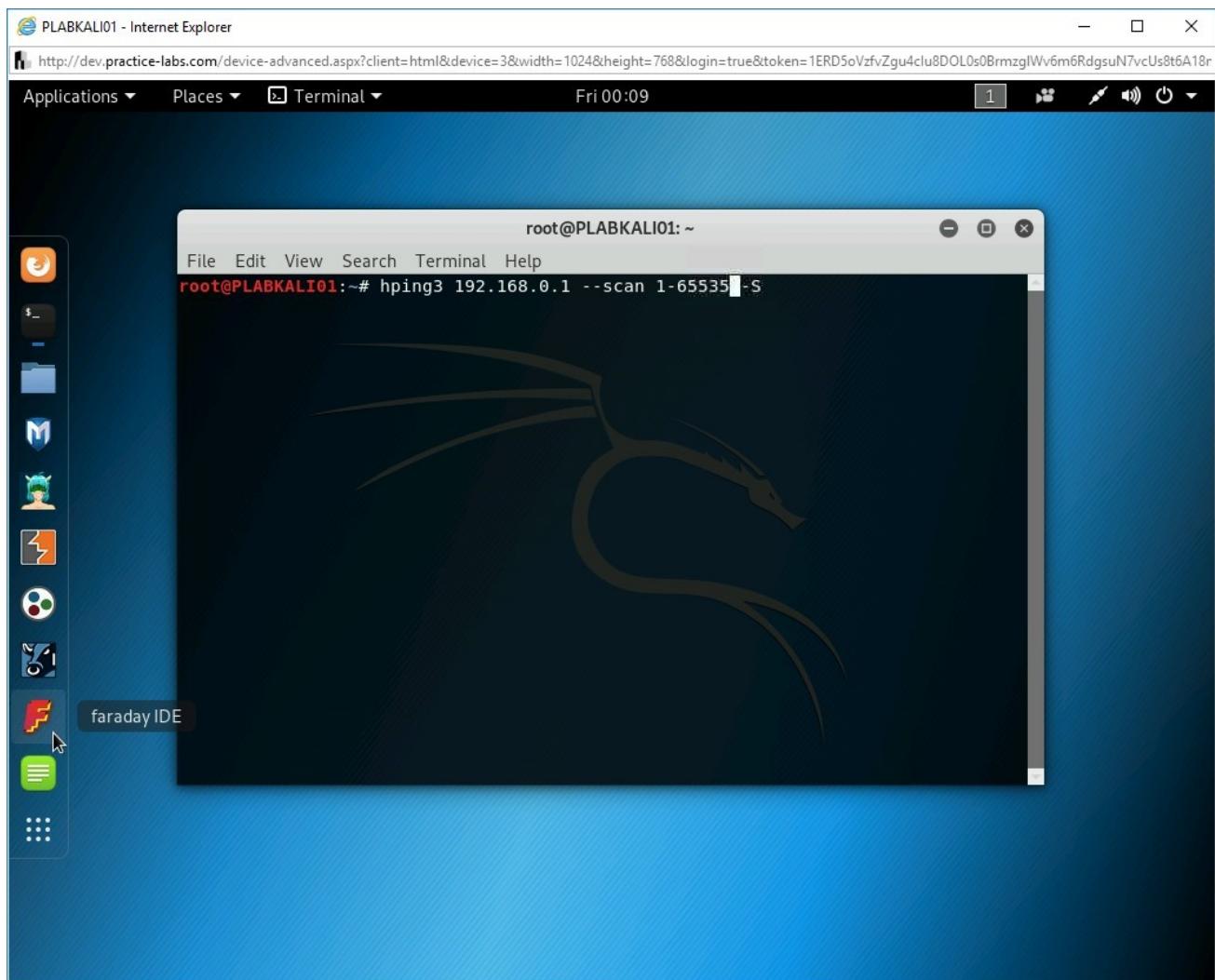
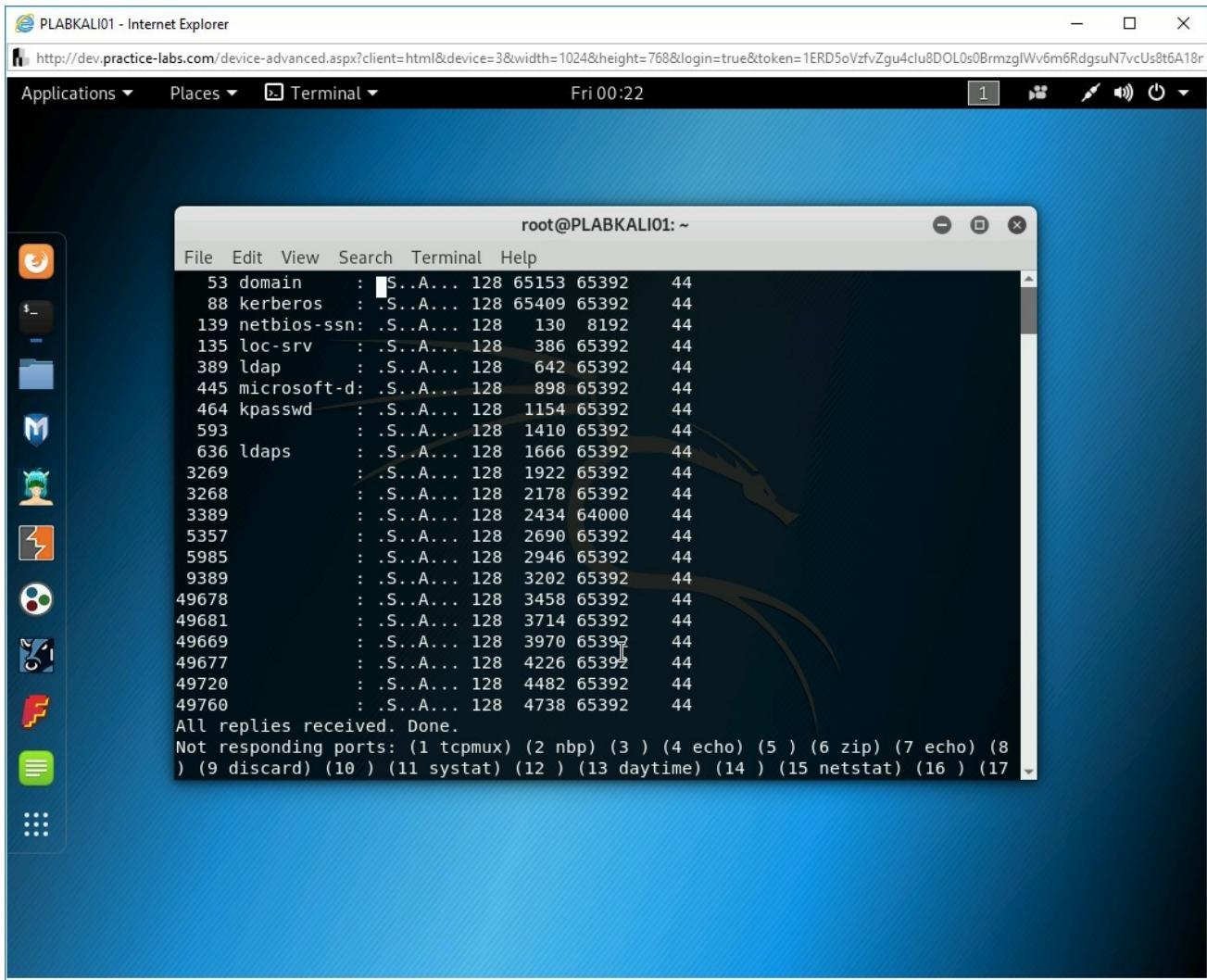


Figure 2.12 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the hping3 command to scan the entire TCP port range.

Scroll up to see the output mentioning open ports.



PLABKALI01 - Internet Explorer

http://dev.practice-labs.com/device-advanced.aspx?client=html&device=3&width=1024&height=768&login=true&token=1ERD5oVzfVZgu4clu8DOL0s0BrmzglWv6m6RdgsuN7vcUs8t6A18r

Applications ▾ Places ▾ Terminal ▾ Fri 00:22 1

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
root@PLABKALI01: ~
53 domain    : S..A... 128 65153 65392 44
88 kerberos  : S..A... 128 65409 65392 44
139 netbios-ssn: S..A... 128 130 8192 44
135 loc-srv   : S..A... 128 386 65392 44
389 ldap      : S..A... 128 642 65392 44
445 microsoft-d: S..A... 128 898 65392 44
464 kpasswd   : S..A... 128 1154 65392 44
593          : S..A... 128 1410 65392 44
636 ldaps     : S..A... 128 1666 65392 44
3269          : S..A... 128 1922 65392 44
3268          : S..A... 128 2178 65392 44
3389          : S..A... 128 2434 64000 44
5357          : S..A... 128 2690 65392 44
5985          : S..A... 128 2946 65392 44
9389          : S..A... 128 3202 65392 44
49678         : S..A... 128 3458 65392 44
49681         : S..A... 128 3714 65392 44
49669         : S..A... 128 3970 65392 44
49677         : S..A... 128 4226 65392 44
49720         : S..A... 128 4482 65392 44
49760         : S..A... 128 4738 65392 44
All replies received. Done.
Not responding ports: (1 tcpmux) (2 nbp) (3 ) (4 echo) (5 ) (6 zip) (7 echo) (8 )
(9 discard) (10 ) (11 systat) (12 ) (13 daytime) (14 ) (15 netstat) (16 ) (17 )
```

Figure 2.13 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the partial output of the hping3 command.

Scroll down to the command prompt. Notice that all closed ports are mentioned.

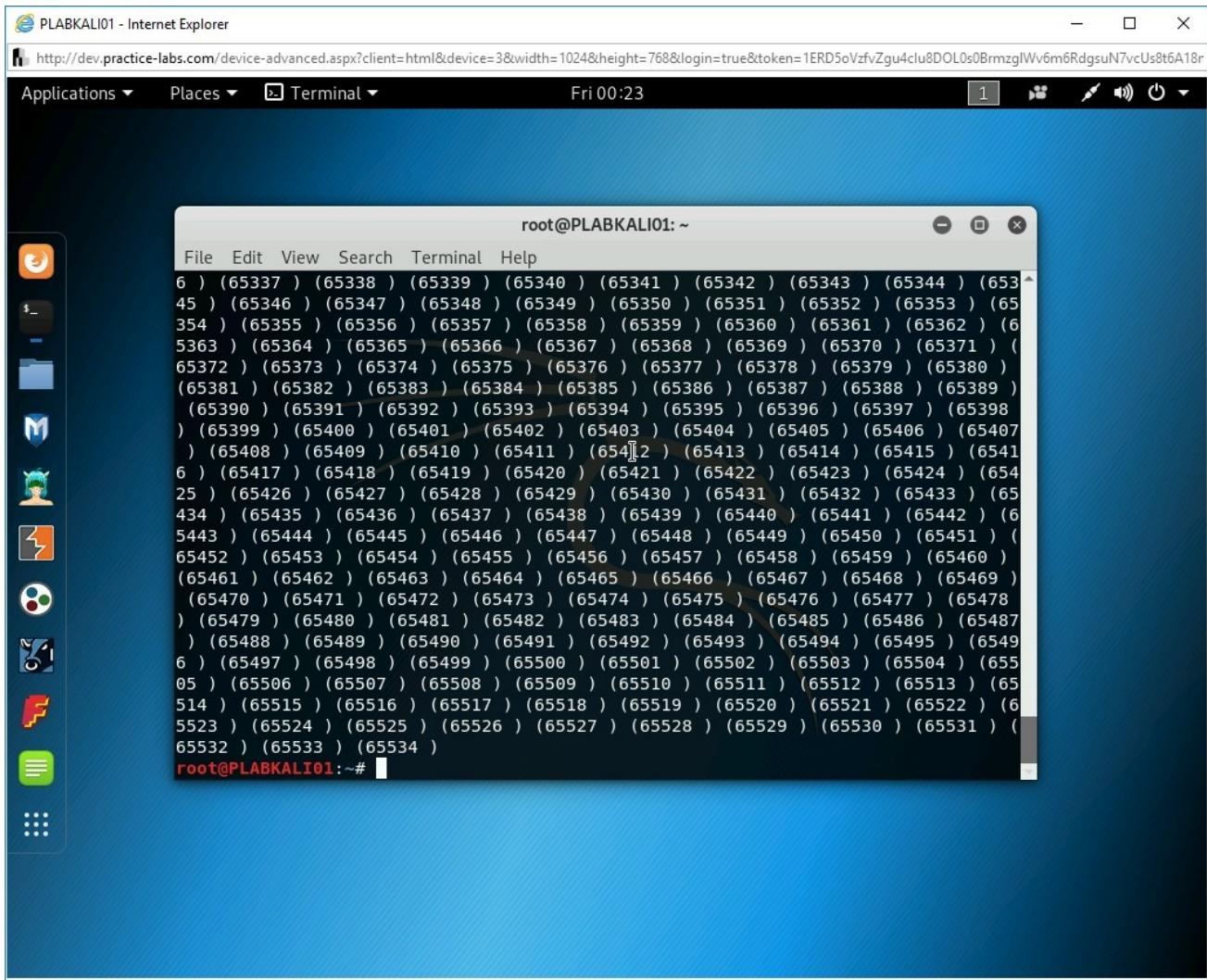


Figure 2.14 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the hping3 command.

## Step 9

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can use **hping3** to determine open ports on a target. To identify open ports on **192.168.0.1**, type the following command:

```
hping3 -8 0-100 -S 192.168.0.1
```

Press **Enter**.

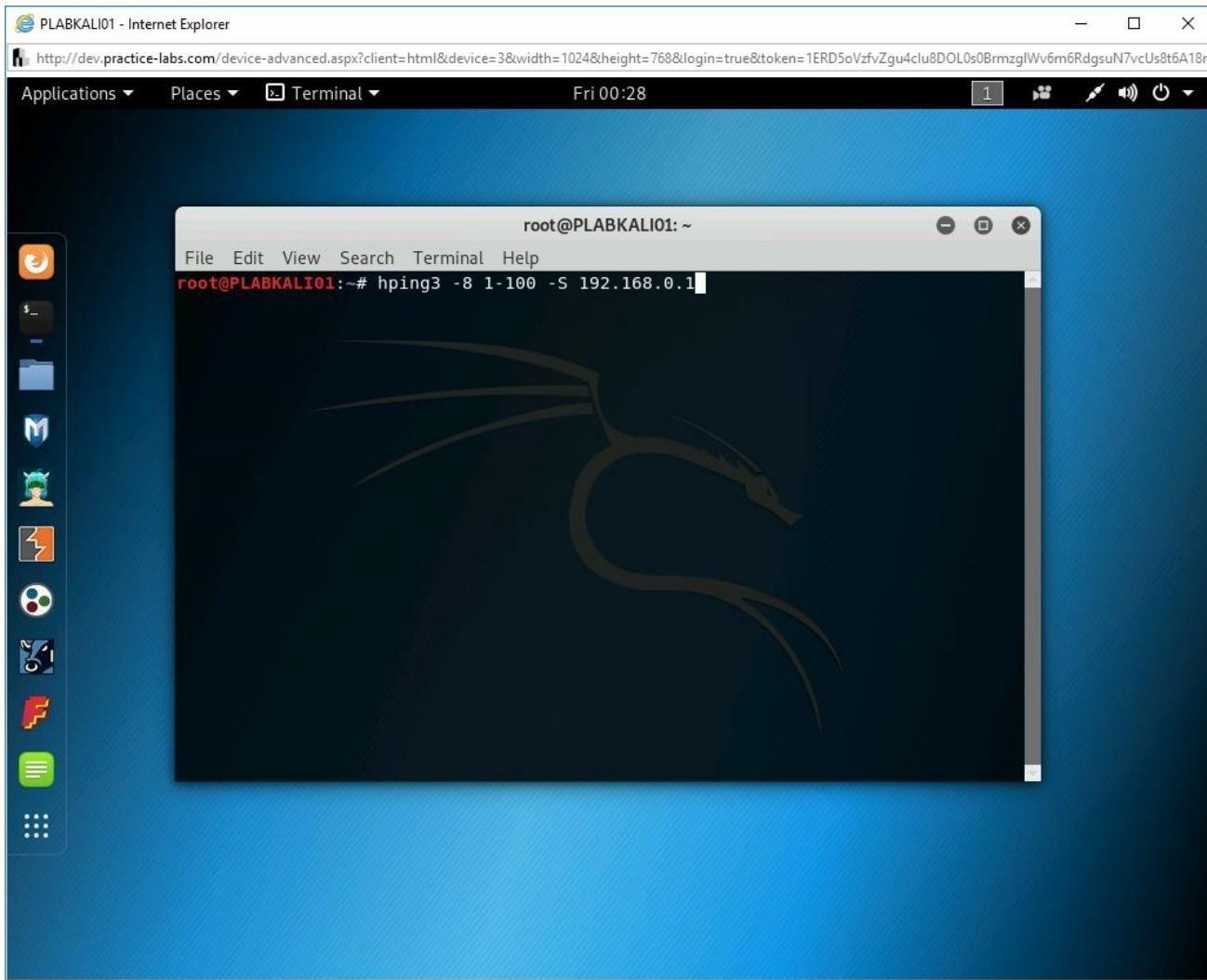


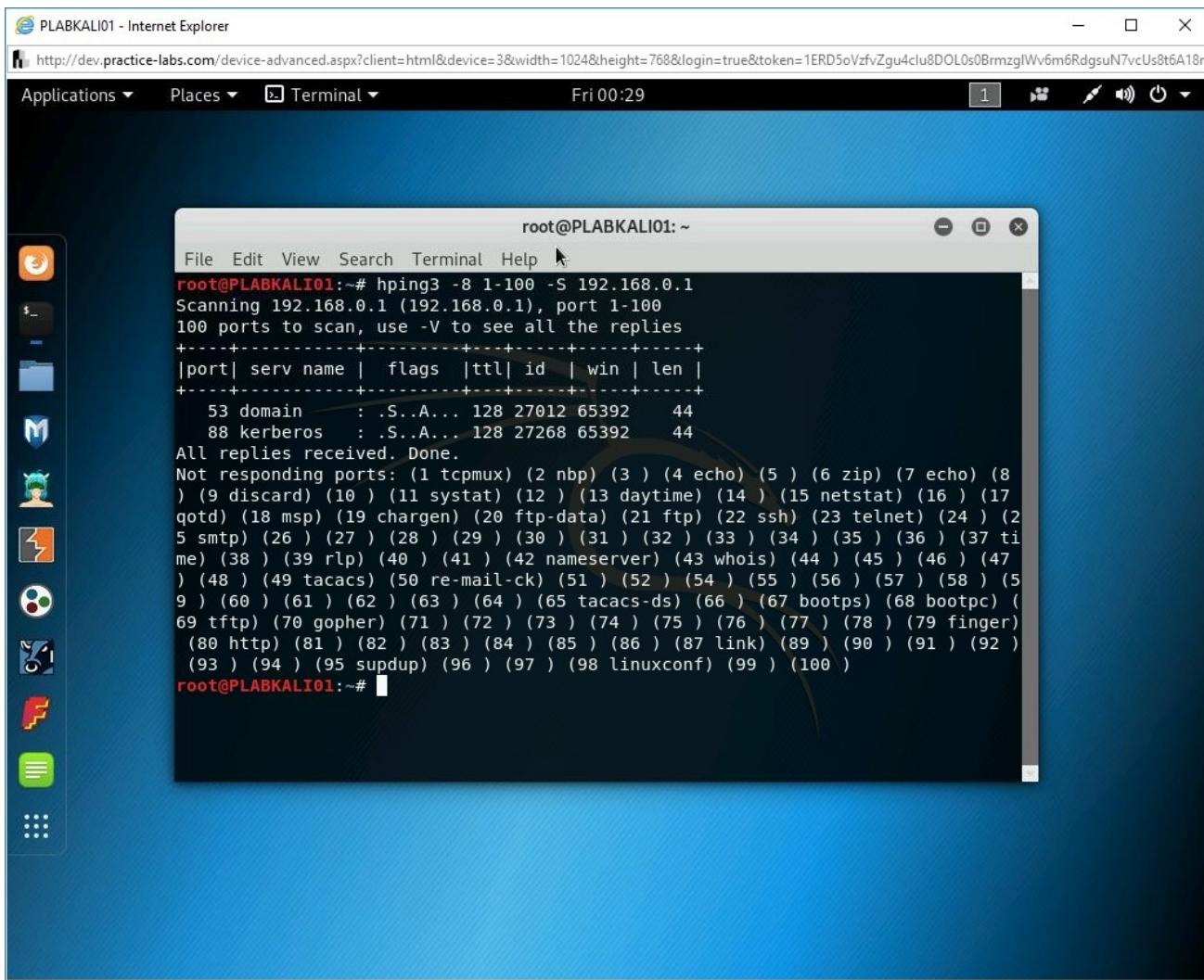
Figure 2.15 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the hping3 command to determine open ports on a target.

The given command specifies the following switches:

- **-8** = Enable SCAN mode.
- **0-100** = Range of ports to scan.
- **-S** = set SYN flag.

The output displays the list of open ports and the services that use them. The output also displays the list of ports that do not respond to the scan.

**Note:** Notice the given command sent the SYN flag and received the SYN ACK flag from each open port on PLABDC01.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. A terminal window is open, titled 'root@PLABKALI01: ~'. The terminal displays the output of the hping3 command, which scans port 1-100 of 192.168.0.1. The output lists various open ports and the services they are using. For example, port 53 is for domain, port 88 for kerberos, and port 443 for https. The terminal window is part of a desktop interface with a blue background, a dock on the left containing icons for various tools like Metasploit, Nmap, and John the Ripper, and a top bar showing the date and time (Fri 00:29).

```
root@PLABKALI01:~# hping3 -8 1-100 -S 192.168.0.1
Scanning 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1), port 1-100
100 ports to scan, use -V to see all the replies
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|port| serv name | flags |ttl| id | win | len |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      53 domain   : .S...A... 128 27012 65392   44
      88 kerberos : .S...A... 128 27268 65392   44
All replies received. Done.
Not responding ports: (1 tcpmux) (2 nbp) (3 ) (4 echo) (5 ) (6 zip) (7 echo) (8 )
(9 discard) (10 ) (11 systat) (12 ) (13 daytime) (14 ) (15 netstat) (16 ) (17
qotd) (18 msp) (19 chargen) (20 ftp-data) (21 ftp) (22 ssh) (23 telnet) (24 ) (2
5 smtp) (26 ) (27 ) (28 ) (29 ) (30 ) (31 ) (32 ) (33 ) (34 ) (35 ) (36 ) (37 ti
me) (38 ) (39 rlp) (40 ) (41 ) (42 nameserver) (43 whois) (44 ) (45 ) (46 ) (47
) (48 ) (49 tacacs) (50 re-mail-ck) (51 ) (52 ) (54 ) (55 ) (56 ) (57 ) (58 ) (5
9 ) (60 ) (61 ) (62 ) (63 ) (64 ) (65 tacacs-ds) (66 ) (67 bootps) (68 bootpc) (
69 tftp) (70 gopher) (71 ) (72 ) (73 ) (74 ) (75 ) (76 ) (77 ) (78 ) (79 finger)
(80 http) (81 ) (82 ) (83 ) (84 ) (85 ) (86 ) (87 link) (89 ) (90 ) (91 ) (92 )
(93 ) (94 ) (95 supdup) (96 ) (97 ) (98 linuxconf) (99 ) (100 )
root@PLABKALI01:~#
```

Figure 2.16 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the hping3 command with the output of the list of open ports and the services that use them.

Keep the terminal window open.

## Task 2 - Perform a TCP Scan Using Dmitry

Dmitry is an information gathering tool. It has the capability to gather the following types of information:

- Subdomains

- E-mail addresses
- Uptime information
- TCP port scan
- WHOis lookups

In this task, you will use Dmitry to perform a TCP scan. To do this, perform the following steps:

## Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABKALIo1**.

If you are continuing from the previous task, the terminal window should be open. If not, then open a new terminal window.

If continuing from the previous task, then clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To view the parameters of the dmitry command, type the following:

```
dmitry
```

Press **Enter**.

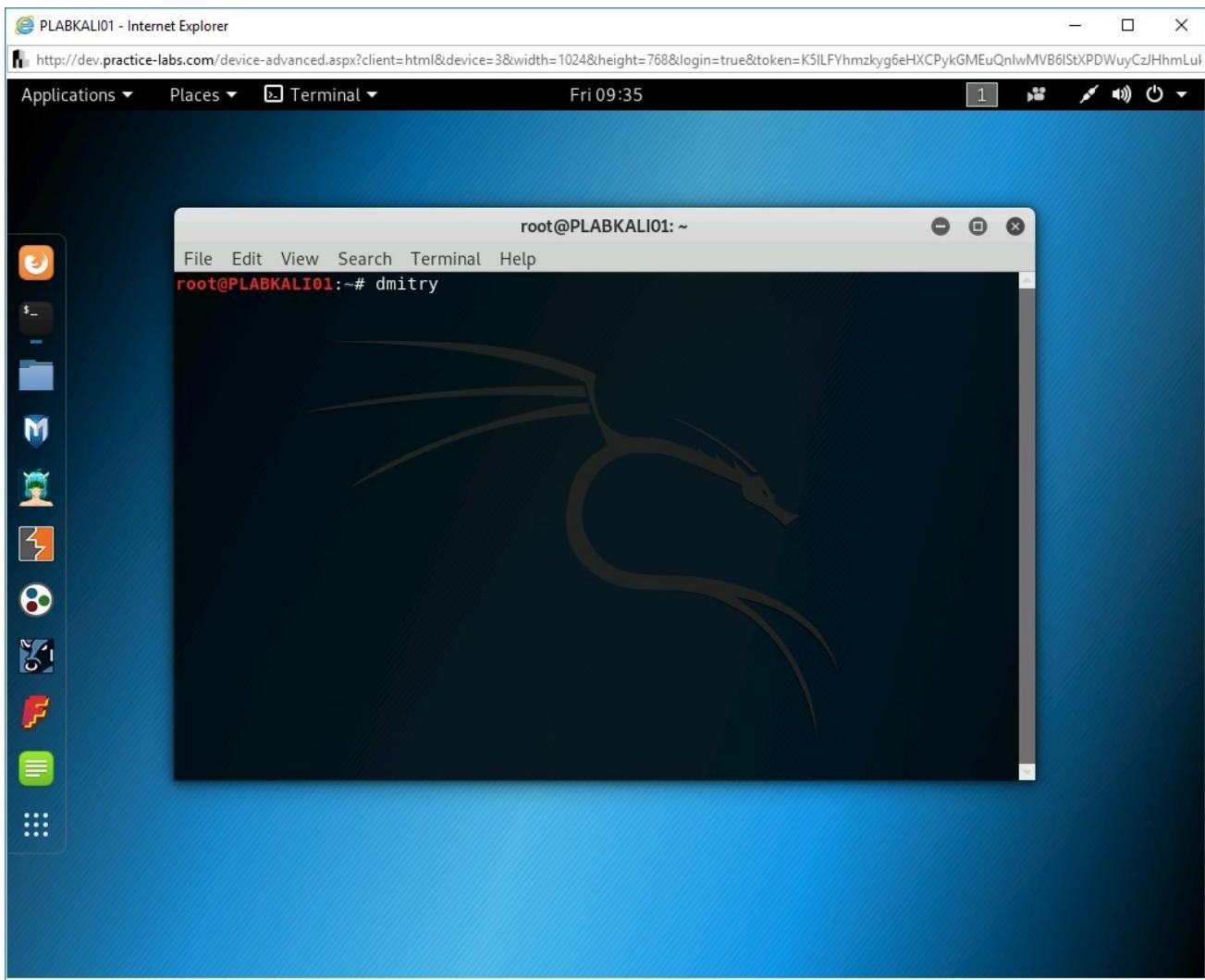


Figure 2.17 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the dmitry command.

The output displays the list of parameters.

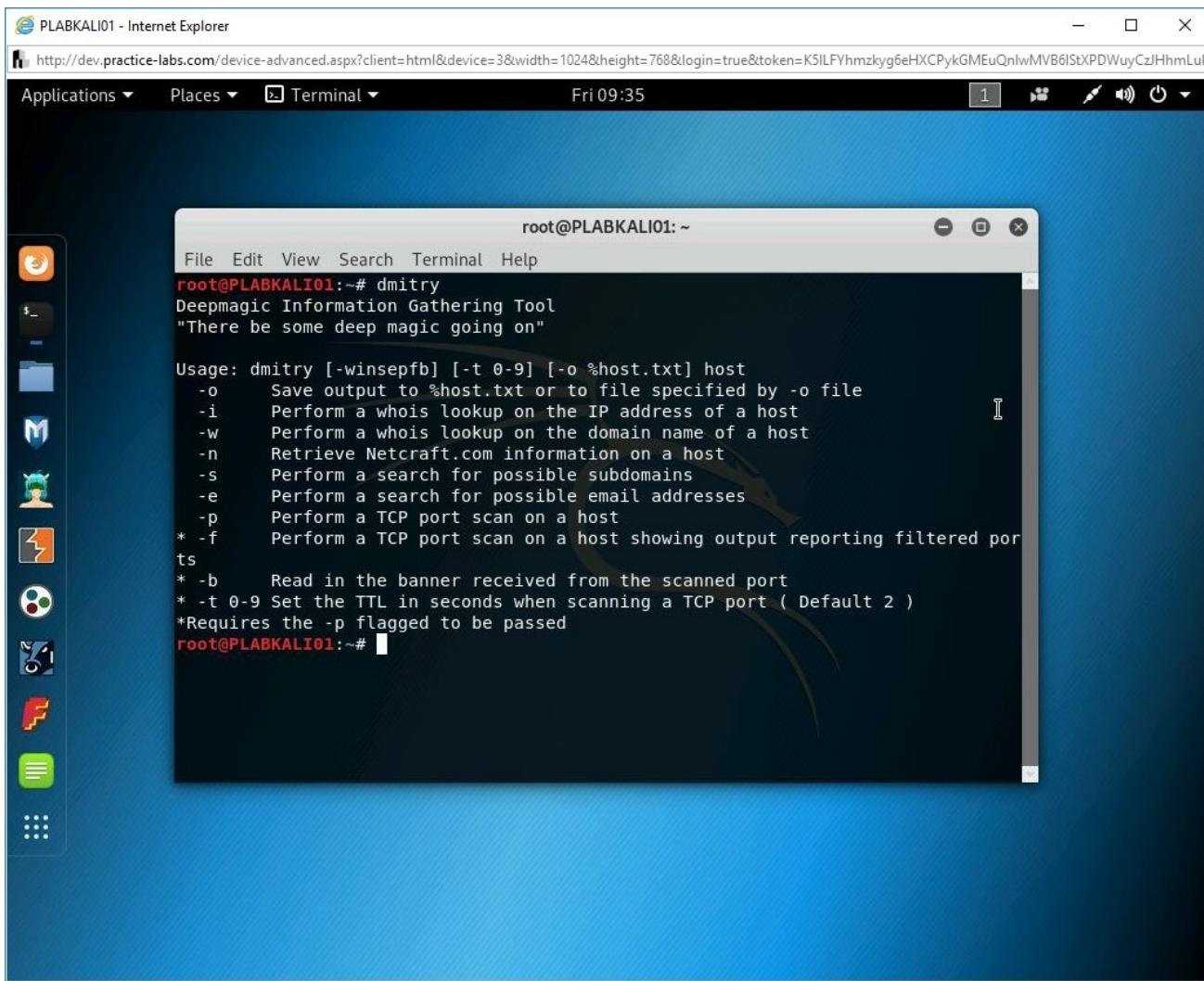


Figure 2.18 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the **dmitry** command with various parameters.

## Step 2

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You will now use the **-p** parameter along with the **dmitry** command to perform a **TCP scan**. Type the following command:

```
dmitry -p intranet
```

Press **Enter**.

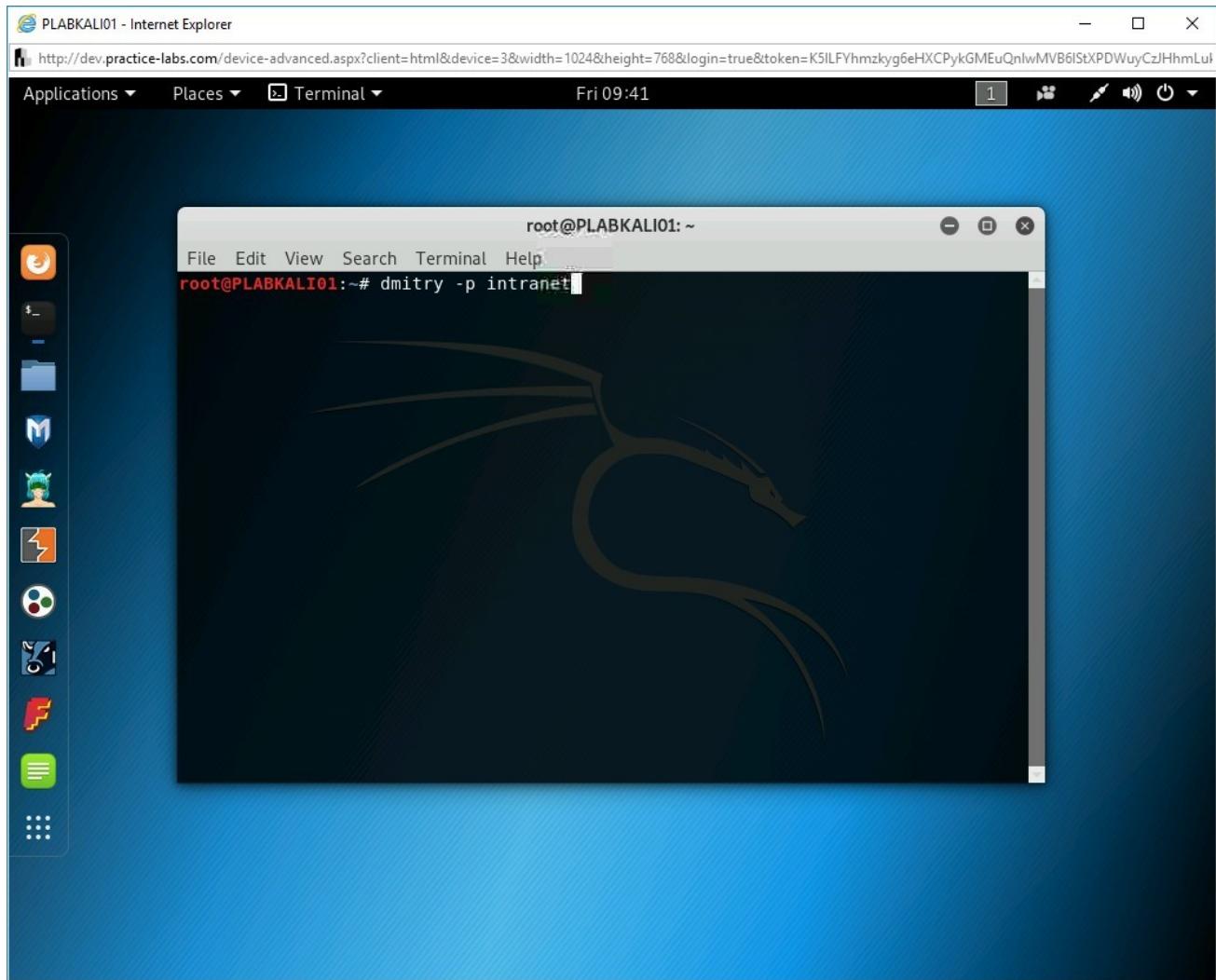


Figure 2.19 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the dmitry command to perform a TCP scan.

The output displays the list of open ports. It also shows the target's IP address.

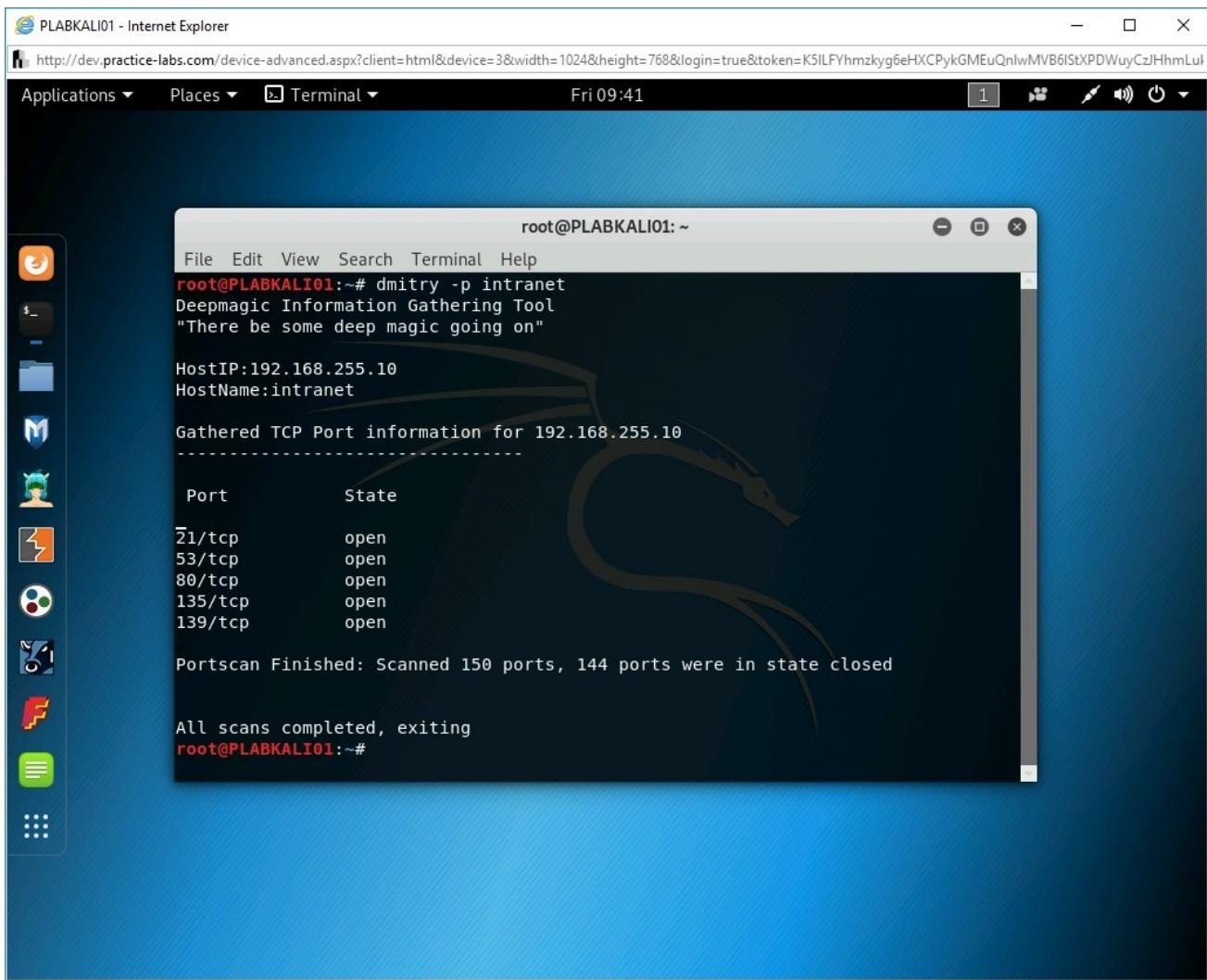


Figure 2.20 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the **dmitry** command.

## Step 3

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can also send the **dmitry** output to a text file. In this step, you will send the output to a text file named **plab**.

To do this, type the following command:

```
dmitry -p intranet -o plab
```

Press **Enter**.

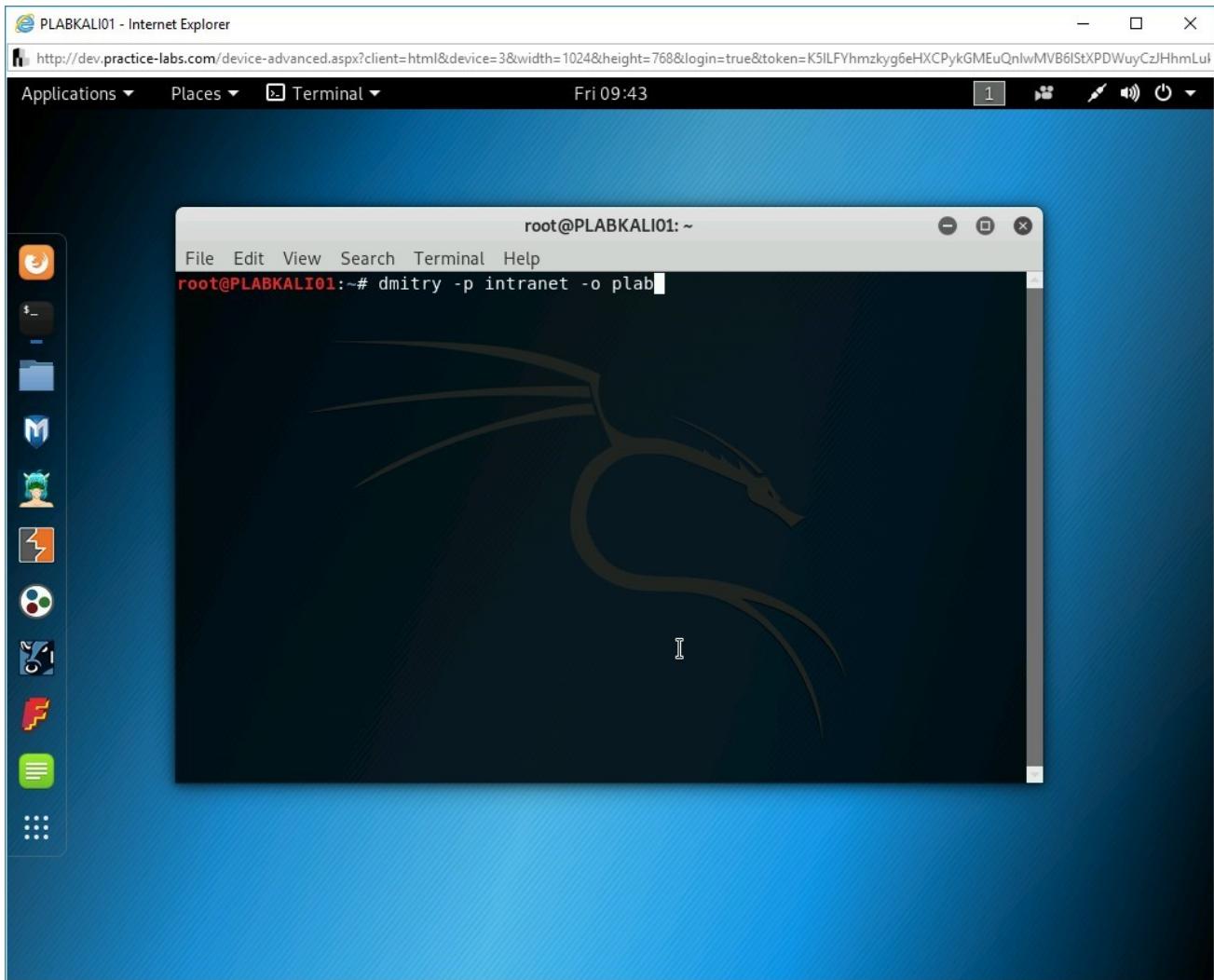


Figure 2.21 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the dmitry command to send the output to a text file.

Notice that the output mentions writing output to **plab.txt**.

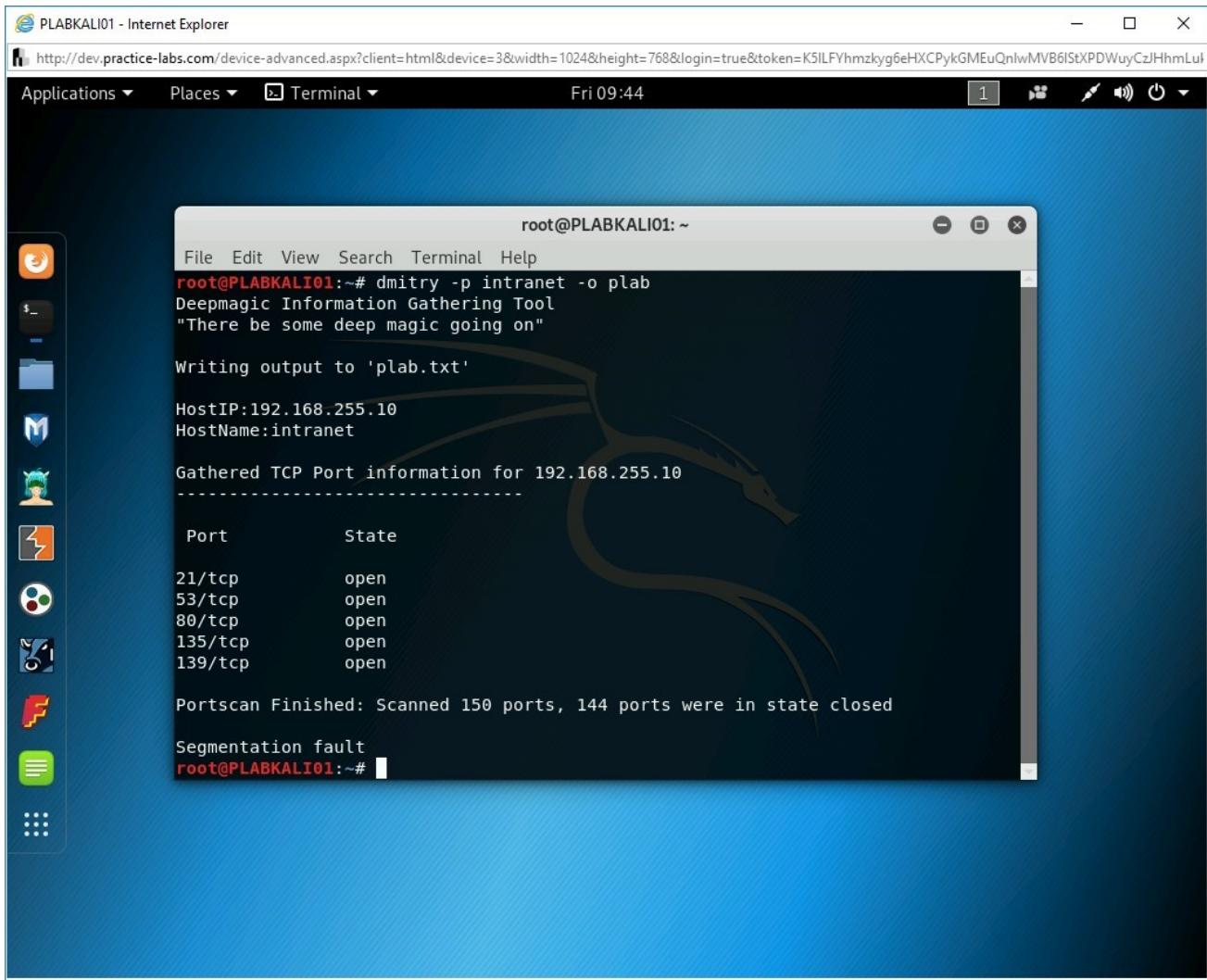


Figure 2.22 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the dmitry command with the generated output file.

## Step 4

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To view the **plab.txt** file type the following command:

```
cat plab.txt
```

Press **Enter**.

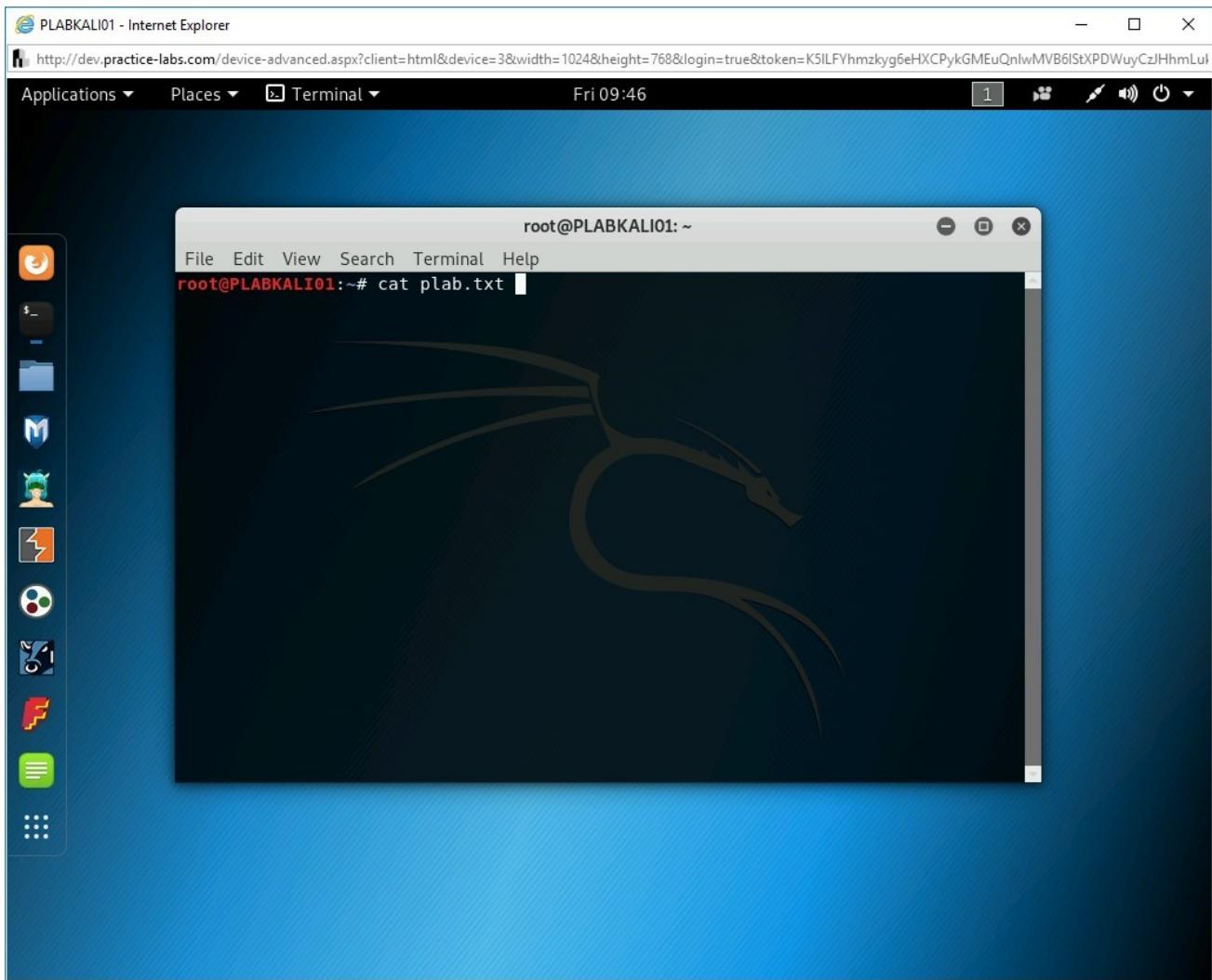


Figure 2.23 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the cat command to view the plab.txt file.

Notice that the output is the same as the output for the following command:

```
dmitry -p intranet
```

The plab.txt file contains the same output as the above-mentioned command.

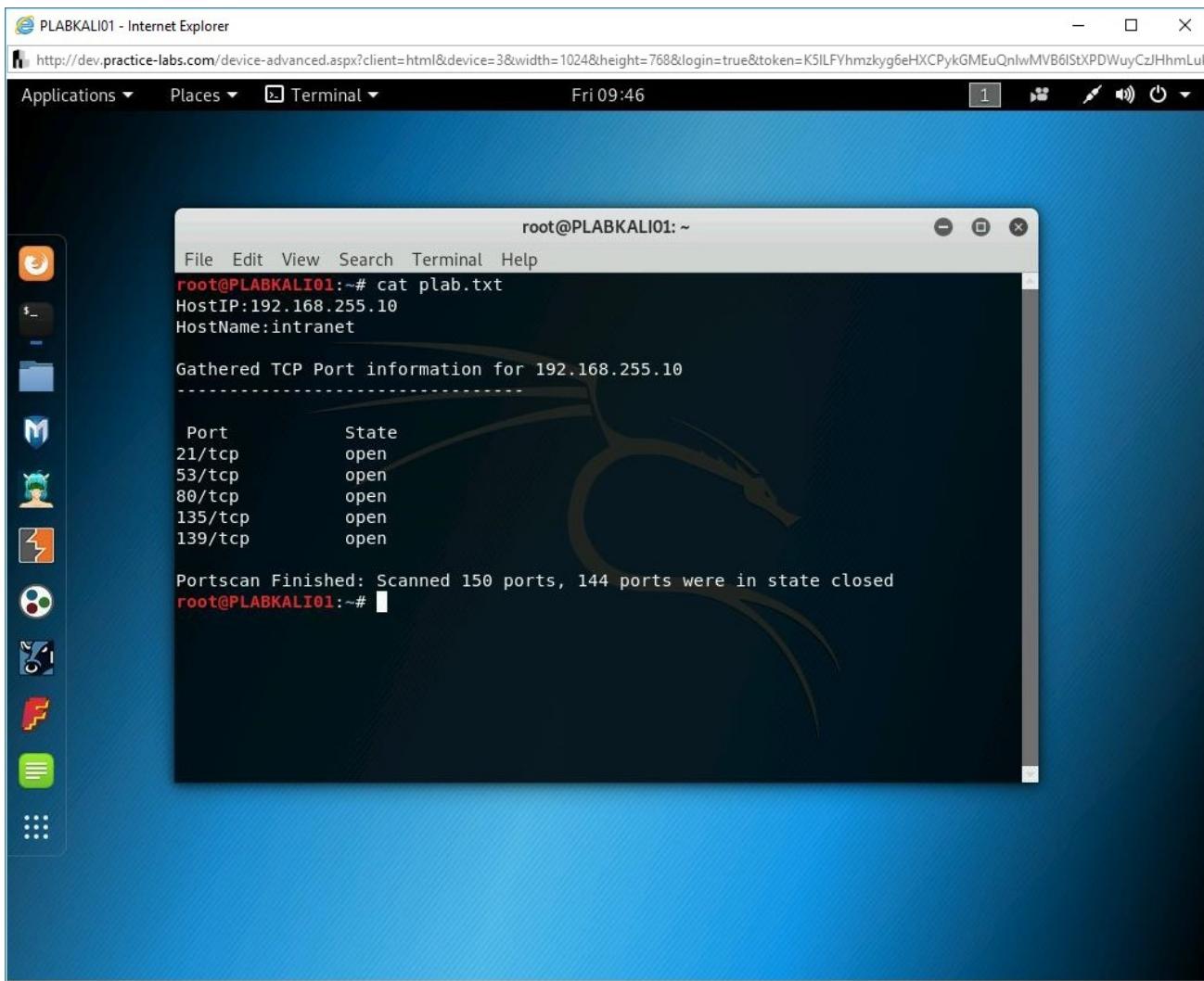


Figure 2.24 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the contents of the plab.txt file.

Keep the terminal window open.

## Task 3 - Use Netcat for Port Scan

Netcat, or nc, is a tool that is used for monitoring network connections and can also be used for port scanning.

In this task, you will use nc for port scanning. To do this, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABKALI01**.

If you are continuing from the previous task, the terminal window should be open. If not, then open a new terminal window.

If continuing from the previous task, then clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To view the list of parameters of **nc** command, type the following:

```
nc -h
```

Press **Enter**.

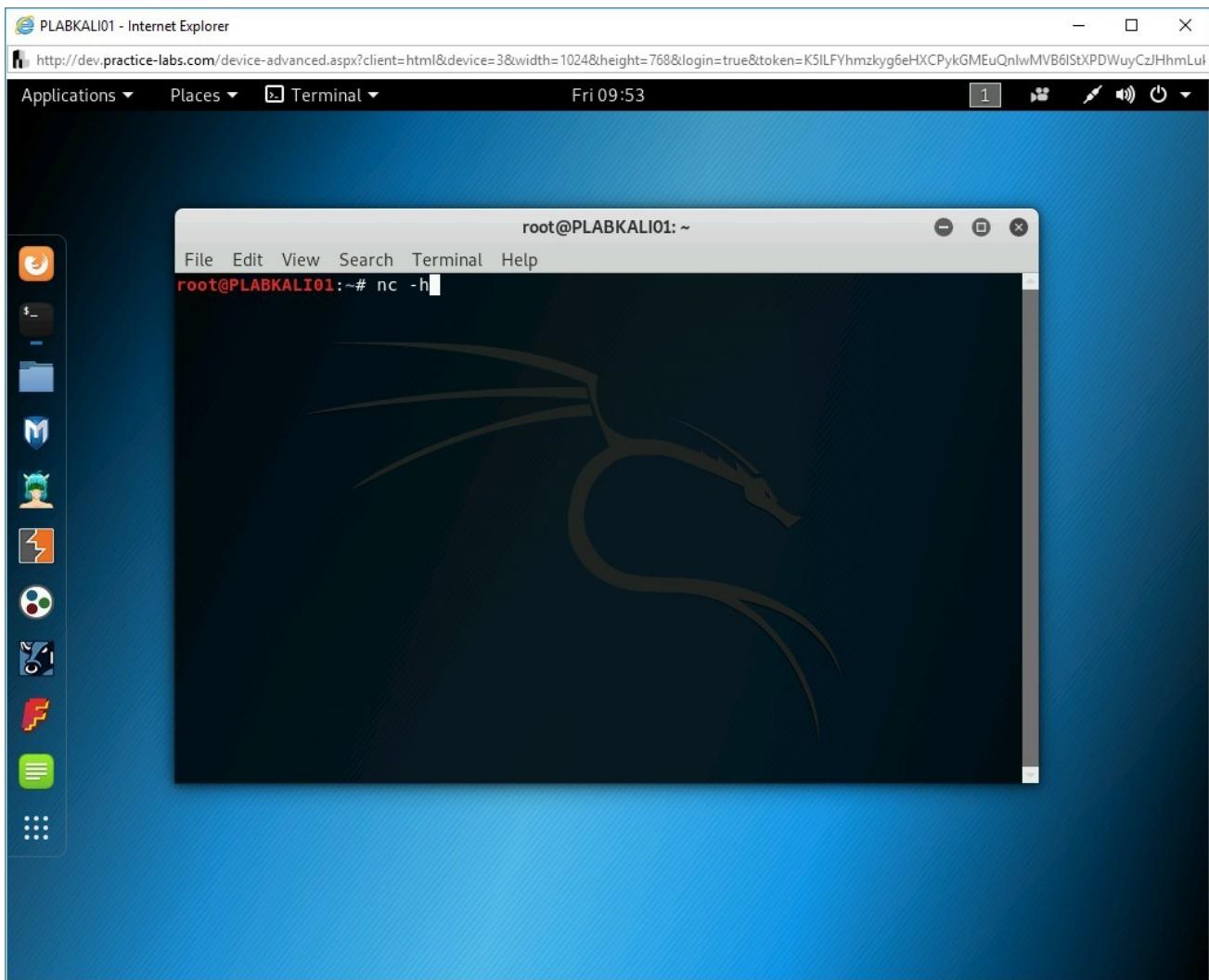


Figure 2.25 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the nc command to view its list of parameters.

The output of the **nc -h** command is displayed.

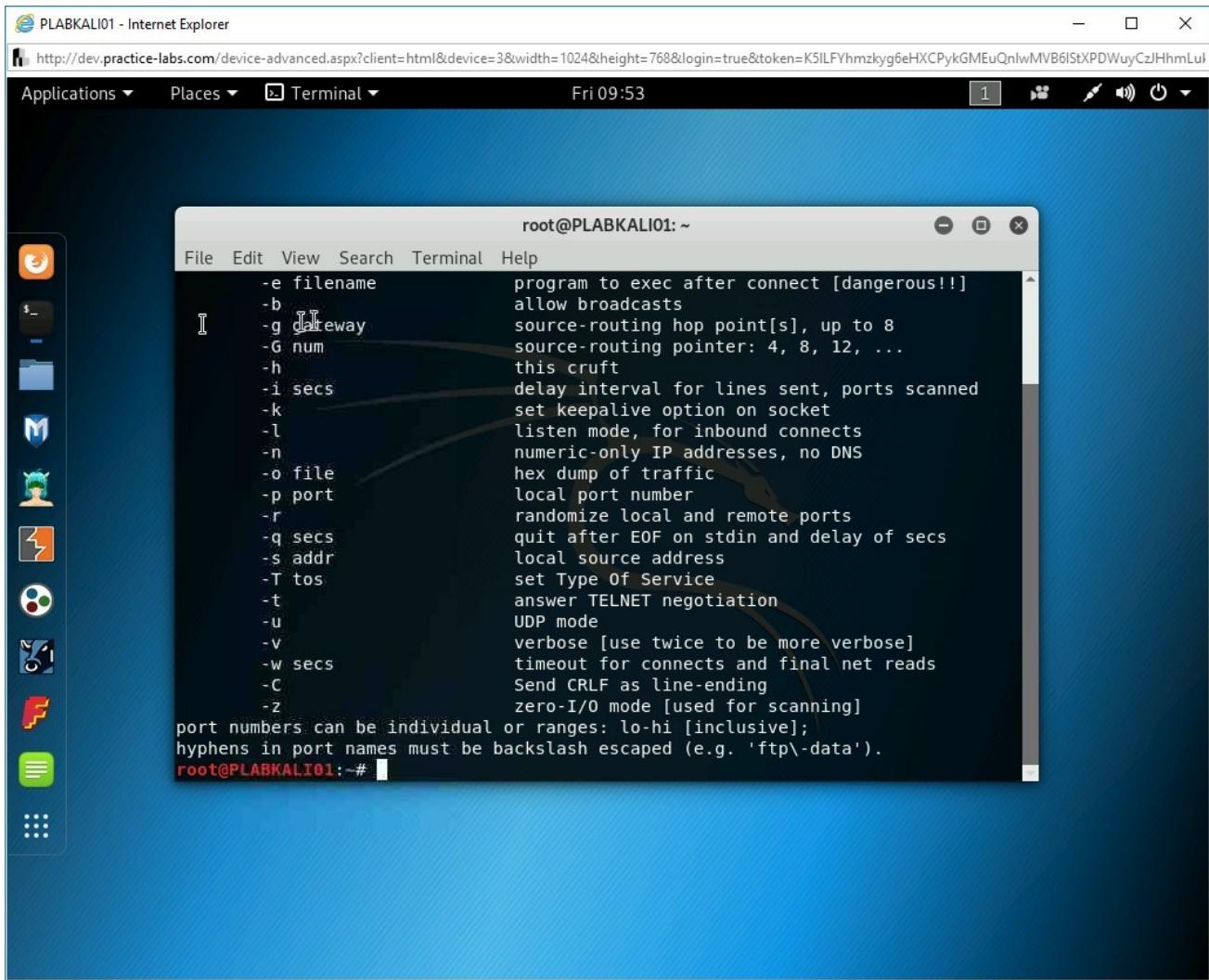


Figure 2.26 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nc -h command.

## Step 2

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To scan for a specific port, type the following command:

```
nc -nvz 192.168.0.1 88
```

Press **Enter**.

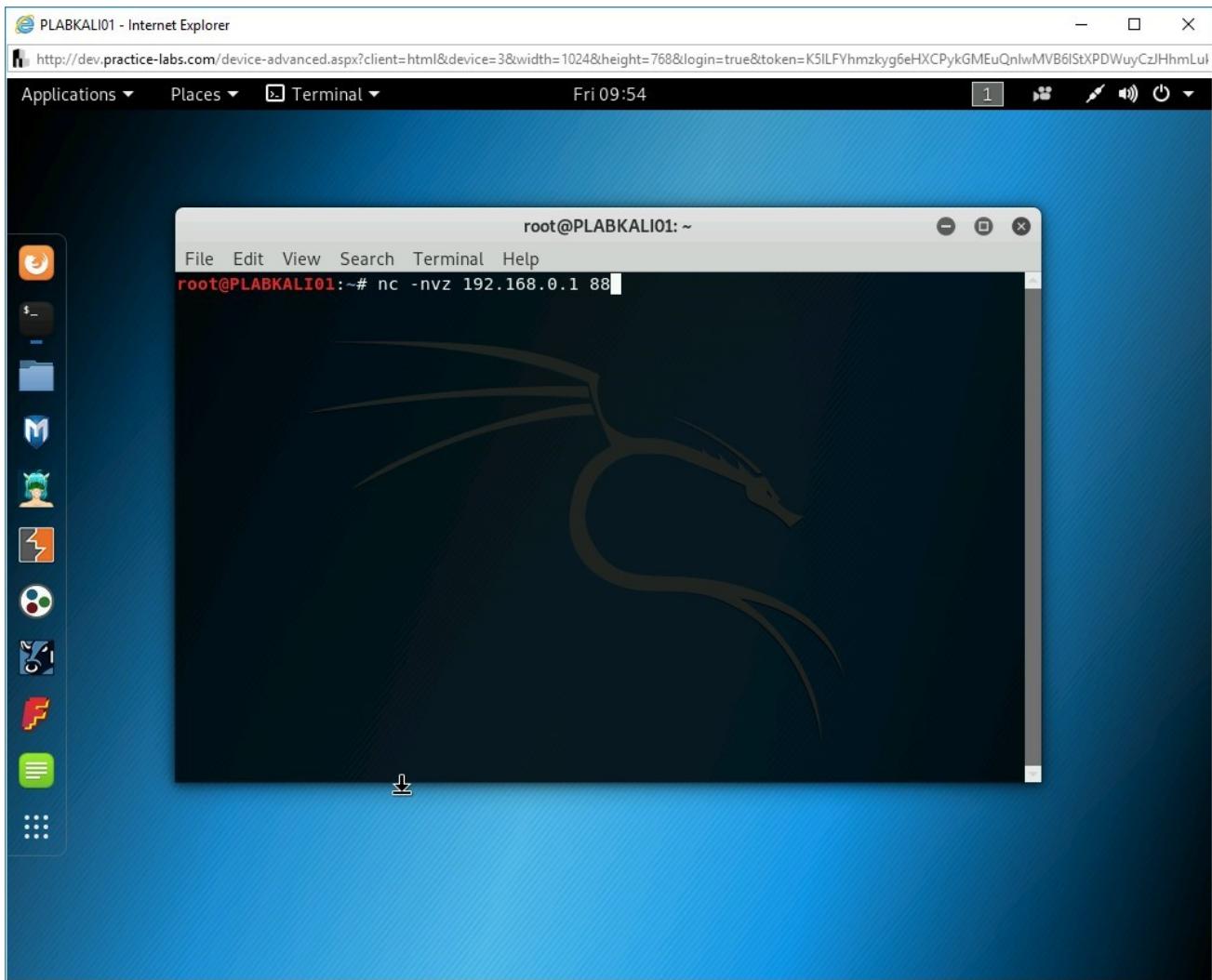


Figure 2.27 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the nc command to view the specific port on a system.

**Note:** The *-n* parameter states that an IP address will be used. The *-z* parameter is used for scanning. The *-v* parameter is used for verbose output.

The output of the **nc** command is displayed. It confirms that the port **88**, which is used by Kerberos, is open. You can test out various ports and find out if they are open.

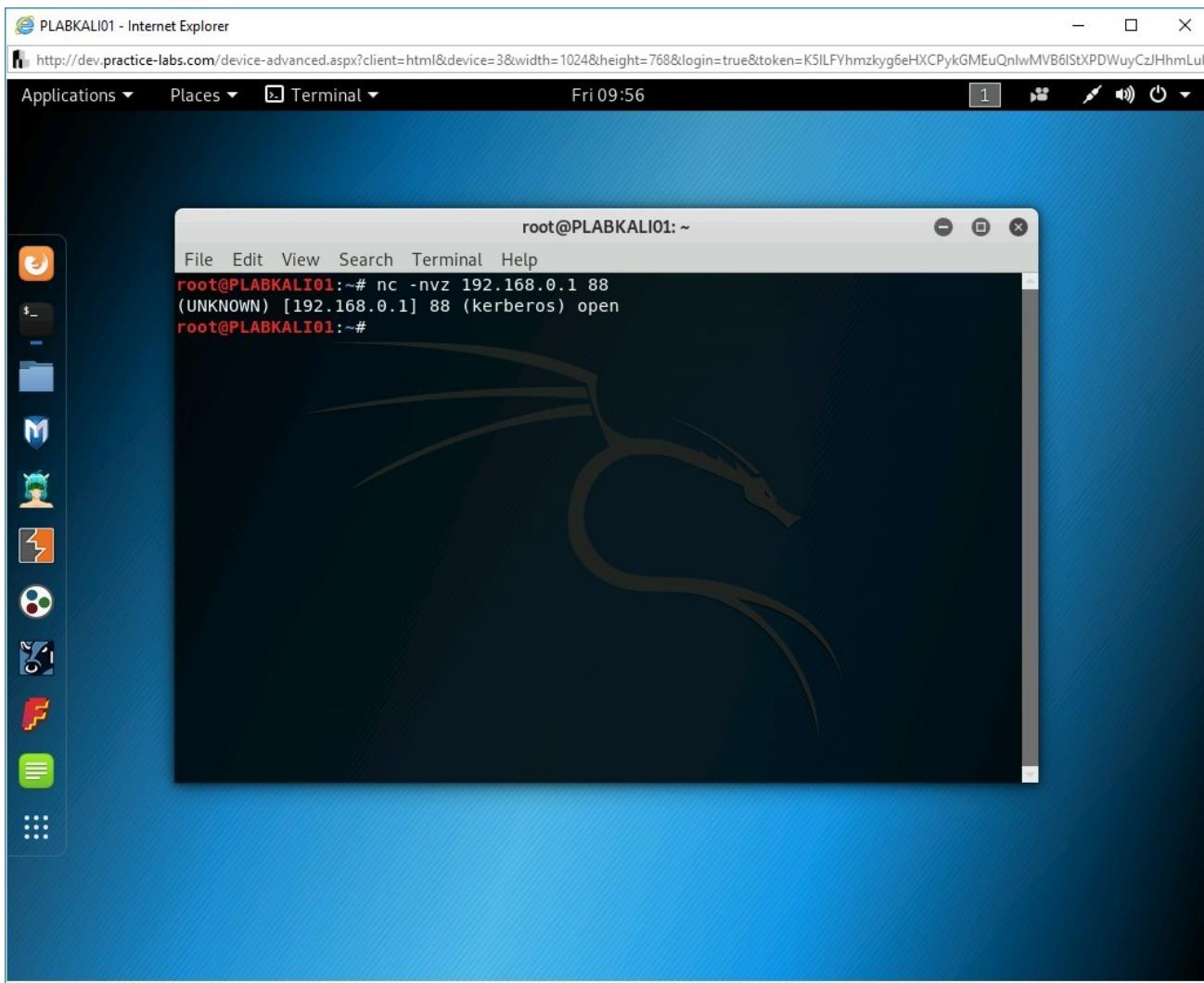


Figure 2.28 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nc command.

Keep the terminal window open.

## Task 4 - Use Netdiscover for Scanning the Network

Netdiscover is a tool that can perform Layer 2 discovery. You can pass the range of IP address in the CIDR notation, and Netdiscover can scan the entire range.

In this task, you will learn to scan the network using Netdiscover. To do this, type the following command:

### Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABKALI01**.

If you are continuing from the previous task, the terminal window should be open. If not, then open a new terminal window.

If continuing from the previous task, then clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To view the list of parameters of the **netdiscover** command, type the following:

```
netdiscover -r 192.168.0.0/24
```

Press **Enter**.

**Note:** *The -r parameter is used for defining the CIDR notation.*

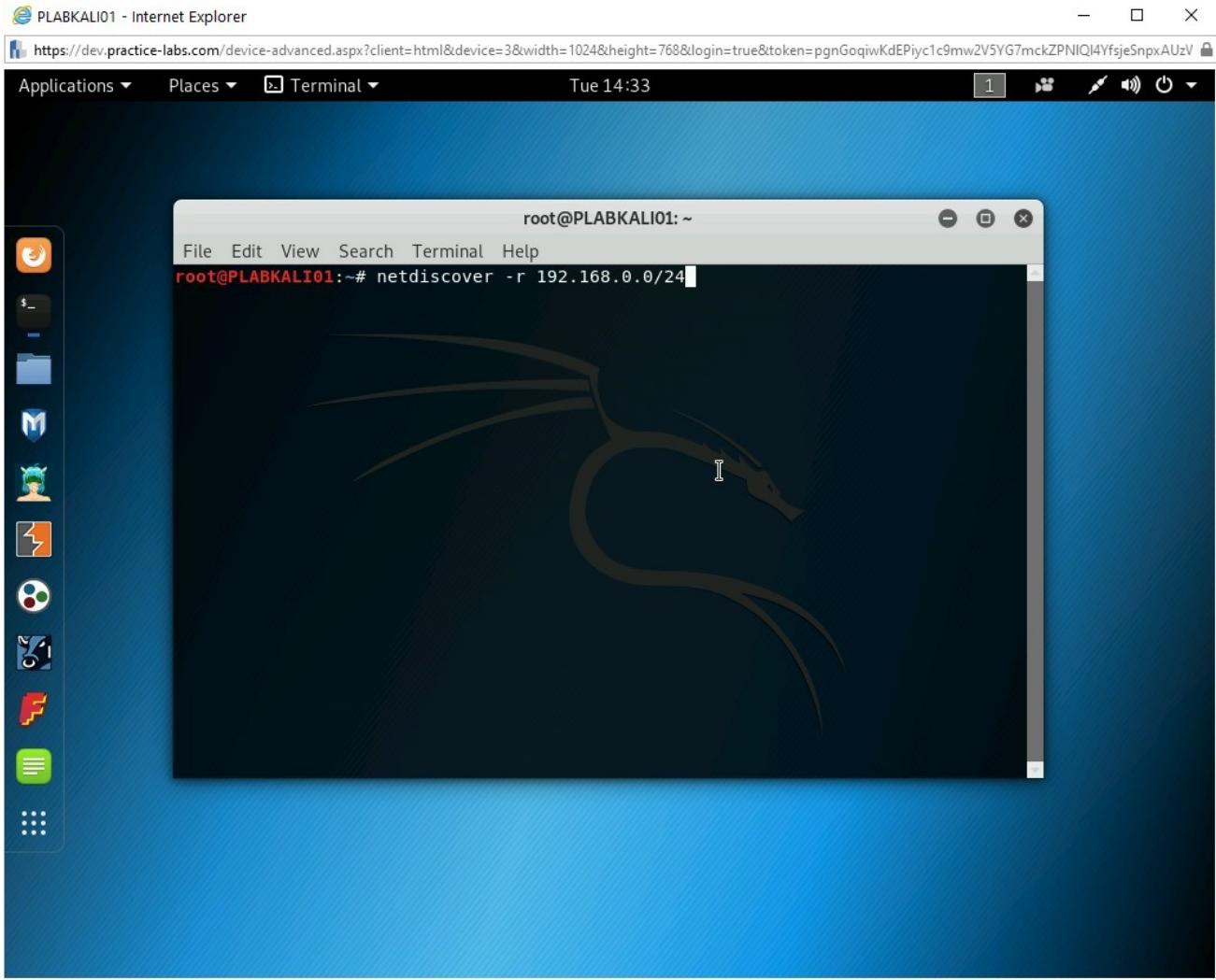


Figure 2.29 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the desktop of PLABWIN10.

Notice the output of the **netdiscover** command. It has detected **five** systems on the network.

**Note:** *The fifth system is the Kali Linux system. Since you are executing the command from sixth system, it does not mention it in the list.*

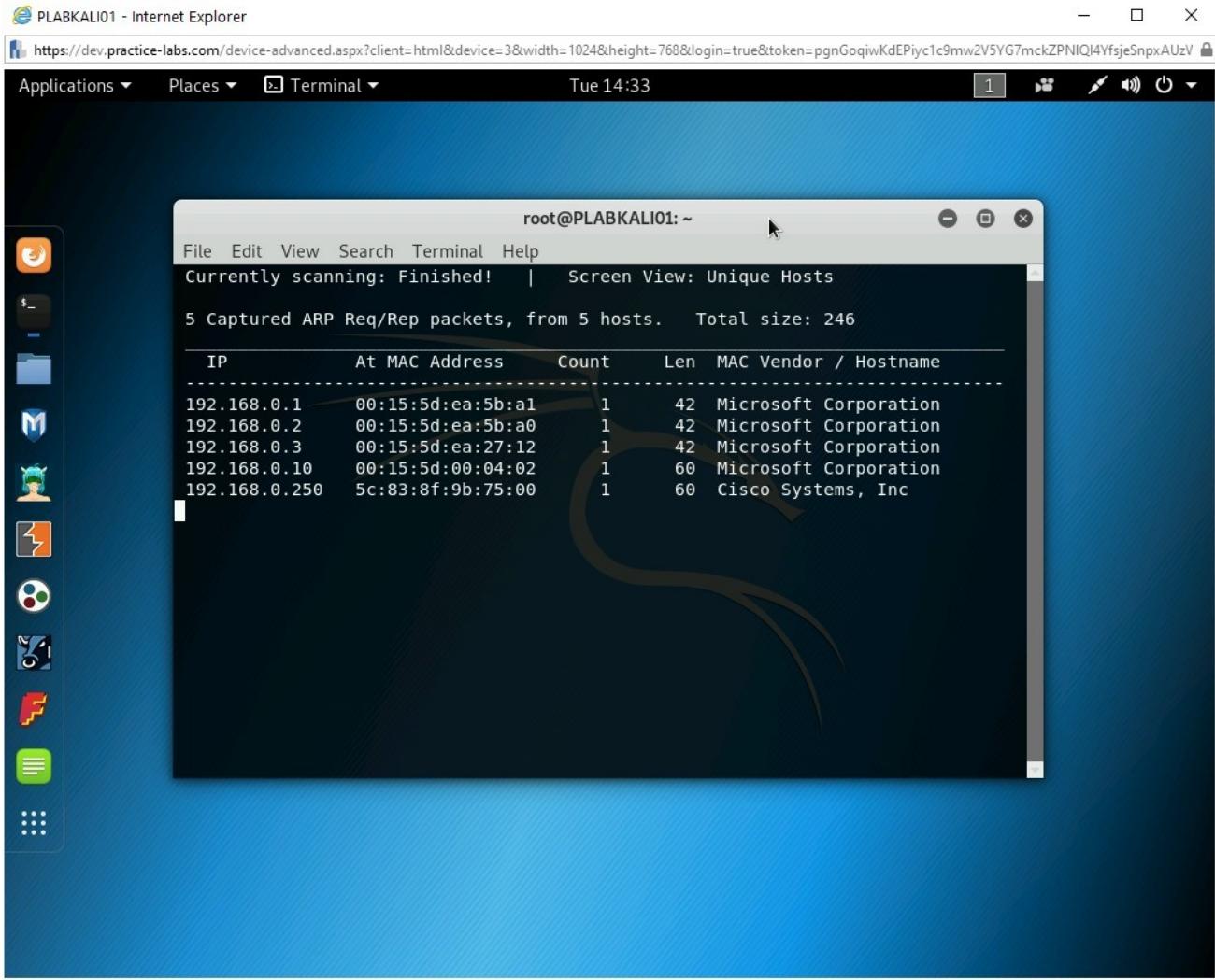


Figure 2.30 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the netdiscover command.

## Step 2

Press **Ctrl + C** to break the command.

If you are scanning an entire system, it can alert an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) or Intrusion Prevention System (IPS). This is because ARP requests are broadcasted all over the subnet, which can alert an IDS or IPS. You can run the netdiscover command in stealth mode using the **-p** parameter.

Type the following command:

```
netdiscover -p
```

Press **Enter**.

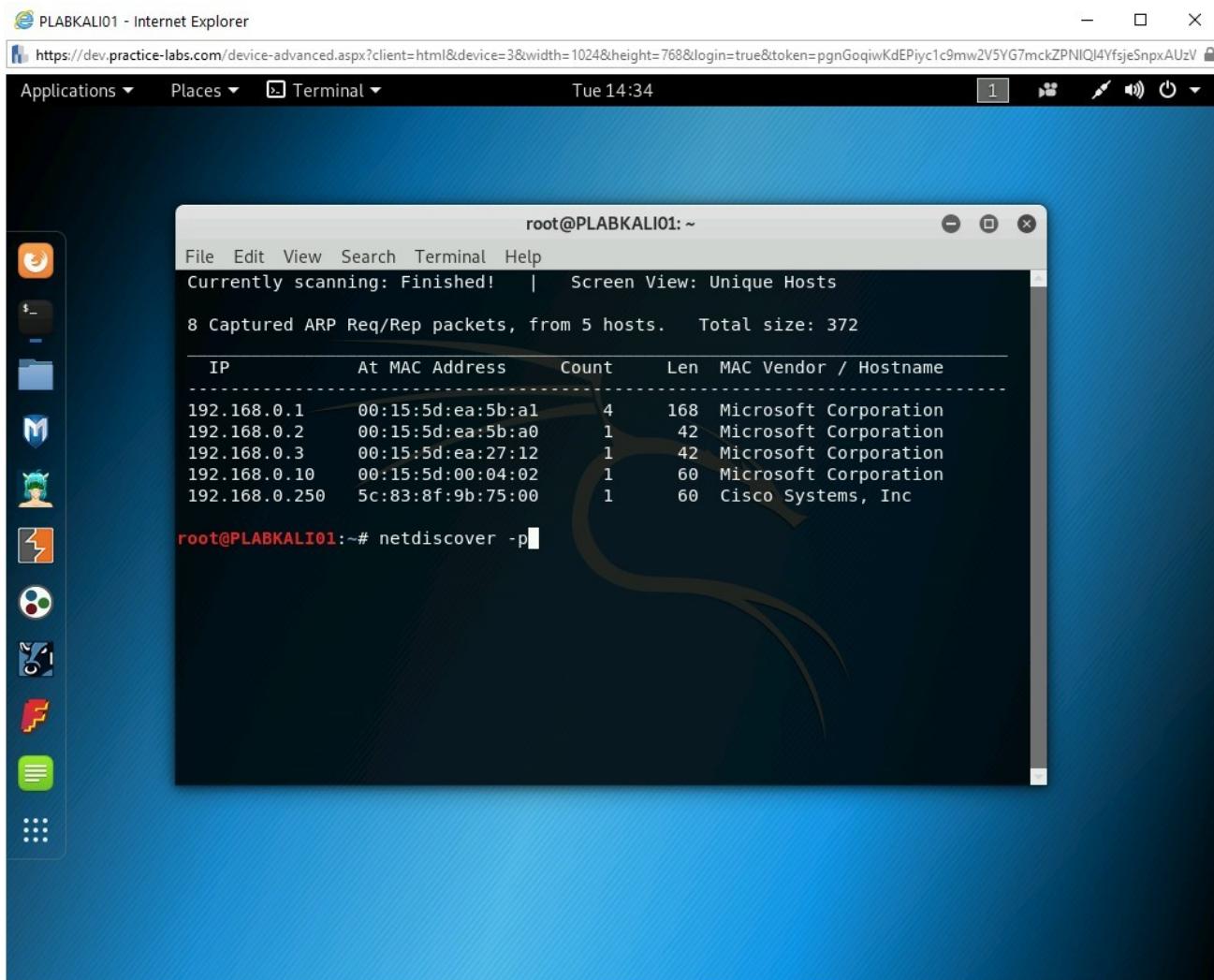


Figure 2.31 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Executing the netdiscover command in the stealth mode.

Notice that the command executes in the passive mode, which is stealth mode.

**Note:** *If may take a few minutes to scan for systems on a network.*

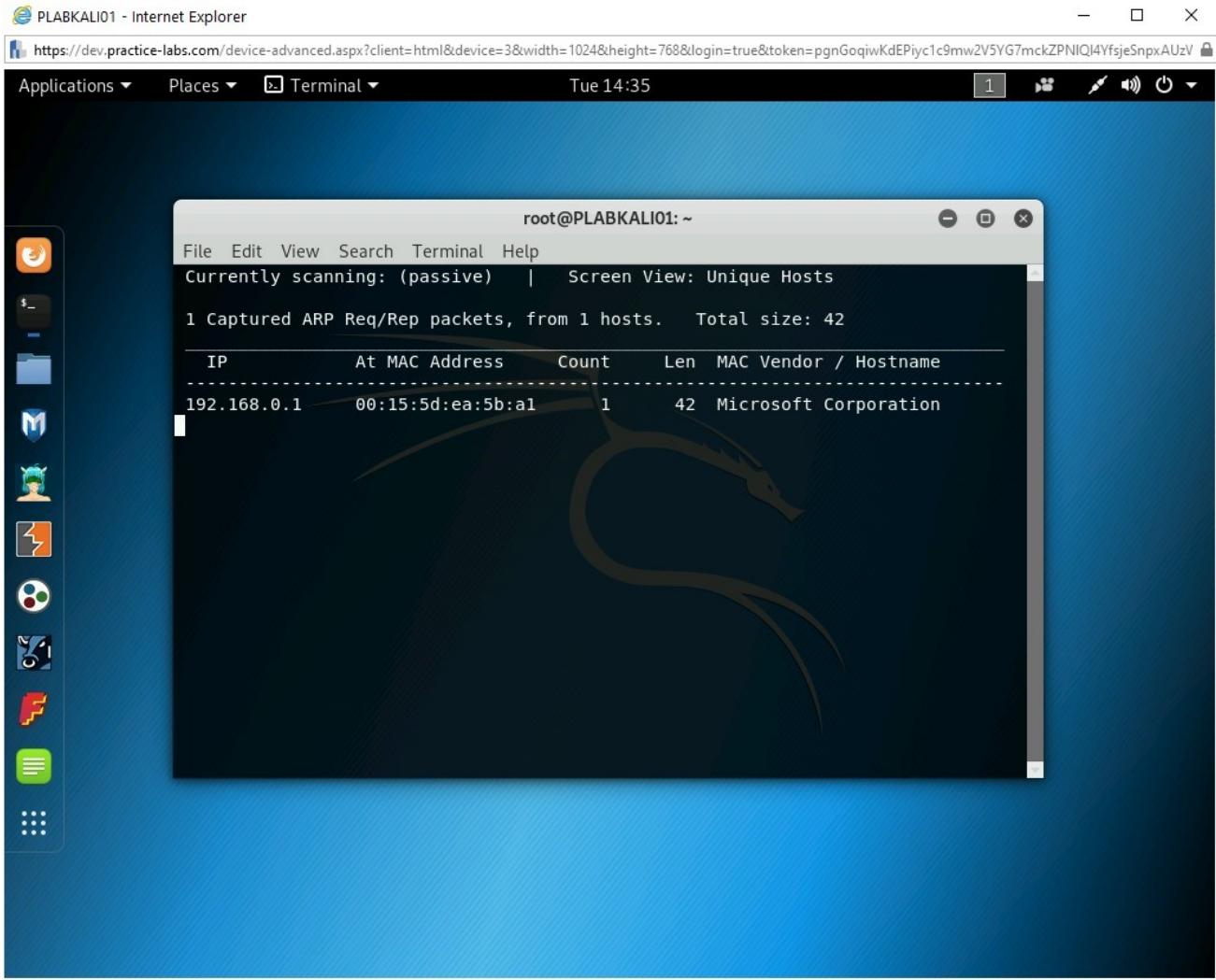


Figure 2.32 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the progress of the netdiscover command in stealth mode.

## Step 3

If this command takes a long time to run, you can break the command by pressing **Ctrl + C** keys.

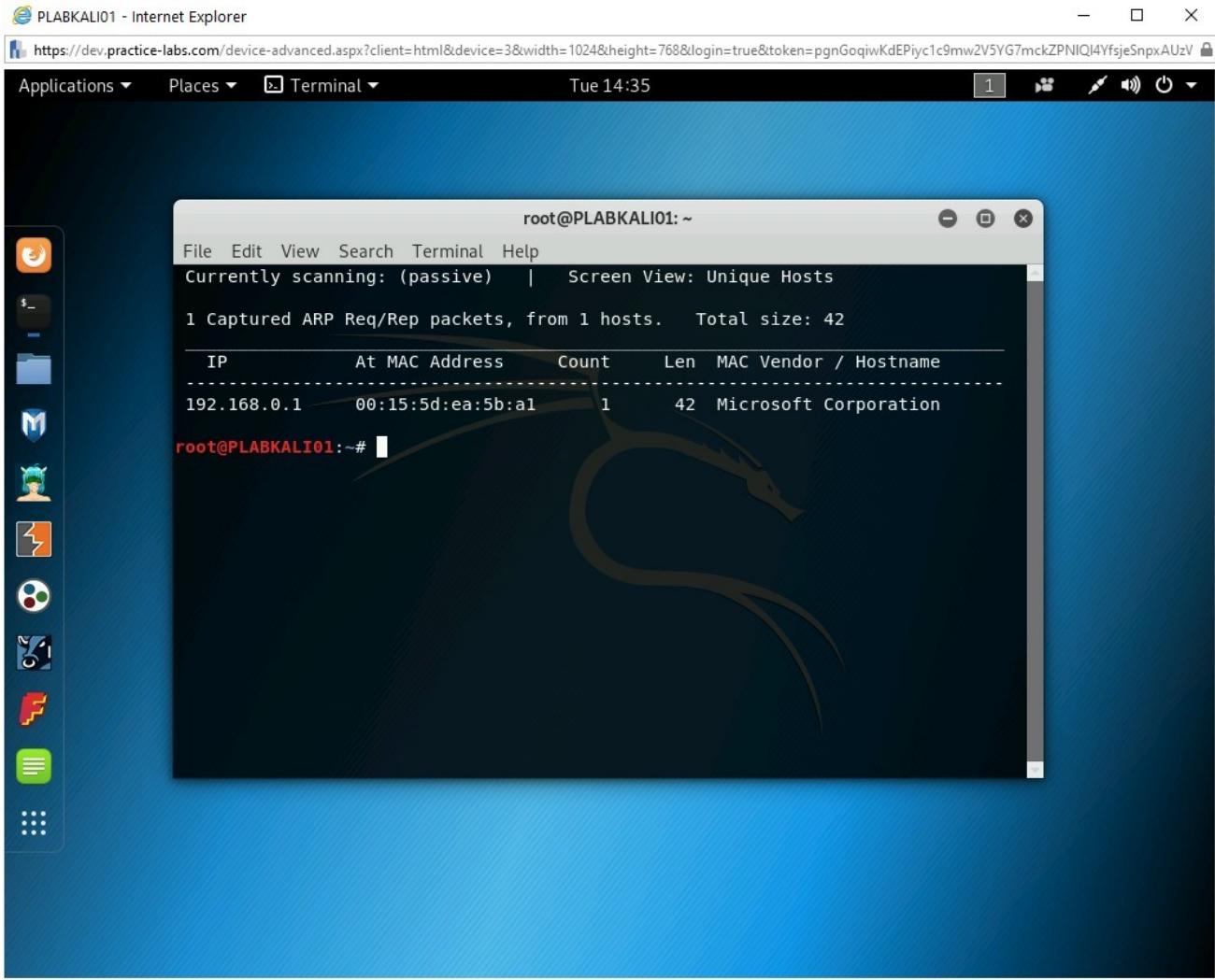


Figure 2.33 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Breaking the netdiscover command.

## Task 5 - Perform Stealth Scanning Using Nmap

In a stealth scan, the attacker does not complete the three-way handshake with the victim's system and, therefore, goes undetected. Nmap has different options for conducting stealth scans, which you will perform in this task. To conduct stealth scanning, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure that you are connected to Kali Linux and the terminal window is open.

If not already, clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You will now scan for the ports using a **TCP SYN** scan, which is known to be a stealth scan. Type the following command:

```
nmap -sS 192.168.0.1
```

Press **Enter**.

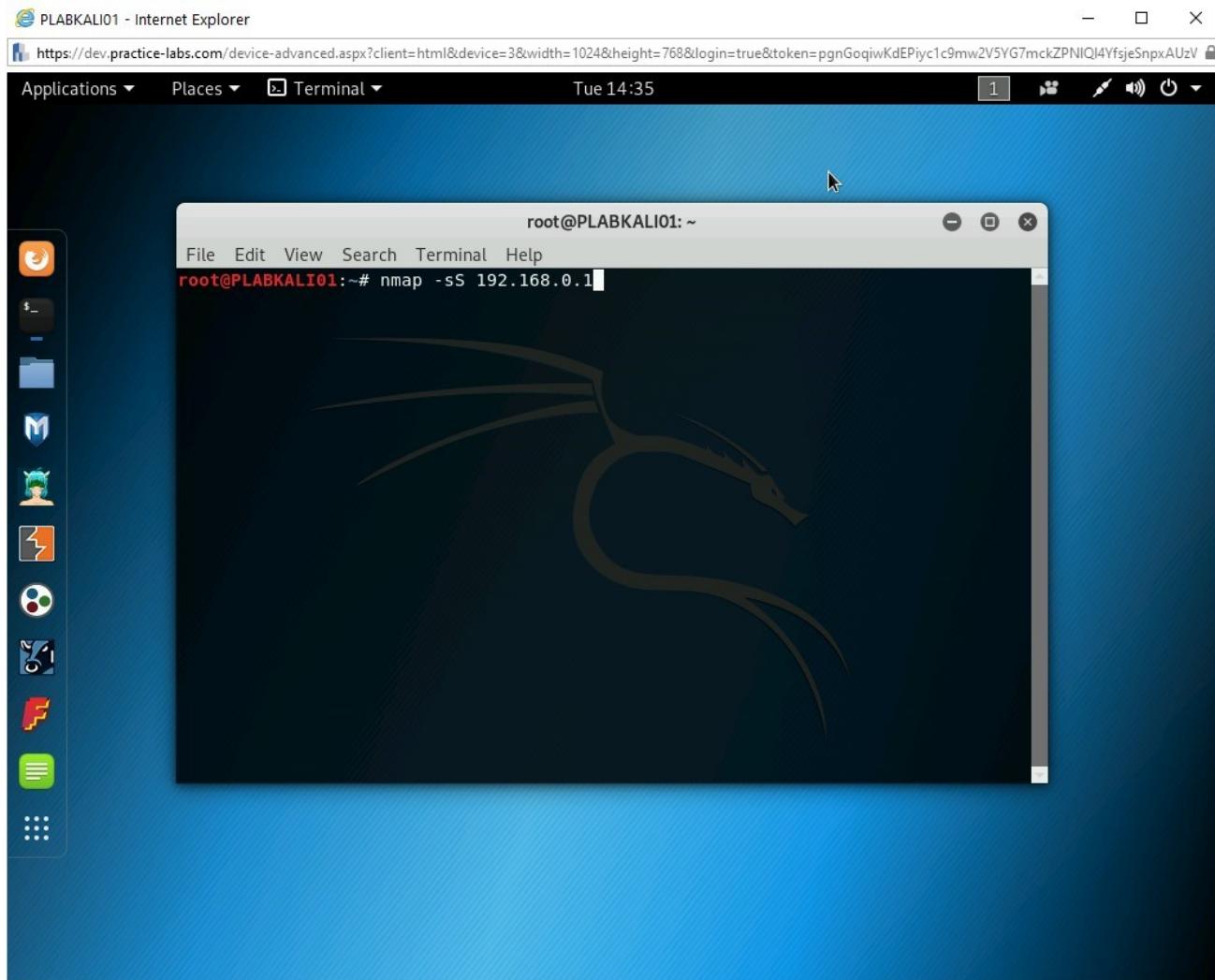


Figure 2.34 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Typing the nmap -sS command in the terminal window.

**Note:** If no port range is specified, the command 'nmap -sS <target>' performs an SYN scan on well-known 1,000 TCP ports on the host <target>. Nmap scans can be specifically crafted as desired. Detailed information about all the switches supported by Nmap can be found in the help section of the tool.

The output lists the open ports on 192.168.0.1.

Figure 2.35 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the -sS command.

## Step 2

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

ACK scan cannot be used for scanning ports. This type of scan will never show ports in the "open" state, and hence it should be used in conjunction with other scan types to gain more information about firewalls or packet filters between your source machine and the target machine.

If used for port scanning, ACK scan will only provide a meaningful result if the target OS type is Solaris.

ACK scanning is mainly used to discover the rules of a filter. It can help to determine if a firewall is stateless (that blocks incoming SYN packets) or stateful (that tracks connections and also blocks unsolicited ACK packets).

As the name indicates, the ACK scan sends ACK packets to the target host. If the target responds with an RST packet, then the port is classified as "unfiltered" (the port is allowed to send its RST packet through the firewall that is in place). If no

packets are received, the port is said to be "filtered" (the firewall prevented the RST packet sent from the port).

To perform a **TCP ACK** scan, type the following command:

```
nmap -sA 192.168.0.0/24
```

Press **Enter**.

The following are the switches used in the given command:

- **-sA** : ACK Scan
- **-p** : Specific port number to scan (port range can also be specified)

The output of this command is displayed. The output does not contain the **open** or **closed** ports but **filtered** or **unfiltered** ports. For example, all **1000** ports on **192.168.0.2** are filtered whereas, on **192.168.0.250**, they are unfiltered.

Figure 2.37 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nmap -sA command.

## Step 3

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can also perform a stealth scan to avoid being detected by the non-stateful firewalls. This is known as **Null** scan. In this type of scan, the **TCP** segment does not carry a flag. In the usual state, there would be at least the **ACK** flag that is raised.

To perform this, type the following command:

```
nmap -sN 192.168.0.1-4
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.38 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Typing the nmap -sN command in the terminal window.

The output of this command is displayed. It lists the open and filtered ports on various target systems.

Figure 2.39 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nmap -sN command.

## Step 4

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

Another type of stealth scan is a **FIN** scan, which sends a **TCP FIN** message. To conduct a **FIN** scan, type the following command:

```
nmap -sF 192.168.0.1-4
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.40 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Typing the nmap -sF command in the terminal window.

The output of this command is displayed.

Figure 2.41 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nmap -sF command.

## Step 5

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

The next type of stealth scan is **Xmas** scan, which sends the **TCP** segment with **three flags** raised. These flags are **FIN**, **PSH**, and **URG**.

**Note:** *The Null, FIN, and Xmas scans are used to avoid being detected by the non-stateful firewall.*

To perform the **Xmas** scan, type the following command:

```
nmap -sX 192.168.0.1-3
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.42 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Typing the nmap -sX command in the terminal window.

Notice the outcome of this command.

Figure 2.43 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nmap -sX command.

## Step 6

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can also choose the speed of your stealth scan. For example, you choose **paranoid** (T0), **sneaky** (T1), **polite** (T2), **normal** (T3), **aggressive** (T4), and **insane** (T5). **T0** is the slowest scan, and **T5** is the fastest scan.

To perform a T5 scan on a system, type the following command:

```
nmap 192.168.0.2 -T 5
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.44 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Typing the nmap command with the -T5 parameter in the terminal window.

Notice the speed of the scan.

**Note:** You can attempt to perform a T1 or T2 scan and notice the time difference.

Figure 2.45 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the nmap command with the -T parameter.

Keep the terminal window open.

## Task 6 - Use fping for Network Scanning

The fping tool is similar to the ping tool but has additional features. One of the additional features is that it can be used as a scanning tool.

To use fping as a scanning tool, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure that you are connected to Kali Linux and the terminal window is open.

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

You can simply pass the IP address to the fping command as a parameter to check if a system is alive on the network.

Type the following command:

```
fping 192.168.0.1
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.46 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the fping command to check if a host is alive.

The output shows that the mentioned system is alive on the network.

Figure 2.47 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the fping command.

## Step 2

Using the **-g** parameter, you can scan for more than one system on the network.

To do this, type the following command:

```
fping -g 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.2
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.48 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the fping command to check for more than one system.

Notice that output displays the status of each of the systems.

Figure 2.49 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the fping -g command.

## Step 3

Using the **-g** parameter, you can scan an entire subnet using the **CIDR** notation.

To do this, type the following command:

```
fping -g 192.168.0.0/24
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.50 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the fping command to scan an entire subnet using the CIDR notation.

Notice the output scans for the live systems on the entire subnet and lists the status of each IP address.

**Note:** *You can scroll to see the status of the systems.*

Figure 2.51 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the fping command.

Close the **terminal** window.

## Task 7 - Use Msfconsole to Perform TCP Stealth on a Network

Metasploit framework is the most widely used tool in exploiting vulnerabilities. A free edition is available in Kali Linux. Metasploit has a modular and flexible architecture that helps you develop new exploits as more vulnerabilities are discovered. On the other hand, it is also used in penetration testing. Other than the modules for penetration testing, Metasploit Framework also contains modules that can be used for various types of scans, such as:

- UDP scan
- TCP stealth scan
- Full connect scan

In this task, you will perform a TCP stealth scan. To do this, perform the following steps:

### Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABKALIo1**.

Click the **metasploit framework** icon in the left pane.

Figure 2.52 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: Showing the desktop of PLABKALIo1 and clicking on the metasploit framework icon.

## Step 2

The terminal window is displayed.

Type **msfconsole**

Press **Enter**

Figure 2.53 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: Showing the msf5 prompt after the Metasploit framework starts.

The **metasploit framework** has started now.

**Note:** *The number of exploits and payloads will change from time to time.*

## Step 3

Next, you will load the module with the **use** command. To do this, type the following command:

```
use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.54 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Using the use command for a module.

## Step 4

You will now need to set the remote host on which you want to perform **the TCP stealth scan**. Type the following command:

```
set RHOSTS 192.168.0.1
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.55 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Setting the RHOSTS value.

## Step 5

Notice that the **RHOSTS** value is now set. You will now set the number of concurrent tasks to be performed in the background. This is done by setting the **THREADS** value. Type the following command:

```
set THREADS 25
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.56 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Setting the THREADS value.

## Step 6

Notice that the **THREADS** value is now set. You will need to set the port. This is done by setting the **PORTS** value. Type the following command:

```
set PORTS 53
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.57 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Setting the PORTS value.

## Step 7

Notice that the **PORTS** value is now set. You can now execute the module.

To do this, type the following command:

```
run
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.58 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Using the run command to execute the module.

Notice the output. It has found the **port 53** to be open.

Figure 2.59 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the output of the run command.

## Step 8

Let's now scan against a range of ports. To do this, you need to reset the **PORTS** value. Type the following command:

```
set PORTS 1-100
```

Press **Enter**.

Notice that the value of **PORTS** has been reset to **1-100**. This means ports **1** to **100** will be scanned.

Figure 2.60 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Entering the command to reset the PORTS value.

## Step 9

You can now execute the module. To do this, type the following command:

```
run
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.61 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Using the run command to execute the module.

Notice that in the range of **1** to **100**, two ports, **53** and **88**, are found open.

Figure 2.62 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the open ports.

## Step 10

You have performed a **TCP stealth scan** against a single host. You can reset the **RHOSTS** value to perform this scan against multiple hosts in one go. To do this, type the following command:

```
set RHOSTS 192.168.0.1-3
```

Press **Enter**. Notice that the value of **RHOSTS** has been reset to **192.168.0.1-3**.

Figure 2.63 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Resetting the RHOSTS value.

## Step 11

You can now execute the module. To do this, type the following command:

```
run
```

Press **Enter**.

Figure 2.64 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Using the run command to execute the module.

Notice the output. Port **53** and **88** are open on **192.168.0.1**. Port **80** is open on **192.168.0.2**.

Figure 2.65 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Showing the open ports.

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## Review

Well done, you have completed the **Scanning Networks** Practice Lab.

## Summary

You completed the following exercises:

- Exercise 1 - Using Microsoft Network Scanning Tools
- Exercise 2 - Using Linux Network Scanning Tools

You should now be able to:

- Banner Grab Using ID Serve
- Explore a Network Using Nmap
- Use CurrPorts to Monitor TCP/IP Connections
- Use MyLanViewer to Scan a Network
- Use Hping3 for Network Scanning
- Perform a TCP Scan Using Dmitry
- Use Netcat for Port Scan
- Use Netdiscover for Scanning the Network
- Perform Stealth Scanning Using Nmap
- Use fping for Network Scanning
- Use Msfconsole to Perform TCP Stealth on a Network

## Feedback

Shutdown all virtual machines used in this lab. Alternatively, you can log out of the lab platform.