

S'initier aux réseaux informatiques

Sommaire :

- I. Découverte des hôtes**
- II. Identification des hôtes**
- III. Lister les services disponibles**
- IV. Faire un schéma**

I. Découverte des hôtes

Tout d'abord, j'utilise une VM de Kali Linux sur VirtualBox, que j'ai installé sur mon PC personnel. Dans les réglages réseau de VirtualBox, j'ai modifié le mode d'accès réseau par "accès par pont" pour avoir accès au réseau Wi-Fi de ma maison et de ne pas rester sur la carte réseau virtuel.

1. Lister les interfaces réseaux :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ip -c addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:cb:7e:f5 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.72/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 84159sec preferred_lft 84159sec
    inet6 2a02:842a:8383:2001:eed4:9f24:edaf:401e/64 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
        valid_lft 604627sec preferred_lft 604627sec
    inet6 fe80::acb:8914:7737:a14a/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

La commande “ip -c addr” permet de lister les interfaces réseaux et de mettre en couleur les informations importantes.

2. Pour chaque interface :

(a) Identifier les paramètres réseaux :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ifconfig eth0
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.1.72 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
    inet6 fe80::acb:8914:7737:a14a prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    inet6 2a02:842a:8383:2001:eed4:9f24:edaf:401e prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
    ether 08:00:27:cb:7e:f5 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 8228 bytes 1011895 (988.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 19 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 14457 bytes 986288 (963.1 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

- Adresse IP (inet) = 192.168.1.72
- Masque de sous-réseau (netmask) : 255.255.255.0
- Adresse MAC (ether) = 08:00:27:cb:7e:f5

(b) Indiquer l'ensemble des adresses possibles :

La plage d'adresses IP possibles va de 192.168.1.1 à 192.168.1.254 . Il y a 254 adresses possibles.

(c) Lister les routeurs :

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ip -c route
default via 192.168.1.1 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 192.168.1.72 metric 100
192.168.1.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.72 metric 100
```

L'adresse du routeur est 192.168.1.1

La commande “ip -c route” permet de lister les routeurs et de mettre en couleur les informations importantes

3. Utiliser fping pour lister les adresses utilisées :

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]  
# fping -agq 192.168.1.0/24  
192.168.1.1  
192.168.1.23  
192.168.1.26  
192.168.1.31  
192.168.1.35  
192.168.1.61  
192.168.1.63  
192.168.1.72  
192.168.1.65  
192.168.1.66  
192.168.1.79  
192.168.1.80
```

Il y a 12 adresses utilisées

- a : Permet d'afficher uniquement les adresses IP qui sont actives
- g : Permet de sélectionner la plage d'adresses IP à tester.
- q : Permet d'afficher uniquement le résumé final de toutes les requêtes ICMP.

4. Utiliser nmap pour lister les adresses utilisées.

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 08:57 EST
Nmap scan report for box (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.037s latency).
MAC Address: 60:35:C0:14:21:40 (SFR)
Nmap scan report for Google-Home-Mini (192.168.1.23)
Host is up (0.018s latency).
MAC Address: 3C:8D:20:3A:30:F1 (Google)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.26
Host is up (0.13s latency).
MAC Address: A8:80:55:36:02:09 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.29
Host is up (0.063s latency).
MAC Address: FC:D7:49:36:37:F2 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.31
Host is up (0.020s latency).
MAC Address: E0:76:D0:21:0A:AC (Ampak Technology)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.35
Host is up (0.020s latency).
MAC Address: D4:A6:51:26:6A:9C (Tuya Smart)
Nmap scan report for 082557268dd30b8981c329b9938b7e4 (192.168.1.56)
Host is up (0.046s latency).
MAC Address: B8:27:C5:9C:A9:0B (Huawei Device)
Nmap scan report for Matteo (192.168.1.57)
Host is up (0.000094s latency).
MAC Address: 98:48:27:7E:FE:12 (TP-Link Technologies)
Nmap scan report for wlan0 (192.168.1.61)
Host is up (0.027s latency).
MAC Address: CC:8C:BF:8B:EB:83 (Tuya Smart)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.63
Host is up (0.017s latency).
MAC Address: 84:B8:B8:03:EB:FE (Motorola (Wuhan) Mobility Technologies Communication)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.65
Host is up (0.13s latency).
MAC Address: 74:A7:EA:25:1D:17 (Amazon Technologies)
Nmap scan report for Samsung (192.168.1.66)
Host is up (0.30s latency).
MAC Address: 1C:AF:4A:41:59:70 (Samsung Electronics)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.68
Host is up (0.77s latency).
MAC Address: 74:A7:EA:BC:CF:0B (Amazon Technologies)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.79
Host is up (0.23s latency).
MAC Address: DC:97:58:15:90:52 (Sichuan AI-Link Technology)
Nmap scan report for SwitchBot-HubMini-DAC4D1 (192.168.1.80)
Host is up (0.026s latency).
MAC Address: AC:0B:FB:DA:C4:D1 (Espressif)
Nmap scan report for kali (192.168.1.72)
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (16 hosts up) scanned in 6.55 seconds

```




On remarque que Nmap détecte 16 hôtes contrairement à fping qui n'en détecte que 12. On peut en déduire que la méthode de détection entre Nmap et fping n'est pas la même.

II. Identification des hôtes

1. Pour chaque hôte détecté :

(a). Donner son adresse MAC et identifier le fabricant :

Le code couleur est situé sur la capture Nmap :

	= Adresse MAC et fabricant
	= Adresse IP
	= Nom de l'hôte

(b). Utiliser Nmap pour identifier, si possible, le système d'exploitation :

On utilise la commande “nmap -O 192.168.1.<hôte>” pour identifier le système d'exploitation d'un hôte.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -O 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 09:23 EST
Nmap scan report for box (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.010s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
1287/tcp  open  routematch
MAC Address: 60:35:C0:14:21:40 (SFR)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10 (97%), Linux 2.6.32 - 3.13 (97%), Linux 2.6.32 - 3.5 (92%), DD-WRT v24 or v25 (91%), Linux 4.11 (91%), Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (91%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 9.81 seconds
```

La commande détecte Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10 comme OS avec 97% de fiabilité sur mon routeur SFR

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# sudo nmap -O 192.168.1.23
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 10:11 EST
Nmap scan report for Google-Home-Mini (192.168.1.23)
Host is up (0.042s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
8008/tcp  open  http
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
8443/tcp  open  https-alt
9000/tcp  open  cslistener
10001/tcp open  scp-config
MAC Address: 3C:8D:20:3A:30:F1 (Google)
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10 (99%), Linux 3.10 (97%), Linux 3.2 - 3.16 (97%), Linux 3.6 (96%), Linux 3.7 (96%), Linu
.4) (96%), Android 4.1.1 (96%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.39 seconds

```

La commande détecte Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10 et Android 4.1.1 comme OS avec 99% de fiabilité et 96% sur mon Google Home Mini

Le reste de mes hôtes n'affiche pas les OS :

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# sudo nmap -O 192.168.1.79
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 10:22
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.79
Host is up (0.0091s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.79 are in ignored states
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
MAC Address: DC:97:58:15:90:52 (Sichuan AI-Link Technology)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS de
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.92 seconds

```


II. Découverte des services disponibles

nmap -sT = Pour vérifier les ports TCP ouverts.

nmap -sU = Pour vérifier les ports UDP ouverts

Option “-p-” = Cette option permet de scanner tous les ports (de 1 à 65535)

Scan TCP parmi les plus souvent utilisés de mon iPhone

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sT 192.168.1.81
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 10:31 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.81
Host is up (0.11s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
49152/tcp  open  unknown
62078/tcp  open  iphone-sync
MAC Address: 32:AB:5F:A1:C2:58 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 301.26 seconds
```

Scan UDP parmi les plus souvent utilisés de mon iPhone

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sU 192.168.1.81
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 10:38 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.81
Host is up (0.018s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed udp ports (port-unreach)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
5353/udp  open|filtered zeroconf
MAC Address: 32:AB:5F:A1:C2:58 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.31 seconds
```

Scan TCP parmi les plus souvent utilisés de ma box SFR

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sT 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 13:36 EST
Nmap scan report for box (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.019s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
1287/tcp   open  routematch
MAC Address: 60:35:C0:14:21:40 (SFR)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.59 seconds
```

Scan UDP parmi les plus souvent utilisés de ma box SFR

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sU 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 13:37 EST
Nmap scan report for box (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.021s latency).
Not shown: 995 open|filtered udp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/udp    open  domain
67/udp    open  dhcp
68/udp    closed dhcp
123/udp   open  ntp
1900/udp  open  upnp
MAC Address: 60:35:C0:14:21:40 (SFR)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.11 seconds
```

Scan TCP parmi TOUS ports utilisés de ma box SFR

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sT -p- 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 11:21 EST
Nmap scan report for box (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.013s latency).
Not shown: 65531 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
1287/tcp   open  routematch
1288/tcp   open  navbuddy
MAC Address: 60:35:C0:14:21:40 (SFR)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 140.11 seconds
```


Scan UDP parmi TOUS ports utilisés de ma box SFR

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sU -p- 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-17 11:27 EST
Nmap scan report for box (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.060s latency).
Not shown: 65530 open|filtered udp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/udp    open  domain
67/udp    open  dhcp
68/udp    closed dhcp
123/udp   open  ntp
1900/udp  open  upnp
MAC Address: 60:35:C0:14:21:40 (SFR)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 549.33 seconds
```

Scan TCP parmi les plus souvent utilisés de ma caméra IP :
Grace à ce scan je peux aller sur le site de ma caméra car je
connais le port pour se connecter : 88

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sT 192.168.1.31
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-18 00:58 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.31
Host is up (0.013s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
443/tcp   open  https
888/tcp   open  accessbuilder
MAC Address: E0:76:D0:21:0A:AC (Ampak Technology)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.70 seconds
```

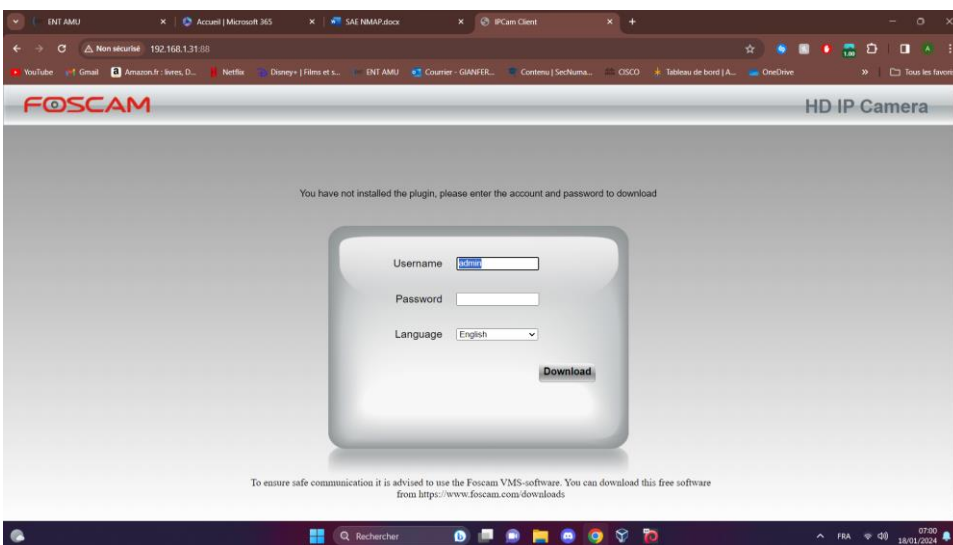


Schéma de mon réseaux privé :

