Information Gathering

Part I

Read the section in the CEH text about “Employee and people searches”. Then, see how much information you can find about an individual (i.e. your parents, yourself, ???)

Note: I wouldn’t pay for any service like a background check. Just find what you can using publicly available tools.

See if you can answer the following questions:

- Places person has lived (addresses)
- Degrees
- People (family, friends, etc...)
- Important dates
- Employment history
- Phone numbers
- Photos (yikes...)
- Anything else that a hacker could make use of.

Create a document that has your conclusions of the information you found. Maybe a 1 page analysis. What information surprised you? How hard was it to get the information? Summarize what you did to find information. Maybe put some samples of the information in an appendix page or something. (I don’t really care about the information. I care about what you learned as you did this reconnaissance.)

Part II - Nmap

All the following can be done using nmap. You aren’t restricted to using nmap.

- Identify active machines on the network that [nitrogen.cs.dixie.edu] is attached to. We aren’t doing any hacking yet! Just information gathering. Nmap is installed on that machine. Create a table that looks something like this: (though you will fill in only some of the columns later)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ip</th>
<th>hostname</th>
<th>ports</th>
<th>os</th>
<th>services and versions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3.4</td>
<td>example.com</td>
<td>22,33,</td>
<td>ubuntu</td>
<td>apache2.2 version 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3.5</td>
<td>foo.com</td>
<td>22,33,</td>
<td>windoze</td>
<td>something and telnet version5 and ftp version 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3.6</td>
<td>foo.com</td>
<td>22,33,</td>
<td>windoze2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Choose 2 of those ip’s in your table and see what ports are open. One of these ip’s should be a mac, one should be a Linux machine. Make a note of the ports in your document. (Hint: I think all the macs are at one end of the network range. The [-o] option of nmap does give back operating system information, but requires root. There is another way to see OS stuff, without using root).

  - Make sure you run a UDP scan as well. Any changes to your list?

- What ports are open on the gateway of that network. What version of those services are running? (As much as possible) Add it to your table.

To Submit

Create one pdf with both parts above. Upload to canvas.