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 me. Hint: Joseph L Francom

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 I have lived (addresses)
- Degrees
- People (family, friends, etc...)
- Important dates
- Employment history
- Phone numbers
- Photos (yikes... there is an old scary-looking one out there) (of course they are all probably scary ;-)
- Approximate salary? (It’s there)
- Anything else that a hacker could make use of.

Create a document that has a summary of the information you found. I don’t want to see printscreens, just summarize what you have found. Maybe with subsections as outlined in the list above. (I am not going to read more than 2 pages)

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.