



Purple Team

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Network Security & Active Recon

Krishnan Shankar, Pranav Srinivasan

Krishnan Shankar

- SIGPwny Admin
- Computer Engineering '27
- Fun fact: I built my own bike



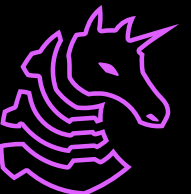
Pranav Srinivasan

- SigPwny Purple Team Lead
- Computer Engineering '28
- Fun fact: Can kinda rival Ronan's cursed course credit history



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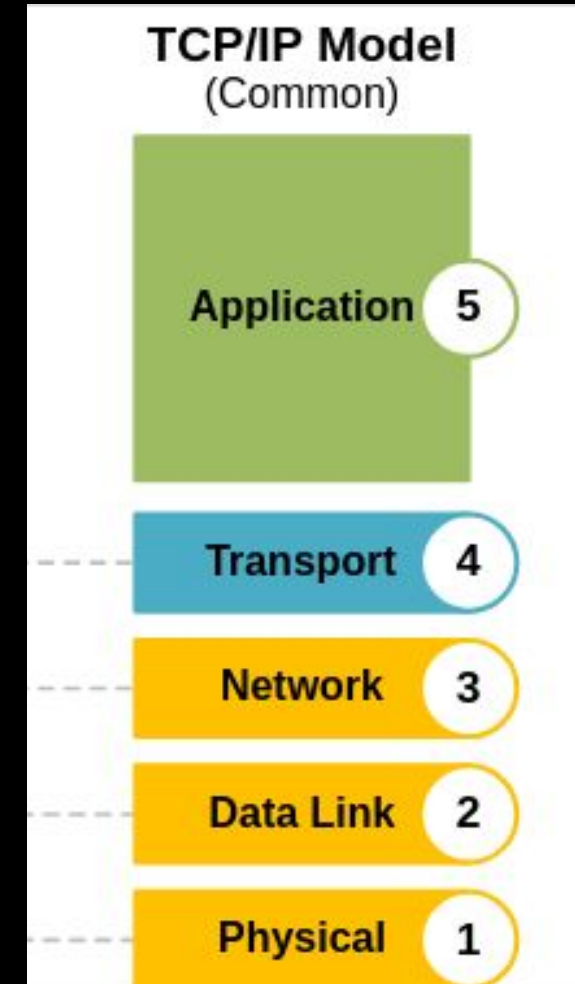


Networking Basics

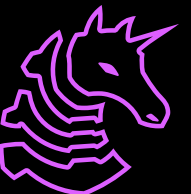
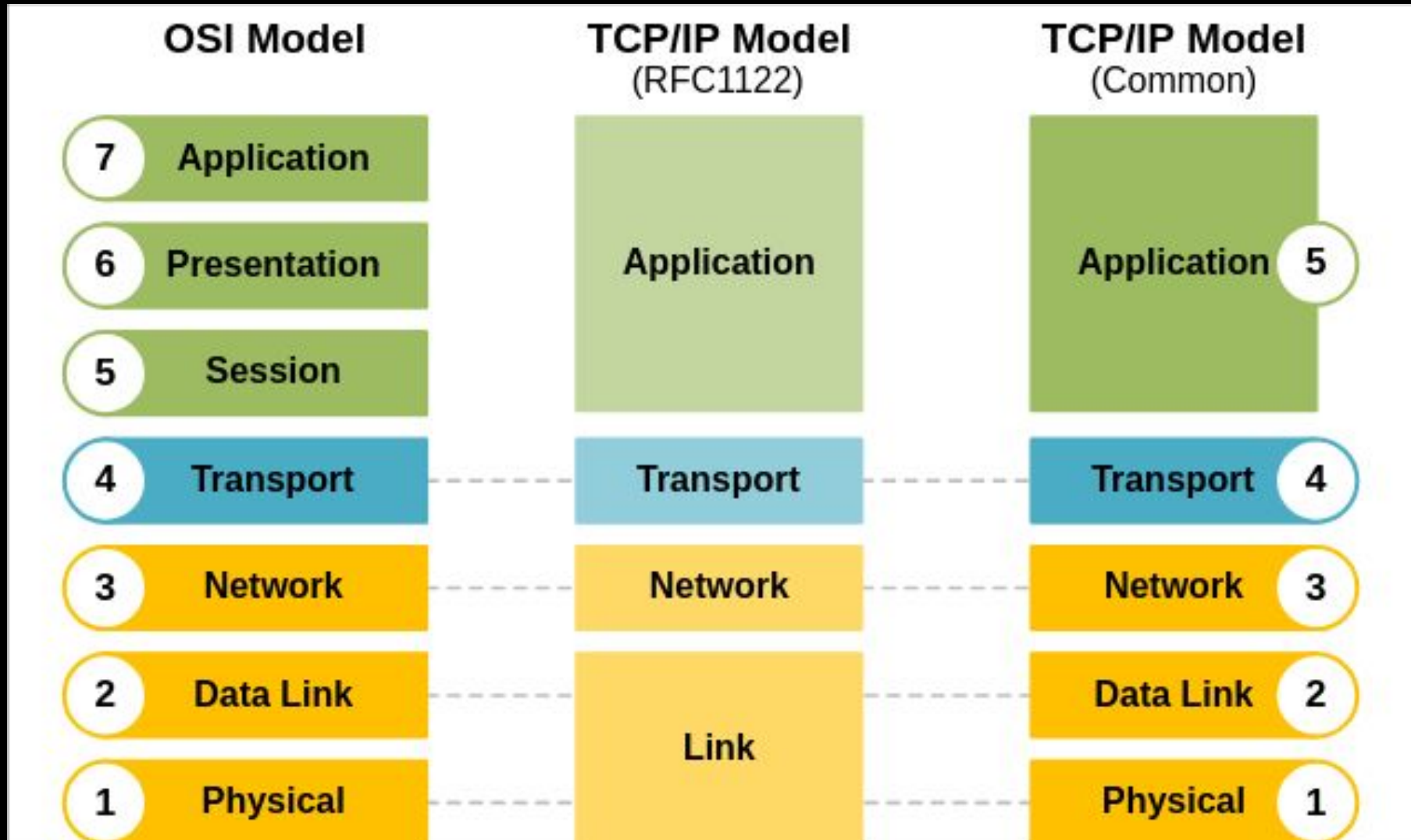


TCP/IP model

- Networking is fundamentally composed of “layers”
- The TCP/IP model offers a very simplified view of these layers
- In purple team, our focus is on the **Transport** and **Application** layers
- We will cover the other layers briefly

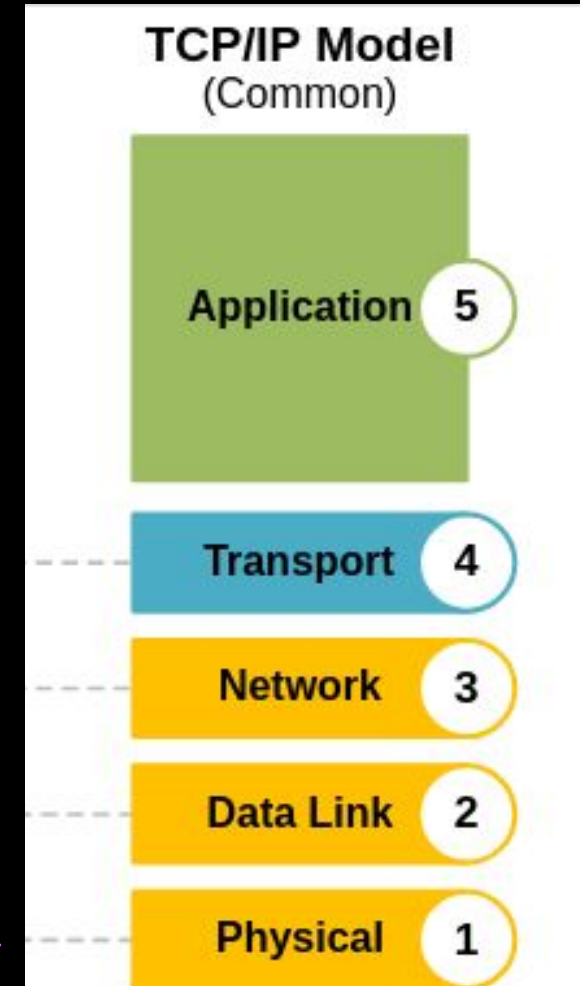
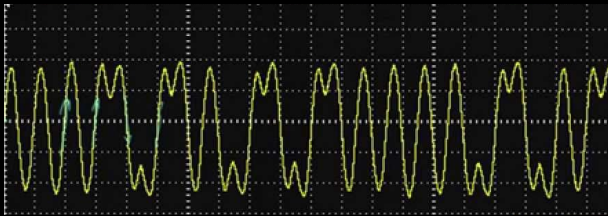


The OSI Model



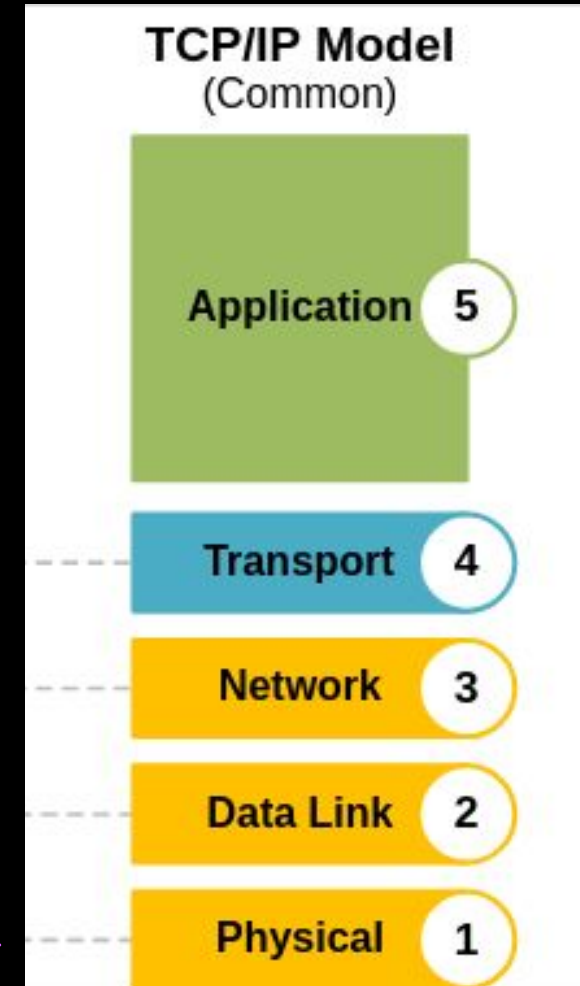
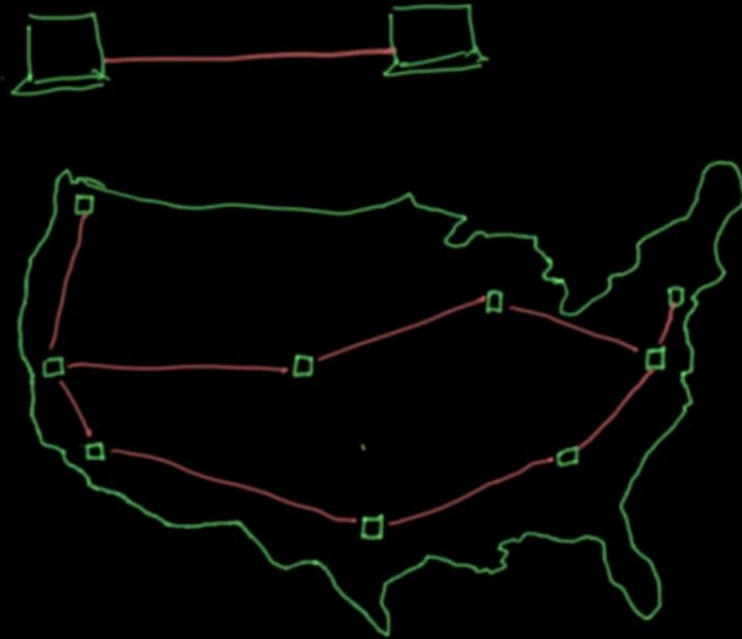
Physical Layer

- How do raw bits get transmitted?



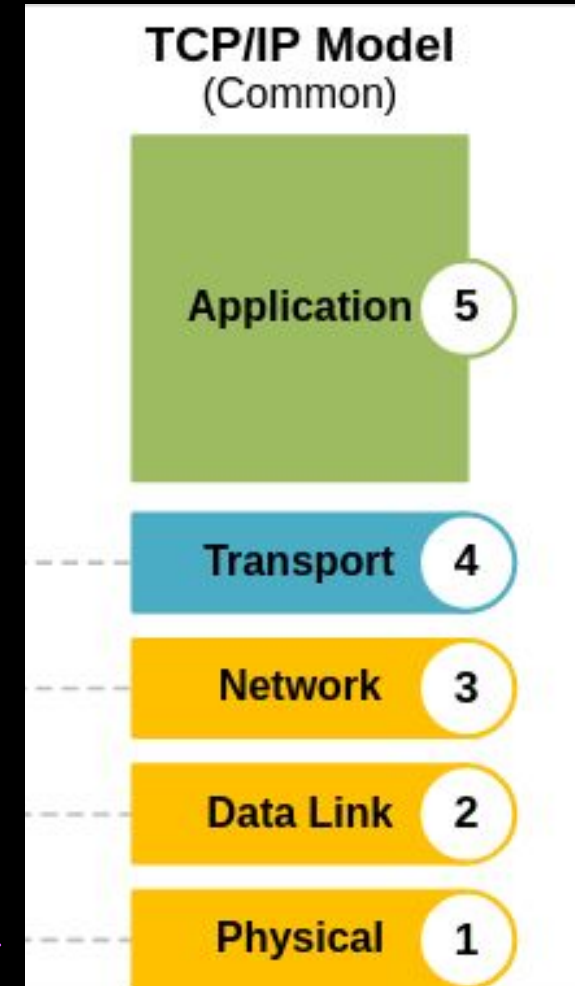
Physical Layer

- This gives us point-to-point communication of bits



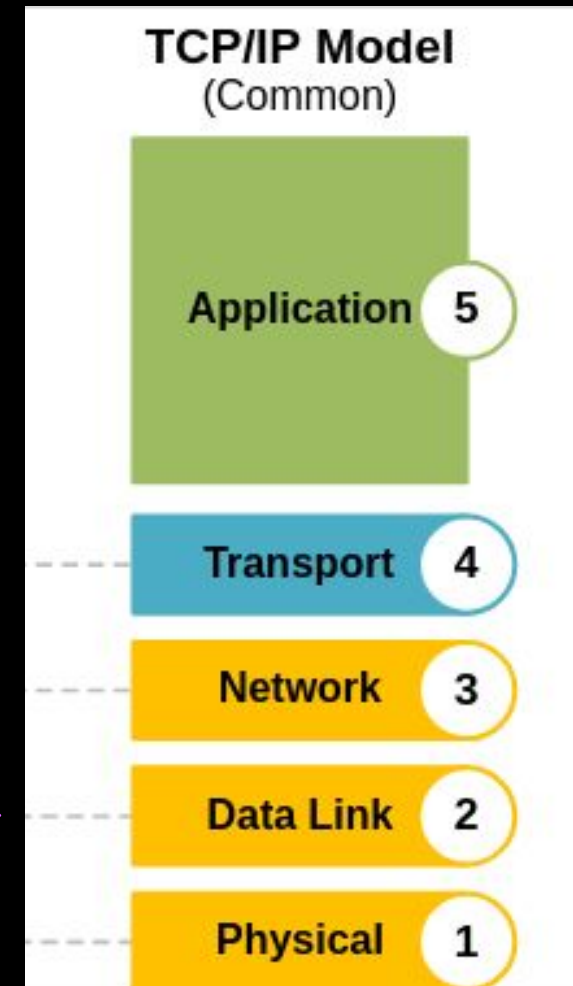
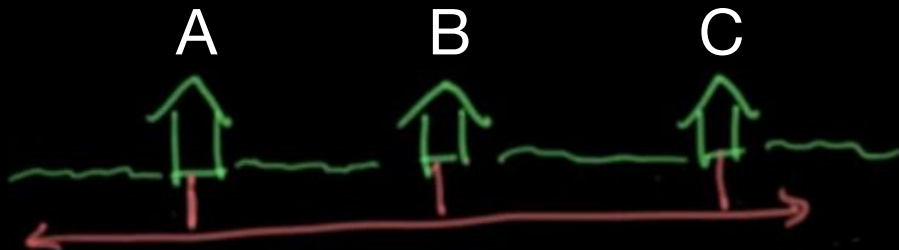
Physical Layer

- This gives us point-to-point communication
- But what if we want to re-use the same data line?



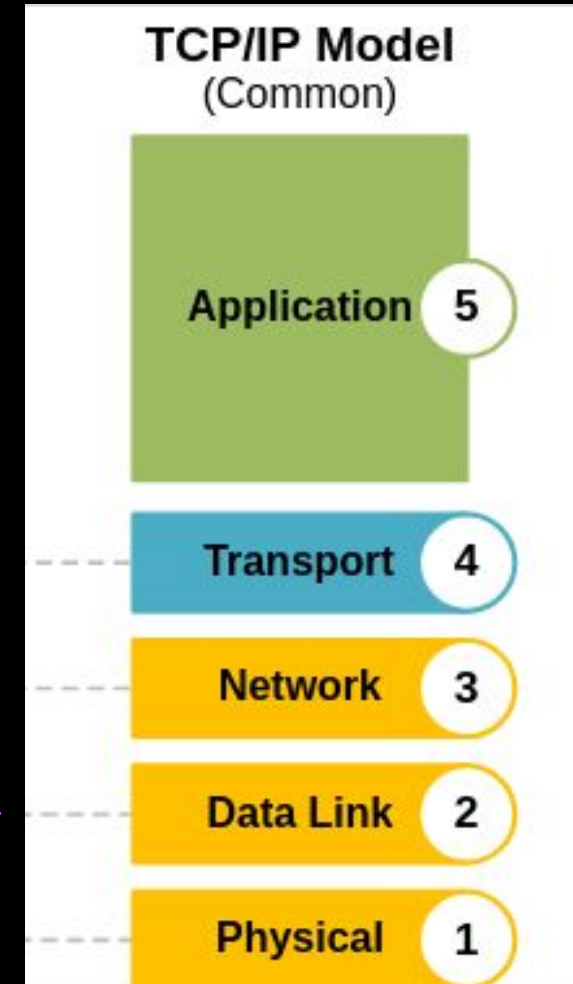
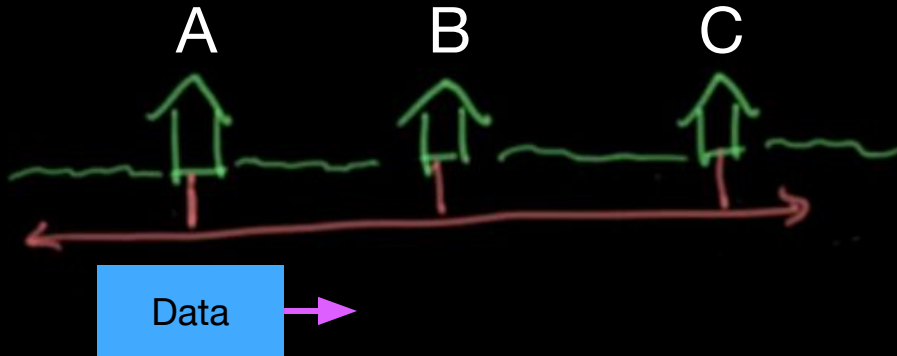
Data Link Layer

- This gives us point-to-point communication
- But what if we want to re-use the same data line?
- Give every device an address



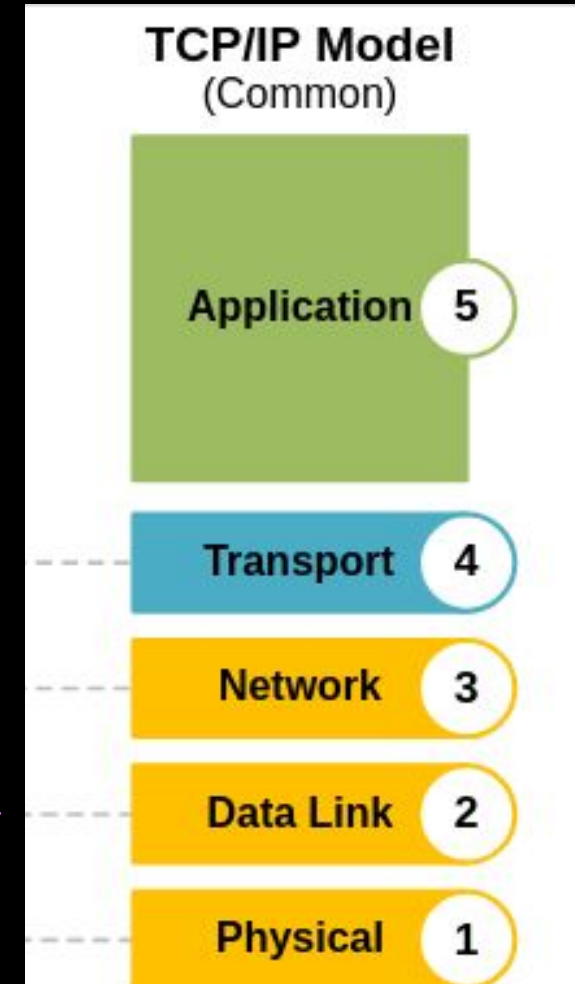
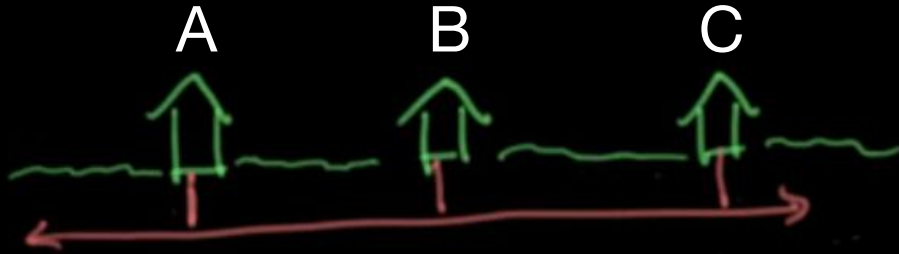
Data Link Layer

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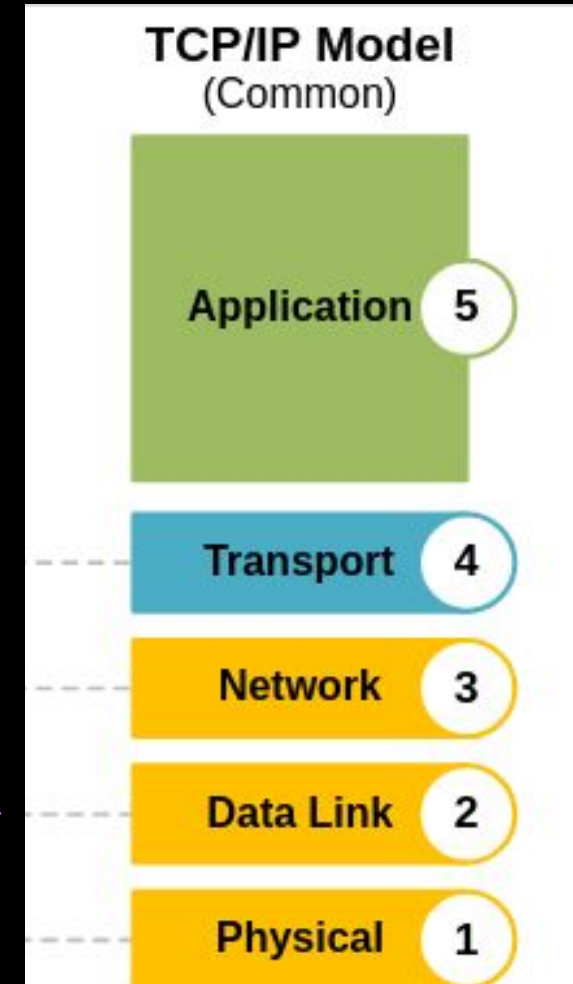
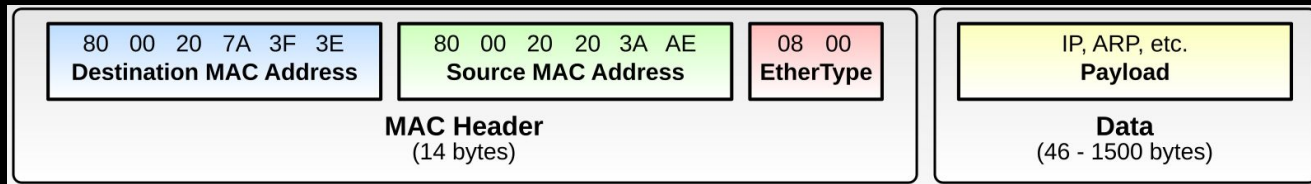
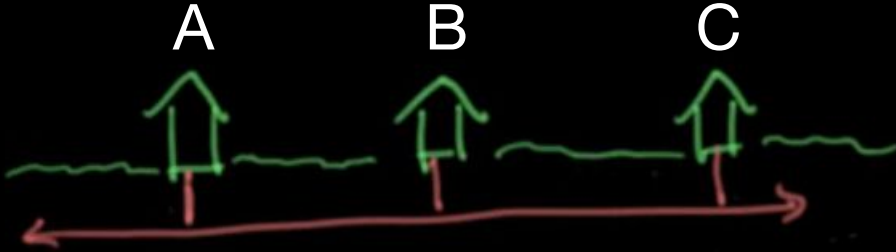
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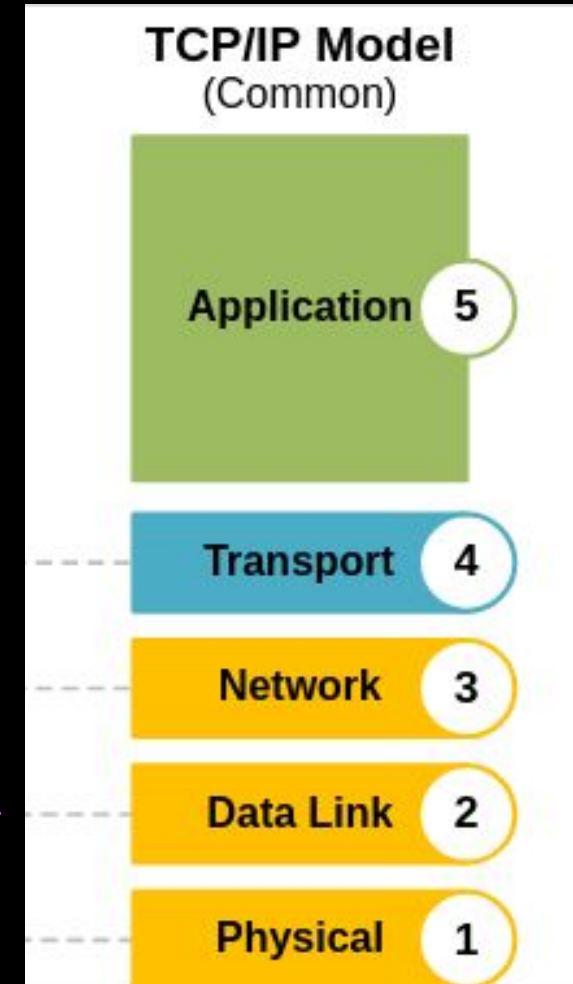
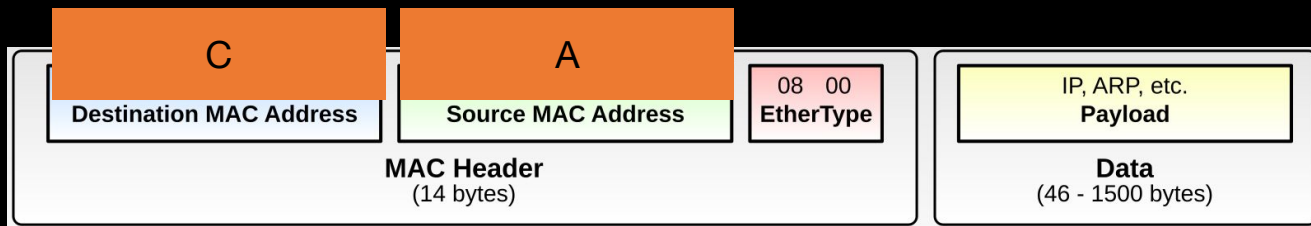
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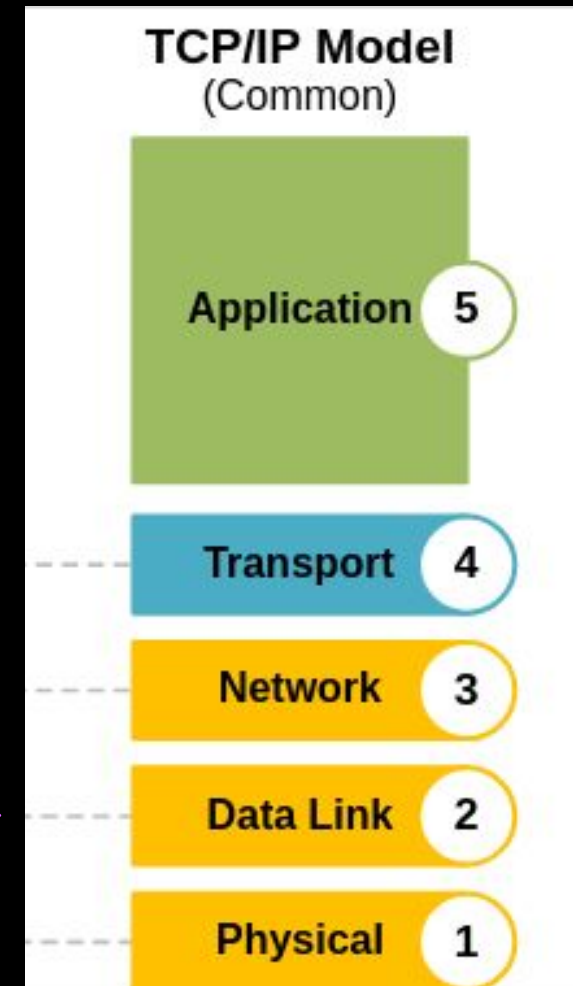
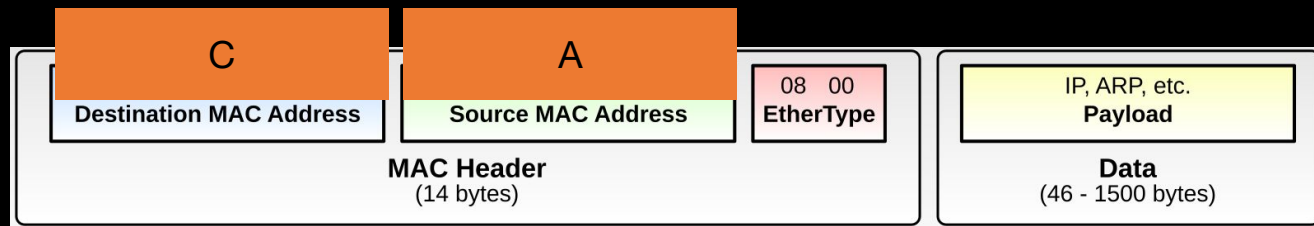
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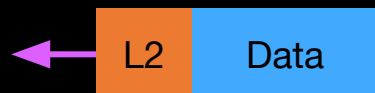
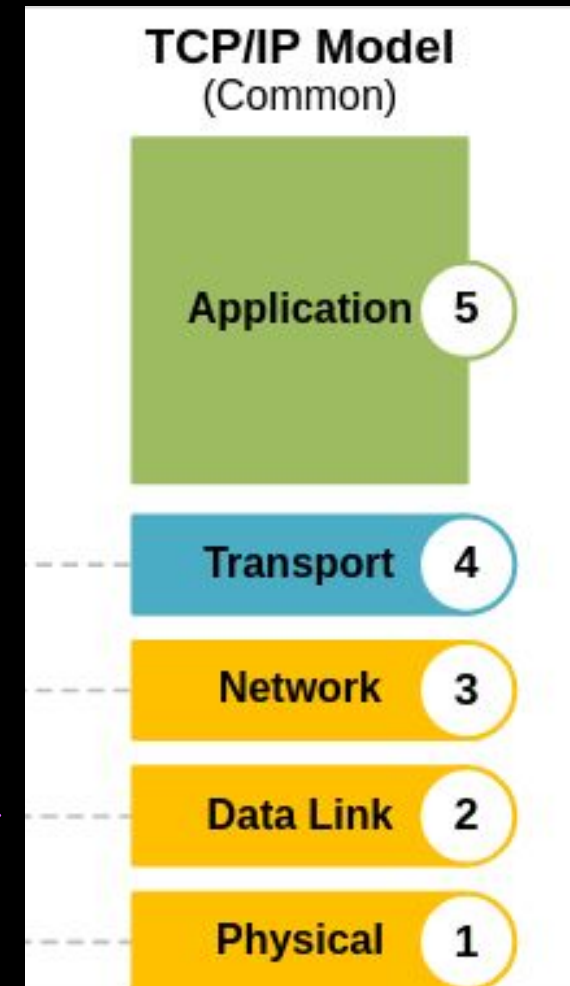
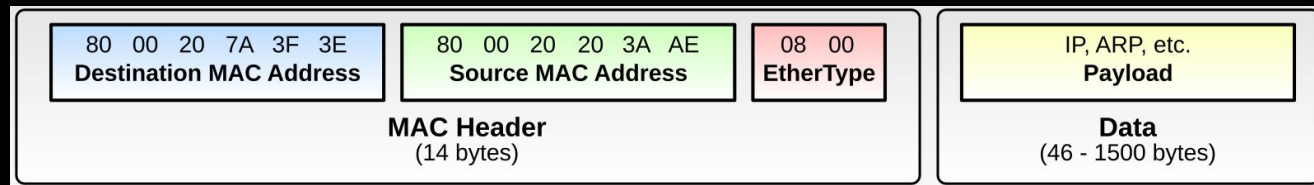
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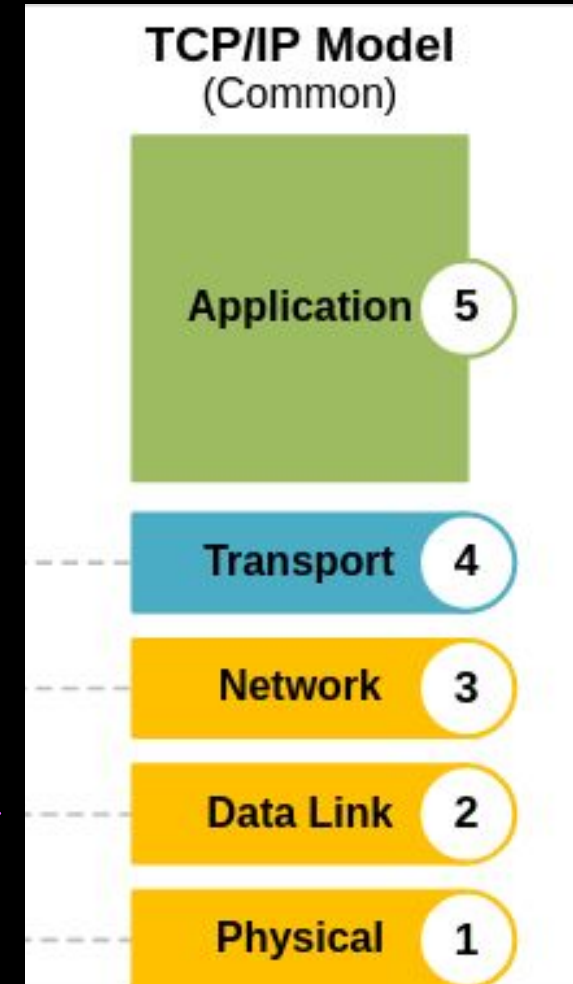
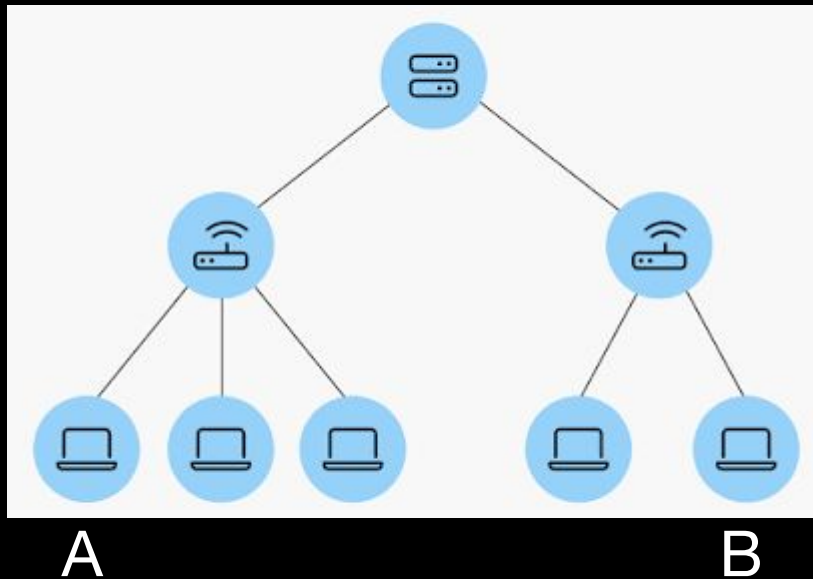
Data Link Layer

- On your laptop, run:
 - ip a (Linux)
 - ifconfig (Mac + some Linux)
 - ipconfig (Windows)
- Find your MAC address:
looks like **6c:02:e0:6b:de:b4**



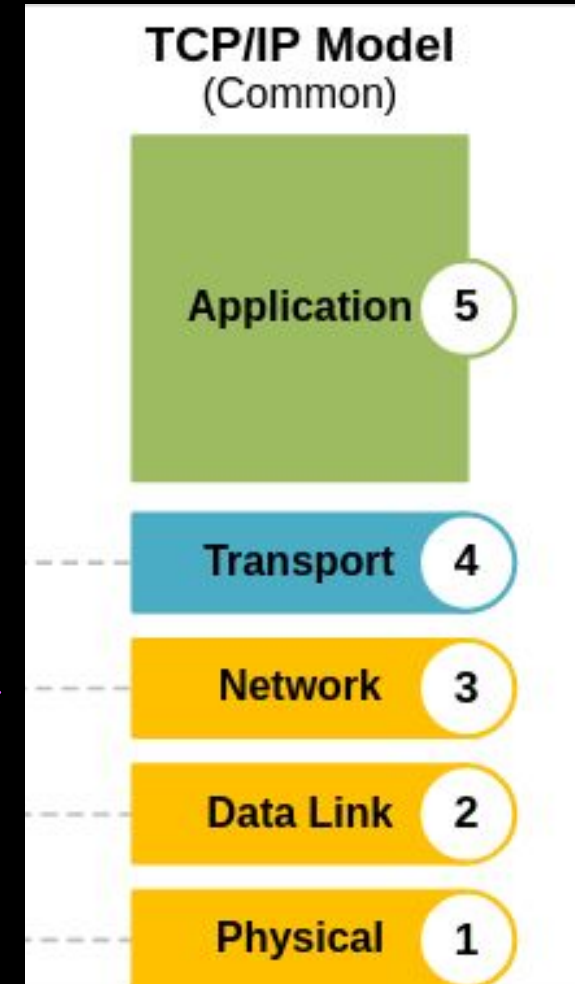
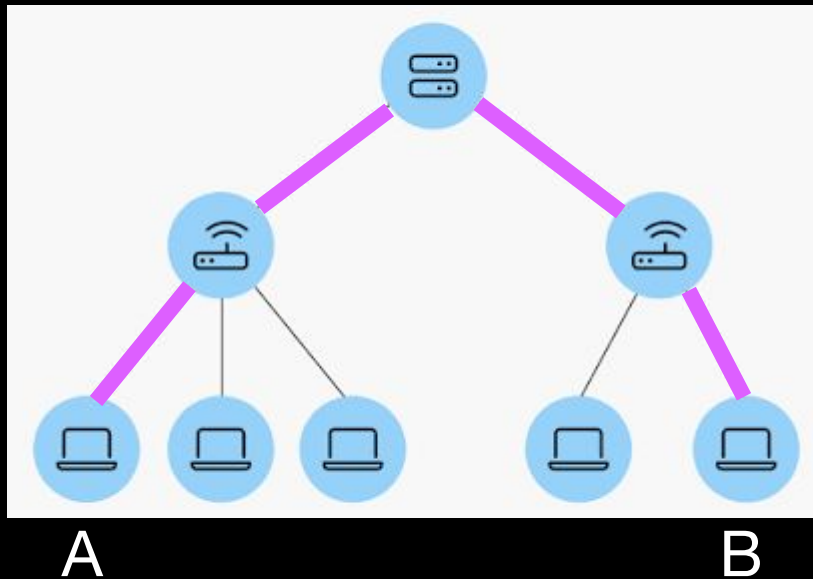
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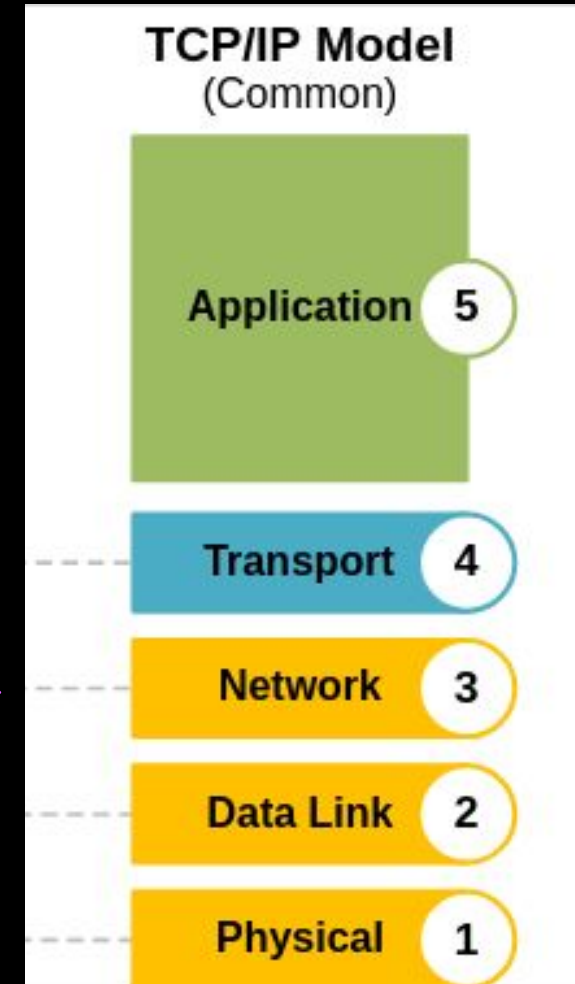
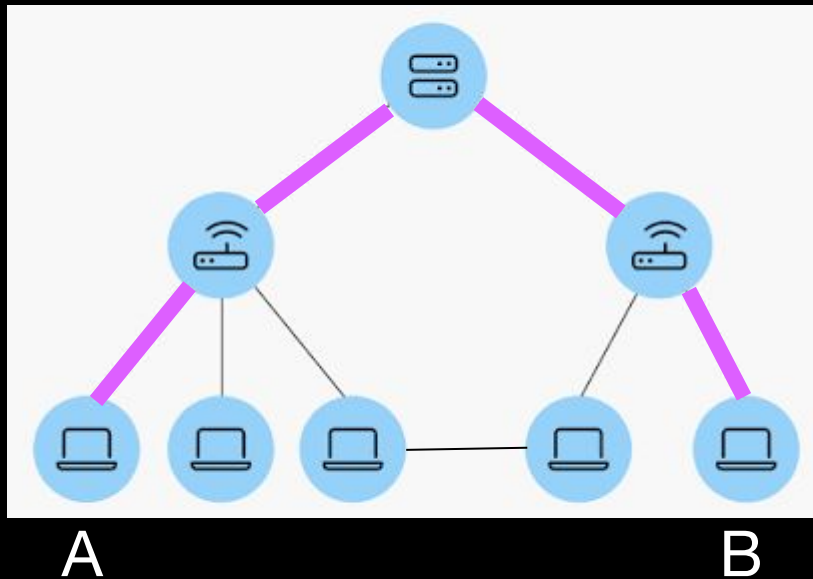
Network Layer

- How do you route the data through an actual “network”



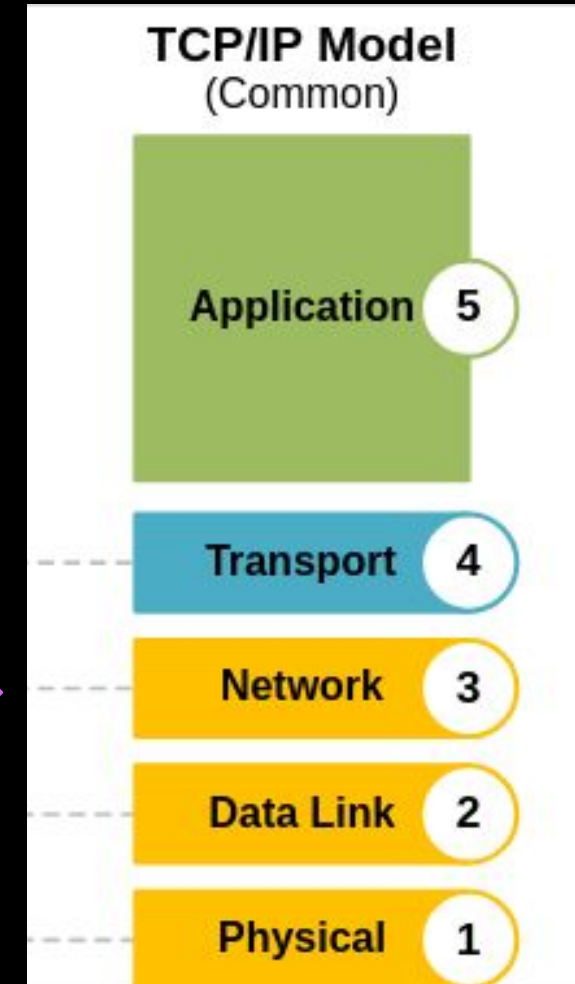
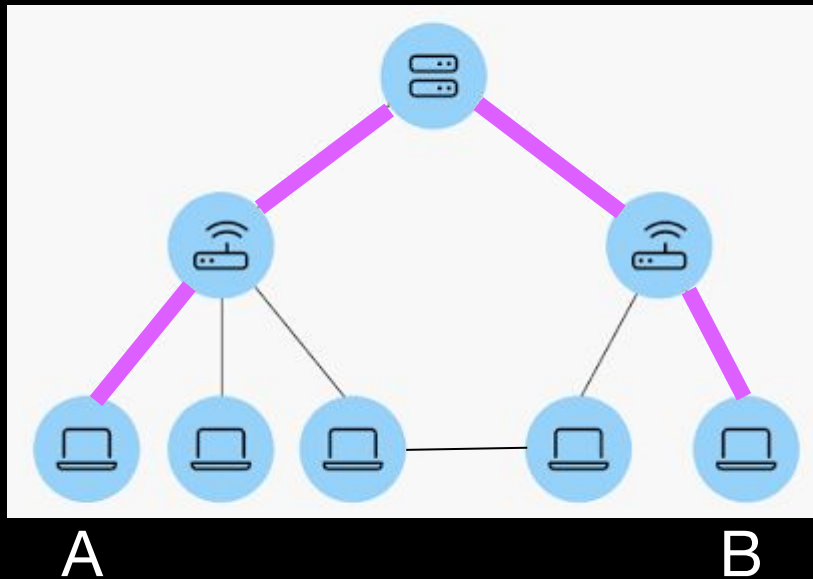
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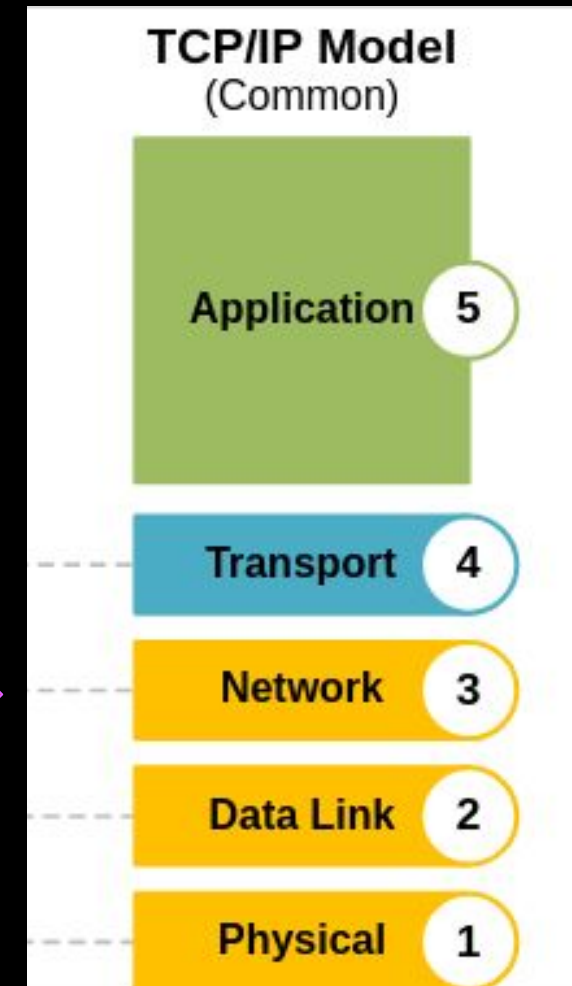
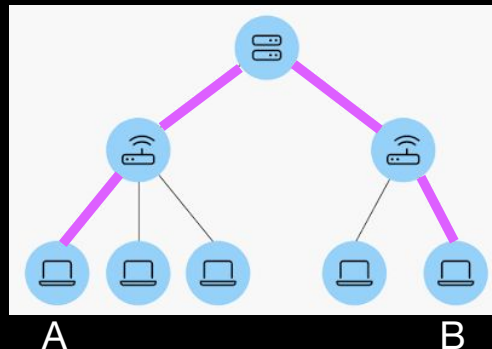
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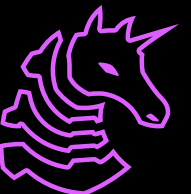
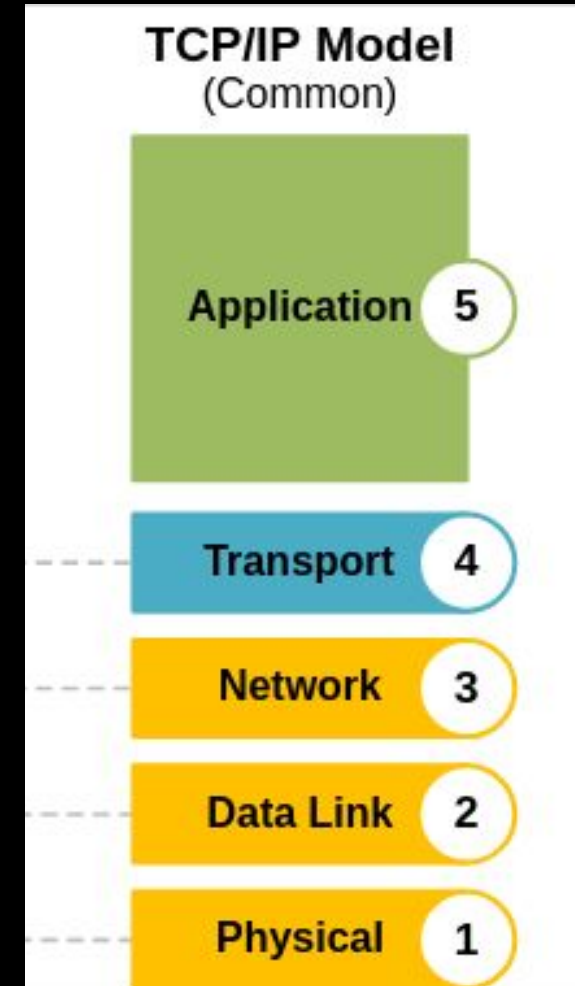
Network Layer

- On your laptop, run:
 - ip a (Linux)
 - ifconfig (Mac + some Linux)
 - ipconfig (Windows)
- Find your IP address:
looks like **192.168.1.2**
or **fe80::88c1:c4b3:1f93:7754**
or both!



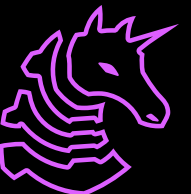
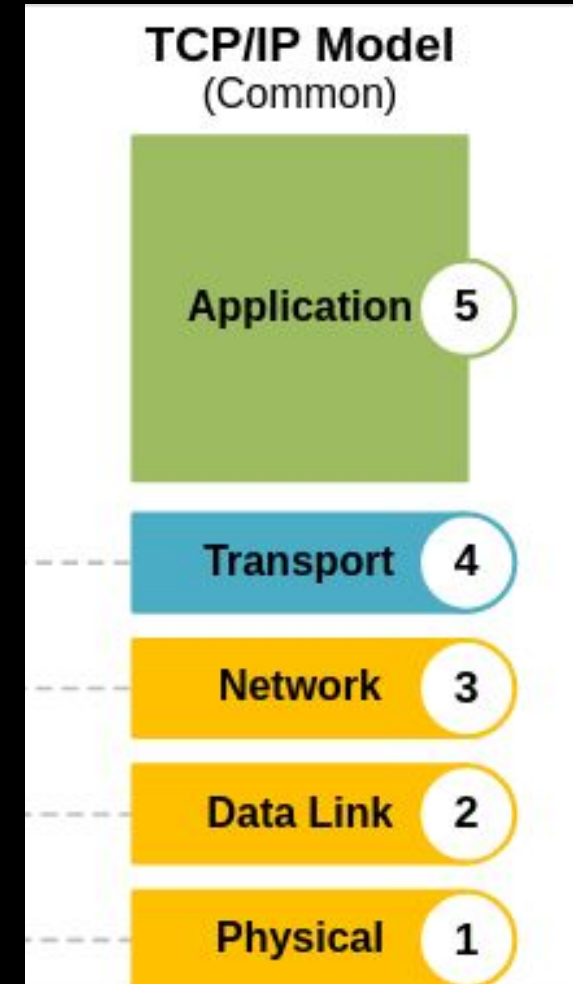
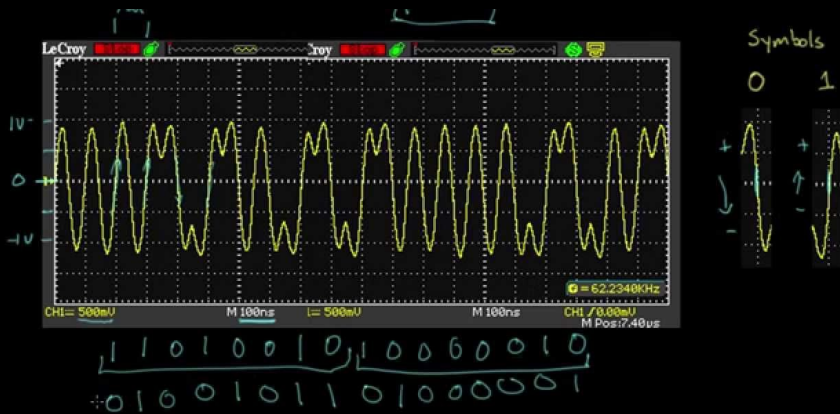
Now we abstract them away

- In purple team, our focus is on the **Transport** and **Application** layers
- There are many ways to attack layers 1-3, but they are (mostly) out of scope
- We will touch on these attacks near the end



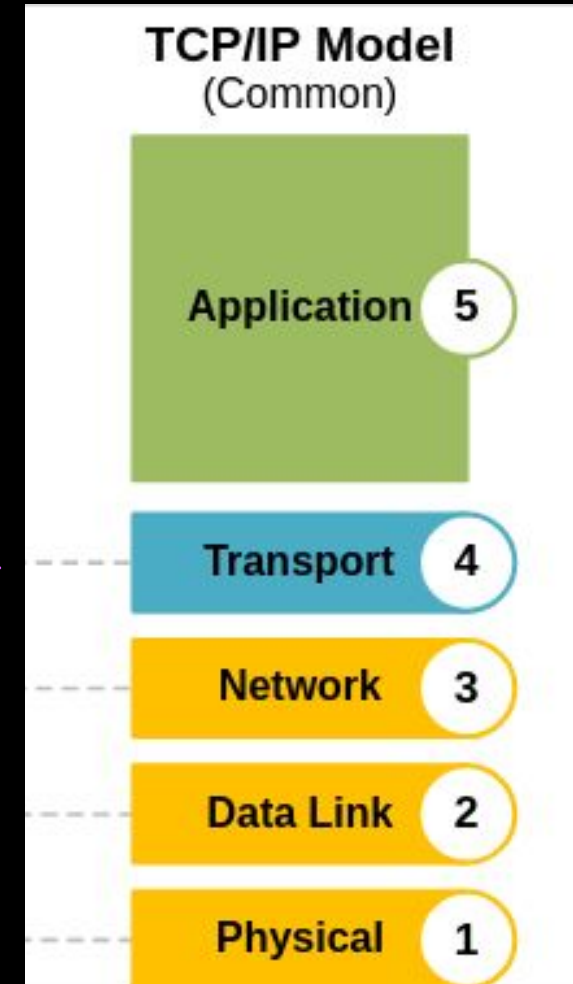
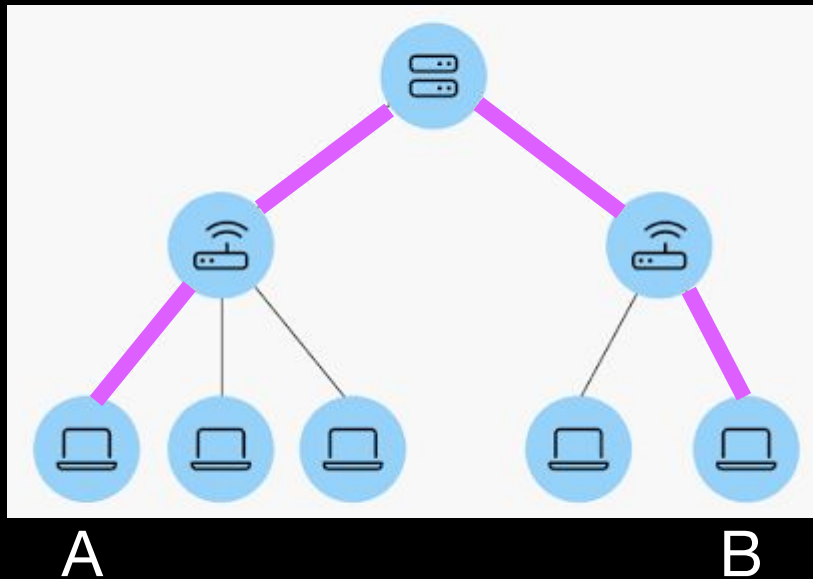
If you want to learn more...

- In purple team, our focus is on the **Transport** and **Application** layers
- My favorite resource: [Ben Eater's Networking Tutorial](#)



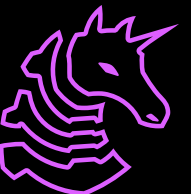
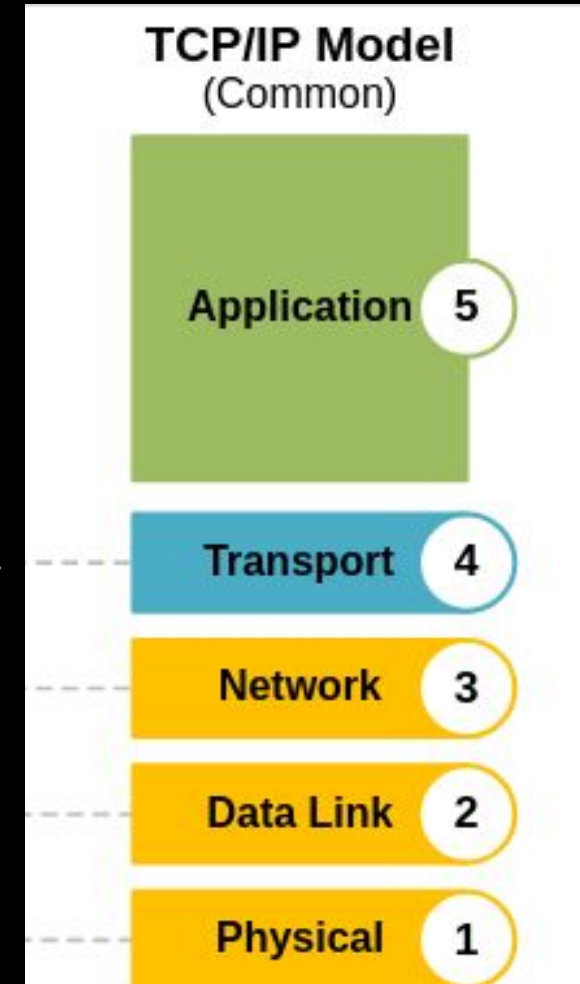
Transport Layer

- Now that we know how to get there...



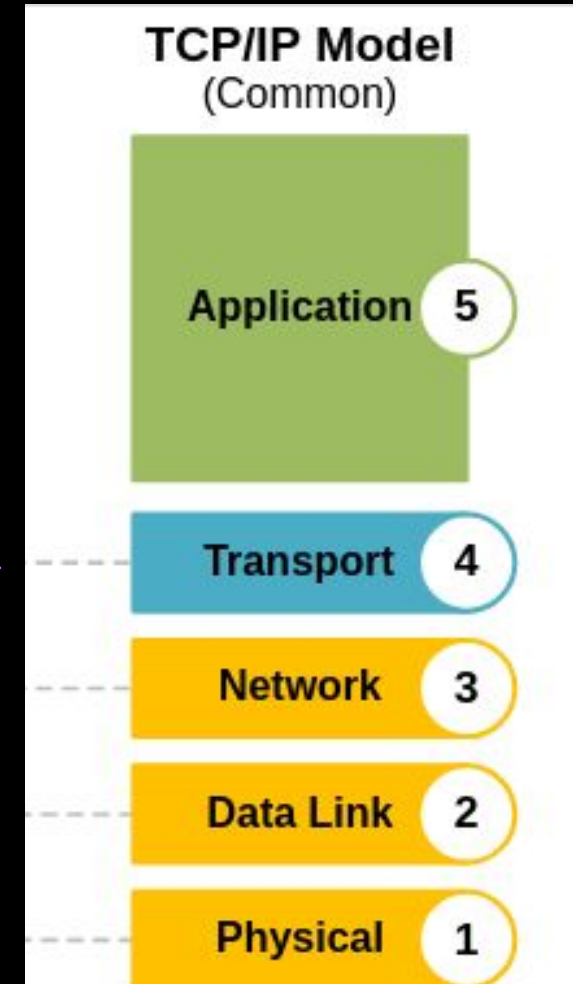
Transport Layer

- Now that we know how to get there...
- How do we...
 - Split data into chunks?
 - Make sure they're in the right order?
 - Confirm that they were received?
 - Have multiple connections at the same time?
 - ...and more



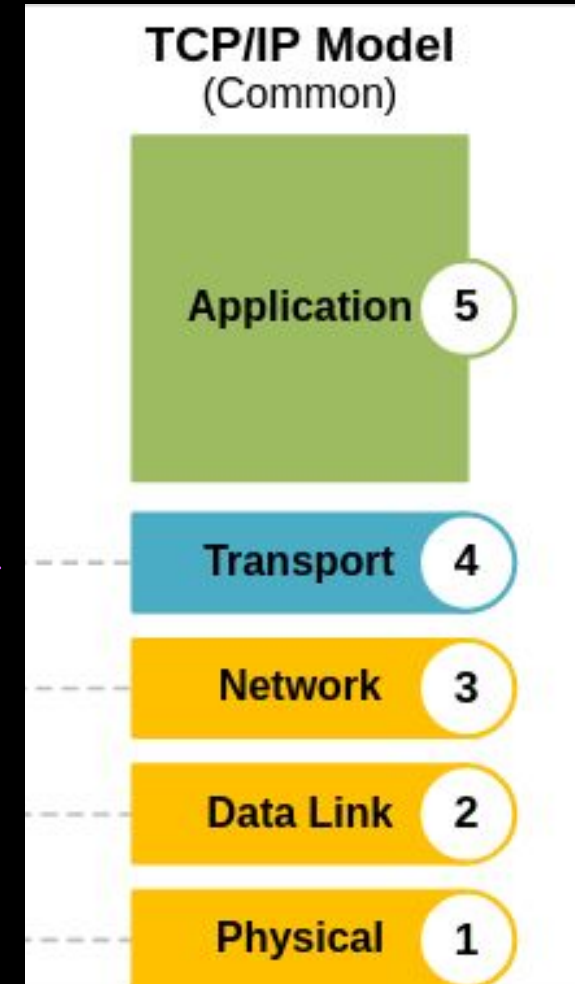
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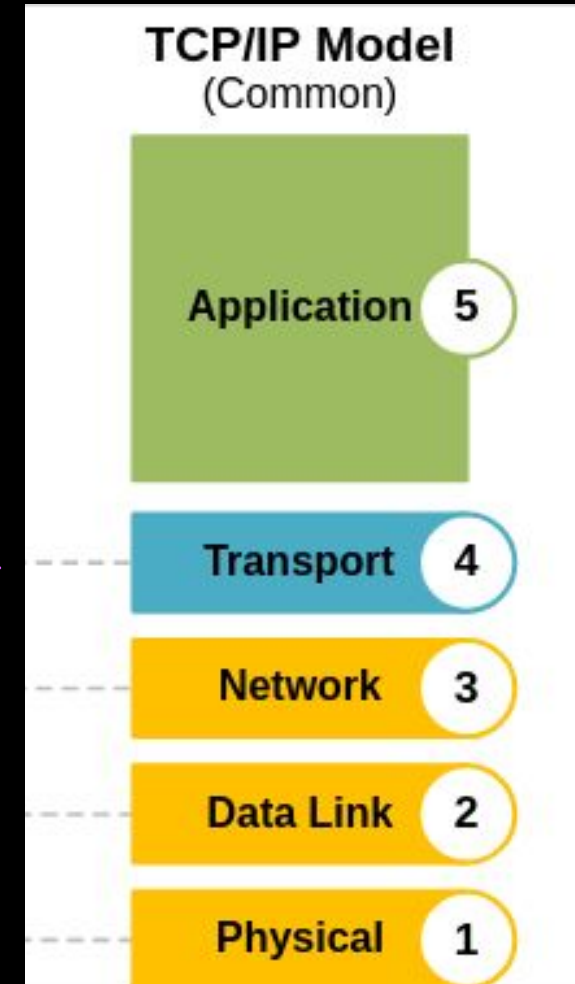
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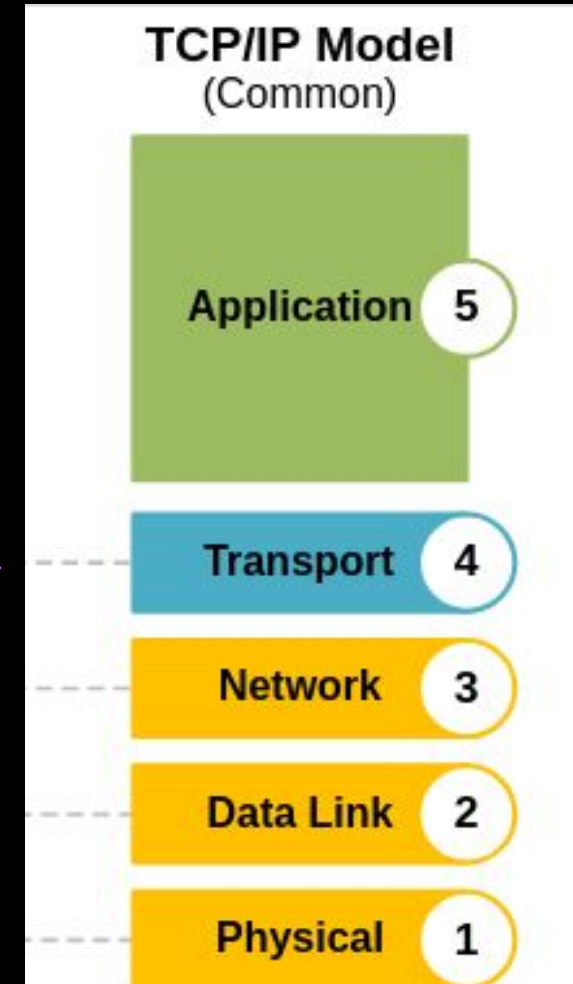
Transport Layer

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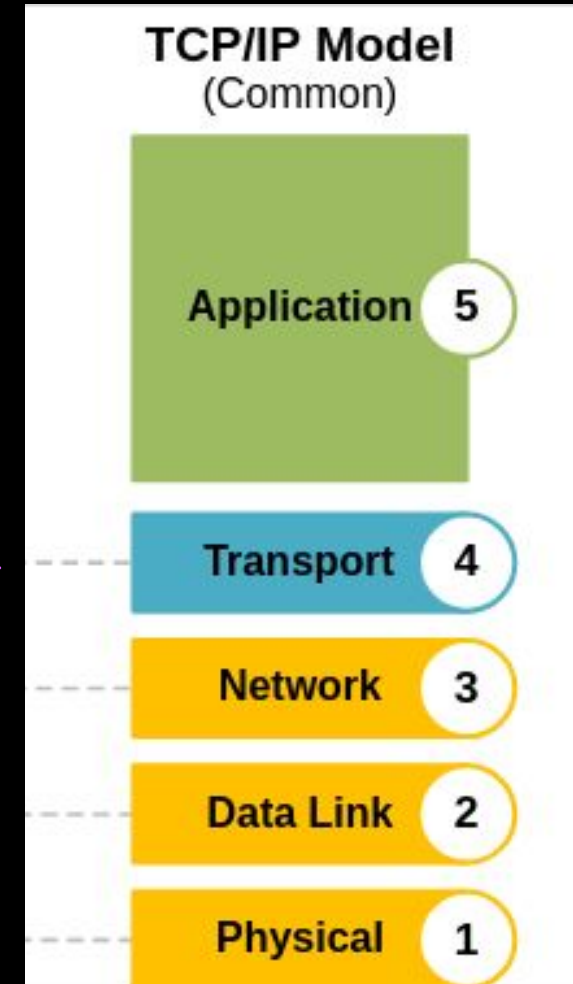
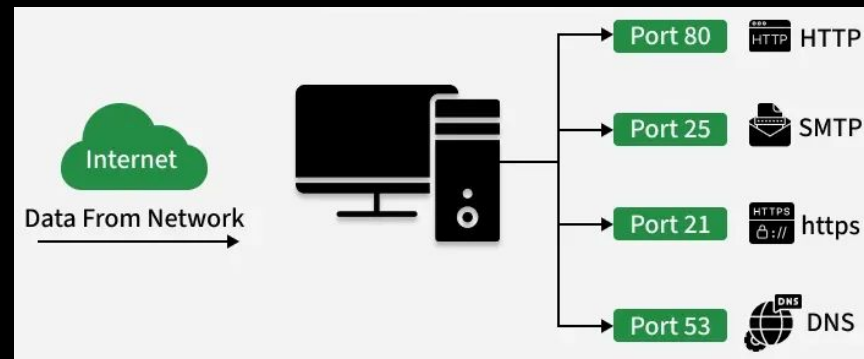
Transport Layer

- How do we... Have multiple connections at the same time?
- Ports
 - Act as a logical endpoint for data
 - Each service/app can claim a port
 - Data meant for other services won't interfere



Transport Layer

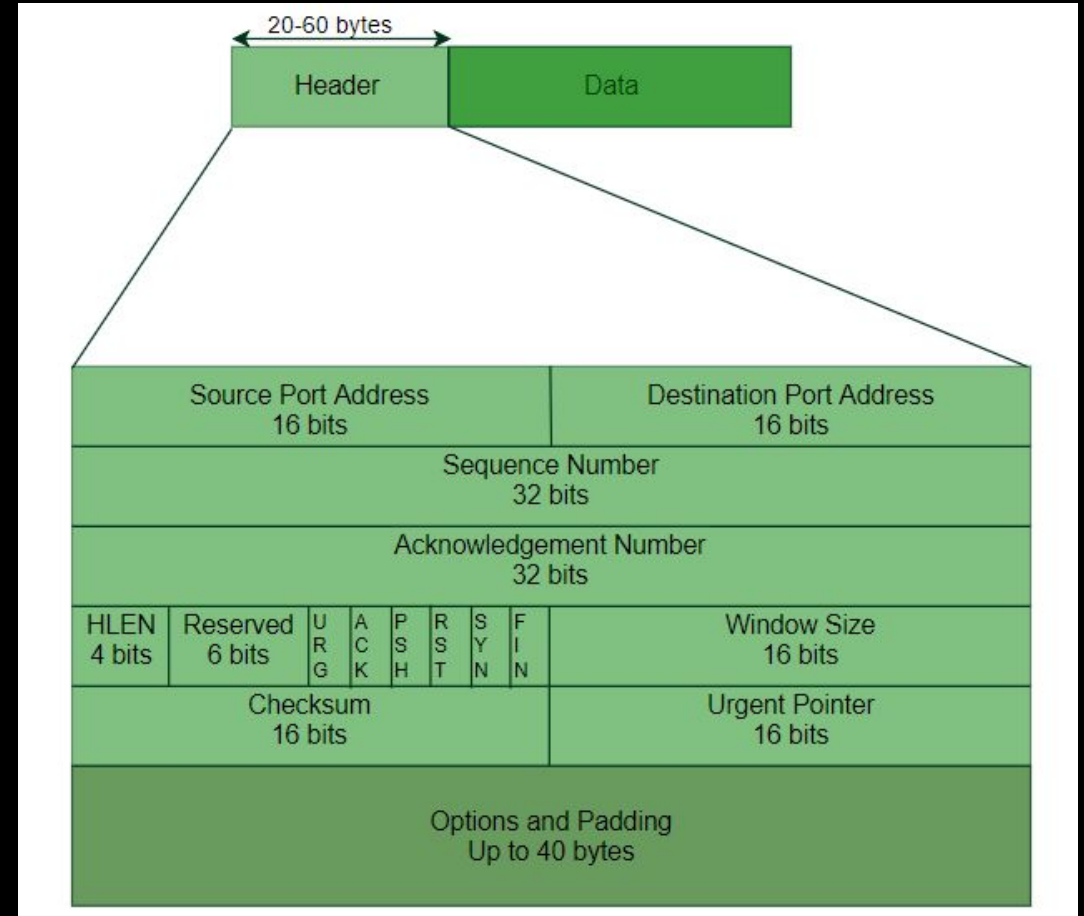
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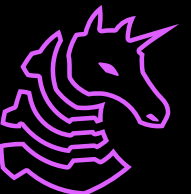
TCP Header



TCP vs UDP

- TCP has a state machine to ensure reliability and speed.
- We will talk about the hand-shake process to initiate a connection, but during the connection it uses sequence number and acknowledgement number to make sure data is received reliably
- UDP is “best-effort”, data reliability is not guaranteed but has very low data overhead.
- Ideal for cases where speed matters over data integrity, like video streaming

Most services you will see are going to be TCP!



Transmission Control Protocol

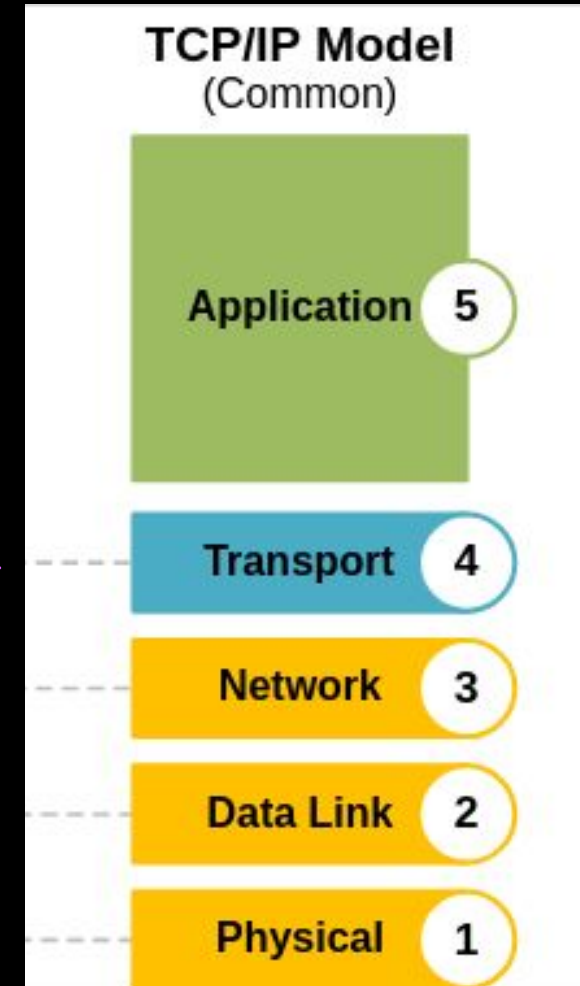


Client

How do these sync?



Server



Transmission Control Protocol



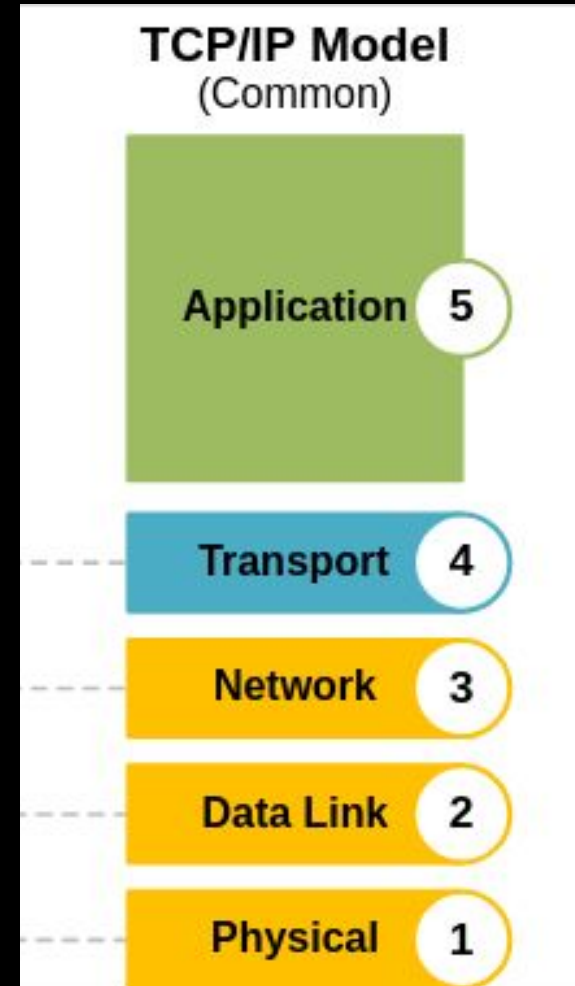
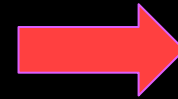
TCP 3-Way Handshake



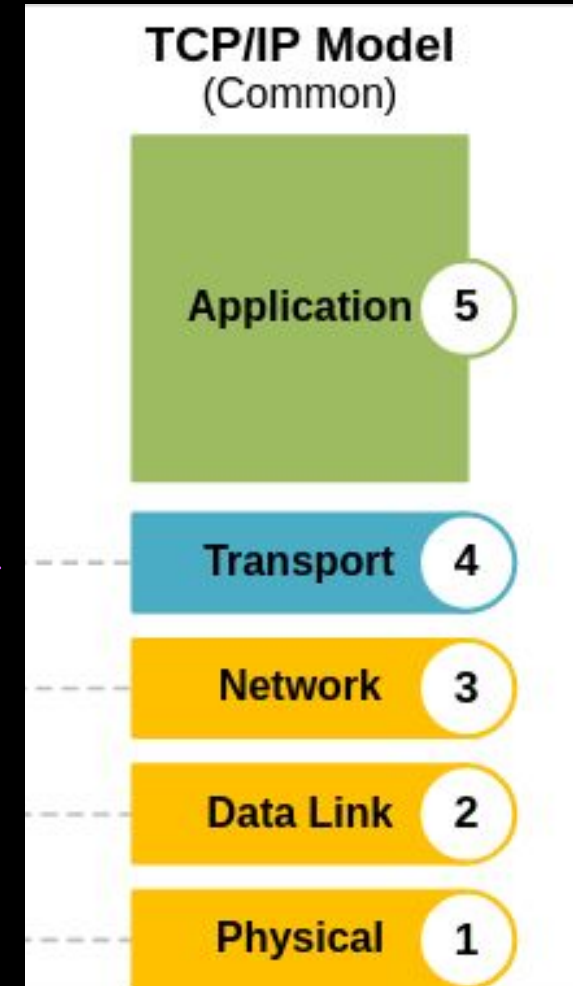
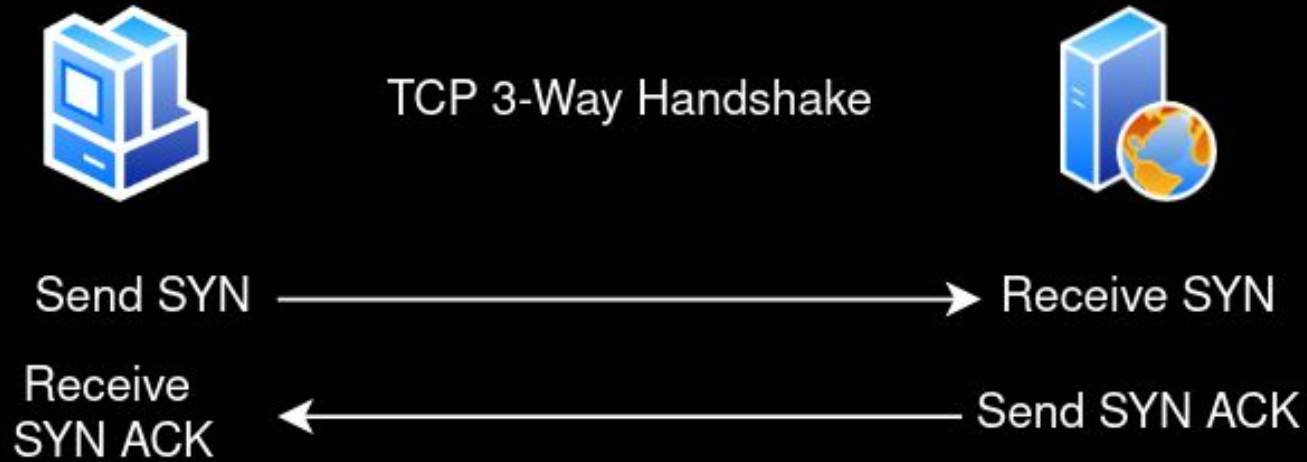
Send SYN



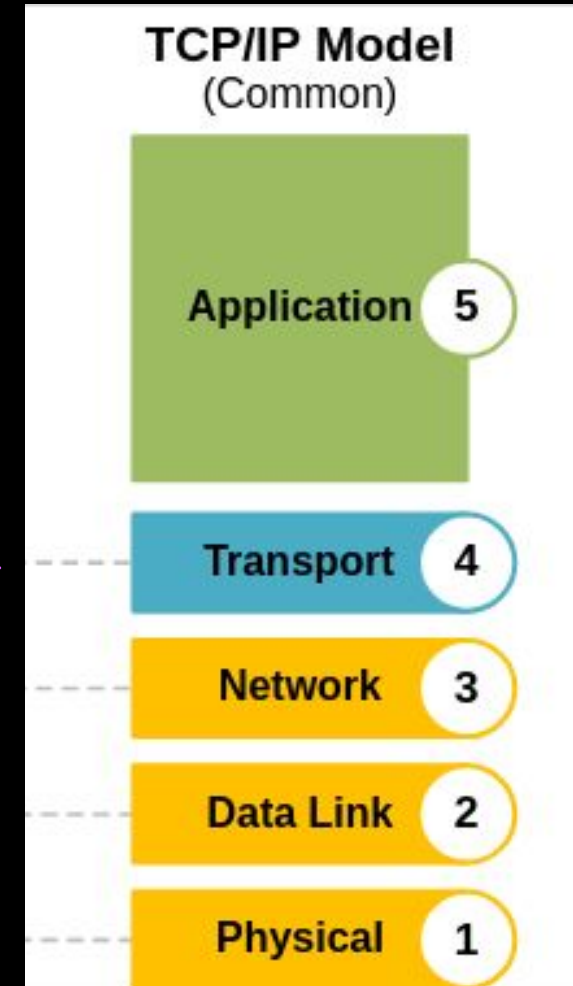
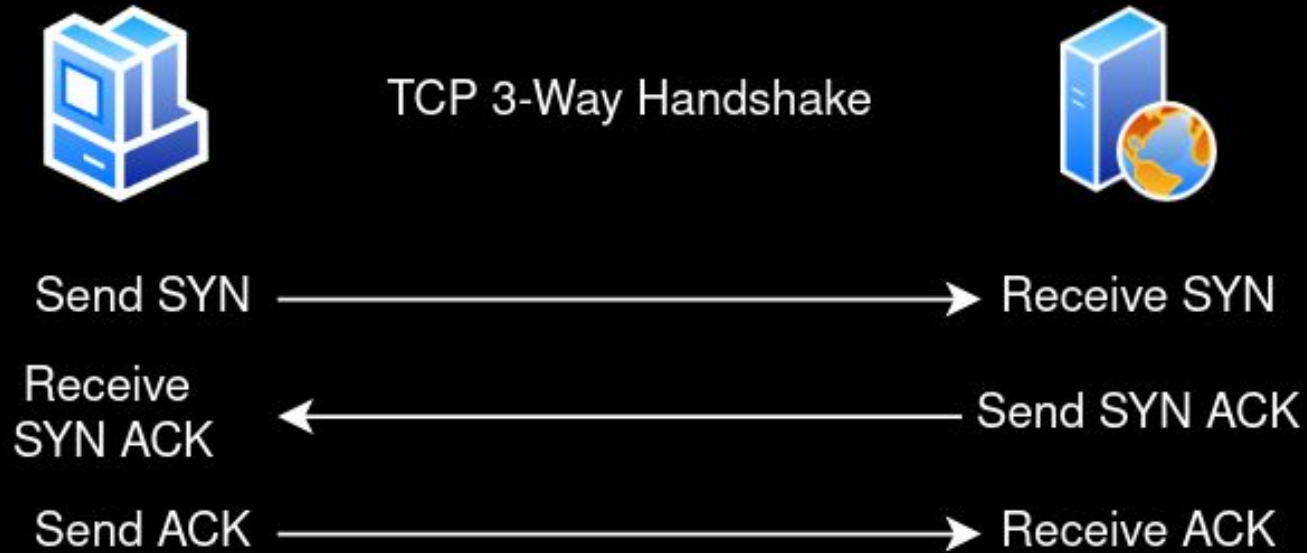
Receive SYN



Transmission Control Protocol



Transmission Control Protocol



Sorry, We're Closed



TCP 3-Way Handshake (Closed)



Send SYN

Receive SYN

Give up

Send RST



TCP 3-Way Handshake (Closed)

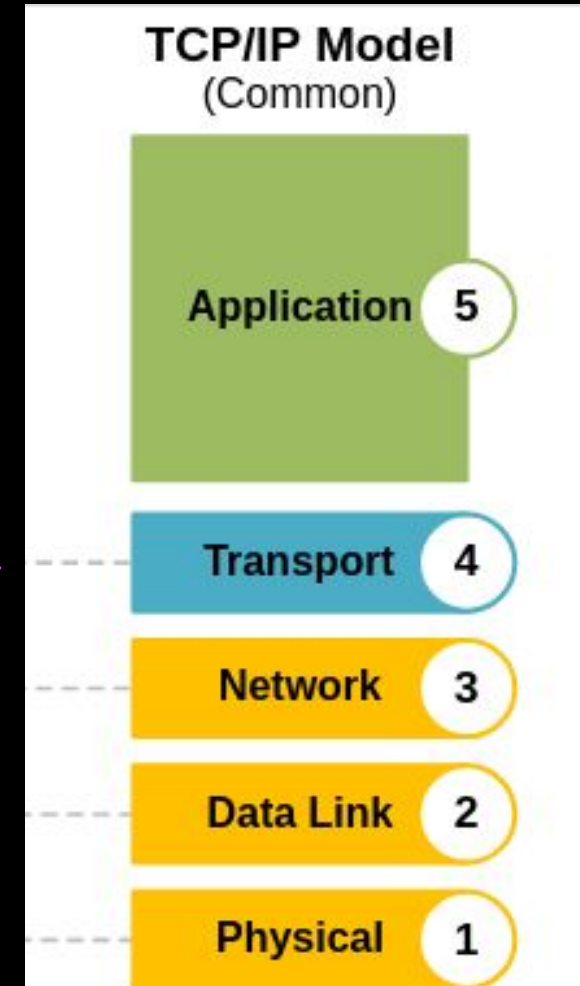
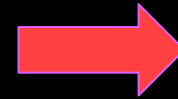


Send SYN

Receive SYN

Give up slowly

Ghost Client



Services

- Services serve content with specific Application protocols
- For example, an HTTP server is a service that serves web content with HTTP protocol



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Services

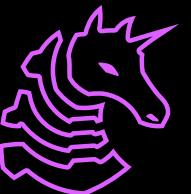
- Services serve content with specific Application protocols
- For example, an HTTP server is a service that serves web content with HTTP protocol

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Encoding: gzip
Age: 521648
Cache-Control: max-age=604800
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Date: Fri, 06 Mar 2020 17:36:11 GMT
Etag: "3147526947+gzip"
Expires: Fri, 13 Mar 2020 17:36:11 GMT
Last-Modified: Thu, 17 Oct 2019 07:18:26 GMT
Server: ECS (dcb/7EC9)
Vary: Accept-Encoding
X-Cache: HIT
Content-Length: 648
```



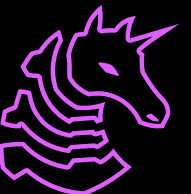
Services

- Services serve content with specific Application protocols
- For example, an HTTP server is a service that serves web content with HTTP protocol
- Network Security concerns the security of **services & trust relationships** that occur in networked environments
- Common exploitable services include HTTP/S servers, SMB, SSH, NFS, **SQL, WinRM, and many more



Example Services

- FTP (port 21)
- SSH (port 22)
- Telnet (port 23)
- DNS (port 53)
- HTTP (port 80)
- HTTPS (port 443)
- SMB (port 445)
- MSSQL (port 1433)
- NFS (port 2049)
- RDP (port 3389)



Services

- On your Kali VM, run either:
 - `sudo ss -tunlp`
 - `sudo netstat -tunlp`



```
~ > sudo ss -tunlp
```

Netid	State	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port	Process
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:51003	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=81))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:34694	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=147))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=11))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=17))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=13))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:38198	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=70))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:40931	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=195))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:41641	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=19))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:59410	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:59602	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=71))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:43563	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:44364	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=250))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:46409	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=187))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:47153	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=197))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=24))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=22))
udp	UNCONN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=16))
udp	UNCONN	*:53485	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592576,fd=368))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=18))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=12))
udp	UNCONN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=15))
udp	UNCONN	*:56172	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=307))
udp	UNCONN	:::41641	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=29))
udp	UNCONN	:::59410	:::*	
udp	UNCONN	:::43563	:::*	
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=23))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=14))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:24891	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=591922,fd=65))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=6))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:6379	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("redis-server",pid=1092,fd=9))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:6463	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("electron",pid=280895,fd=131))
tcp	LISTEN	100.95.242.59:55940	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=33))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:40855	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=590648,fd=46))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:40739	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1712,fd=4))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:23635	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("tinymist",pid=576458,fd=12))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:631	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=4),("systemd",pid=1,fd=809))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=25))
tcp	LISTEN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=16))
tcp	LISTEN	:::ffff:127.0.0.1:46413	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=310))
tcp	LISTEN	:::1:631	:::*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=8))
tcp	LISTEN	:::22	:::*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=7))
tcp	LISTEN	[fd7a:115c:a1e0::a01:f23b]:55614	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=34))
tcp	LISTEN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=17))

```
~ > sudo ss -tunlp
```

Netid	State	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port	Process
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:51003	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=81))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:34694	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=147))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=11))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=17))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=13))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:38198	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=70))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:40931	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=195))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:41641	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=19))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:59410	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:59602	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=71))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:43563	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:44364	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=250))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:46409	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=187))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:47153	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=197))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=24))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=22))
udp	UNCONN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=16))
udp	UNCONN	*:53485	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592576,fd=368))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=18))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=12))
udp	UNCONN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=15))
udp	UNCONN	*:56172	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=307))
udp	UNCONN	:::41641	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=29))
udp	UNCONN	:::59410	:::*	
udp	UNCONN	:::43563	:::*	
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=23))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=14))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:24891	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=591922,fd=65))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=6))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:6379	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("redis-server",pid=1092,fd=9))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:6463	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("electron",pid=280895,fd=131))
tcp	LISTEN	100.95.242.59:55940	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=33))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:40855	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=590648,fd=46))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:40739	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1712,fd=4))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:23635	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("tinymist",pid=576458,fd=12))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:631	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=4),("systemd",pid=1,fd=809))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=25))
tcp	LISTEN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=16))
tcp	LISTEN	:::ffff:127.0.0.1:46413	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=310))
tcp	LISTEN	:::1:631	:::*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=8))
tcp	LISTEN	:::22	:::*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=7))
tcp	LISTEN	[fd7a:115c:a1e0::a01:f23b]:55614	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=34))
tcp	LISTEN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=17))

```
~ > sudo ss -tunlp
```

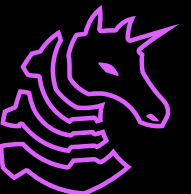
Netid	State	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port	Process
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:51003	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=81))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:34694	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=147))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=11))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=17))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=13))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:38198	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=70))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:40931	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=195))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:41641	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=19))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:59410	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:59602	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=71))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:43563	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:44364	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=250))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:46409	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=187))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:47153	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=197))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=24))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=22))
udp	UNCONN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=16))
udp	UNCONN	*:53485	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592576,fd=368))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=18))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=12))
udp	UNCONN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=15))
udp	UNCONN	*:56172	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=307))
udp	UNCONN	:::41641	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=29))
udp	UNCONN	:::59410	:::*	
udp	UNCONN	:::43563	:::*	
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=23))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=14))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:24891	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=591922,fd=65))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=6))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:6379	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("redis-server",pid=1092,fd=9))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:6463	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("electron",pid=280895,fd=131))
tcp	LISTEN	100.95.242.59:55940	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=33))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:40855	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=590648,fd=46))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:40739	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1712,fd=4))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:23635	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("tinvmist",pid=576458,fd=12))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:631	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=4),("systemd",pid=1,fd=809))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=25))
tcp	LISTEN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=16))
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tcp	LISTEN	:::1:631	:::*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=8))
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tcp	LISTEN	[fd7a:115c:a1e0::a01:f23b]:55614	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=34))
tcp	LISTEN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=17))

```
~ > sudo ss -tunlp
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Netid	State	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:Port	Process
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:51003	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=81))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:34694	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=147))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=11))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5353	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=17))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=13))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:38198	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=70))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:40931	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=195))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:41641	0.0.0.0:*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=19))
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udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:43563	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:44364	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=250))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:46409	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=187))
udp	UNCONN	0.0.0.0:47153	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("zen",pid=2865,fd=197))
udp	UNCONN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=24))
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udp	UNCONN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=16))
udp	UNCONN	*:53485	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592576,fd=368))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=18))
udp	UNCONN	:::5353	:::*	users:(("avahi-daemon",pid=902,fd=12))
udp	UNCONN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=15))
udp	UNCONN	*:56172	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=307))
udp	UNCONN	:::41641	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=29))
udp	UNCONN	:::59410	:::*	
udp	UNCONN	:::43563	:::*	
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=23))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:5355	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=14))
tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.1:24891	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("code",pid=591922,fd=65))
tcp	LISTEN	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=6))
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tcp	LISTEN	127.0.0.54:53	0.0.0.0:*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=25))
tcp	LISTEN	:::5355	:::*	users:(("systemd-resolve",pid=547,fd=16))
tcp	LISTEN	:::ffff:127.0.0.1:46413	*:*	users:(("java",pid=592679,fd=310))
tcp	LISTEN	:::1:631	:::*	users:(("cupsd",pid=1105,fd=8))
tcp	LISTEN	:::22	:::*	users:(("sshd",pid=1057,fd=7))
tcp	LISTEN	[fd7a:115c:a1e0::a01:f23b]:55614	:::*	users:((".tailscaled-wra",pid=1540,fd=34))
tcp	LISTEN	*:1716	*:*	users:((".kdeconnectd-wr",pid=2384,fd=17))

Summary

- Data link layer allows communication between connected machines
- Internet layer offers a way to address and find machines (IPv4/v6)
- Transport layer offers end-to-end communications (TCP and UDP), with 65536 different ports each to run different connections on
- Application layer offers application-specific (e.g. client-server) communication without worrying about underlying implementation
- To fully understand a service, we must know the address, TCP/UDP and port, as well as application layer protocol
- e.g. <https://sigpwny.com> -> 172.66.x.x, TCP, port 443, HTTPS

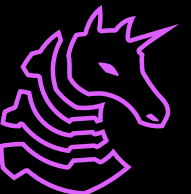


Port Scanning



Example Services

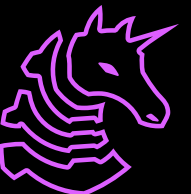
- FTP (port 21)
- SSH (port 22)
- Telnet (port 23)
- DNS (port 53)
- HTTP (port 80)
- HTTPS (port 443)
- SMB (port 445)
- MSSQL (port 1433)
- NFS (port 2049)
- RDP (port 3389)



Example Services

- FTP (port 21)
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All the ports above are the default ports, assigned by IANA!



Example Services

- FTP (port 21)
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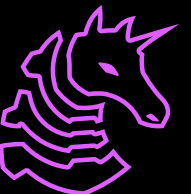
```
~ > ssh 192.168.1.1  
ssh: connect to host 192.168.1.1 port 22: Connection refused
```

All the ports above are the default ports, assigned by IANA!



Example Services

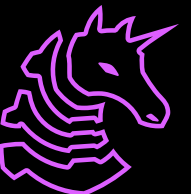
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- **Non-Default HTTP (31337)**



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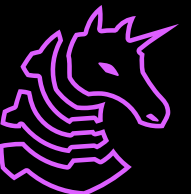
How do we tell **which services** are running on **which ports** for a given IP?



Example Services

- FTP (port 21)
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How do we tell **which services** are running on **which ports** for a given IP?



Transmission Control Protocol

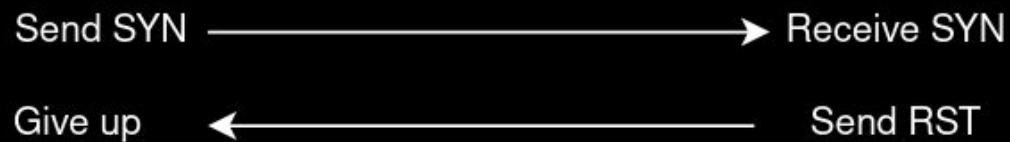
How do we tell **which services** are running on **which ports** for a given IP?



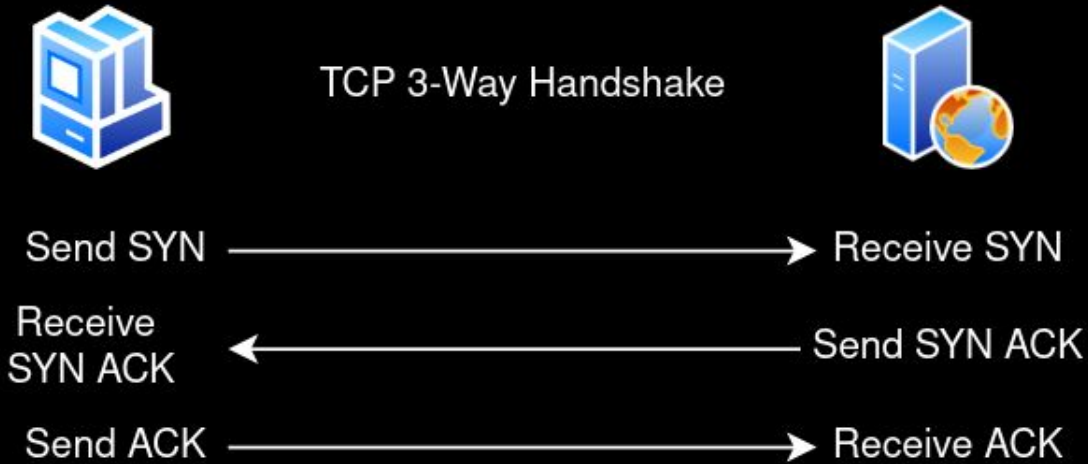
TCP 3-Way Handshake



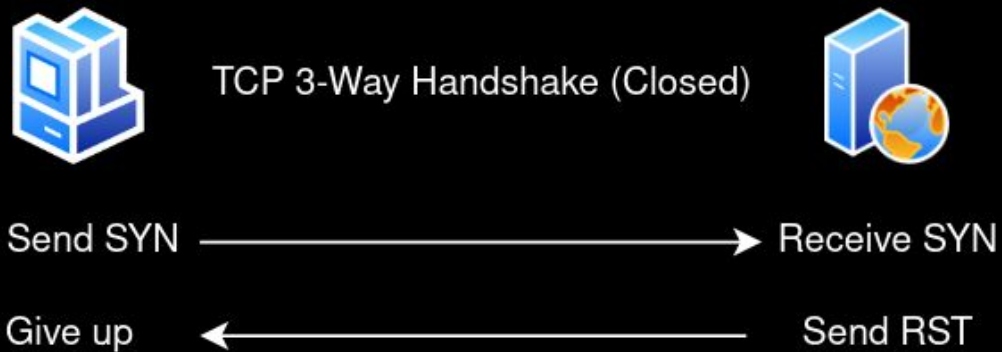
TCP 3-Way Handshake (Closed)



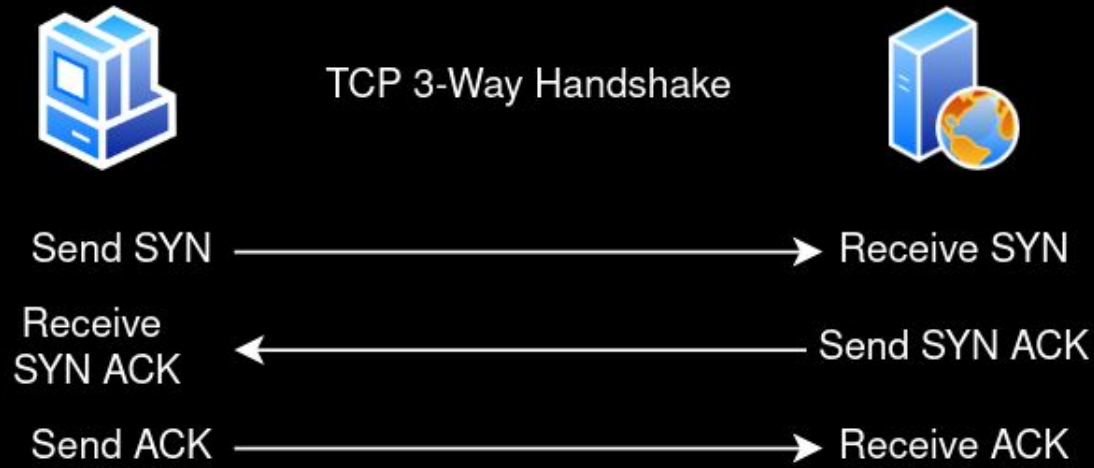
Transmission Control Protocol



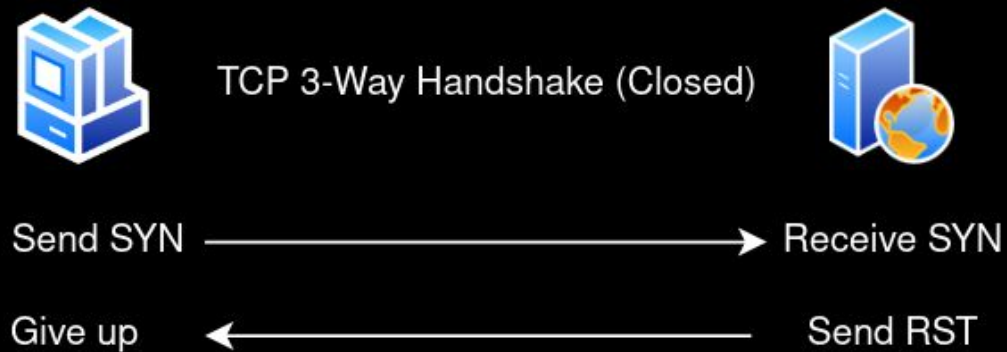
- 65536 TCP ports
- What if we do this handshake on port 0, 1, 2, up to 65535?



Transmission Control Protocol

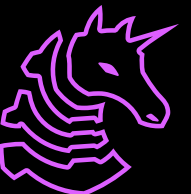


- 65536 TCP ports
- What if we do this handshake on port 0, 1, 2, up to 65535?
- **Easy to detect**, but we can randomize the order
- SYN scan: just send the SYN and see if we get anything back (bypasses firewalls!)



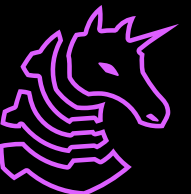
Port Scanning

- This process is **port scanning**, the most important active recon technique
- Port scanning tells us which **ports** are open for a given **IP**
- Once we know this, we can then check each port to see what **protocol** they are talking
- Once we know that, we can check them by protocol to see what **service** they are offering
- Optionally, we can check each **service** by cross-referencing its version with a large database of all known vulnerabilities



Disclaimer: Passive Recon

- When engaging a real target, there is a lengthy **passive recon** phase before this
- You would scope out owned IPs, domains, employees, and tech stack
- Advanced adversaries would also do their covert infrastructure and malware preparation here
- None of these are relevant for this point in the year



In Practice



Port Scanning

- Port range: 0-65535, TCP & UDP
- `sudo nmap -Pn -F -sV -vv $IP -oN fast.txt`
- `sudo nmap -Pn -A -sV -p- -vv $IP -oN full.txt`
- `-Pn` skips the ping check (Windows does not respond)
- `-A` means that nmap will run scripts and OS fingerprinting (Aggressive)
- `-sV` will have the scan perform version checking
- `-p-` will scan every single port from 1-65535
- `-vv` will enable very verbose output
- `-oN` saves the result to a text file so you don't re-scan



Port Scanning - Edge Cases

- Don't forget UDP services like SNMP!
- `sudo nmap -Pn -F -sU -vv $IP -oN udp.txt`
- `-sU` will have the scan check UDP ports
- `-F` will scan top 1000 ports (UDP scanning is **SLOW**)
- If you're scanning through a SOCKS proxy, you can only scan TCP ports, and should use the `-sT` flag
 - This does a TCP scan rather than SYN scan
- If you're in a network, do a very fast scan using IP range
- General workflow tip: make a directory for each target



Port Scanning Alternative - Rustscan

- rustscan is a modern, insanely fast alternative to **nmap**
- Can scan all 65535 TCP ports in **as fast as 3 seconds**
- **Not stealthy AT ALL**, does not bypass firewalls
- Great for situations where the only thing that matters is speed
- Integrates with nmap for service scanning and script execution
- Generally fewer features

We recommend rustscan for practice like hackthebox!



Service Scanning: SMB

- Server Message Block runs by default on all Windows computers
- If you know the password, you can view remote file shares
- If the target is running Windows Server or is AD joined, and you have Administrator credentials, **remote code execution is a feature**
- Windows computers prior to Windows 7 SP 6.1 are vulnerable to MS17-010 (**SYSTEM** Remote Code Execution)
- Depending on the target configuration, you can potentially read/write files



Service Scanning: Other services

- FTP: can be used to upload files or download sensitive files if left unsecured
 - This is especially potent if chained with a web server w/LFI vuln
- SSH: if you have a password or key, you can login and get a shell
- Telnet: like SSH, but without the secure part (yikes)
- SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol, allows viewing all of the running processes, usernames, and software versions, including command-line arguments (UDP port 161)
- SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, runs email server
- MSSQL: Microsoft SQL server, can sometimes **run commands**
- Redis: Database, can **gain RCE as a feature**



Service Scanning

- You won't know every service
- Get in the flow of understanding unfamiliar services quickly and think in terms of primitives (what does the service let me do)
- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/> has some good preliminary steps for interacting with and attacking unfamiliar network services
- Other really important or common services (like web servers & active directory) will be covered individually
- It is very common to see new and unfamiliar services when attacking a network

When you don't know something, Google it!

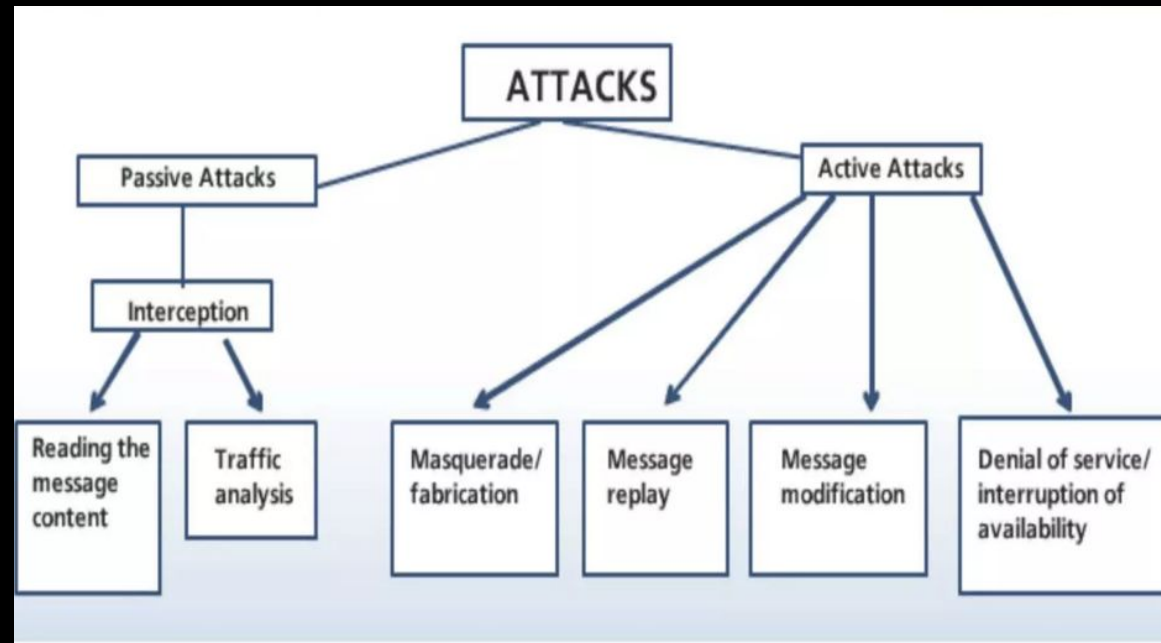


Network Attacks



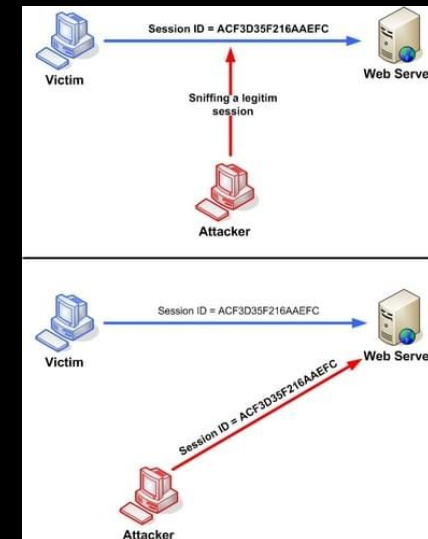
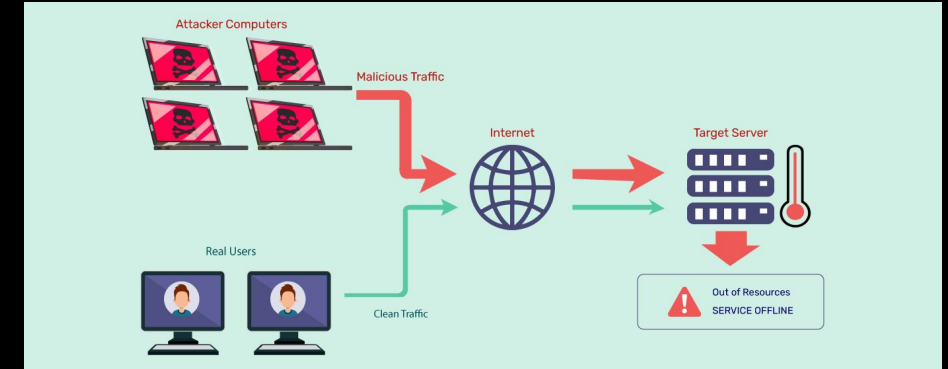
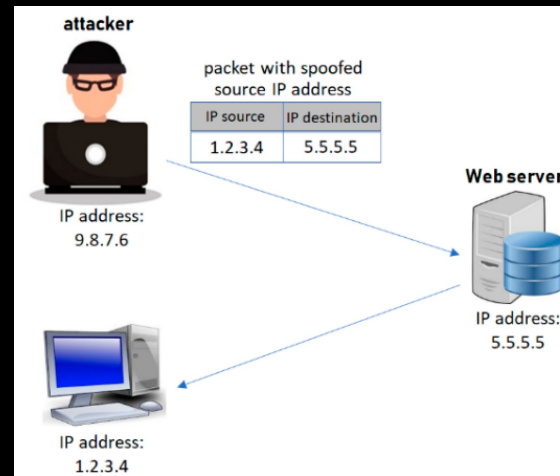
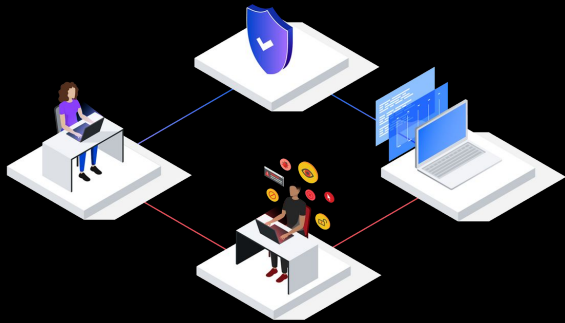
Types of Attacks

- Passive Attack: Tries to read or make use of information from the system, but doesn't influence operation
- Active Attack: Tries to change the system resources or affect operation



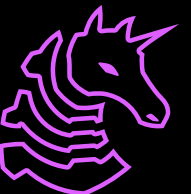
Some Attacks

- DoS (Denial of Service) Attack (+DDoS)
- IP Spoofing
- Man-in-the-middle Attack
- TCP Session Hijacking



DoS/DDoS Attacks

- **OSI Layer:** Transport (L4) / Network (L3)
- **What:** Aimed at shutting down a network, service, or machine, making it inaccessible to its intended users
- **Why:** To disrupt business operations, cause financial damage, or cover up other activities by taking critical network services offline
- **How:** The attacker overwhelms the target with a massive flood of traffic or sends malicious data that triggers a system crash.
- **Real-World Incident** (2018 Github Attack): Attackers hit GitHub with 1.35 Tbps of incoming traffic. They abused exposed Memcached servers on UDP port 11211, spoofing GitHub's IP to multiply traffic 50,000x. GitHub stayed down for ~8 minutes



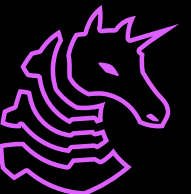
IP Spoofing

- **OSI Layer:** Network (L3)
- **What:** Creation of IP Packets with modified source address to impersonate another system
- **Why:** To bypass IP-based authentication controls, hide the attacker's true identity, or execute reflection-based DDoS attacks
- **How:** An attacker uses specialized tools to alter the IP header of outbound network packets, setting the source address field to the IP of a trusted host rather than their own
- **Real-World Incident** (2016 Dyn Cyberattack): Attackers utilized IP spoofing alongside the Mirai botnet to flood Dyn's DNS servers. By causing major global outages across platforms like Twitter, Netflix, and Reddit.



Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attacks

- **OSI Layer:** Data Link (L2) / Network (L3)
- **What:** Intercept and relays communications between parties who believe they are communicating directly
- **Why:** To eavesdrop on sensitive data or alter the communication payload in transit
- **How:** The attacker poison the ARP cache (ARP Spoofing) or abuses DNS routing to position their machine in the network traffic path between the victim and the gateway
- **Real-World Incident** (2015 Lenovo Superfish Incident): Lenovo pre-installed adware called Superfish on laptops. It installed a universal root certificate that intercepted HTTPS traffic. Hackers on the same local Wi-Fi could forge SSL certificates and view encrypted credentials passing through infected laptops.



TCP Session Hijacking

- **OSI Layer:** Transport (L4)
- **What:** An attacker takes control of an active TCP state sequence between two established hosts
- **Why:** To bypass password-based authentication by seizing an already-authenticated session
- **How:** The attacker predicts or sniffs the next TCP Sequence Number (SEQ) and Acknowledgment Number (ACK), injects tailored packets into the stream, and desynchronizes the legitimate client
- **Real-World Incident** (Kevin Mitnick / Tsutomu Shimomura Breach): Kevin Mitnick spoofed a trusted machine's IP and guessed the TCP Sequence numbers of Tsutomu Shimomura's server, allowing him to hijack an unencrypted shell connection without credentials.



Application-Layer Threats

1. SQL Injection

- Injecting raw SQL commands into unchecked input fields to manipulate backend queries
- Hackers breached Equifax, exposed data of nearly 147M people

2. Cross-Site Scripting

- Injecting malicious JavaScript payloads executed within a victim's browser session
- Hackers breached Canvas in 2026, began demanding ransomware and caused downtime

3. Password Brute Force

- Rapidly testing combinations of usernames and passwords against login endpoints
- Over 85,000 Fortinet firewall and SSL-VPN gateways globally were compromised by threat actors.



And Their Network Defenses

1. **SQL Injection:** WAFs analyze inbound Layer 7 HTTP payloads to inspect parameters and drop packets matching SQL signature patterns before they hit backend servers
2. **XSS:** WAF Filtering & TLS Interception inspect traffic for script injection patterns (<script>) while enforcing strict Content Security Policies delivered over encrypted network channels
3. **Password Brute Force:** Network Rate-Limiting & Gateways (e.g., NGINX, API Gateways) enforce connection thresholds per source IP, temporarily blocking IP addresses that generate excessive failed requests within a short timeframe



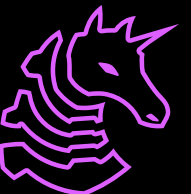
Next Meetings

2025-09-10 • This Thursday

- Network Security Lab
- We'll put this knowledge into practice by port scanning and getting into systems on HTB

2025-09-15 • Next Tuesday

- Getting Your First Reverse Shell
- Once you're in the system, what next?



ctf.sigpwny.com

sigpwny{SYN;SYN_ACK;ACK;}

Meeting content can be found at
sigpwny.com/meetings.

