

Nmap Room Tryhackme

Nmap (Network Mapper) is a powerful and widely used open-source tool for network discovery and security auditing. It enables security professionals and system administrators to identify hosts on a network, discover open ports and services, determine operating systems, and detect potential vulnerabilities. Nmap supports various scanning techniques such as TCP connect, SYN scans, UDP scans, and more advanced options like service version detection and NSE (Nmap Scripting Engine) for automation. Due to its flexibility, speed, and detailed output, Nmap is considered an essential tool in the cybersecurity toolkit, especially in tasks like penetration testing, vulnerability assessment, and network troubleshooting.

Task 1: Deploy

Deploy the target VM. No further action is required beyond starting it

Task 2: Introduction

1. What networking constructs are used to direct traffic to the right application on a server ?

ANS: Ports

2. How many of these are available on any network-enabled computer?

ANS: 65535

3. How many of these are considered “well-known” ? (These are the “standard” numbers mentioned in the task)

ANS:1024

Task 3: Nmap Switches

```
(kali@kali)~$ nmap -h
Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}

TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
  -iL <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
  --exclude <host1[,host2][,host3],...>: Exclude hosts/networks
  --excludefile <exclude_file>: Exclude list from file

HOST DISCOVERY:
  -sL: List Scan - simply list targets to scan
  -sn: Ping Scan - disable port scan
  -Pn: Treat all hosts as online -- skip host discovery
  -PS/PA/PY/PY[portlist]: TCP SYN, TCP ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery to given ports
  -PE/PP/PM: ICMP echo, timestamp, and netmap request discovery probes
  -PO[portlist]: IP Protocol Ping
  -n/-R: Never do DNS resolution/Always resolve [default: sometimes]
  --dns-servers <serv1[,serv2],...>: Specify custom DNS servers
  --system-dns: Use OS's DNS resolver
  --traceroute: Trace hop path to each host

SCAN TECHNIQUES:
  -sS/sT/sA/sW/sM: TCP SYN/Connect()/ACK/Window/Maimon scans
  -sU: UDP Scan
  -sN/sF/sX: TCP Null, FIN, and Xmas scans
  --scanflags <flags>: Customize TCP scan flags
  -sI <zombie host[:probeport]>: Idle scan
  -sY/sZ: SCTP INIT/COOKIE-ECHO scans
  -sO: IP protocol scan
```

1. What is the first switch listed in the help menu for a ‘Syn Scan’ (more on this later!)?

ANS: -sS

2. Which switch would you use for a “UDP scan”?

ANS: -sU

3. If you wanted to detect which **operating** system the target is running on, which switch would you use ?

ANS: -O

4. Nmap provides a switch to detect the **version** of the services running on the target. What is this switch ?

ANS: -sV

5. The default output provided by nmap often does not provide enough information for a pentester. How would you increase the verbosity ?

ANS: -v

6. Verbosity level one is good, but verbosity level two is better! How would you set the verbosity level to two ?

ANS: -vv

7. What switch would you use to save the nmap results in three major formats ?

ANS: -oA

8. What switch would you use to save the nmap results in a “normal” format ?

ANS: -oN

9. A very useful output format: how would you save results in a “**grepable**” format?

ANS: -oG

Sometimes the results we’re getting just aren’t enough. If we don’t care about how loud we are, we can enable “aggressive” mode. This is a shorthand switch that activates service detection, operating system detection, a traceroute and common script scanning.

10. How would you activate this setting ?

ANS: -A

11. How would you set the timing template to level 5 ?

ANS: -T5

12. How would you tell nmap to only scan port 80 ?

ANS: -p 80

13. How would you tell nmap to scan ports 1000–1500 ?

ANS: -p 1000-1500

14. How would you tell nmap to scan *all* ports ?

ANS: -P-

15. How would you activate a **script** from the nmap scripting library (lots more on this later!) ?

ANS: --script

16. How would you activate all of the scripts in the “**vuln**” category ?

ANS: --script=vuln

Scan Types

Task 5: TCP Connect Scans

1. Which RFC defines the appropriate behavior for the TCP protocol?

A1. RFC 793

2. If a port is closed, which flag should the server send back to indicate this?

A2. RST

Task 6: SYN Scans

1. There are two other names for a SYN scan. What are they?

A1. Half-open, Stealth

2. Can Nmap use a SYN scan without Sudo permissions (Y/N)?

A2. N

Task 7: UDP Scans

1. If a UDP port doesn't respond to an Nmap scan, what will it be marked as?

A1. open|filtered

2. When a UDP port is closed, by convention the target should send back a “port unreachable” message. Which protocol would it use to do so?

A2. ICMP

Task 8: NULL, FIN and Xmas Scans

1. Which of the three scan types uses the URG flag?

A1. Xmas

2. Why are NULL, FIN, and Xmas scans generally used?
A2. Firewall evasion
3. Which common OS may respond to a NULL, FIN, or Xmas scan with a RST for every port?
A3. Microsoft Windows

Task 9: ICMP Network Scanning

1. How would you perform a ping sweep on the 172.16.x.x network (Netmask: 255.255.0.0) using Nmap (CIDR notation)?
A1. nmap -sn 172.16.0.0/16

Task 10: NSE Scripts Overview

1. What language are NSE scripts written in?
A1. Lua
2. Which category of scripts would be a very bad idea to run in a production environment?
A2. Intrusive

Task 11: Working with the NSE

1. What optional argument can the ftp-anon.nse script take?
A1. maxlist

Task 12: Searching for Scripts

1. What is the filename of the script which determines the underlying OS of the SMB server?
A1. smb-os-discovery.nse
2. What does the smb-os-discovery.nse script depend on?
A2. smb-brute

Task 13: Firewall Evasion

1. Which simple (and frequently relied upon) protocol is often blocked, requiring the use of the -Pn switch?
A1. ICMP

2. Which Nmap switch allows you to append an arbitrary length of random data to the end of packets?
A2. --data-length

Task 14: Practical

1. Does the target respond to ICMP (ping) requests (Y/N)?
A1. N
2. Perform an Xmas scan on the first 999 ports of the target — how many ports are shown to be open or filtered?
A2. 999
3. What is the reason for the above result?
A3. No response

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sX -p0-999 10.10.62.239 -vv
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-29 03:45 EDT
Initiating Ping Scan at 03:45
Scanning 10.10.62.239 [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 03:45, 3.03s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.62.239 [host down, received no-response]
Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.10 seconds
Raw packets sent: 8 (304B) | Rcvd: 0 (0B)
```

4. Perform a TCP SYN scan on the first 5000 ports of the target — how many ports are shown to be open?
A4. 5

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -p1-5000 -sS 10.10.152.55 -Pn -vv
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-29 03:56 EDT
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 03:56
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 03:56, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 03:56
Scanning 10.10.152.55 [5000 ports]
Discovered open port 3389/tcp on 10.10.152.55
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.10.152.55
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.152.55
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 10.10.152.55
Discovered open port 21/tcp on 10.10.152.55
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 03:57, 33.96s elapsed (5000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.152.55
Host is up, received user-set (0.17s latency).
Scanned at 2025-07-29 03:56:35 EDT for 34s
Not shown: 4995 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON
21/tcp    open  ftp          syn-ack ttl 127
53/tcp    open  domain       syn-ack ttl 127
80/tcp    open  http         syn-ack ttl 127
135/tcp   open  msrpc        syn-ack ttl 127
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server syn-ack ttl 127

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 34.07 seconds
```

- 5.** Deploy the ftp-anon script against the box. Can Nmap login successfully to the FTP server on port 21 (Y/N)?

A5. Y

Conclusion

The “Further Nmap” room provides a comprehensive exploration of advanced Nmap scanning techniques. By covering TCP, SYN, UDP, NULL, FIN, and Xmas scans, as well as NSE scripting and firewall evasion, it reinforces critical skills used in network enumeration and security auditing. The hands-on tasks help learners understand how to detect services, bypass filters, and analyze host responses. Mastery of these Nmap features is essential for ethical hacking, penetration testing, and professional cybersecurity assessments.