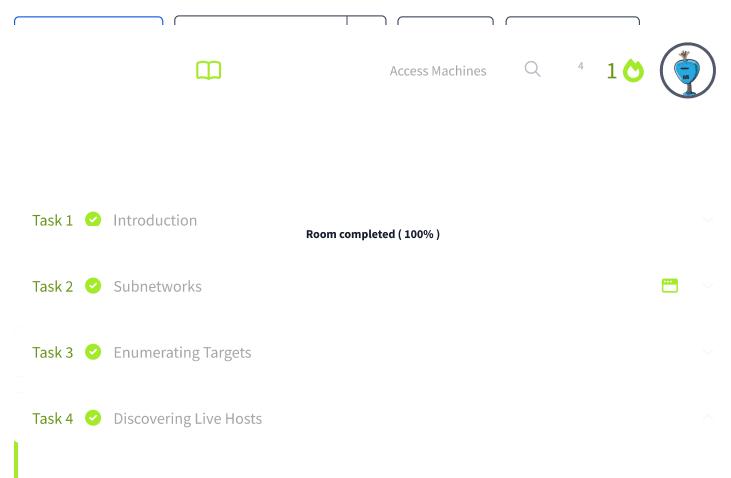
Jr Penetration Tester > Network Security > Nmap Live Host Discovery



Nmap Live Host Discovery

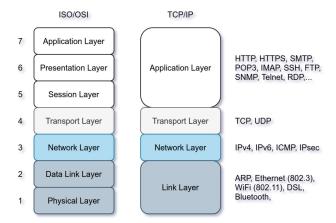
Learn how to use Nmap to discover live hosts using ARP scan, ICMP scan, and TCP/UDP ping scan.

Medium 120 min



Let's revisit the TCP/IP layers shown in the figure next. We will leverage the protocols to discover the live hosts. Starting from bottom to top, we can use:

- ARP from Link Layer
- ICMP from Network Layer
- TCP from Transport Layer
- UDP from Transport Layer



Before we discuss how scanners can use each in detail, we will briefly review these four protocols. ARP has one purpose: sending a frame to the broadcast address on the network segment and asking the computer with a specific IP address to respond by providing its MAC (hardware) address.

ICMP has many types. ICMP ping uses Type 8 (Echo) and Type 0 (Echo Reply).

If you want to ping a system on the same subnet, an ARP query should precede the ICMP Echo.

Although TCP and <u>UDP</u> are transport layers, for network scanning purposes, a scanner can send a specially-crafted packet to common TCP or <u>UDP</u> ports to check whether the target will respond. This method is efficient, especially when ICMP Echo is blocked.

If you have closed the network simulator, click on the "View Site" button in Task 2 to display it again.

Answer the questions below

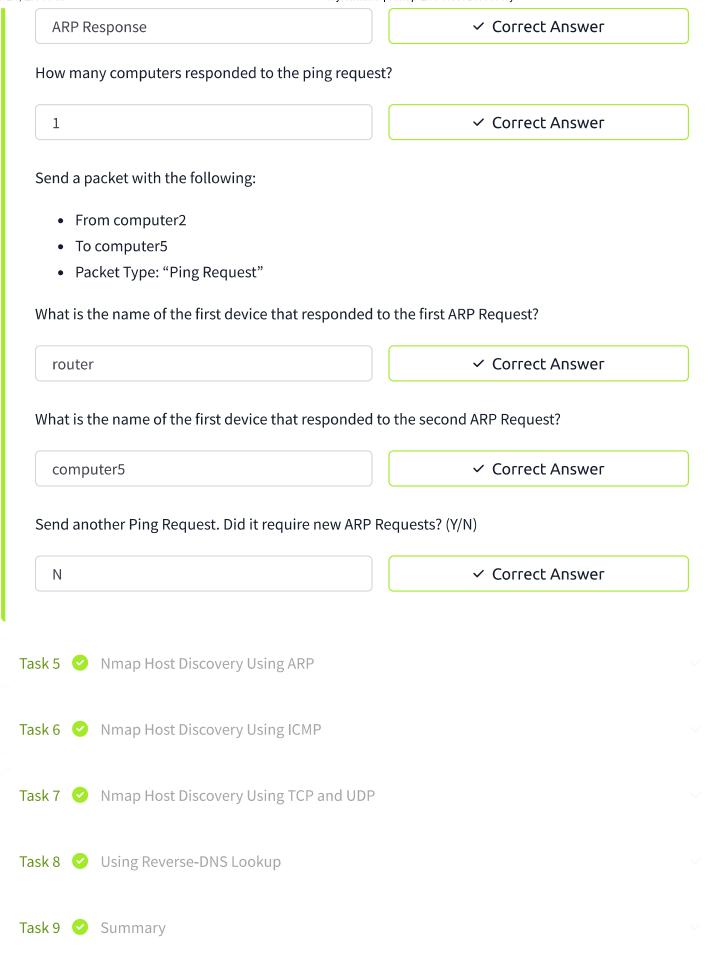
Send a packet with the following:

- From computer1
- To computer3
- Packet Type: "Ping Request"

What is the type of packet that computer1 sent before the ping?



What is the type of packet that computer1 received before being able to send the ping?



Created by





Room Type

Users in Room

Created

Free Room. Anyone can deploy virtual machines in the room (without being subscribed)!

168,140

1064 days ago

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