NMAP: Nmap is a **network scanner**, not a magical bypass tool. It can help **detect firewalls/IDS/IPS/AV**, but bypassing them is illegal unless done in your own lab or with explicit authorization (VAPT/Red Team).

1. How can bypass all types of firewalls?

Feal-world: You **cannot bypass ALL firewalls** with Nmap. You can attempt to **evade detection** by using timing, fragmentation, decoys, spoofing.

nmap -Pn -f -T2 -D RND:10 <target>

- -Pn → Skip host discovery (firewalls may block ICMP ping).
- -f → Fragment packets (bypass packet filters).
- -T2 → Slow timing (avoid detection by IDS/IPS).
- -D RND:10 → Use 10 decoy IPs (hide your real IP).

2. How can identify which type of firewall is detected?

Use firewalk-like scanning (--traceroute) + TTL analysis.

Command:

nmap -Pn -p 80,443 --traceroute <target>

• Check where packets drop → indicates firewall hop.

Or test with different scan types:

```
nmap -sS -p 80 <target> # SYN Scan

nmap -sA -p 80 <target> # ACK Scan (firewall stateful?)

nmap -sN -p 80 <target> # Null Scan
```

- SYN works but ACK drops? → Stateful firewall.
- All blocked? → Stateless packet filter.

3. How can scan a network so firewall does not detect Nmap?

Stealth + evasion techniques:

nmap -sS -T0 -f -D RND:5 --data-length 50 <target>

- -sS → Stealth SYN scan.
- -T0 → Very slow (harder to detect).
- --data-length 50 → Add junk data (evade IDS signatures).

4. How to scan all services?

nmap -sV <target>

• -sV → Service version detection.

5. How to scan all ports?

nmap -p- <target>

• -p- → Scan all 65,535 TCP ports.

6. How to scan all open IP/hosts in a network?

nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24

-sn → Ping scan (discover live hosts).

7. How to scan only open ports?

nmap --open -p- <target>

• --open → Show only open ports.

8. How to scan only closed ports?

nmap -p- --reason <target> | grep "closed"

Nmap normally doesn't show closed-only → use --reason & filter.

9. How to identify if firewall is active or not?

nmap -sA -p 80 <target>

- -sA (ACK scan) → If "filtered" → firewall present.
- If "unfiltered" → no firewall.

10. How to identify if firewall is configured or not?

Compare -sS vs -sA results:

If -sS blocked but -sA works → firewall configured.

If both work → no firewall.

11. How to scan/detect that endpoint has antivirus?

Mmap alone cannot directly detect AV.

But some NSE scripts try:

nmap --script av* <target>

(rarely reliable, mostly SNMP/WMI dependent).

12. How to detect which type of antivirus endpoint has?

Mmap cannot fingerprint specific AV products. You need EDR/Endpoint agent logs or privilege access.

Bypass: Use evasion scans (-f, -D, --data-length).

13. How to scan which type of OS is running?

nmap -O <target>

- -O → OS fingerprinting.
- --osscan-guess → Aggressive guess.

14. How to detect if IDS/IPS configured or not?

Test normal scan vs stealth scan:

nmap -sS <target>

nmap -sN <target>

If normal blocked but null/fragment works → IDS/IPS present.

Bypass:

nmap -f -sS -T1 <target>

15. How to scan running services versions?

nmap -sV <target>

• Gets software + version (e.g., Apache 2.4.41).

16. Can we scan closed/stopped services versions?

X No.

- If service is **closed/stopped**, it doesn't respond → version cannot be fingerprinted.
- You only see closed or filtered.

Summary Table

Task	Command
Bypass FW	nmap -Pn -f -D RND:10 <target></target>
Detect FW type	nmap -sA -p 80 <target></target>
Evade detection	nmap -sS -T0 -fdata-length 50 <target></target>
All services	nmap -sV <target></target>
All ports	nmap -p- <target></target>
Live hosts	nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
Only open ports	nmapopen -p- <target></target>
Only closed ports	`nmap -preason <target></target>
Firewall active?	nmap -sA -p 80 <target></target>
Firewall configured?	Compare -sS vs -sA
Detect AV	nmapscript av* <target> (limited)</target>
Detect AV type	X Not reliable with Nmap
OS detection	nmap -O <target></target>
IDS/IPS detection	Compare scans (-sS vs -sN)
Running services versions nmap -sV <target></target>	
Closed service versions	X Not possible