

Cybersecurity Internship – Phase 1 (Hands-on Task 2)

TASK 2: Perform a Basic Network Scan Using Nmap

1. Commands Used and Descriptions

- ◆ **Basic Scan:**

```
nmap scanme.nmap.org
```

Description: Performs a basic scan on the target. Detects open TCP ports using the default settings.

- ◆ **Service Version Detection:**

```
nmap -sV scanme.nmap.org
```

Description: Attempts to determine service/version info on open ports. Useful for identifying what software is running.

- ◆ **OS Detection:**

```
nmap -O scanme.nmap.org
```

Description: Uses TCP/IP stack fingerprinting to guess the remote operating system.

- ◆ **Full Port Range Scan:**

```
nmap -p- scanme.nmap.org
```

Description: Scans all 65,535 TCP ports (instead of the default top 1,000).

2. Scan Output (Paste or Screenshot Results)

- ◆ **Basic Scan Output:**

```
(gautham㉿GauthamGamer)-[~]
$ nmap scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-13 13:01 IST
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.25s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
Not shown: 993 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE     SERVICE
22/tcp    open      ssh
80/tcp    open      http
1723/tcp  filtered pptp
5060/tcp  filtered sip
5061/tcp  filtered sip-tls
9929/tcp  open      nping-echo
31337/tcp open      Elite

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 27.31 seconds
```

◆ Service Detection (-sV) Output:

```
[gautham@GauthamGamer:~]$ nmap -sV scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-13 13:03 IST
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.27s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
Not shown: 993 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE    SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open     ssh          OpenSSH 6.6.1p1 Ubuntu 2ubuntu2.13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open     http         Apache httpd 2.4.7 ((Ubuntu))
1723/tcp  filtered pptp
5060/tcp  filtered sip
5061/tcp  filtered sip-tls
9929/tcp  open     nping-echo  Nping echo
31337/tcp open     tcpwrapped
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 42.48 seconds
```

◆ OS Detection (-O) Output:

```
[gautham@GauthamGamer:~]$ nmap -O scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-13 13:05 IST
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.25s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
Not shown: 993 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE    SERVICE
22/tcp    open     ssh
80/tcp    open     http
1723/tcp  filtered pptp
5060/tcp  filtered sip
5061/tcp  filtered sip-tls
9929/tcp  open     nping-echo
31337/tcp open     Elite

Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 4.19 - 5.15 (98%), Linux 4.15 (93%), IPFire 2.27 (Linux 5.15 - 6.1) (93%), Linux 5.4 (93%), Linux 5.0 - 5.14 (91%), MikroTik RouterOS 7.2 - 7.5 (Linux 5.6.3) (91%), Linux 3.11 - 4.9 (98%), Linux 3.2 - 3.8 (98%), Linux 4.15 - 5.19 (89%), Android TV OS 11 (Linux 4.19) (89%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 19 hops

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 33.21 seconds
```

◆ All Ports (-p-) Output:

(Took so long and returned timeout status)

3. Summary of Findings

- Total open ports found: 7

(22/tcp, 80/tcp, 9929/tcp, 31337/tcp, and others filtered)

- Common services discovered:

- **22/tcp:** OpenSSH 6.6.1p1 running on Ubuntu Linux
- **80/tcp:** Apache httpd 2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
- **9929/tcp:** nping-echo service
- **31337/tcp:** tcpwrapped (showing as "Elite" in OS detection)

- Filtered ports detected:

- 1723/tcp (PPTP)

- 5060/tcp (SIP)
- 5061/tcp (SIP-TLS)

- **Operating System Guess:**

Linux kernel versions between 4.19 and 5.15 most likely (98% confidence). No exact match found, but it's definitely a Linux-based OS.

- **Network Distance:** 19 hops between your host and the target server.
-

4. Key Concepts Observed

Concept	Notes
Open Port	[E.g. Port 22 – SSH is accepting connections]
Closed Port	[E.g. Port 21 – explicitly rejected connection]
Filtered Port	[E.g. Port 25 – no response, possibly firewalled]
Service Detection	[Used -sV to identify service versions]
OS Fingerprinting	[Used -O, result: Linux or Unix-based OS]
Full Port Range	[Used -p-, discovered additional non-standard ports]
Ethical Scanning	[Scanned scanme.nmap.org – authorized for practice]

5. Learning Outcomes

By completing this task, I have:

- Learned to use basic and advanced nmap scanning commands
 - Understood the difference between open, closed, and filtered ports
 - Observed how attackers or penetration testers gather information
 - Practiced analyzing and interpreting port scan results
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6. Interview Questions and Answers

1. **What is the purpose of Nmap in cybersecurity?**

Nmap is a network scanning tool used to discover hosts, services, and vulnerabilities on a network. It's used for reconnaissance in penetration testing.

2. **What's the difference between TCP and UDP scanning?**

TCP scans establish full connections (or attempt to), while UDP scans send datagrams and rely on ICMP or lack of response. UDP is harder to scan reliably.

3. Explain what the -sV and -O flags do.

-sV detects service versions running on open ports. -O attempts to determine the operating system of the host via fingerprinting.

4. Why should you never run Nmap scans without permission?

Unauthorized scanning can be considered illegal or malicious. It can disrupt services or trigger alarms; always get consent first.

5. What are filtered ports?

Ports that don't respond, likely because of a firewall or filtering rules. Nmap can't determine if they are open or closed.

6. How does OS fingerprinting work in Nmap?

It analyzes responses to various TCP/IP probes and compares them to a database of known OS signatures.

7. What is banner grabbing?

Retrieving metadata or welcome messages from services (e.g., HTTP or FTP) that reveal software version or system details.

8. Why is port scanning important in penetration testing?

It identifies potential entry points into a system or network. Knowing what's open helps prioritize vulnerabilities.

9. List 3 common ports and their services.

- Port 22: SSH
- Port 80: HTTP
- Port 443: HTTPS

10. What does a "closed" port indicate?

The port is accessible but no service is listening. The system responded with a "connection refused".