

Assignment 4: Exploring nmap command

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1. Scenario: You are tasked with verifying whether the victim Metasploit2 VM is active on the network and responding to any type of ping. What Nmap command would you use to check its availability?

```
nmap done. 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.00 seconds
msf6 > nmap -sn 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -sn 10.0.2.15

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-08 23:58 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.00 seconds
```

Figure 1: Nmap command: `nmap -sn 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command performs a ping scan to check if the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15 is active and responding to ping requests.

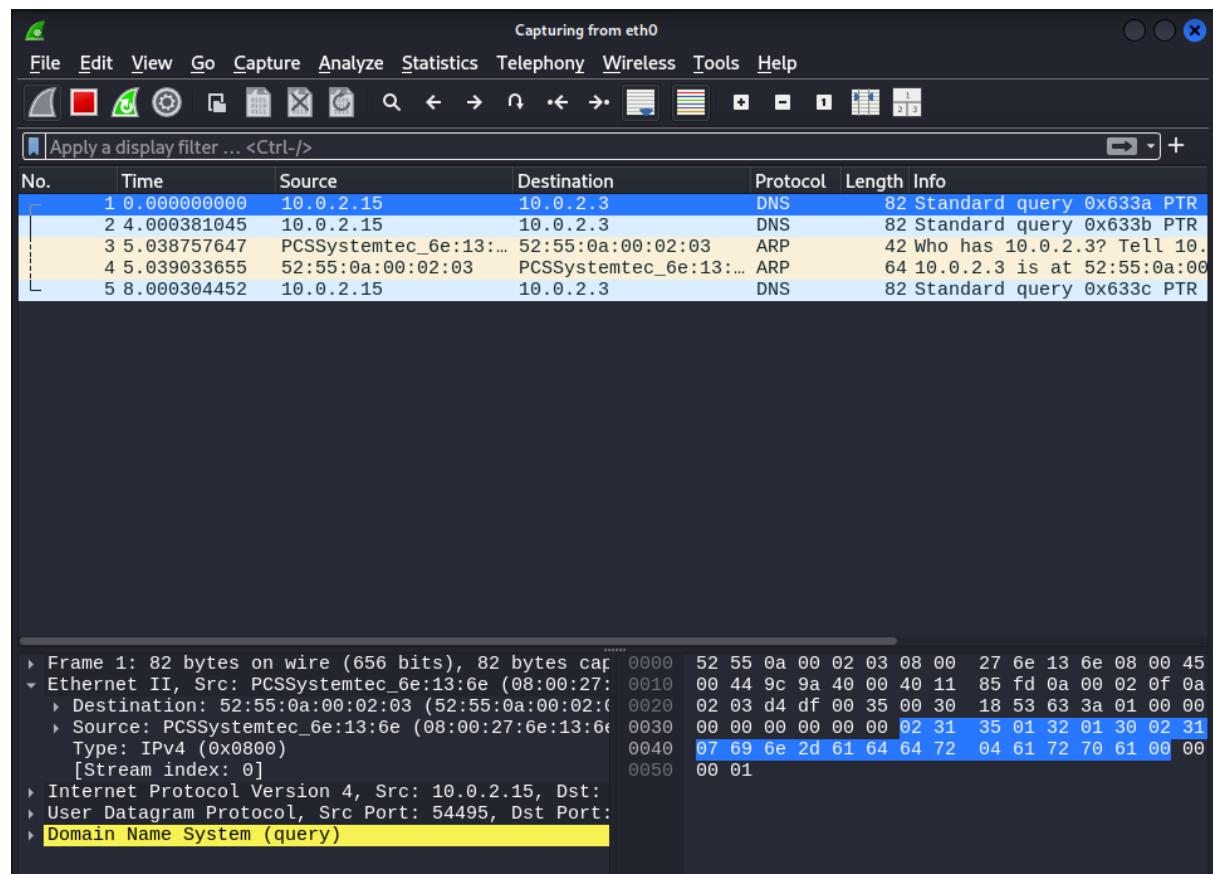


Figure 2: Wireshark filter: `icmp && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures ICMP packets to and from the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

2. Scenario: You want to check if common ports like SSH (22), HTTP (80), and HTTPS (443) are open on the victim Metasploit2 VM. How would you scan these specific ports?

```
msf6 > nmap -p 22,80,443 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -p 22,80,443 10.0.2.15 at 10.0.2.15, Dst: 10.0.2.15
    Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 63515, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 0, Len: 0
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:00 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.000023s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    closed ssh
80/tcp    closed http
443/tcp   closed https

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.07 seconds
```

Figure 3: Nmap command: `nmap -p 22,80,443 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command scans specific ports (22, 80, 443) on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15 to check if they are open.

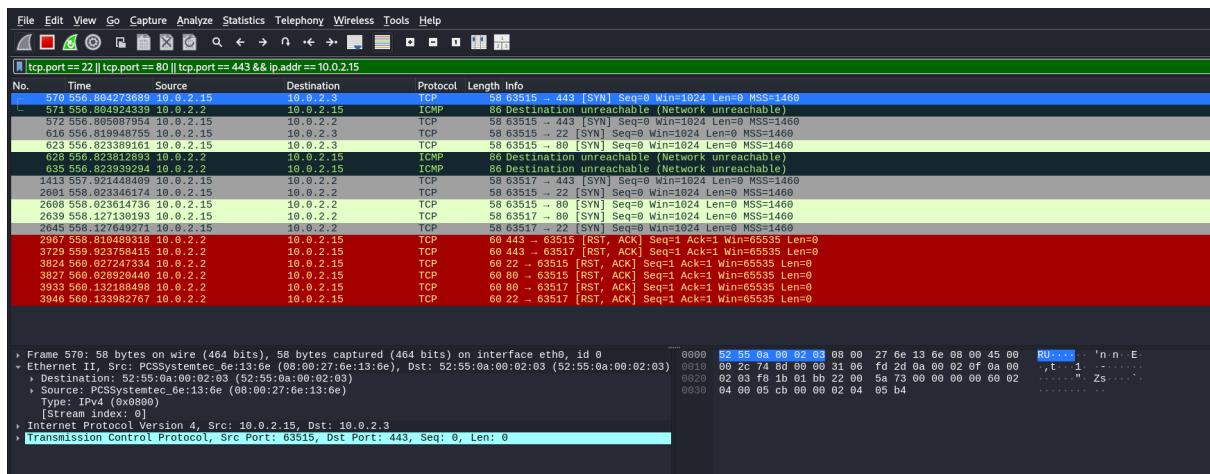


Figure 4: Wireshark filter: `(tcp.port == 22 || tcp.port == 80 || tcp.port == 443) && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures TCP packets on ports 22, 80, and 443 for the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

3. Scenario: You need to perform a full TCP connection scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM to see which ports are open. What would be your approach?

```
msf6 > nmap -sT 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -sT 10.0.2.15

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:01 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.000051s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 3389, Dst Port: 63515, Seq
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.02 seconds
```

Figure 5: Nmap command: `nmap -sT 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command performs a full TCP connection scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15 to identify open ports.

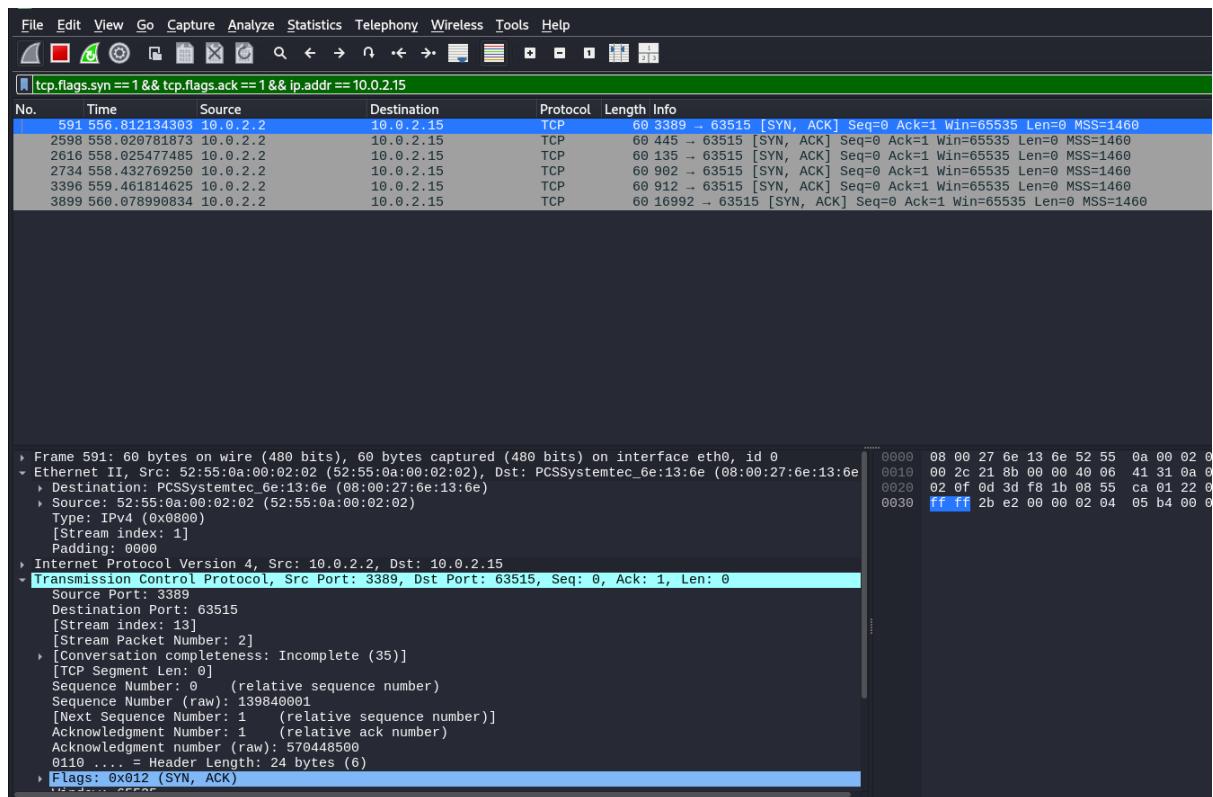


Figure 6: Wireshark filter: `tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 1 && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures TCP packets with SYN and ACK flags set for the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

4. Scenario: You want to conduct a stealthy scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM, trying to avoid detection by completing only part of the TCP handshake. Which Nmap command should you use for this scan?

```
msf6 > nmap -sS 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -sS 10.0.2.15

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:02 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.0000010s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
[Stream index: 14]
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.06 seconds
```

Figure 7: Nmap command: `nmap -sS 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command performs a SYN scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15, which is stealthier as it does not complete the TCP handshake.

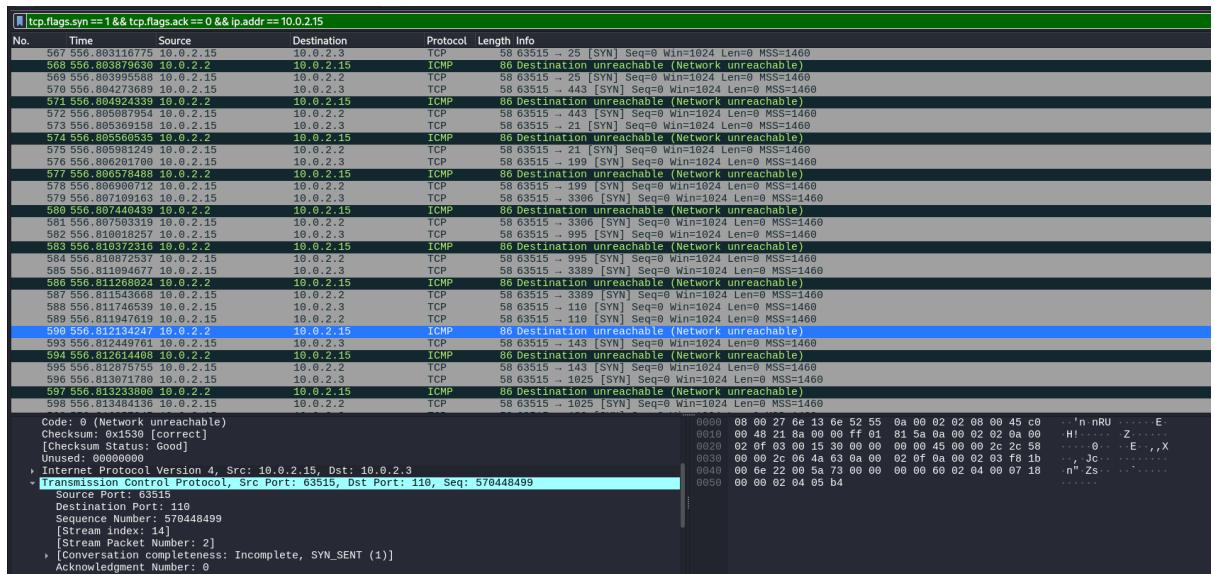


Figure 8: Wireshark filter: `tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 0 && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures TCP packets with only the SYN flag set for the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

5. Scenario: You want to determine the versions of the services running on the open ports of the victim Metasploit2 VM. How would you do this using Nmap?

```
msf6 > nmap -sV 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -sV 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.15
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:03 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.0000010s latency). , Src: 10.0.2.2, Dst: 10.0.2.15
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
Code: 0 (Network unreachable)
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.23 seconds
```

Figure 9: Nmap command: `nmap -sV 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command performs a service version detection scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15 to identify the versions of services running on open ports.

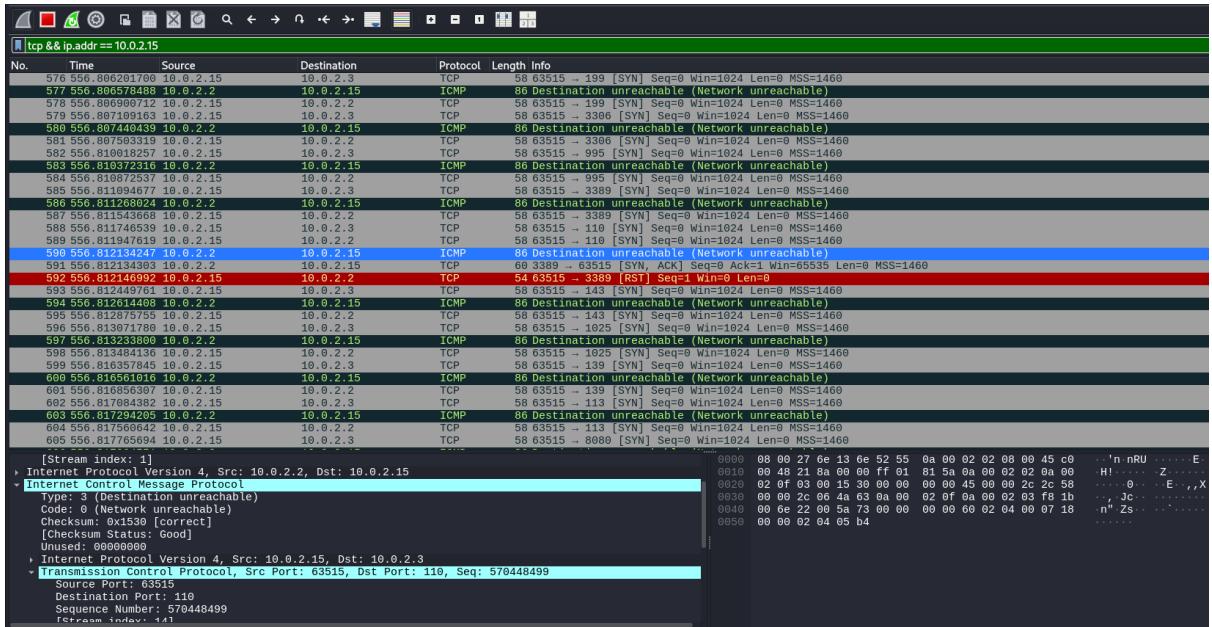


Figure 10: Wireshark filter: `tcp && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures all TCP packets to and from the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

6. Scenario: You need to find out the operating system running on the victim Metasploit2 VM. What Nmap command will help you gather this information?

```
msf6 > nmap -O 10.0.2.15 Length: 20 bytes (5)
[*] exec: nmap -O 10.0.2.15 [es Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)]
Total Length: 44
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:03 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.000038s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 0 hops
[Header checksum status: Unverified]

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.53 seconds
```

Figure 11: Nmap command: `nmap -O 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command performs an OS detection scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15 to determine the operating system.

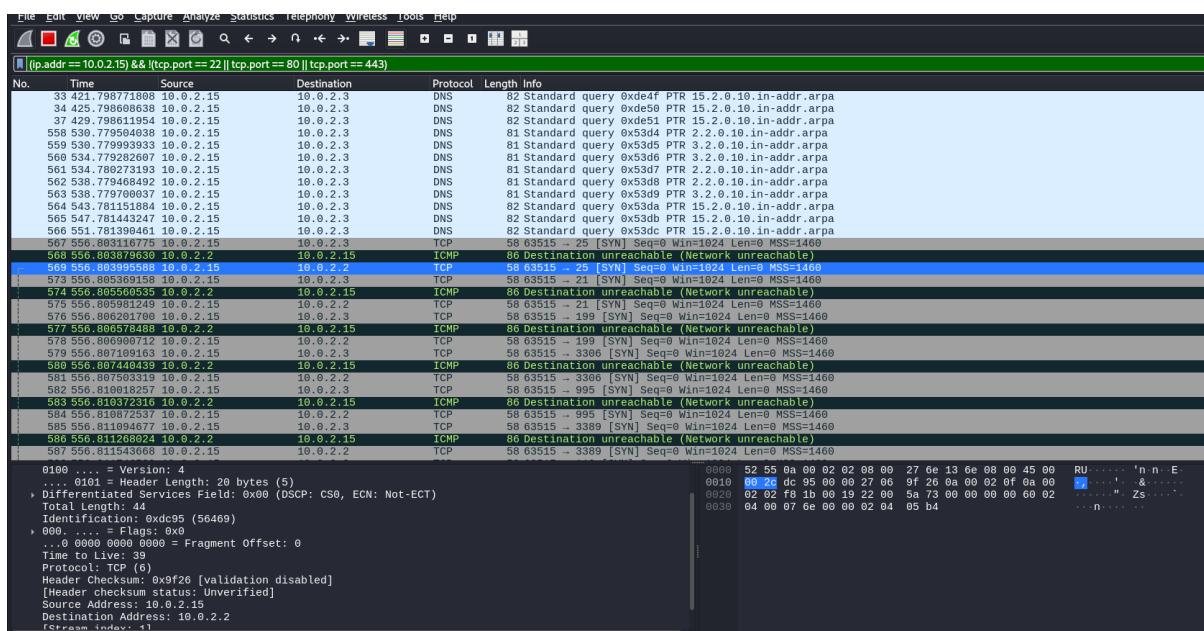


Figure 12: Wireshark filter: `(ip.addr == 10.0.2.15) && (tcp || icmp) && frame.len <= 128`

Explanation: This filter captures TCP and ICMP packets with a frame length of 128 bytes or less for the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

7. Scenario: You're performing a comprehensive scan of the victim Metasploit2 VM to gather information about open ports, services, operating system, and possible vulnerabilities. What Nmap command should you use?

```
msf6 > nmap -A 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -A 10.0.2.15
[+] Identifying: 0xdc95 (56409)
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:05 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.000037s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 0 hops
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.74 seconds
```

Figure 13: Nmap command: `nmap -A 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This command performs a comprehensive scan on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15, including OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute.

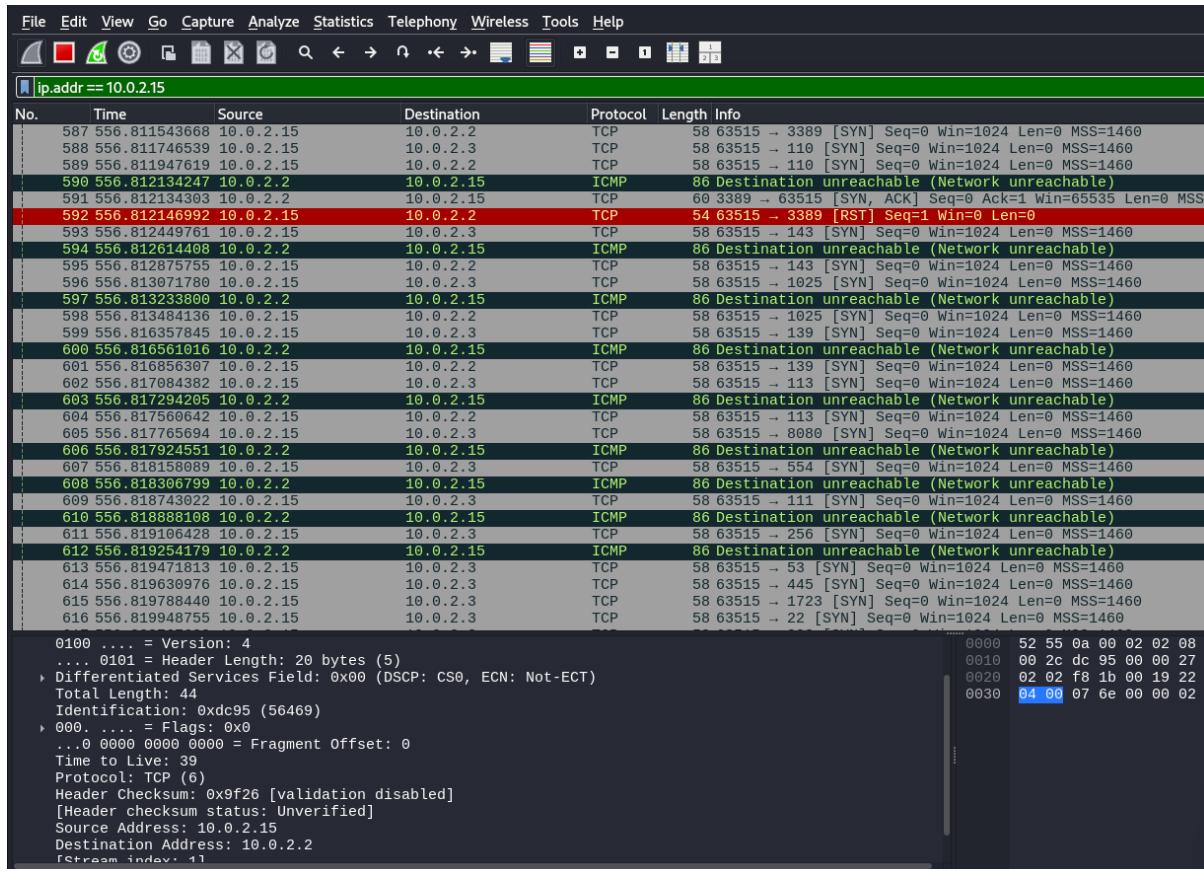


Figure 14: Wireshark filter: `ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures all packets to and from the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.

8. Scenario: You are assigned to scan a range of victim VMs within a network, specifically from the first to the tenth IP address in the subnet. Which Nmap command will help you scan this IP range to see which machines are alive or have open ports?

```
msf6 > nmap 10.0.2.1-10          10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 3999 -  
[*] exec: nmap 10.0.2.1-10          10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 24444 -  
[*] exec: nmap 10.0.2.1-10          10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 1801 -  
  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:25 EST  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 2607 -  
Host is up (0.0019s latency).          10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 3580 -  
Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response) 10.0.2.15          TCP      60 3333 -  
PORT          STATE SERVICE          10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
135/tcp       open  msrpc           10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
445/tcp       open  microsoft-ds        10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
902/tcp       open  iss-realsecure      10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
912/tcp       open  apex-mesh         10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
3389/tcp      open  ms-wbt-server      10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
16992/tcp     open  amt-soap-http      10.0.2.2          10.0.2.15          TCP      60 90  -  
MAC Address: 52:55:0A:00:02:02 (Unknown) 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)  
Total Length: 40  
  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.3          (13748)  
Host is up (0.00015s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.3 are in ignored states.  
Not shown: 999 filtered tcp ports (net-unreach), 1 filtered tcp ports (no-response)  
MAC Address: 52:55:0A:00:02:03 (Unknown)  
Protocols: TCP (8)  
[!] Hosts: 10.0.2.2 [down] (0 hosts up) [rx:0/tx:0 errors:0/validate:disabled]  
Nmap done: 10 IP addresses (2 hosts up) scanned in 18.73 seconds
```

Figure 15: Nmap command: `nmap 10.0.2.1-10`

Explanation: This command scans the IP range from 10.0.2.1 to 10.0.2.10 to check which machines are alive or have open ports.

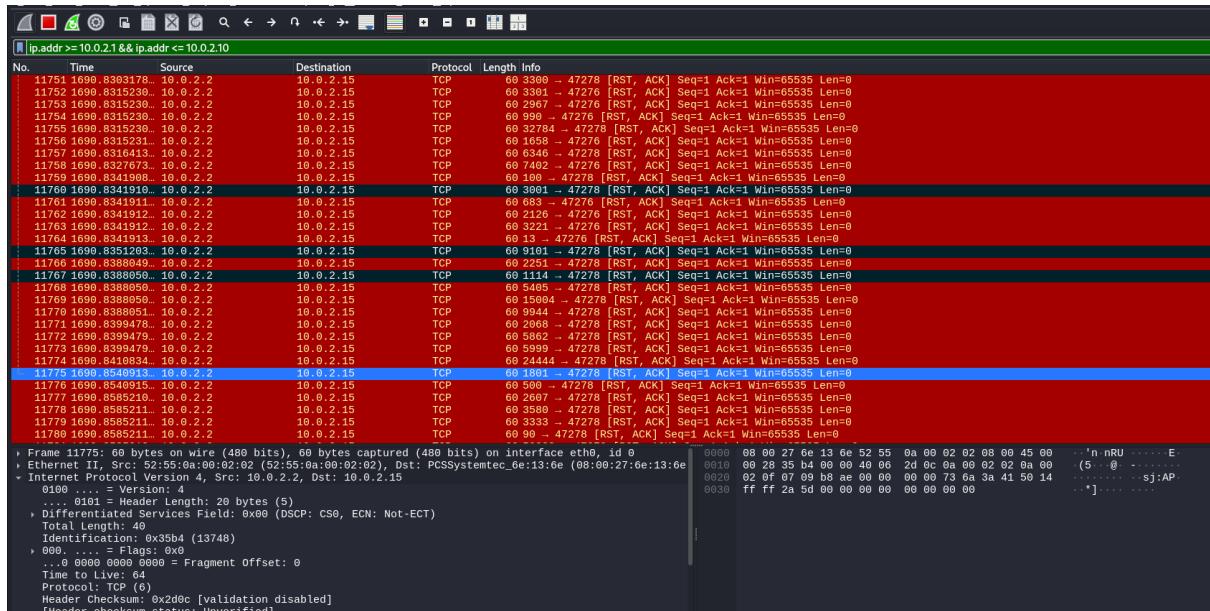


Figure 16: Wireshark filter: `ip.addr >= 10.0.2.1 && ip.addr <= 10.0.2.10`

Explanation: This filter captures all packets to and from the IP range 10.0.2.1 to 10.0.2.10.

9. Scenario: You want to scan all victim machines in the 192.168.x.x subnet, including the Metasploit2 VM, to find which ones are alive and open ports. What is the best approach for scanning an entire subnet?

```
msf6 > nmap 10.0.2.0/24 -v -O
[*] exec: nmap 10.0.2.0/24 -v -O
[+] Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:28 EST
[+] Stats: 0:00:01 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 255 undergoing ARP Ping Scan
[+] ARP Ping Scan Timing: About 52.74% done; ETC: 00:28 (0:00:01 remaining)
[+] Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.0/24
[+] Host is up (0.0013s latency).
[+] Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
[+] PORT      STATE SERVICE
[+] 135/tcp   open  msrpc
[+] 445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
[+] 902/tcp   open  iss-realsecure-wire (480 bits), 60 bytes
[+] 912/tcp   open  apex-mesh
[+] 3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
[+] 16992/tcp open  amt-soap-http
[+] MAC Address: 52:55:0A:00:02:02 (Unknown)

Source Port: 135
Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.3
Host is up (0.00015s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.3 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 999 filtered tcp ports (net-unreach), 1 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 52:55:0A:00:02:03 (Unknown)

Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.0000010s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)

Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 32.88 seconds
[+] 10.0.2.15
```

Figure 17: Nmap command: `nmap 10.0.2.0/24`

Explanation: This command scans the entire 10.0.2.0/24 subnet to find which machines are alive and have open ports.

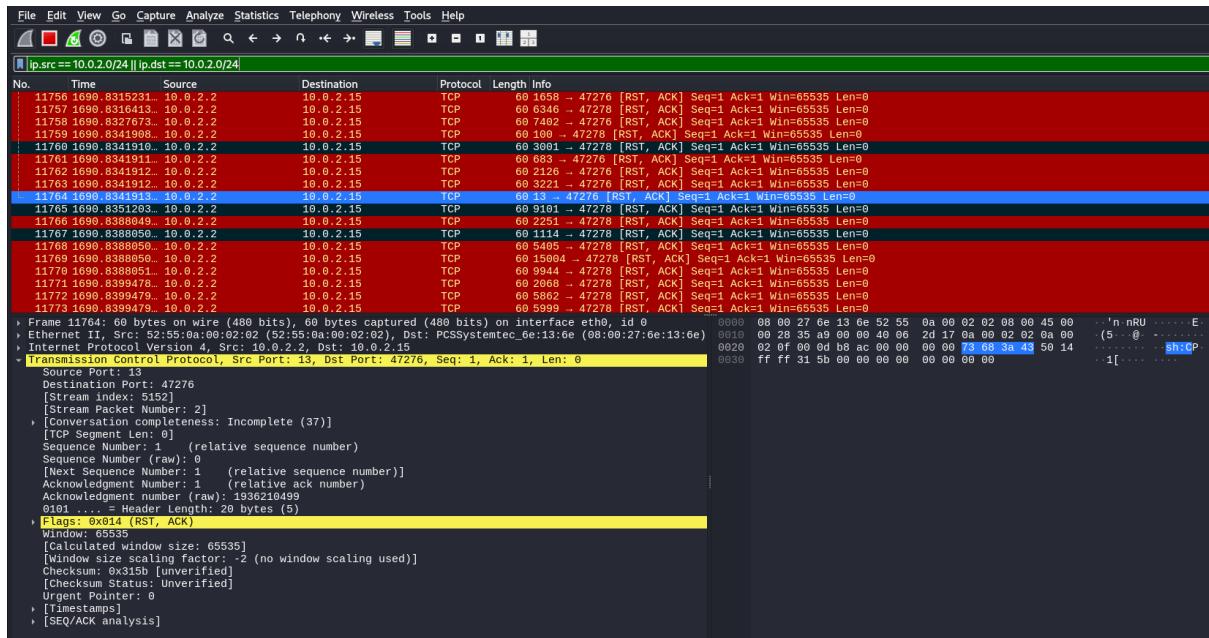


Figure 18: Wireshark filter: ip.src == 10.0.2.0/24 || ip.dst == 10.0.2.0/24
Explanation: This filter captures all packets to and from the 10.0.2.0/24 subnet.

10. Scenario: You want to focus your scan on checking common ports (from 1 to 1024) on the victim Metasploit2 VM to detect popular services like FTP, SSH, HTTP, etc. What Nmap command would you use to scan this range of ports?

```
msf6 > nmap -p 1-1024 10.0.2.15
[*] exec: nmap -p 1-1024 10.0.2.15
[Calculated window size: 65535]
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:31 EST []
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15
Host is up (0.0000010s latency).
All 1024 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1024 closed tcp ports (reset)
[SEQ/ACK analysis]
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.08 seconds
```

Figure 19: Nmap command: nmap -p 1-1024 10.0.2.15

Explanation: This command scans the port range from 1 to 1024 on the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15 to detect popular services.

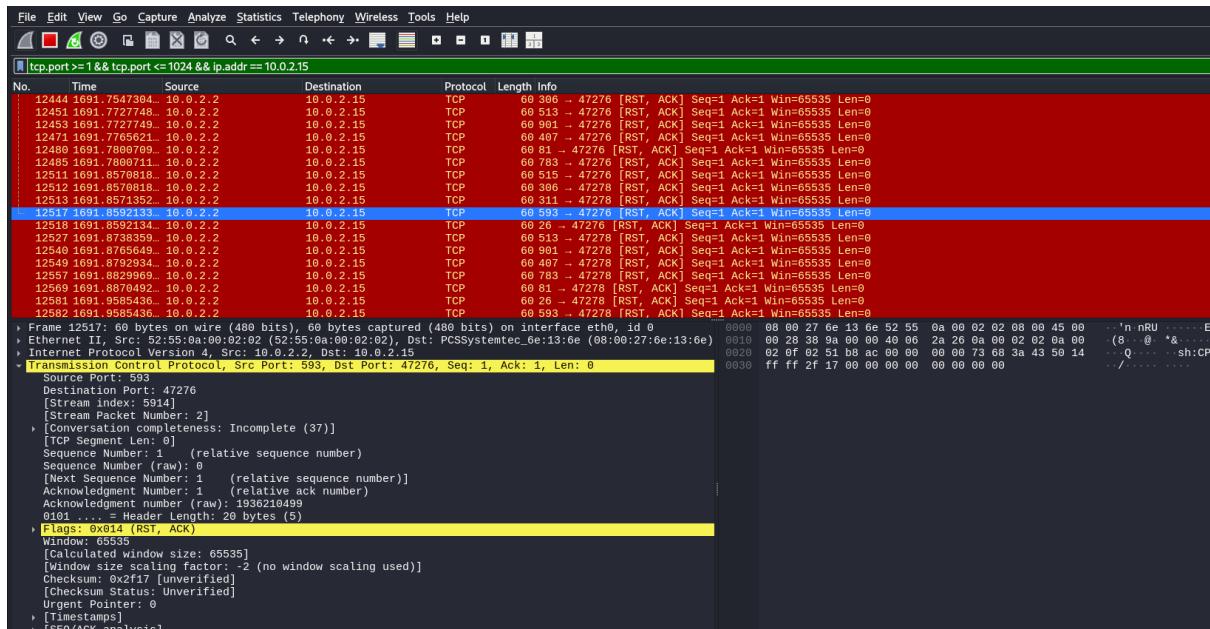


Figure 20: Wireshark filter: `tcp.port >= 1 && tcp.port <= 1024 && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

Explanation: This filter captures TCP packets on ports 1 to 1024 for the victim Metasploit2 VM at IP 10.0.2.15.