

# **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.

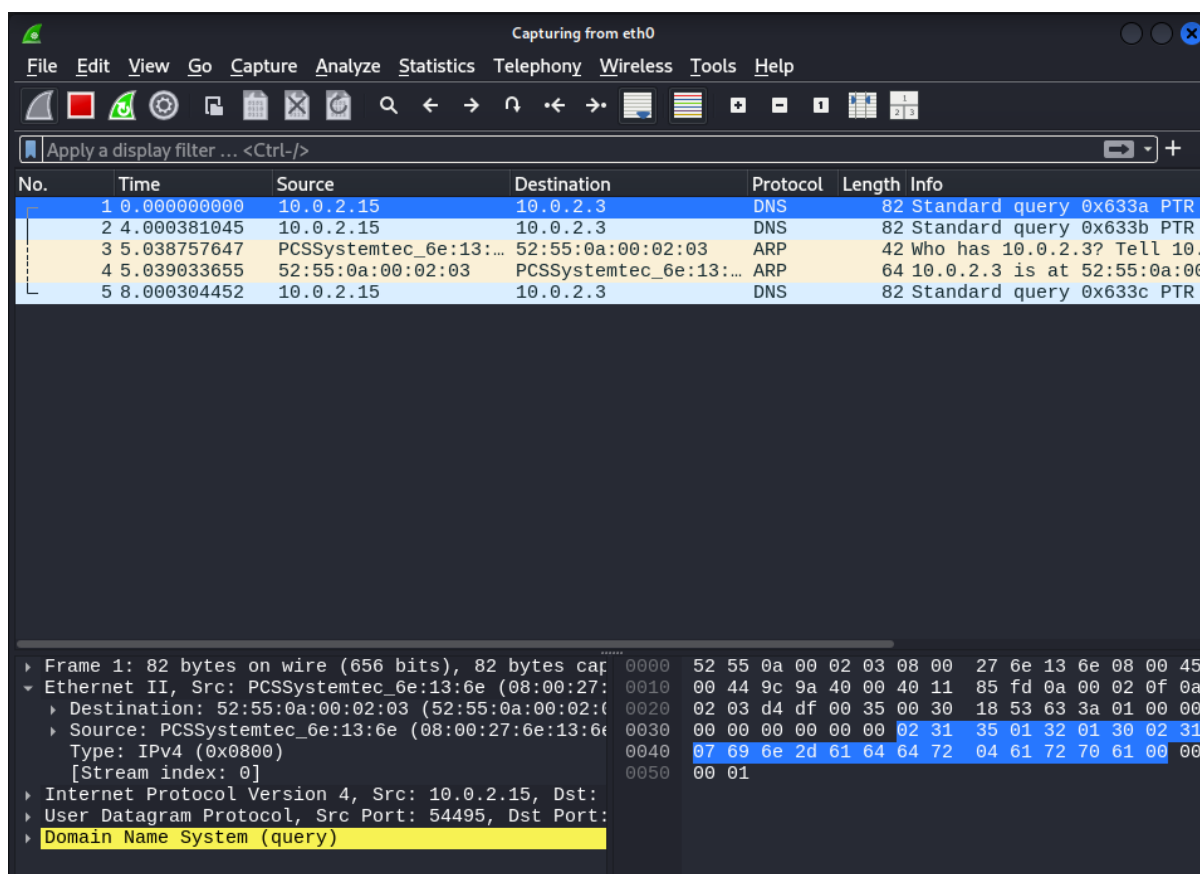


Figure 2: Wireshark filter: `icmp && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

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
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.

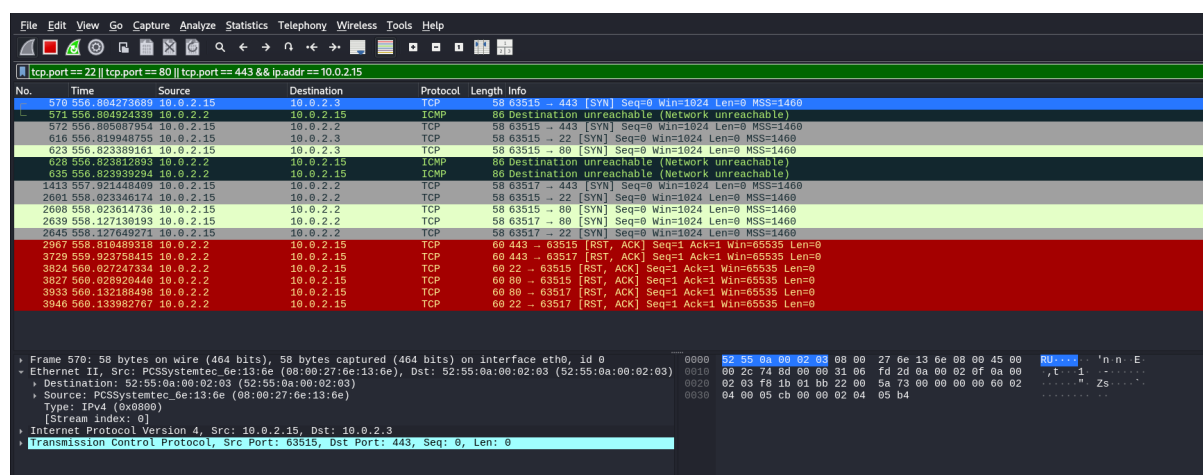


Figure 4: Wireshark filter: `(tcp.port == 22 || tcp.port == 80 || tcp.port == 443) && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

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.

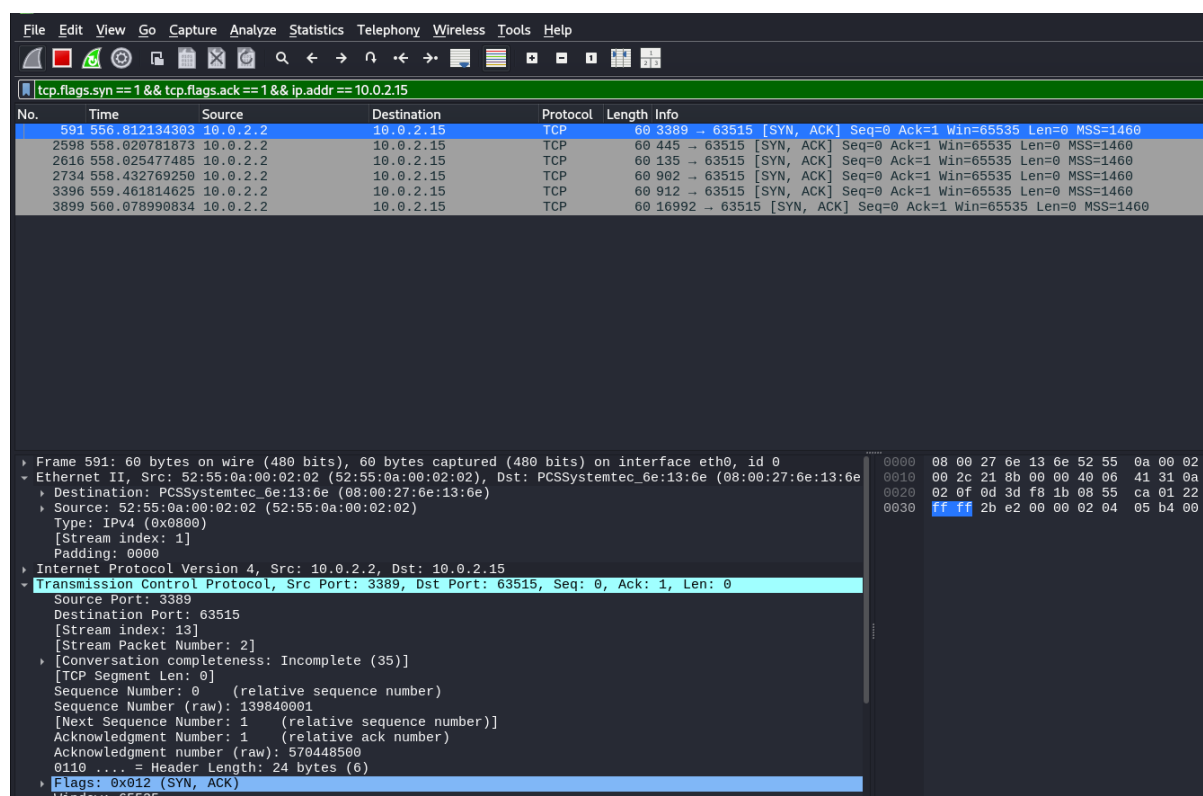


Figure 6: Wireshark filter: `tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 1 && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

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)

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.

tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 0 && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
567	556.883110775	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 25 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
568	556.883372030	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
569	556.883995588	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 29 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
570	556.884273689	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
571	556.884924339	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
572	556.885087994	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
573	556.885369158	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 21 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
574	556.885566535	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
575	556.885981249	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 21 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
576	556.886291700	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 199 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
577	556.886578488	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
578	556.886980712	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 199 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
579	556.887189163	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 3906 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
580	556.887444530	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
581	556.887563319	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 3906 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
582	556.810818257	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 995 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
583	556.810372316	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
584	556.810872337	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 995 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
585	556.811094677	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 3389 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
586	556.811268824	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
587	556.811543668	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 3389 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
588	556.811746530	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 110 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
589	556.811947619	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 110 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
590	556.812134247	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
591	556.812449761	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 143 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
592	556.812614408	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
593	556.812757550	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 143 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
594	556.813071780	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.3	TCP	58	63515 → 1025 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
595	556.813233800	10.0.2.2	10.0.2.15	ICMP	86	Destination unreachable (Network unreachable)
596	556.813484130	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.2	TCP	58	63515 → 1025 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460

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
[*] exec: nmap -sV 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).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.15 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)

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.

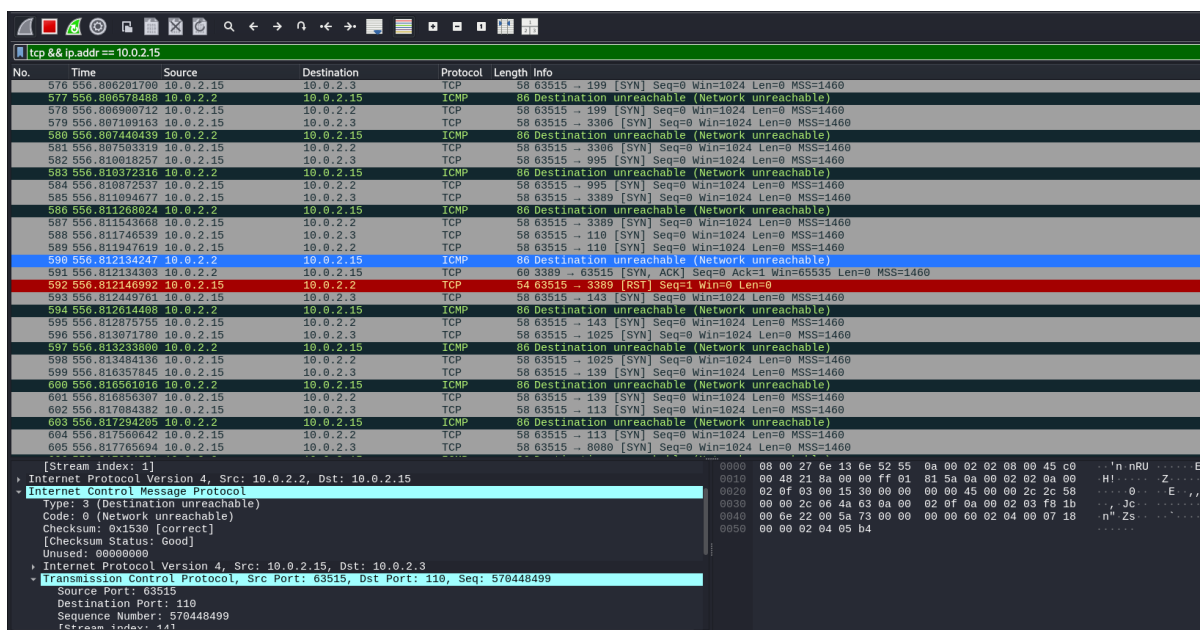


Figure 10: Wireshark filter: `tcp && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

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
[*] exec: nmap -O 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 (0.000038s 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

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.

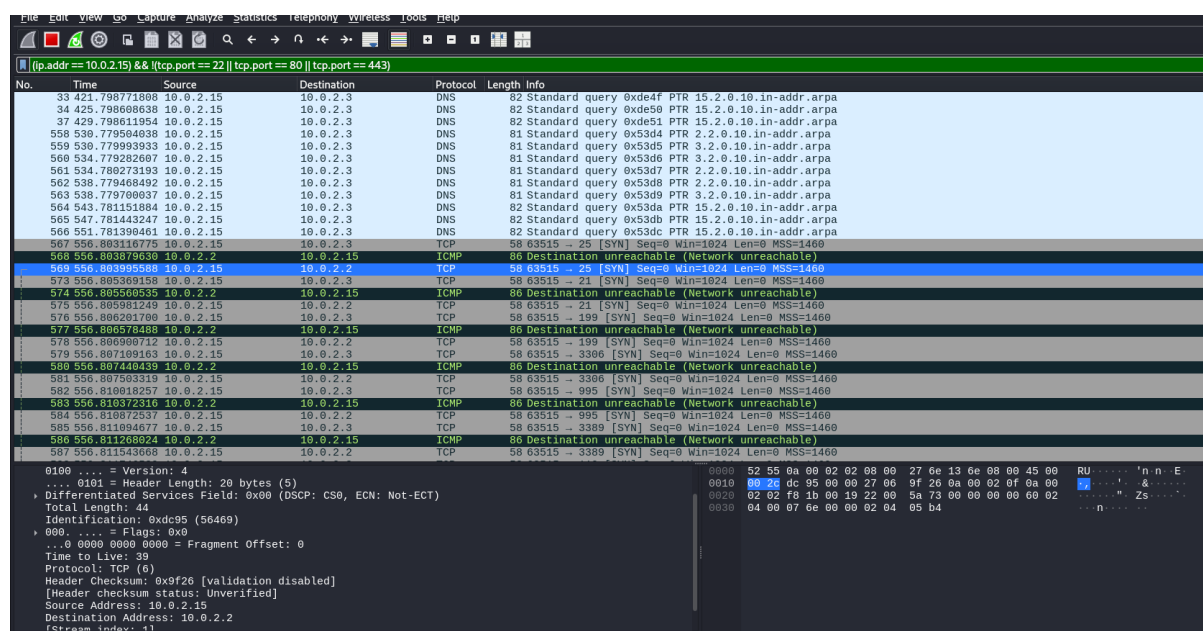


Figure 12: Wireshark filter: `(ip.addr == 10.0.2.15) && (tcp || icmp) && frame.len <= 128`

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

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

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
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.

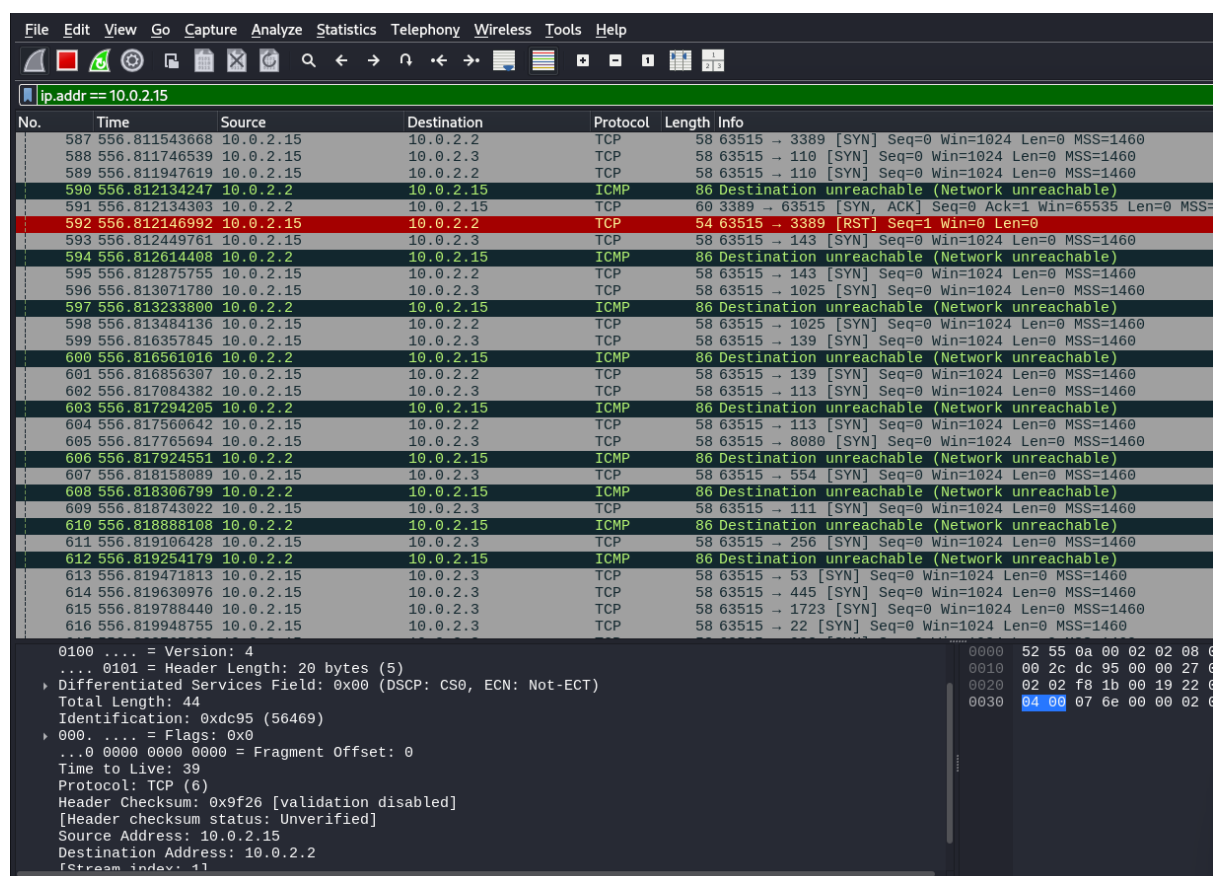


Figure 14: Wireshark filter: `ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

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
[*] exec: nmap 10.0.2.1-10

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-09 00:25 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.2
Host is up (0.0019s 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
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)

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)

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.

```
ip.addr >= 10.0.2.1 && ip.addr <= 10.0.2.10
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
11751	1690	8393178	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	3309 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11752	1690	8315230	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	3301 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11753	1690	8315230	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	2907 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11754	1690	8315230	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	990 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11755	1690	8315230	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	32784 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11756	1690	8315231	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	1658 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11757	1690	8316413	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	6346 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11758	1690	8327673	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	7402 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11759	1690	8341908	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	100 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11760	1690	8341910	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	3981 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11761	1690	8341911	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	683 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11762	1690	8341912	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	2126 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11763	1690	8341912	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	3221 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11764	1690	8341913	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	13 → 47276 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11765	1690	8351203	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	9181 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11766	1690	8388049	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	2251 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11767	1690	8388050	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	1114 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11768	1690	8388050	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	5405 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11769	1690	8388050	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	15004 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11770	1690	8388051	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	9044 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11771	1690	8399478	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	2068 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11772	1690	8399479	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	5802 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11773	1690	8399479	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	9999 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11774	1690	8410834	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	24444 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11775	1690	8540913	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	1801 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11776	1690	8540915	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	500 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11777	1690	8585210	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	2007 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11778	1690	8585211	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	3580 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11779	1690	8585211	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	3333 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
11780	1690	8585211	10.0.2.2	TCP	60	90 → 47278 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0

```

Frame 11775: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: 52:55:0a:00:02:02 (52:55:0a:00:02:02), Dst: PCSSystemtec_6e:13:6e (08:00:27:0e:13:6e)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.2, Dst: 10.0.2.15
  0100 ... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
    ... Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 40
    Identification: 0x35b4 (13748)
    0000 .... = Flags: 0x0
    ... 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
    Time to Live: 64
    Protocol: TCP (6)
    Header Checksum: 0x2d0c [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]

```

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
[*] exec: nmap 10.0.2.0/24

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 10.0.2.2
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
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)

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)

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)

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 32.88 seconds
```

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.

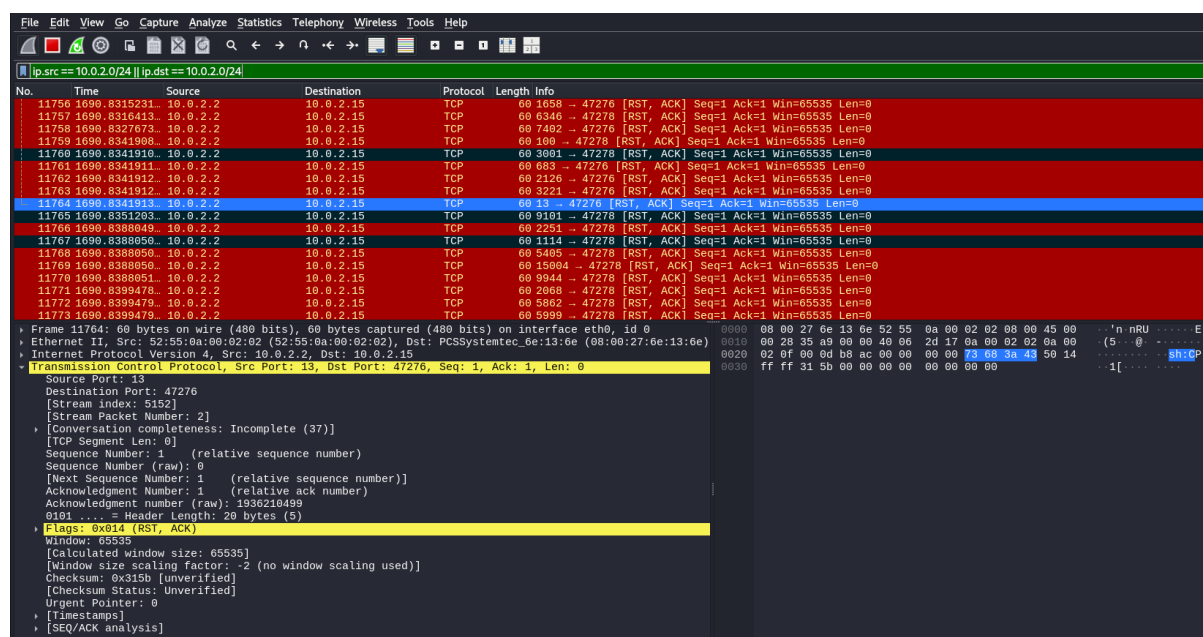


Figure 18: Wireshark filter: `ip.src == 10.0.2.0/24 || ip.dst == 10.0.2.0/24`

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

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)

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.

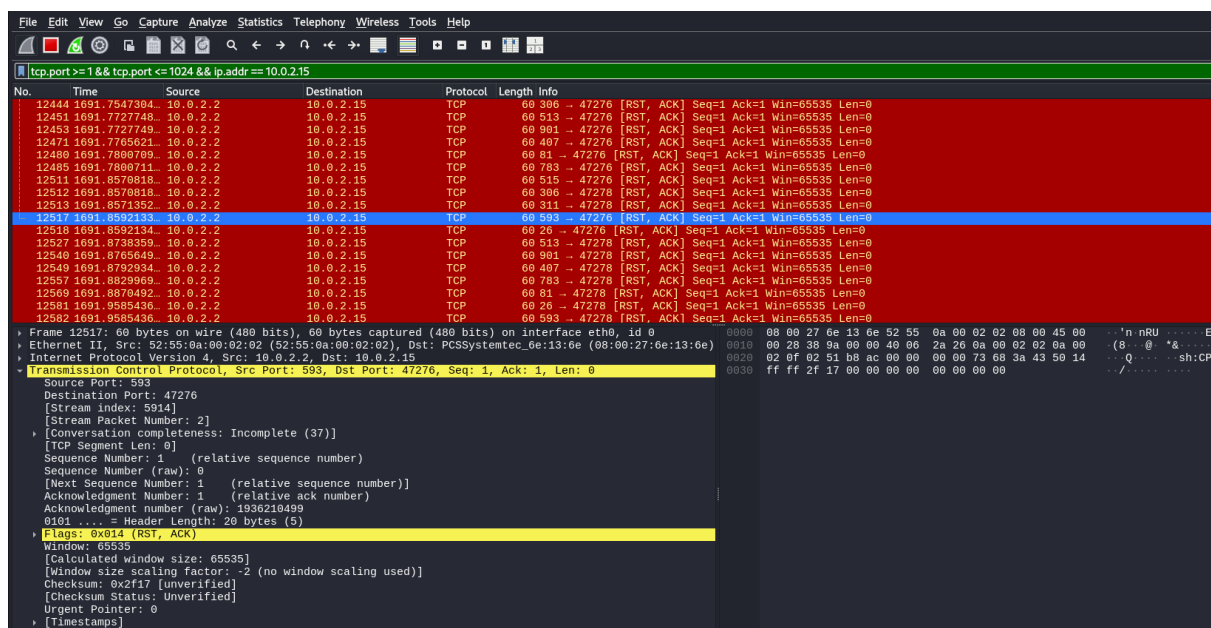


Figure 20: Wireshark filter: `tcp.port >= 1 && tcp.port <= 1024 && ip.addr == 10.0.2.15`

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