

PA2Q4

- a) How does nmap work? (organizations, scripts, techniques....)
- b) Explain how to perform portscan through firewalls (simple state filter).
- c) Systematize how to map a network using nmap. What limitations? What can be obtained?

Video link from professor

Nmap portscan tutorial -> [port-scanning-tutorial](#)

Stealth Scan vs TCP Connect Scan // NMAP -sS -ST

What is a Port Scanner and How Does it Work?

a) How does nmap work ?

1. **Organizations**

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.

Nmap (Network Mapper) is a -open source- *network scanner* created by **Gordon Lyon** (also know by his pseudonym Fyodor Vaskovich). **Nmap is used to discover hosts and services on a computer network by sending packets and analyzing the responses.** É muito **utilizado para avaliar a segurança dos computadores, e para descobrir serviços ou servidores em uma rede de computadores.**

O Nmap é um programa CUI (Console User Interface), pelo que corre na linha de comandos, mas este tem uma interface gráfica (GUI), o **NmapFE** (Nmap Front End), que foi substituído pelo **Zenmap** em 11 de Outubro de 2007, por ser uma versão portátil e prover uma interface melhor para execução e especialmente para visualização e análise dos resultados do **Nmap**.

- **Original author:** **Gordon Lyon** (Fyodor)
- **Platform:** i386
- **Initial release:** September 1997
- **Repository:** <https://github.com/nmap/nmap.git>
- **Written in:** C, C++, Lua, Python (GTK)
- **Operating System:** Windows, Mac OS X, Linux
- **License:** NPSL or modified, GPLv2 or proprietary, open-source
- **Website:** insecure.org/nmap

1. Scripts

1.

2. Techniques

1.

3. More

Nmap features include:

- Fast scan
- Host discovery
- Port scanning
- Version detection
- Ping Scan
- TCP/IP stack fingerprinting
- Scriptable interaction with the target

Typical uses of Nmap:

- Auditing the security of a device or firewall by identifying the network connection which can be made to, or through it.

- Identifying open ports on a target host in preparation for auditing.
- Network inventory, network mapping, maintenance and asset management.
- Auditing the security of a network by identifying new servers.
- Generating traffic to hosts on a network, response analysis and response time measurement.
- Finding and exploiting vulnerabilities in a network.
- DNS queries and subdomain search.