EXPERIMENT 9

Aim: Download, install nmap and use it with different options to scan open ports, perform OS fingerprinting, ping scan, tcp port scan, udp port scan, etc.

Theory:

- 1. nmap -p 80 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command is used to scan a specific port (port 80 in this case) on the target host 192.168.1.100.
 - Usage: It is typically used to check if a web server or service running on port 80 (HTTP) is open and accessible.
 - Example Scenario: Verifying if a web server is running on a specific machine.
- 2. nmap -F 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command performs a fast scan on the target host
 192.168.1.100. It scans a limited number of well-known ports.
 - Usage: It is used for a quick overview of the services running on the most common ports.
 - Example Scenario: Quickly checking the status of commonly used ports on a host.
- 3. nmap -p 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command scans all 65535 ports on the target host 192.168.1.100.
 - Usage: It is used when a comprehensive scan of all possible ports on a host is needed.
 - Example Scenario: Performing a thorough security assessment by checking every port on a host.
- 4. nmap -sT 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command performs a TCP connect scan on the target host 192.168.1.100.
 - Usage: It is used to determine which TCP ports are open by establishing a full connection (three-way handshake) with each port.
 - Example Scenario: Checking for open TCP ports in environments where SYN scans may not be allowed or supported.
- 5. nmap -sU 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command performs a UDP scan on the target host 192.168.1.100.

- Usage: It is used to determine which UDP ports are open and what services are running on them.
- Example Scenario: Identifying open UDP ports, such as DNS (port 53) or DHCP (port 67/68), on a host.
- 6. nmap -A 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command performs an aggressive scan on the target host 192.168.1.100. It includes OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute.
 - Usage: It is used for detailed information gathering about the target host.
 - Example Scenario: Conducting an in-depth analysis of a host to gather as much information as possible in one command.

OS Fingerprinting

- 7. nmap -0 192.168.1.100
 - Description: This command enables OS detection on the target host
 192.168.1.100.
 - Usage: It is used to identify the operating system running on the target host.
 - Example Scenario: Determining whether a host is running Windows, Linux, or another operating system for vulnerability assessment or inventory purposes.

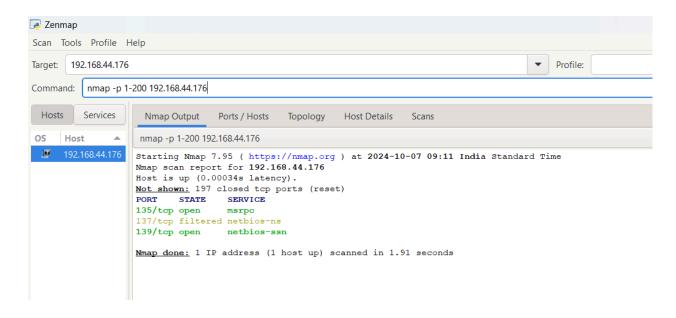
Subnet Scan

- 8. nmap 192.168.1.100/24
 - Description: This command scans all hosts in the subnet 192.168.1.0/24,
 which includes all IP addresses from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254.
 - Usage: It is used to discover all active hosts and their open ports within a specified subnet.
 - Example Scenario: Conducting a network inventory or identifying all devices on a local network for security assessment.

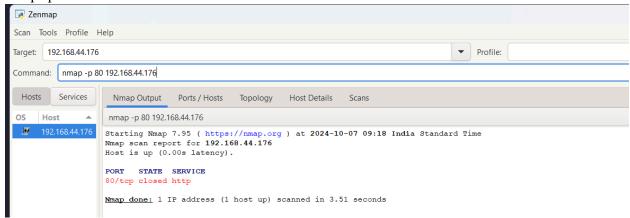
OUTPUT:

Nmap

nmap -p 1-200 192.168.44.176



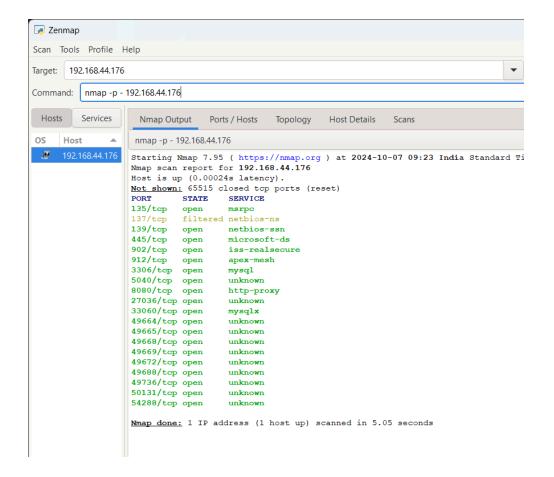
nmap -p 80 192.168.44.176



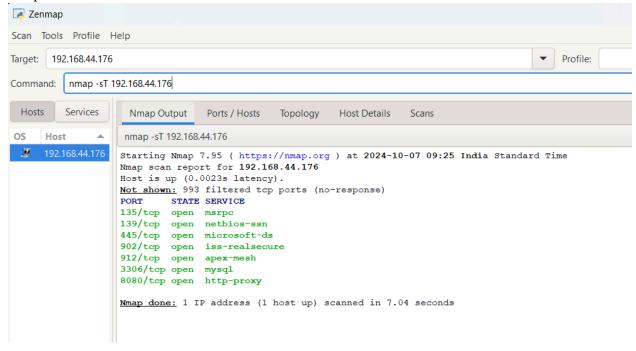
nmap -F 192.168.44.176



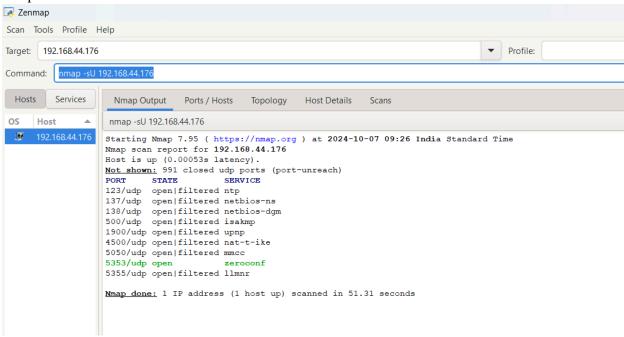
nmap -p- 192.168.1.100



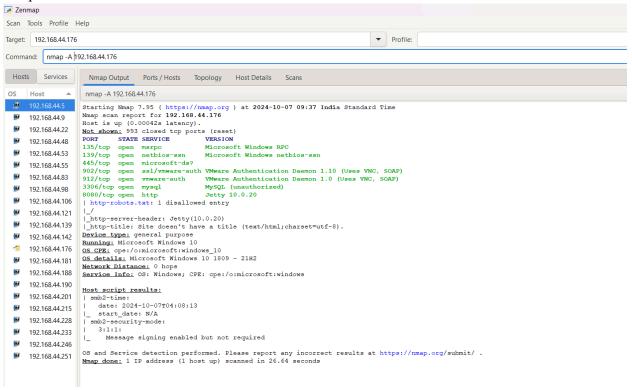
nmap -sT 192.168.44.176



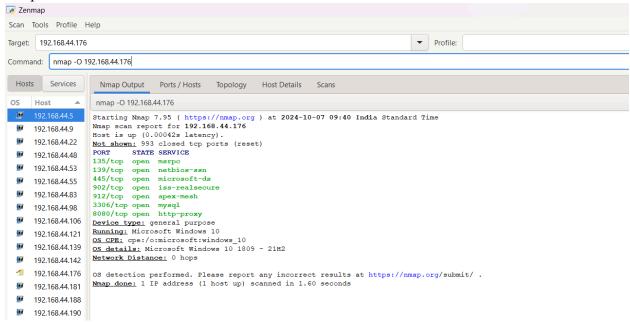
nmap -sU 192.168.44.176



nmap -A 192.168.44.176



nmap -O 192.168.44.176



nmap 192.168.44.176/24

