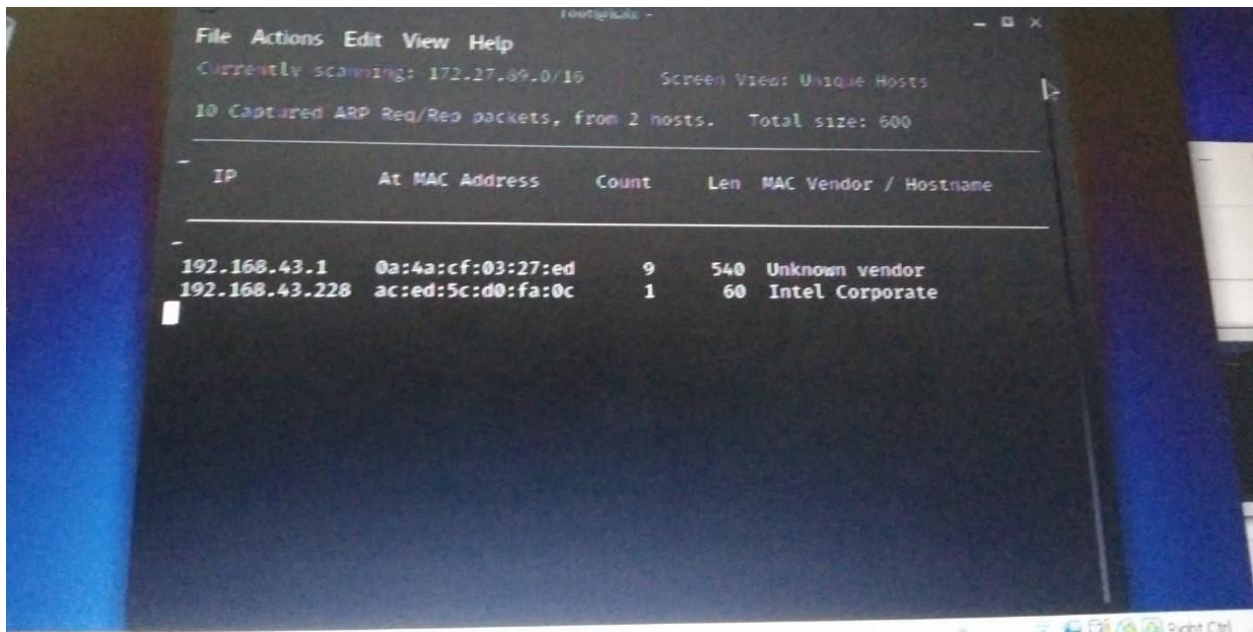


CYBER SECURITY

ROOT-KALI COMMANDS:

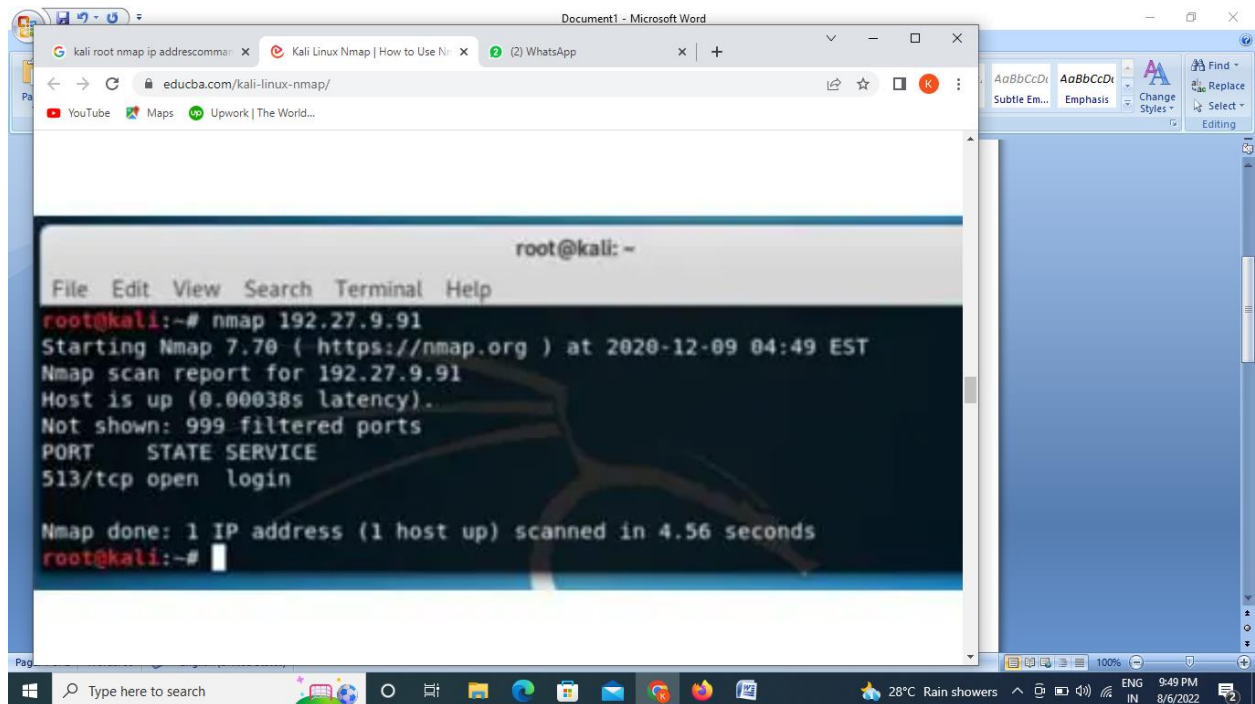
1. **NETDISCOVER:** Netdiscover is an active/passive address reconnaissance tool, mainly developed for those wireless networks without dhcp server, when you are wardriving. It can be also used on hub/switched networks.

SYNTAX: netdiscover

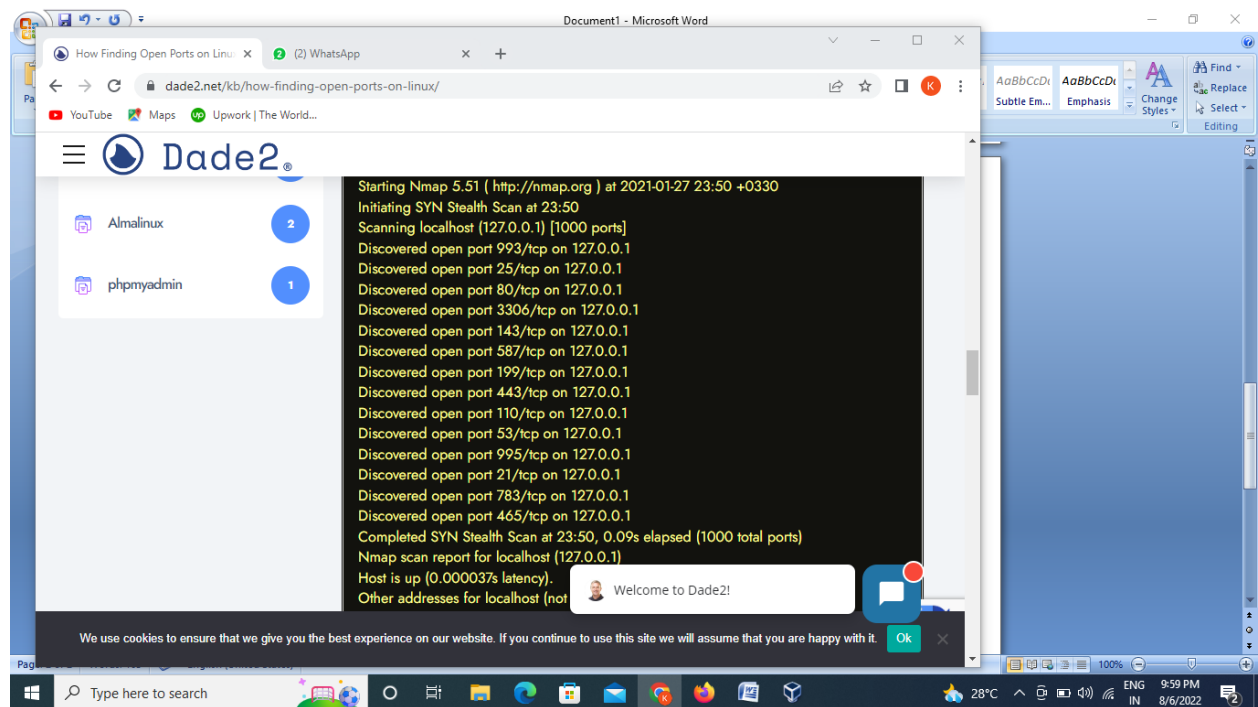


2. **NMAP IPADDRES:** Kali Linux Nmap is defined as a utility which is extensively used by penetration testers for network discovery and auditing the security of a system. In addition to the tasks mentioned earlier, users find the use of Nmap in various other tasks like network inventory, managing schedules for any service upgrades, host monitoring, service uptime tracking etc.

SYNTAX: nmap ipaddress

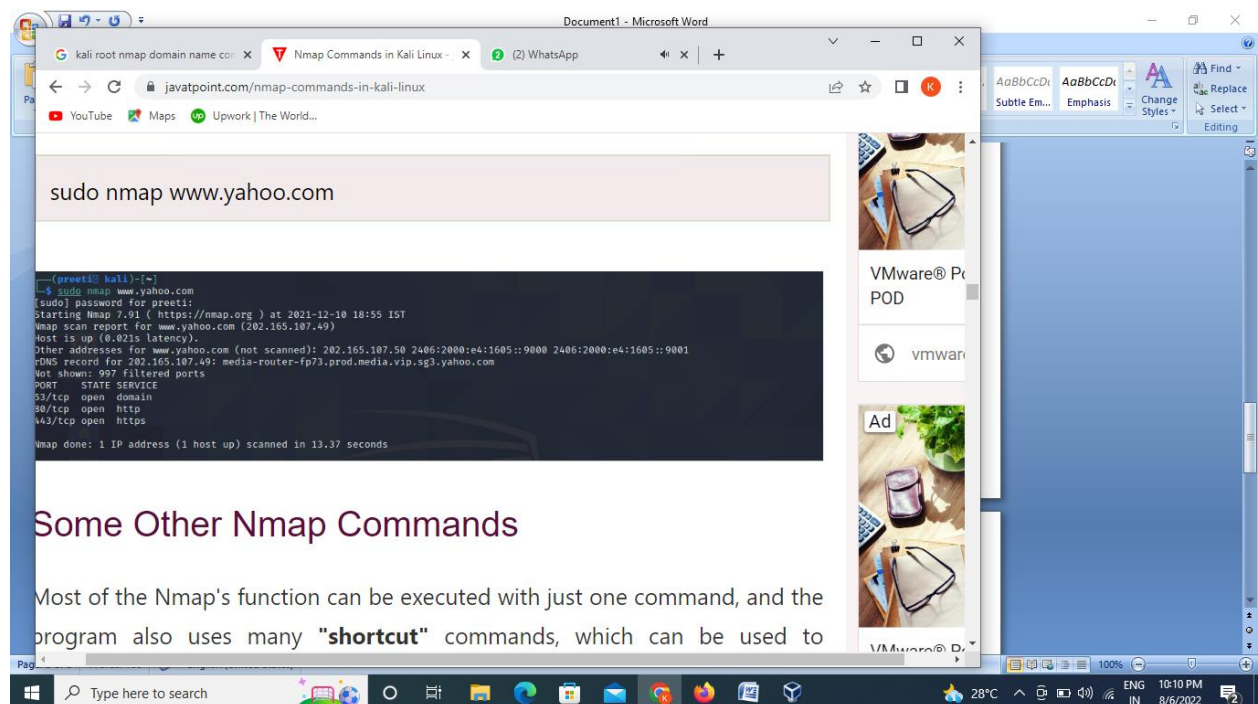


- 3. NMAP -P IP:** Nmap builds on previous network auditing tools to provide quick, detailed scans of network traffic. It works by using IP packets to identify the hosts and IPs active on a network and then analyze these packets to provide information on each host and IP, as well as the operating systems they are running.

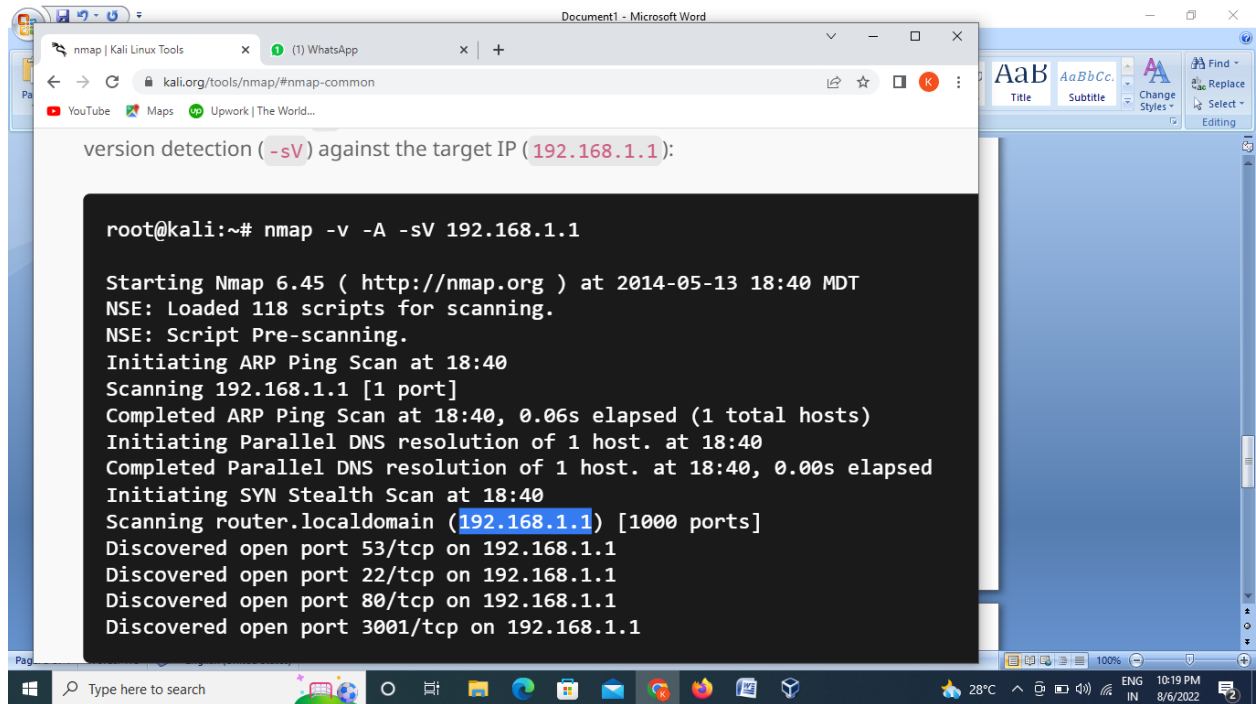


4. NMAP DOMAIN NAME: nmap for scanning a host

Syntax: sudo nmap www.yahoo.com



5. **NMAP -V -A -sV ip** : Scan in verbose mode (-v), enable OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute (-A), with version detection (-sV) against the target IP (192.168.1.1)

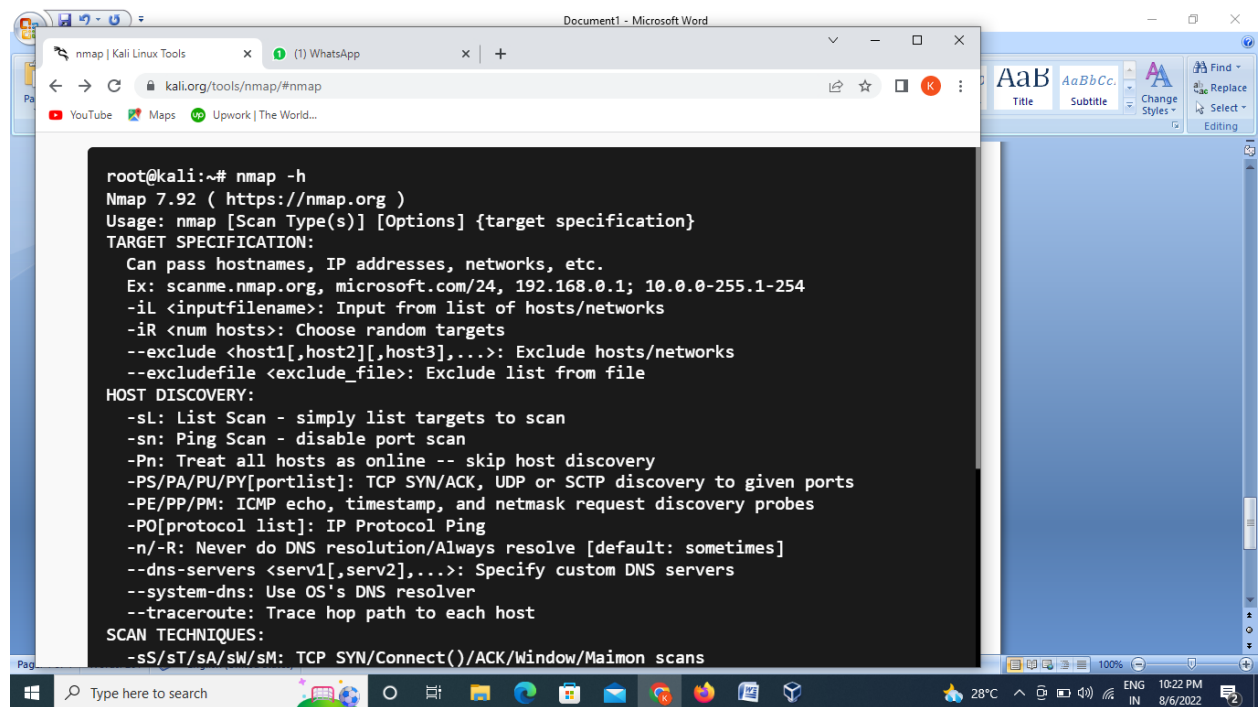


The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop. In the foreground, a terminal window displays the output of the command `root@kali:~# nmap -v -A -sV 192.168.1.1`. The output shows a detailed scan of 192.168.1.1, including ARP ping scan, DNS resolution, and a SYN stealth scan. It discovered four open ports: 53/tcp, 22/tcp, 80/tcp, and 3001/tcp. In the background, a web browser window is open to `kali.org/tools/nmap/#nmap-common`, and a Microsoft Word document is partially visible on the right.

```
root@kali:~# nmap -v -A -sV 192.168.1.1

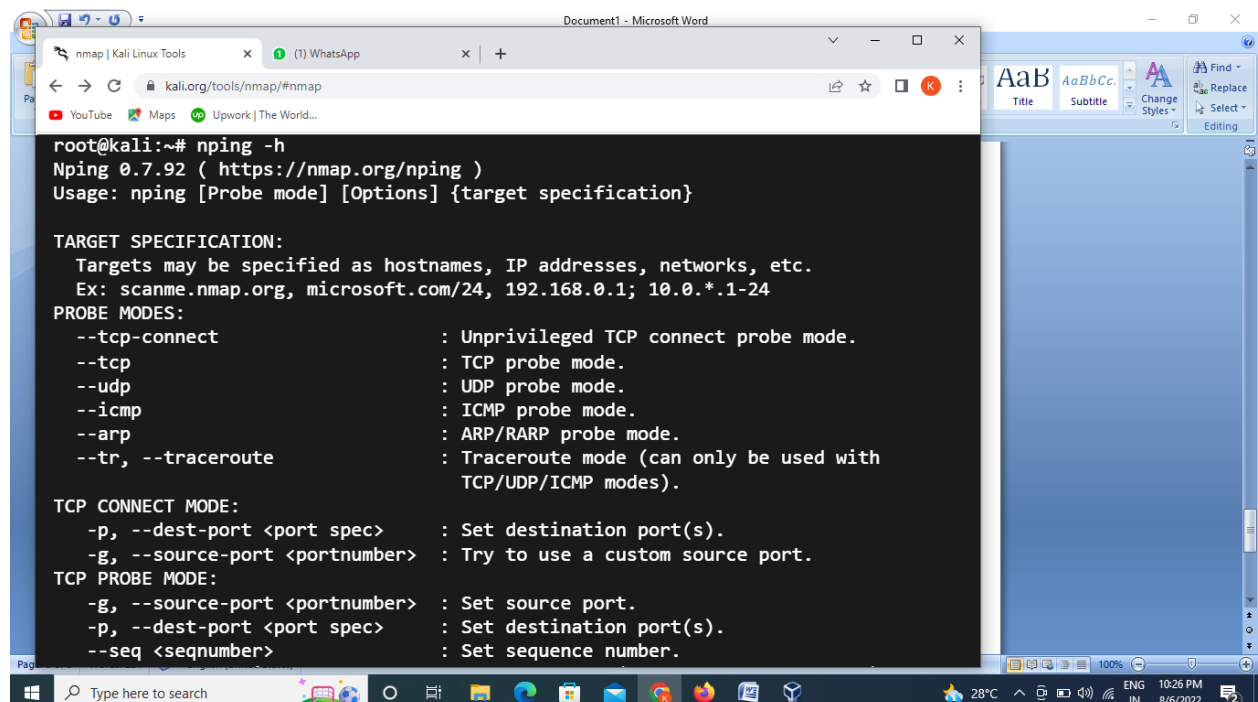
Starting Nmap 6.45 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2014-05-13 18:40 MDT
NSE: Loaded 118 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 18:40
Scanning 192.168.1.1 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 18:40, 0.06s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 18:40
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 18:40, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 18:40
Scanning router.localdomain (192.168.1.1) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 192.168.1.1
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.1.1
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.1.1
Discovered open port 3001/tcp on 192.168.1.1
```

6. **NMAP -H**: Network exploration tool and security / port scanner.



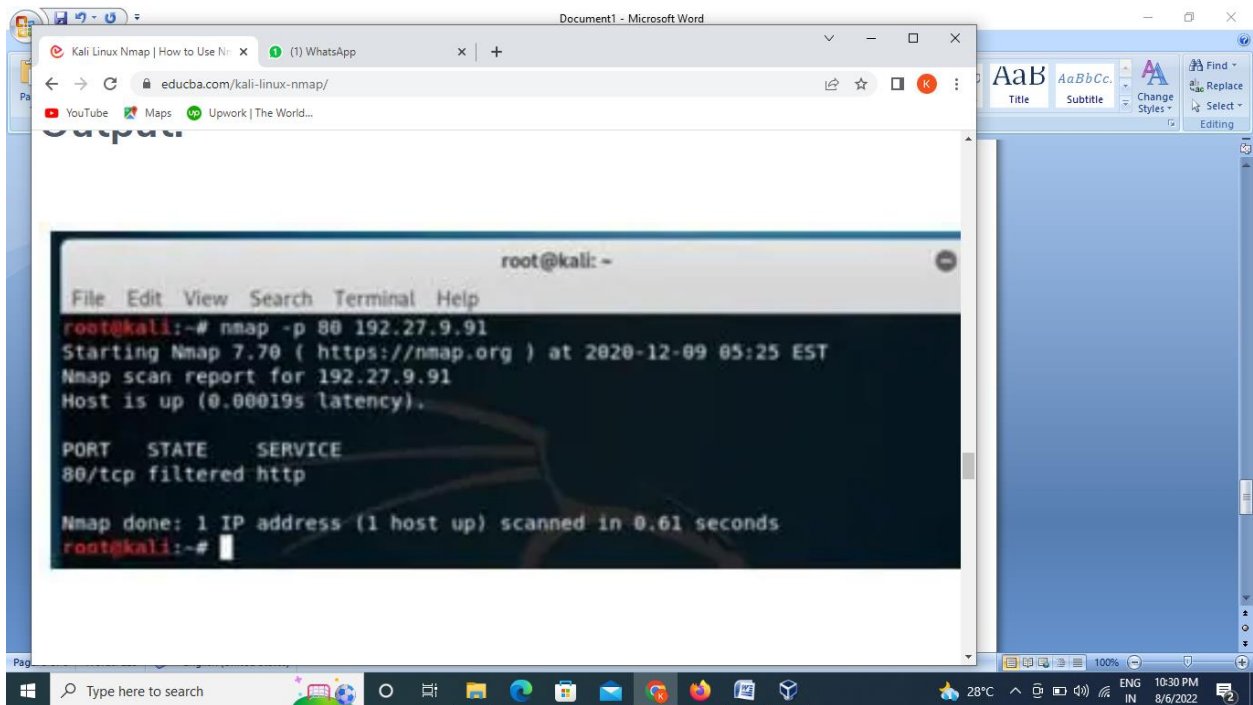
```
root@kali:~# nmap -h
Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
  -il <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
  --exclude <host1[,host2][,host3],...>: Exclude hosts/networks
  --excludefile <exclude_file>: Exclude list from file
HOST DISCOVERY:
  -sL: List Scan - simply list targets to scan
  -sn: Ping Scan - disable port scan
  -Pn: Treat all hosts as online -- skip host discovery
  -PS/PA/PY/PY[portlist]: TCP SYN/ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery to given ports
  -PE/PP/PM: ICMP echo, timestamp, and netmask request discovery probes
  -PO[protocol list]: IP Protocol Ping
  -n/-R: Never do DNS resolution/Always resolve [default: sometimes]
  --dns-servers <serv1[,serv2],...>: Specify custom DNS servers
  --system-dns: Use OS's DNS resolver
  --traceroute: Trace hop path to each host
SCAN TECHNIQUES:
  -sS/-sT/-sA/-sW/-sM: TCP SYN/Connect()/ACK/Window/Maimon scans
```

7. NPING : Network packet generation tool / ping utility.



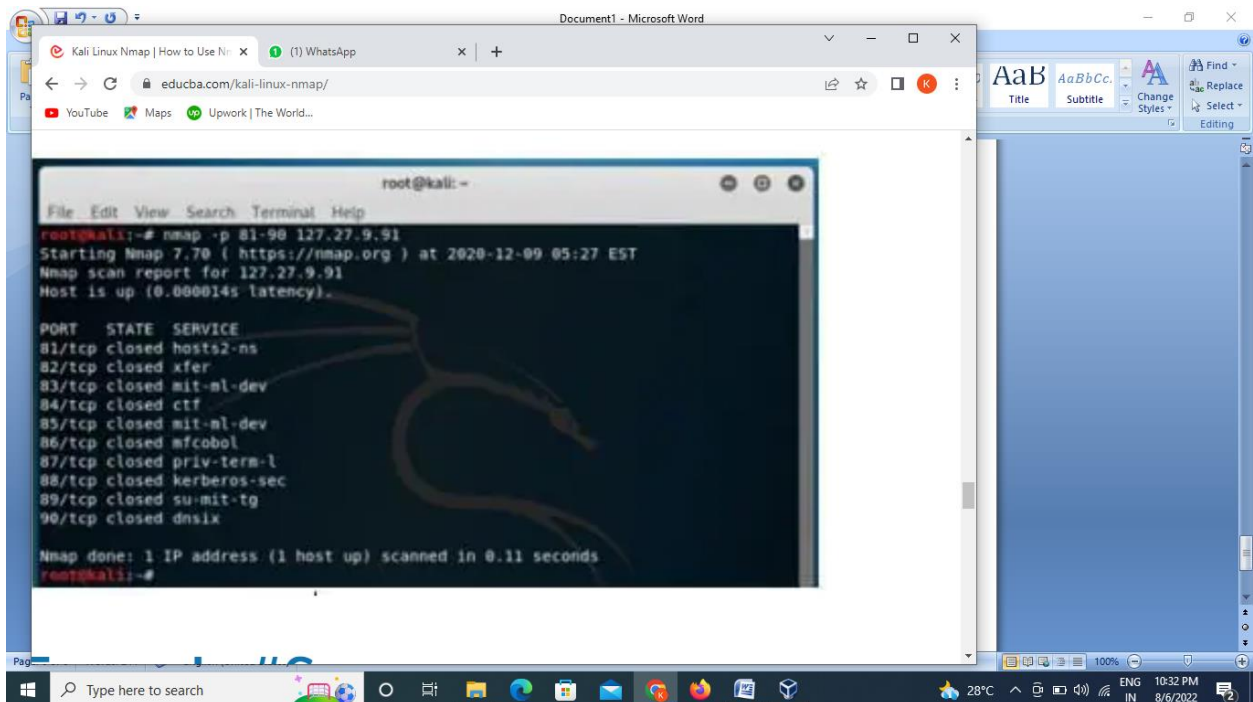
```
root@kali:~# nping -h
Nping 0.7.92 ( https://nmap.org/nping )
Usage: nping [Probe mode] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Targets may be specified as hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.*.1-24
PROBE MODES:
  --tcp-connect      : Unprivileged TCP connect probe mode.
  --tcp              : TCP probe mode.
  --udp              : UDP probe mode.
  --icmp             : ICMP probe mode.
  --arp              : ARP/RARP probe mode.
  --tr, --traceroute : Traceroute mode (can only be used with
                      : TCP/UDP/ICMP modes).
TCP CONNECT MODE:
  -p, --dest-port <port spec> : Set destination port(s).
  -g, --source-port <portnumber> : Try to use a custom source port.
TCP PROBE MODE:
  -g, --source-port <portnumber> : Set source port.
  -p, --dest-port <port spec> : Set destination port(s).
  --seq <seqnumber> : Set sequence number.
```

8. NMAP -P IPADDRESS: nmap -p 80 192.27.9.91



9. NMAP -P IPADDRESS ANDRANGE: The scanning range of ports.

Syntax: `nmap -p 81-90 127.27.9.91`



10. NMAP -F IP :Scanning 100 most common ports.

Syntax: `nmap -f 192.27.9.91` . Using the details printed on the console, one can take a copy of the same into a text editor perform required analytics. Along with this, Kali Linux provides utility to get the entire result of the Nmap on a file and utilize it later for its numerous other uses. With just its one base command with multiple other options, Nmap helps users with loads of information to protect machines from unwanted attacks.

