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Exercise No 1:Nmap Scan

Aim:

To install and perform Nmap scan (note :- you may use ip address or website name)

Procedure:

Step 1: Open Nmap from Kali Linux (Goto Applications->select Information Gathering->select
Nmap)

Step 2: Perform different types of scan
(Tcp, Udp, Ack, Syn, Fin, Null, Xmas, Rpc, Idle)- scan types

Scanning Techniques

Flag	Use	Example
-sS	**TCP syn port scan**	**nmap -sS 192.168.1.1**
-sT	**TCP connect port scan**	**nmap -sT 192.168.1.1**
–sU	**UDP port scan**	**nmap –sU 192.168.1.1**
–sA	**TCP ack port scan**	**nmap –sA 192.168.1.1**

Step 3:-

To perform host discovery

-Pn	only port scan	nmap -Pn192.168.1.1
-sn	only host discover	nmap -sn192.168.1.1
-PR	arp discovery on a local network	nmap -PR192.168.1.1
-n	disable DNS resolution	nmap -n 192.168.1.1

Step4:-

Port Specification

Flag	Use	Example
-p	**specify a port or port range**	**nmap -p 1-30 192.168.1.1**
-p-	**scan all ports**	**nmap -p- 192.168.1.1**
F	**fast port scan**	**nmap -F 192.168.1.1**

Step 5:-

Service Version and OS Detection

Flag	Use	Example
-sV	detect the version of services running	nmap -sV 192.168.1.1
-A	aggressive scan	nmap -A 192.168.1.1
-O	detect operating system of the target	nmap -O 192.168.1.1

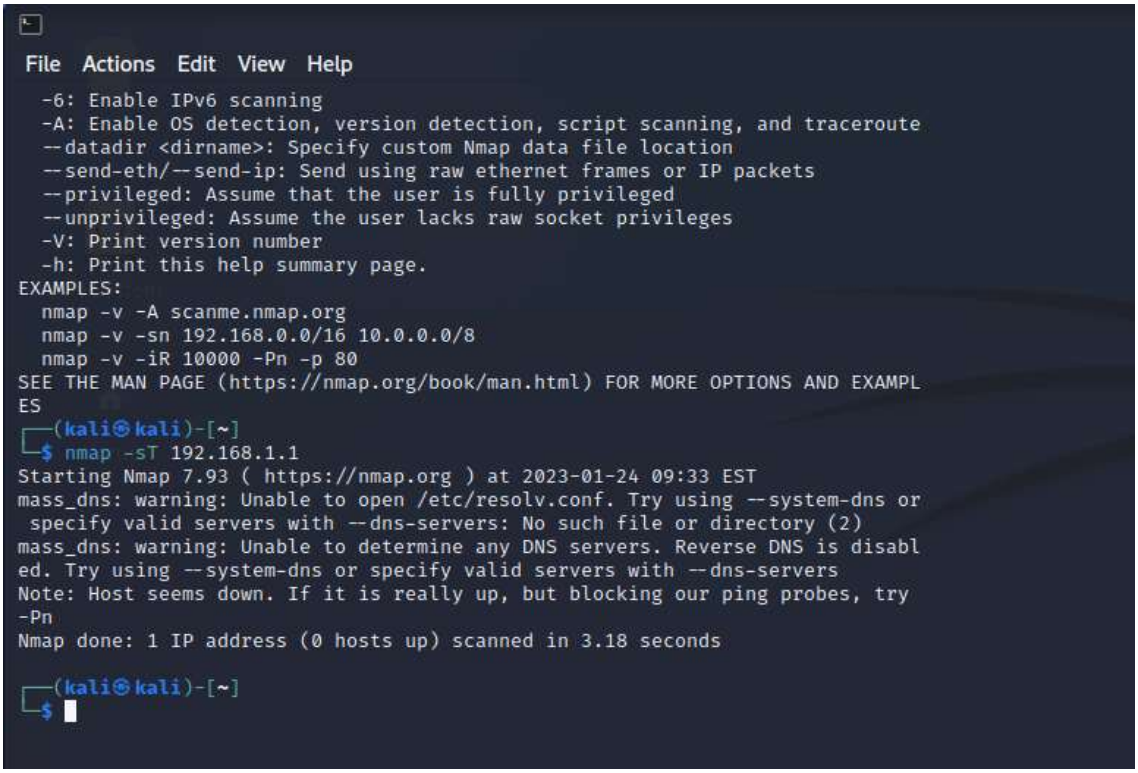
Step 6:-

Timing and Performance

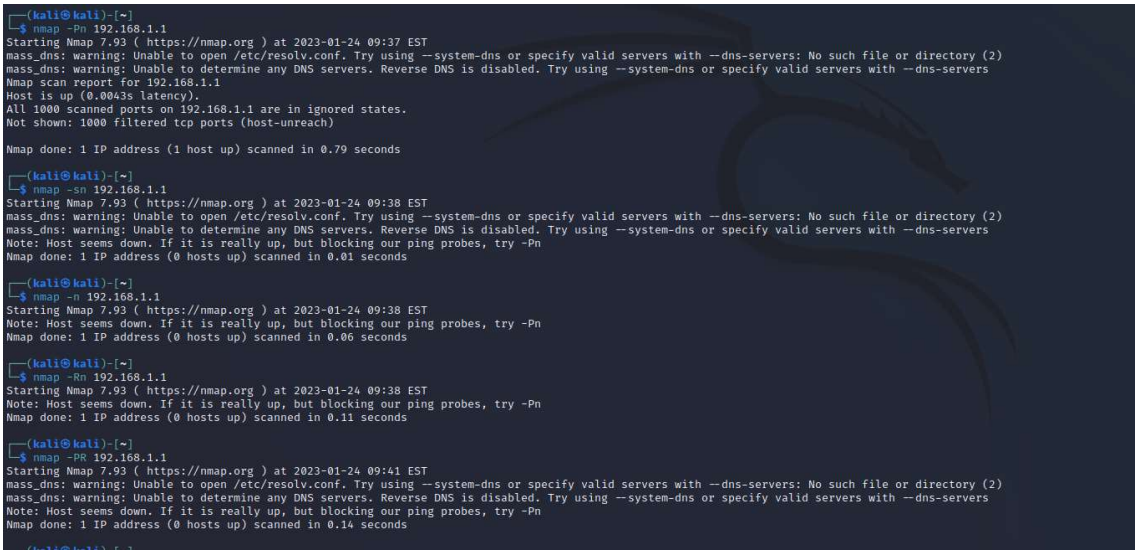
Flag	Use	Example
-T0	paranoid IDS evasion	nmap -T0 192.168.1.1
-T1	sneaky IDS evasion	nmap -T1 192.168.1.1
-T2	polite IDS evasion	nmap -T2 192.168.1.1
-T3	normal IDS evasion	nmap -T3 192.168.1.1
-T4	aggressive speed scan	nmap -T4 192.168.1.1
-T5	insane speed scan	nmap -T5 192.168.1.1

Output:

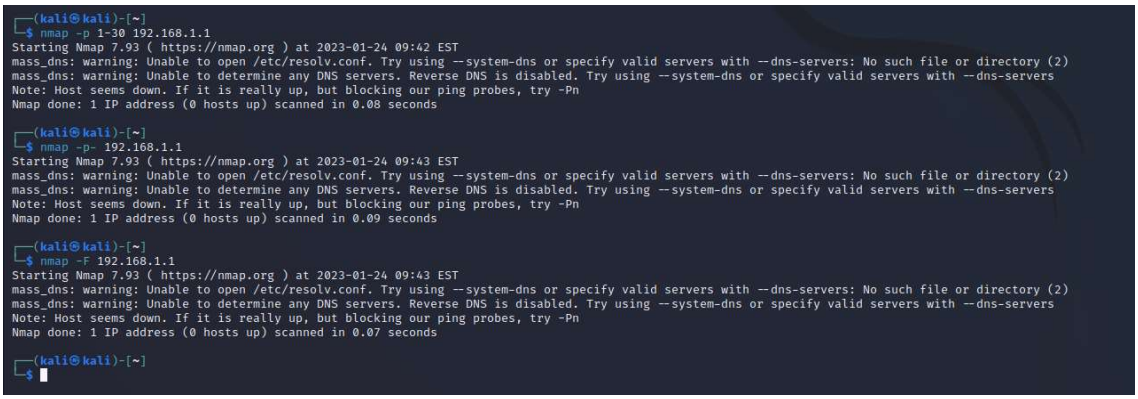
1.Scanning techniques



2.Host Discovery

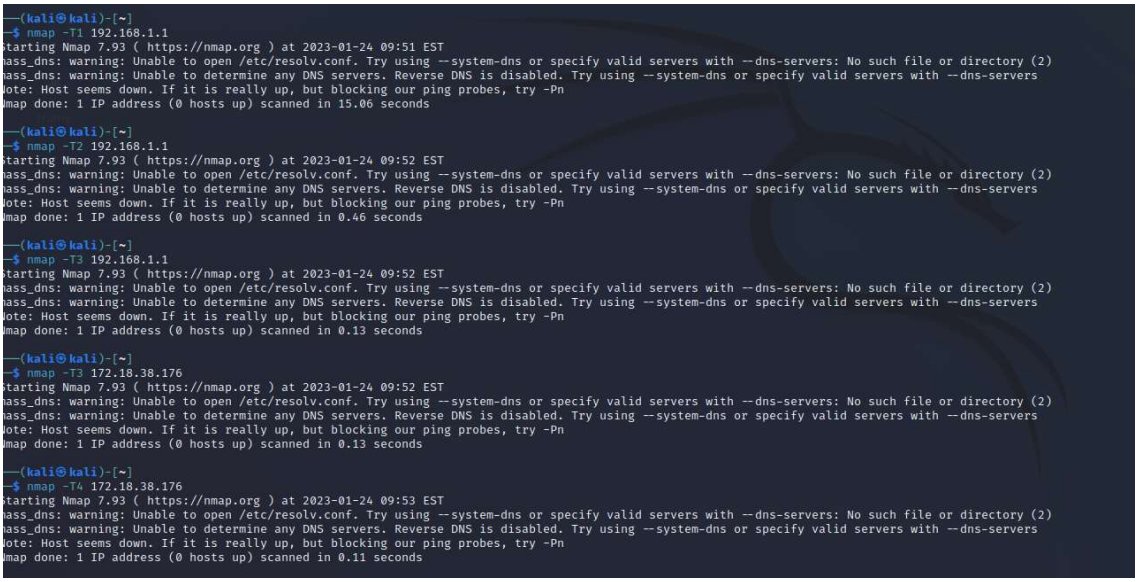


3.Port specification



4.Service version and Os detection

5.Tming and Performance



Result:

Hence the nmap scan performed successfully.