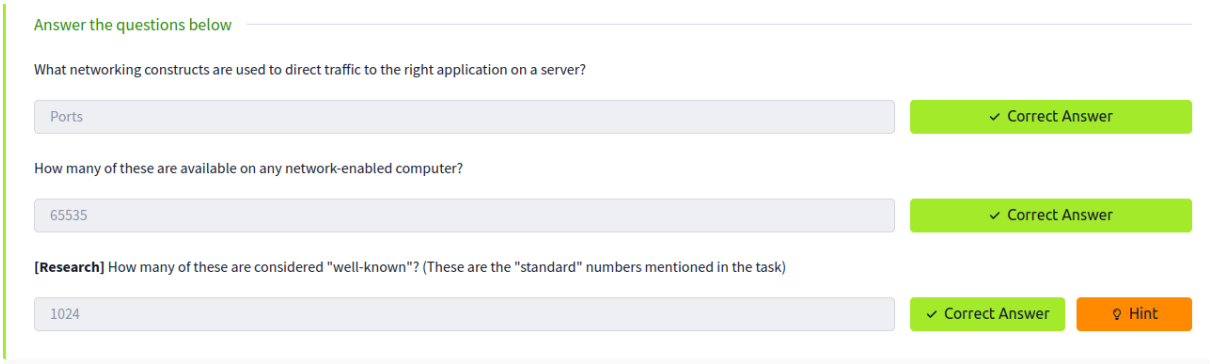
TD1: nmap

La room "Further Nmap" sur TryHackMe permet d'approfondir l'usage avancé de Nmap.

Voici les captures d'écrans des réponse apporter sur la room :

Task 2 : introduction :



Task 3 : Nmap switches :

Answer the questions below

What is the first switch listed in the help menu for a 'Syn Scan' (more on this later!)?

-sS ✓ Correct Answer

Which switch would you use for a "UDP scan"?

-sU ✓ Correct Answer

If you wanted to detect which operating system the target is running on, which switch would you use?

-O ✓ Correct Answer

Nmap provides a switch to detect the version of the services running on the target. What is this switch?

-sV ✓ Correct Answer

The default output provided by nmap often does not provide enough information for a pentester. How would you increase the verbosity?

-v ✓ Correct Answer

Verbosity level one is good, but verbosity level two is better! How would you set the verbosity level to two?
(**Note**: it's highly advisable to always use *at least* this option)

-vv ✓ Correct Answer

We should always save the output of our scans -- this means that we only need to run the scan once (reducing network traffic and thus chance of detection), and gives us a reference to use when writing reports for clients.

What switch would you use to save the nmap results in three major formats?

-oA ✓ Correct Answer

What switch would you use to save the nmap results in a "normal" format?

-oN ✓ Correct Answer

A very useful output format: how would you save results in a "grepable" format?

-oG ✓ Correct Answer

Sometimes the results we're getting just aren't enough. If we don't care about how loud we are, we can enable "aggressive" mode. This is a shorthand switch that activates service detection, operating system detection, a traceroute and common script scanning.

How would you activate this setting?

-A ✓ Correct Answer

Nmap offers five levels of "timing" template. These are essentially used to increase the speed your scan runs at. Be careful though: higher speeds are noisier, and can incur errors!

How would you set the timing template to level 5?

-T5 ✓ Correct Answer

We can also choose which port(s) to scan.

How would you tell nmap to only scan port 80?

-p 80 ✓ Correct Answer

How would you tell nmap to scan ports 1000-1500?

-p 1000-1500 ✓ Correct Answer

A very useful option that should not be ignored:

How would you tell nmap to scan *all* ports?

-p- ✓ Correct Answer

How would you activate a script from the nmap scripting library (lots more on this later!)?

--script ✓ Correct Answer

How would you activate all of the scripts in the "vuln" category?

--script=vuln ✓ Correct Answer Hint

Task 5 : TCP connect scans :

Answer the questions below

Which RFC defines the appropriate behaviour for the TCP protocol?

RFC 9293 ✓ Correct Answer Hint

If a port is closed, which flag should the server send back to indicate this?

RST ✓ Correct Answer

Task 6 : Syn scan :

Answer the questions below

There are two other names for a SYN scan, what are they?

Half-Open, Stealth ✓ Correct Answer

Can Nmap use a SYN scan without Sudo permissions (Y/N)?

N ✓ Correct Answer

Task 7 : UDP scans :

Answer the questions below

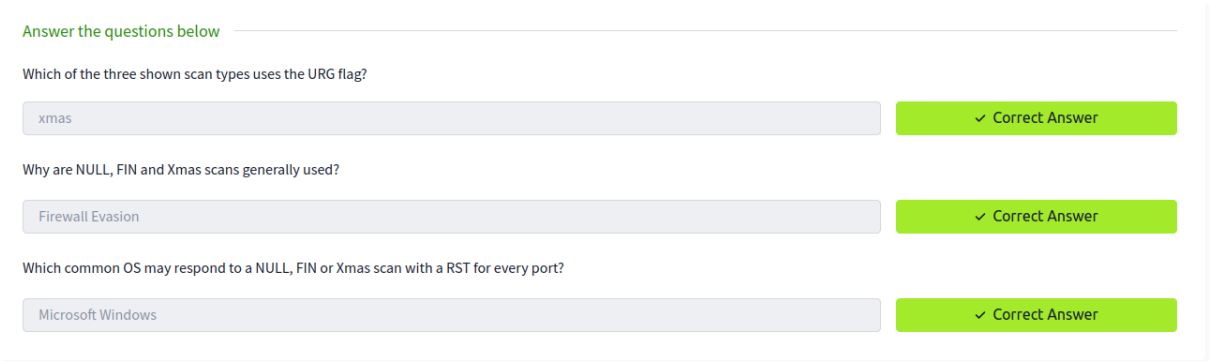
If a UDP port doesn't respond to an Nmap scan, what will it be marked as?

open|filtered ✓ Correct Answer

When a UDP port is closed, by convention the target should send back a "port unreachable" message. Which protocol would it use to do so?

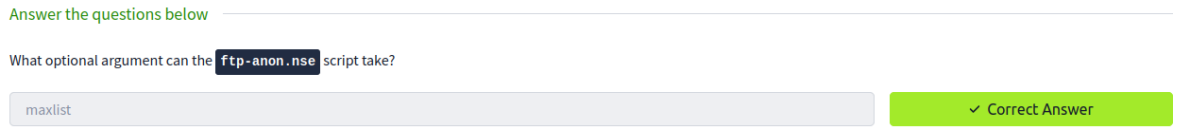
ICMP ✓ Correct Answer

Task 8 : NULL FIN XMAS

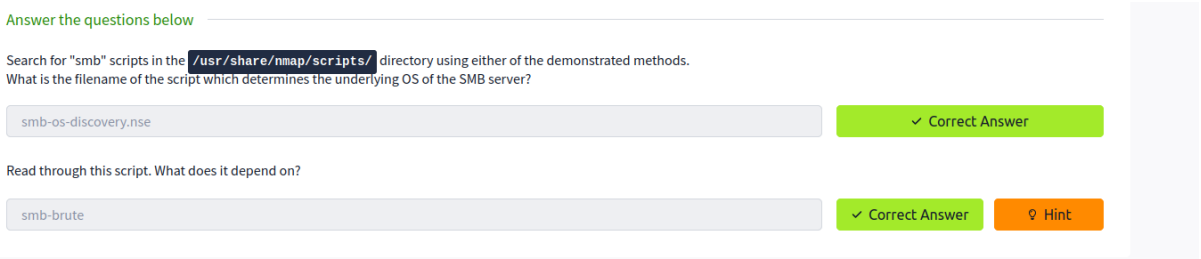


Task 9 : ICMP network scanning

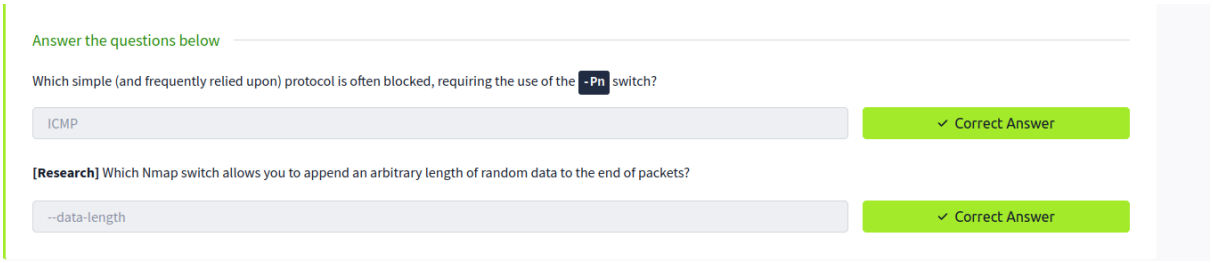
Task 11 : working with the NSE



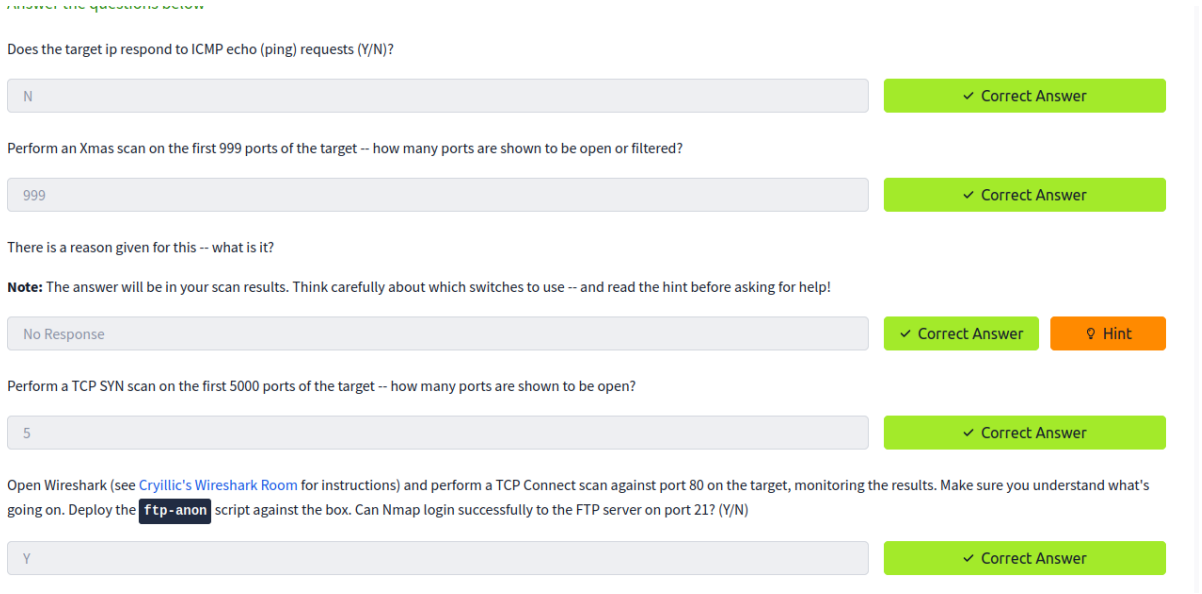
Task 12 : Searching for scripts



Task 13 : Firewall Evasion



Task 14 : Practical :



Explication des cas pratiques : task14 :

XMAS :

Avec la commande nmap -sX -p1-999, on a scanné les 999 premiers ports. Tous apparaissent comme "ouverts ou filtrés", ce qui signifie qu’aucune réponse claire n’est reçue.

TCP SYN :

En utilisant nmap -sS -p1-5000, on a détecté que 5 ports parmi les 5000 premiers sont ouverts. Ce scan rapide permet d’identifier les ports accessibles sans établir de connexion complète.

FTP PORT :

En utilisant le script ftp-anon avec la commande nmap —script ftp-anon -p21, on a vérifié l'accès FTP sur le port 21. Le serveur permet les connexions anonymes, ce qui signifie qu’il est possible de se connecter sans authentification.