

Task – 9

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Explore cheatsheet commands(Go through Nmap) and memorize the port nos

Nmap Cheat Sheet



SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
	<code>nmap 192.168.1.1</code>	Scan a single IP
	<code>nmap 192.168.1.1 192.168.2.1</code>	Scan specific IPs
	<code>nmap 192.168.1.1-254</code>	Scan a range
	<code>nmap scanme.nmap.org</code>	Scan a domain
	<code>nmap 192.168.1.0/24</code>	Scan using CIDR notation
<code>-iL</code>	<code>nmap -iL targets.txt</code>	Scan targets from a file

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-iR	nmap -iR 100	Scan 100 random hosts
-exclude	nmap -exclude 192.168.1.1	Exclude listed hosts

Nmap Scan Techniques

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-sS	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sS	TCP SYN port scan (Default)
-sT	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sT	TCP connect port scan (Default without root privilege)
-sU	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sU	UDP port scan
-sA	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sA	TCP ACK port scan
-sW	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sW	TCP Window port scan
-sM	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sM	TCP Maimon port scan

Host Discovery

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-sL	nmap 192.168.1.1-3 -sL	No Scan. List targets only
-sn	nmap 192.168.1.1/24 -sn	Disable port scanning. Host discovery only.
-Pn	nmap 192.168.1.1-5 -Pn	Disable host discovery. Port scan only.
-PS	nmap 192.168.1.1-5 -PS22-25,80	TCP SYN discovery on port x. Port 80 by default
-PA	nmap 192.168.1.1-5 -PA22-25,80	TCP ACK discovery on port x. Port 80 by default
-PU	nmap 192.168.1.1-5 -PU53	UDP discovery on port x. Port 40125 by default
-PR	nmap 192.168.1.1-1/24 -PR	ARP discovery on local network
-n	nmap 192.168.1.1 -n	Never do DNS resolution

Port Specification

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-p	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p 21	Port scan for port x
-p	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p 21-100	Port range
-p	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p U:53,T:21-25,80	Port scan multiple TCP and UDP ports
-p	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p-	Port scan all ports
-p	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p http,https	Port scan from service name
-F	nmap 192.168.1.1 -F	Fast port scan (100 ports)
-top-ports	nmap 192.168.1.1 -top-ports 2000	Port scan the top x ports
-p-65535	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p-65535	Leaving off initial port in range makes the scan start at port 0
-p0-	nmap 192.168.1.1 -p0-	Leaving off end port in range makes the scan go through to port 65535

Service and Version Detection

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-sV	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sV	Attempts to determine the version of the service running on the port
-sV -version-intensity	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sV -version-intensity 8	Intensity level 0 to 9. Higher number increases possibility of correctness
-sV -version-light	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sV -version-light	Enable light mode. Lower possibility of correctness. Faster
-sV -version-all	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sV -version-all	Enable intensity level 9. Higher possibility of correctness. Slower
-A	nmap 192.168.1.1 -A	Enables OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and traceroute

OS Detection

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-O	nmap 192.168.1.1 -O	<u>Remote OS detection</u> using TCP/IP stack fingerprinting
-O -osscan-limit	nmap 192.168.1.1 -O -osscan-limit	If at least one open and one closed TCP port are not found it will not perform OS detection against host
-O -osscan-guess	nmap 192.168.1.1 -O -osscan-guess	Makes Nmap guess more aggressively

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-O -max-os-tries	nmap 192.168.1.1 -O -max-os-tries 1	Set the maximum number x of OS detection tries against a target
-A	nmap 192.168.1.1 -A	Enables OS detection, version detection, script scanning, and trac

Timing and Performance

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-T0	nmap 192.168.1.1 -T0	Paranoid (0) Intrusion Detection System evasion
-T1	nmap 192.168.1.1 -T1	Sneaky (1) Intrusion Detection System evasion
-T2	nmap 192.168.1.1 -T2	Polite (2) slows down the scan to use less bandwidth and use less target machine
-T3	nmap 192.168.1.1 -T3	Normal (3) which is default speed
-T4	nmap 192.168.1.1 -T4	Aggressive (4) speeds scans; assumes you are on a reasonably fast and reliable n
-T5	nmap 192.168.1.1 -T5	Insane (5) speeds scan; assumes you are on an extraordinarily fast network

Timing and Performance Switches

SWITCH	EXAMPLE INPUT	DESCRIPTION
-host-timeout <time>	1s; 4m; 2h	Give up on target after this long
-min-rtt-timeout/max-rtt-timeout/initial-rtt-timeout <time>	1s; 4m; 2h	Specifies probe round trip time
-min-hostgroup/max-hostgroup <size><size>	50; 1024	Parallel host scan group sizes
-min-parallelism/max-parallelism <numprobes>	10; 1	Probe parallelization
-max-retries <tries>	3	Specify the maximum number of port scan retransmissions
-min-rate <number>	100	Send packets no slower than <number> per
-max-rate <number>	100	Send packets no faster than <number> per

NSE Scripts

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-sC	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sC	Scan with default NSE scripts. Consider for discovery and safe

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-script default	nmap 192.168.1.1 -script default	Scan with default NSE scripts. Consider for discovery and safe
-script	nmap 192.168.1.1 -script=banner	Scan with a single script. Example banner
-script	nmap 192.168.1.1 -script=http*	Scan with a wildcard. Example http
-script	nmap 192.168.1.1 -script=http,banner	Scan with two scripts. Example http and banner
-script	nmap 192.168.1.1 -script "not intrusive"	Scan default, but remove intrusive scripts
-script-args	nmap -script snmp-sysdescr -script-args snmpcommunity=admin 192.168.1.1	NSE script with arguments

Useful NSE Script Examples

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
nmap -Pn -script=http-sitemap-generator scanme.nmap.org	http site map generator
nmap -n -Pn -p 80 -open -sV -vvv -script banner,http-title -iR 1000	Fast search for random weaknesses
nmap -Pn -script=dns-brute domain.com	Brute forces DNS hostnames and subdomains

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>nmap -n -Pn -vv -O -sV -script smb-enum*,smb-ls,smb-mbenum,smb-os-discovery,smb-s*,smb-vuln*,smbv2* -vv 192.168.1.1</code>	Safe SMB scripts to run
<code>nmap -script whois* domain.com</code>	Whois query
<code>nmap -p80 -script http-unsafe-output-escaping scanme.nmap.org</code>	Detect cross site scripting vulnerabilities
<code>nmap -p80 -script http-sql-injection scanme.nmap.org</code>	Check for SQL injections

Firewall / IDS Evasion and Spoofing

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-f	<code>nmap 192.168.1.1 -f</code>	Requested scan (including ping scan) using tiny fragmented IP packets. Harder to filter
-mtu	<code>nmap 192.168.1.1 -mtu 32</code>	Set your own offset size
-D	<code>nmap -D 192.168.1.101,192.168.1.102,192.168.1.103,192.168.1.23 192.168.1.1</code>	Send scans from spoofed IPs
-D	<code>nmap -D decoy-ip1,decoy-ip2,your-own-ip,decoy-ip3,decoy-ip4 remote-host-ip</code>	Above example explained

SWITCH	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
-S	<code>nmap -S www.microsoft.com www.facebook.com</code>	Scan Facebook from Microsoft (-e may be required)
-g	<code>nmap -g 53 192.168.1.1</code>	Use given source port number
-proxies	<code>nmap -proxies http://192.168.1.1:8080, http://192.168.1.2:8080 192.168.1.1</code>	Relay connections through HTTP/S proxies
-data-length	<code>nmap -data-length 200 192.168.1.1</code>	Appends random data to sent pac