

Question 1: How could nmap work?

The tool `nmap` is a network exploration tool. It helps map out the computers and services that are available on a network. It can help detect operating systems and versions, and is scriptable for performing enhanced features.

How do you think `nmap` works? That is, how would you implement such a tool?

Question 2: How does nmap scan ports?

Test out the tool and look at the resulting `pcap` file to see how it works in practice. To do this, launch the `tinycore` VM with a `pcap` file specified, and inside the VM first install `nmap`:

```
tce-load -wi nmap
```

and then run it:

```
nmap -A -vv scanme.nmap.org
```

This runs `nmap` with operating system detection and verbose output for the domain `scanme.nmap.org`.

The choice of `scanme.nmap.org` is very important. Using `nmap` to scan a machine that you do not own or do not have express written permission to scan is considered an intrusive attack. It is imperative that you do not scan any machine other than the ones that you physically own or have express permission. The `scanme.nmap.org` is one such domain that is free to be scanned by anyone.

Look at the resulting `pcap` file and relate it to your hypothesis in Question 1.

Question 3: Why does it work a particular way?

Use the manual page for `nmap` to understand what the `-r` options does. Use that option in another scan and look at the resulting traffic, observing the resulting traffic. Come up with reasons why `nmap` would be default work the way it does?

Question 4: How does nmap detect running services?

Analyze the collected `pcap` file from Question 2 or 3, How did `nmap` interact with the server, that is, what messages were sent, and what messages did the server respond to `nmap` for the running services?

Question 5: UDP Scan

The tool can also scan a host for responses it gets on UDP ports. This is done with the `-sU` option. Do a UDP scan for `scanme.nmap.org`. This takes a long time, so restrict to a smaller set of ports, such as 1-100, with `-p1-100`. Look at which ports are running services and what they are. Note that this requires super user privileges, so run it with the `sudo` command.