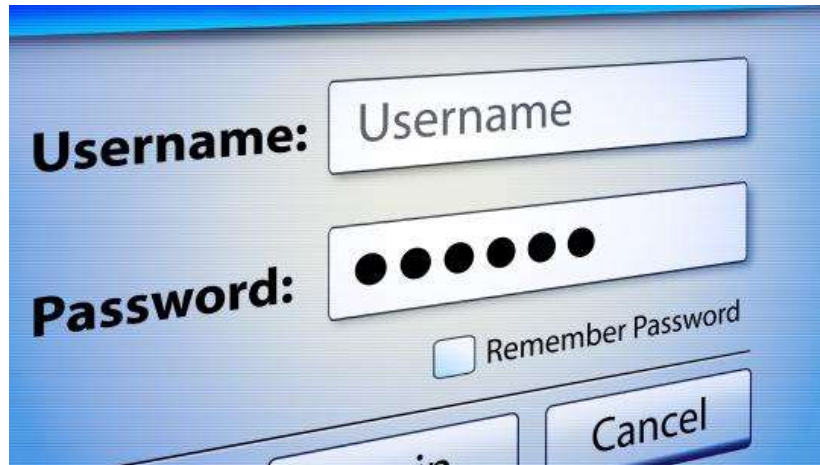


Lab 3. Password Cracking / Port Scanning

Password Cracking

Password Cracking ?



```
c:\gsauditor> gsauditor -set:?d -binary -append -salt:6e4ca656fc53f356293c 613d9cfc0f751520ad6a28c7bef5cd4ea2179437

GSAuditor, v0.3 (Nov 26 2008), (c) EvilFingers.com
*****

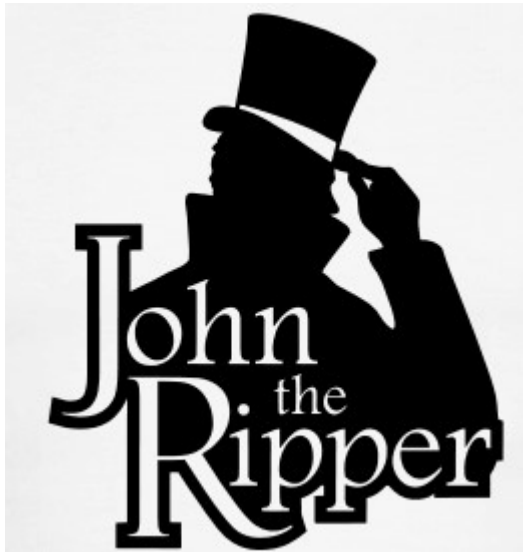
Ansi passwords will be created
Will use "0123456789" as alphabet
Starting with "0"
Ending with "99999999"
Hash to find is "613d9cfc0f751520ad6a28c7bef5cd4ea2179437"
The salt is "6e4ca656fc53f356293c" and will be appended in binary format

Press CTRL+C for current statistics (twice quick to terminate)

Password was not found. - last try was "99999999"
Seconds elapsed:18 k/s: 6172839
```

실습 사용 tool

- John the ripper
 - 간단히 암호화 된 password 를 알아낼 수 있는 tool
 - 윈도우/리눅스 버전 지원



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
John the Ripper password cracker. version 1.7.0.1
Copyright (c) 1996-2006 by Solar Designer and others
Homepage: http://www.openwall.com/john/

Usage: john-mmx [OPTIONS] [PASSWORD-FILES]
--single                "single crack" mode
--wordlist=FILE --stdin wordlist mode, read words from FILE or stdin
--rules                enable word mangling rules for wordlist mode
--incremental[=MODE]  "incremental" mode [using section MODE]
--external=MODE        external mode or word filter
--stdout[=LENGTH]     just output candidate passwords [cut at LENGTH]
--restore[=NAME]       restore an interrupted session [called NAME]
--session=NAME         give a new session the NAME
--status[=NAME]        print status of a session [called NAME]
--make-charset=FILE    make a charset, FILE will be overwritten
--show                 show cracked passwords
--test                perform a benchmark
--users=[-ILOGIN|UID[,...]] do not load this <these> user(s) only
--groups=[-IGID[,...]]   load users [not] of this <these> group(s) only
--shells=[-ISHELL[,...]] load users with[out] this <these> shell(s) only
--salts=[-ICOUNT]       load salts with[out] at least COUNT passwords only
--format=NAME          force ciphertext format NAME: DES/BSDF/MD5/BF/AFS/LM
--save-memory=LEVEL    enable memory saving, at LEVEL 1..3

C:\john-16\run>
```

John the ripper 설치

- <http://www.openwall.com/john/>

John the Ripper is free and Open Source software, distributed primarily in source code form. If you would rather use a commercial product tailored for your specific operating system, please consider [John the Ripper Pro](#), which is distributed primarily in the form of "native" packages for the target operating systems and in general is meant to be easier to install and use while delivering optimal performance.

Proceed to **John the Ripper Pro** homepage for your OS:

- [John the Ripper Pro for Linux](#)
- [John the Ripper Pro for Mac OS X](#)
- **On Windows, consider [Hash Suite](#)** (developed by a contributor to John the Ripper)
- On Android, consider [Hash Suite Droid](#)

Get John the Ripper apparel at 0-Day Clothing and support the project

Download the latest John the Ripper jumbo release ([release notes](#)) or development snapshot:

- 1.9.0-jumbo-1 sources in [tar.xz](#), 33 MB ([signature](#)) or [tar.gz](#), 43 MB ([signature](#))
- **1.9.0-jumbo-1 64-bit Windows binaries in 7z, 22 MB ([signature](#)) or [zip](#), 63 MB ([signature](#))**
- **1.9.0-jumbo-1 32-bit Windows binaries in 7z, 21 MB ([signature](#)) or [zip](#), 61 MB ([signature](#))**
- Development source code in [GitHub repository](#) (download as [tar.gz](#) or [zip](#))

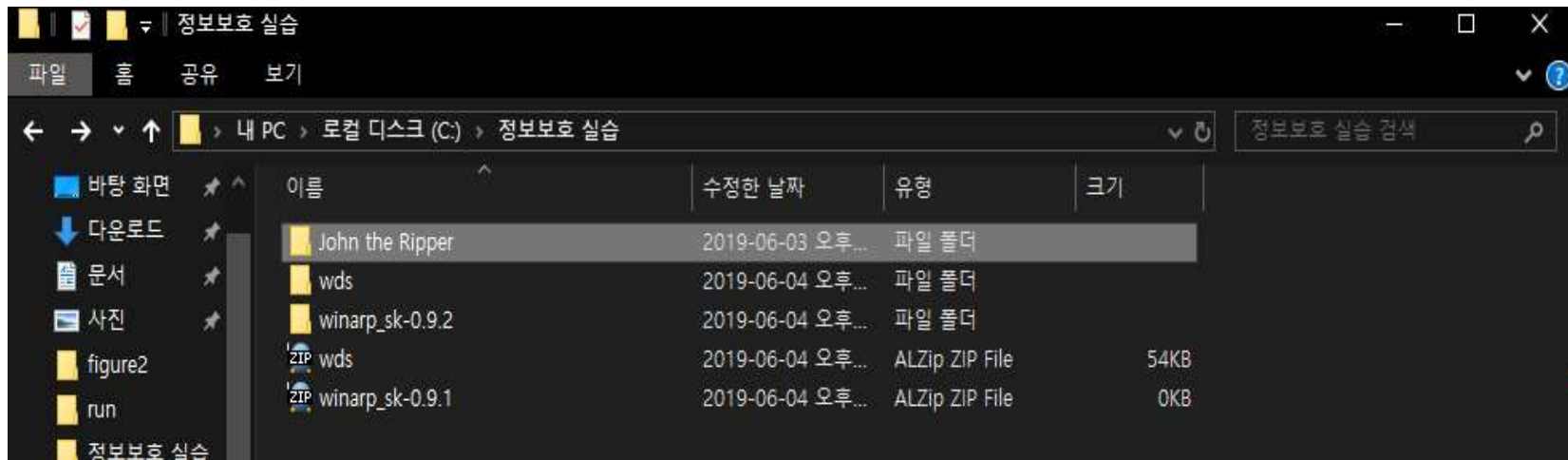
Download the latest John the Ripper core release ([release notes](#)):

- 1.9.0 core sources in [tar.xz](#), 8.6 MB ([signature](#)) or [tar.gz](#), 13 MB ([signature](#))
- Development source code in [CVS repository](#)



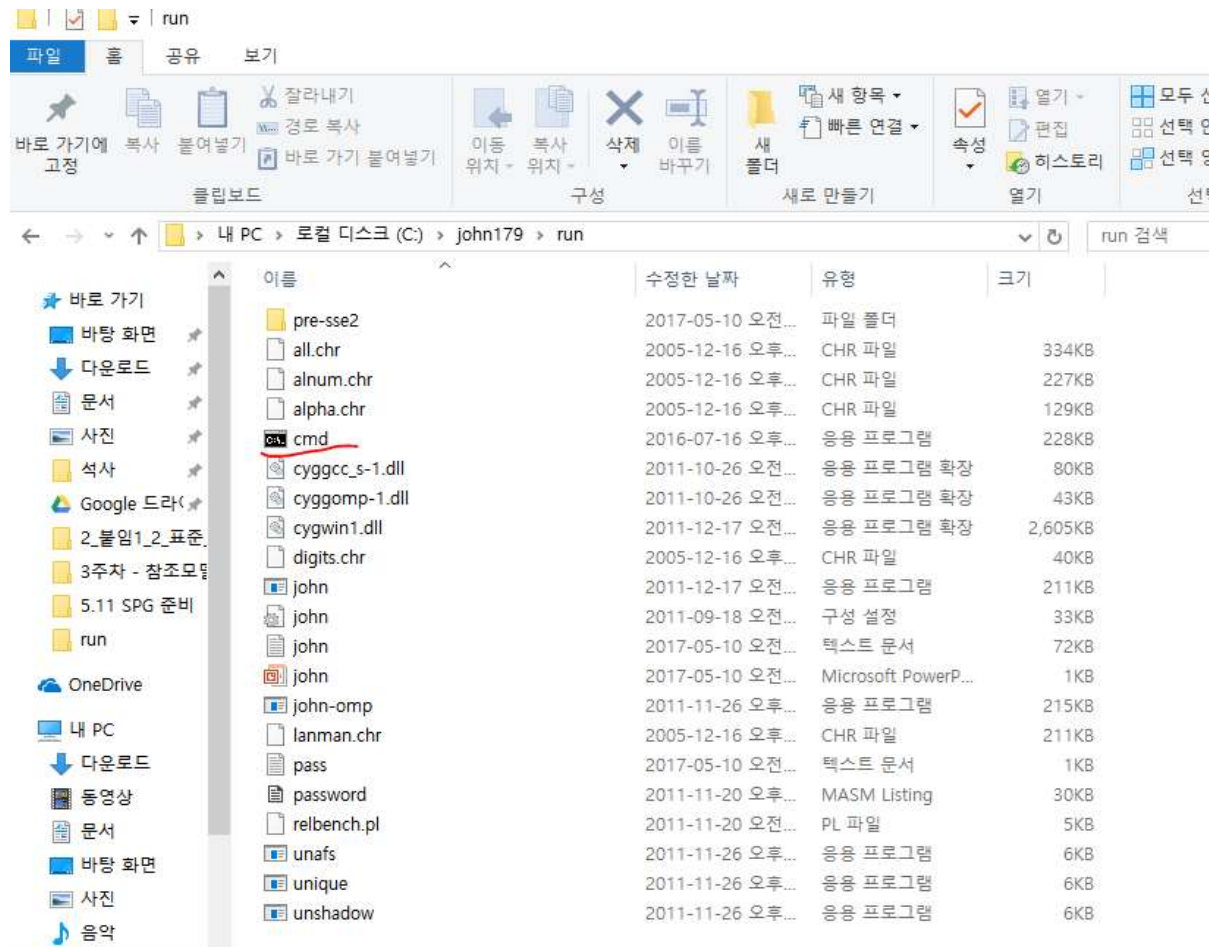
John the ripper 사용

- 압축 해제



John the ripper 사용

- John\run 폴더 내 CMD 복사



Password 파일 생성

- sherylcanter.com/encrypt.php

Username:Password Creator for HTPASSWD

Use this form to create a username:password entry for an .htpasswd file.

Username:	<input type="text"/>	
Password:	<input type="password"/>	
DES Salt:	<input type="text"/>	(optional, see below)
MD5 Salt:	<input type="text"/>	(optional, see below)

- Valid salt characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, the period '.', and the forward slash '/'.
- For DES, the salt is 2 random characters from the set of valid characters.
- The MD5 salt is 12 characters, only 8 of which are random. The MD5 salt always starts with '\$1\$' and ends with '\$'.

The salt is always at the beginning of the password portion of the username:password entry. If you use the same salt, you'll get the same result. This is how passwords are validated since the hashes can't be reversed.

[Create another entry](#)

[Home](#)

[Blog](#)

[Close](#)



Password 파일 생성

- sherylcanter.com/encrypt.php

Username:Password Creator for HTPASSWD

DES-encrypted username:password entry:

test user :QyLcp0fqCwh1g

md5-encrypted username:password entry:

test user :\$1\$vVr6yPgm\$c89dFkhi0cDj f0XKhILVd.

[Create another entry](#)


[Home](#)

[Blog](#)

[Close](#)

Password 파일 생성

- Txt 파일로 생성 후 저장

 pass - 메모장

파일(F) 편집(E) 서식(O) 보기(V) 도움말(H)

test user:QyLcp0fqCwh1g

Password Cracking 실행

- Cmd - john

```
C:\john179\run>cmd.exe
C:\john179\run>john
0 [main] john 10804 find_fast_cwd: WARNING: Couldn't compute FAST_CWD pointer. Please report this problem
the public mailing list cygwin@cygwin.com
John the Ripper password cracker, version 1.7.9
Copyright (c) 1996-2011 by Solar Designer
homepage: http://www.openwall.com/john/

Usage: john [OPTIONS] [PASSWORD-FILES]
--single                "single crack" mode
--wordlist=FILE --stdin  wordlist mode, read words from FILE or stdin
--rules                 enable word mangling rules for wordlist mode
--incremental[=MODE]    "incremental" mode [using section MODE]
--external=MODE         external mode or word filter
--stdout[=LENGTH]      just output candidate passwords [cut at LENGTH]
--restore[=NAME]        restore an interrupted session [called NAME]
--session=NAME          give a new session the NAME
--status[=NAME]         print status of a session [called NAME]
--make-charset=FILE     make a charset, FILE will be overwritten
--show                  show cracked passwords
--test[=TIME]           run tests and benchmarks for TIME seconds each
--users=[-]LOGIN|UID[,..] [do not] load this (these) user(s) only
--groups=[-]GID[,..]    load users [not] of this (these) group(s) only
--shells=[-]SHELL[,..] load users with[out] this (these) shell(s) only
--salts=[-]COUNT       load salts with[out] at least COUNT passwords only
--save-memory=LEVEL     enable memory saving, at LEVEL 1..3
--format=NAME           force hash type NAME: des/bsd/md5/bf/afs/lm/trip/
                        dummy
```

Password Cracking 실행

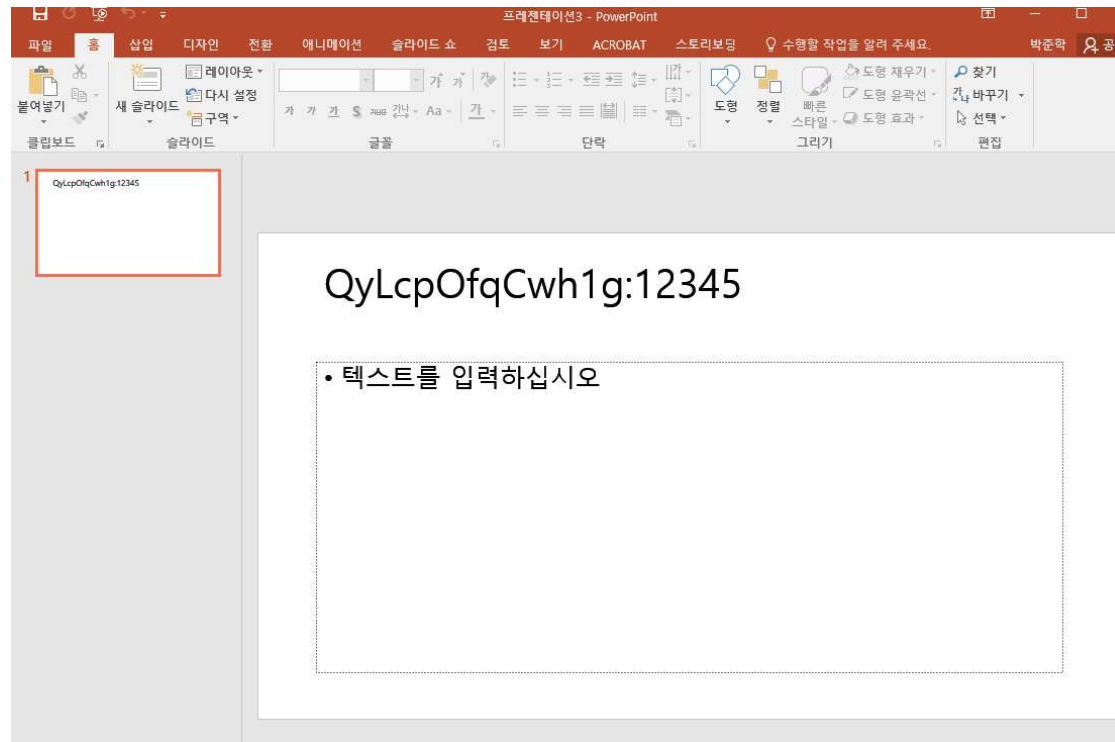
- Cmd – john 파일명
- 계정/패스워드 일치 확인

```
C:\john179\run>john pass.txt
0 [main] john 13584 find_fast_cwd: WARNING: Couldn't compute FAST_CWD pointer. Please report this problem to
the public mailing list cygwin@cygwin.com
Loaded 1 password hash (Traditional DES [128/128 BS SSE2])
12345 (test user)
guesses: 1 time: 0:00:00:00 100% (2) c/s: 407833 trying: 123456 - marley
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably

C:\john179\run>
```

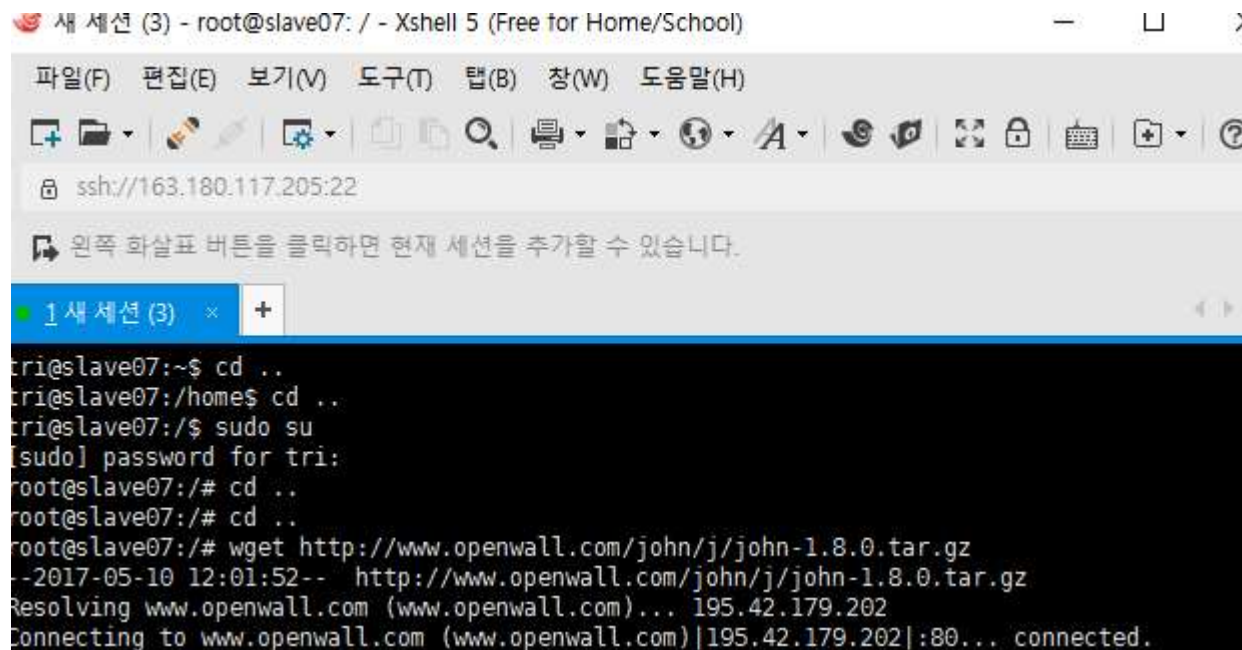
주의 사항

- 재 사용시 run 폴더에 john.pot 파일 삭제



John the ripper - Linux

- Apt-get install john
- wget <http://openwall.com/john/j/john-1.8.0.tar.gz>



The screenshot shows an Xshell terminal window with the following content:

```
새 세션 (3) - root@slave07: / - Xshell 5 (Free for Home/School)
파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 도구(T) 탭(B) 창(W) 도움말(H)
ssh://163.180.117.205:22
왼쪽 화살표 버튼을 클릭하면 현재 세션을 추가할 수 있습니다.
1 새 세션 (3)
tri@slave07:~$ cd ..
tri@slave07:/home$ cd ..
tri@slave07:/#$ sudo su
[sudo] password for tri:
root@slave07:/# cd ..
root@slave07:/# cd ..
root@slave07:/# wget http://www.openwall.com/john/j/john-1.8.0.tar.gz
--2017-05-10 12:01:52-- http://www.openwall.com/john/j/john-1.8.0.tar.gz
Resolving www.openwall.com (www.openwall.com)... 195.42.179.202
Connecting to www.openwall.com (www.openwall.com)|195.42.179.202|:80... connected.
```

John the ripper - Linux

- 압축 해제

```
root@slave07:/# tar zxvf john-1.8.0.tar.gz
john-1.8.0/README
john-1.8.0/doc/CHANGES
john-1.8.0/doc/CONFIG
john-1.8.0/doc/CONTACT
john-1.8.0/doc/COPYING
john-1.8.0/doc/CREDITS
john-1.8.0/doc/EXAMPLES
john-1.8.0/doc/EXTERNAL
john-1.8.0/doc/FAQ
john-1.8.0/doc/INSTALL
john-1.8.0/doc/LICENSE
```

John the ripper - Linux

- 디렉토리 이동 후 make
- cd john-1.8.0/src

```
sco-x86-any-gcc      SCO, x86, gcc
sco-x86-any-cc      SCO, x86, cc
tru64-alpha         Tru64 (Digital UNIX, OSF/1), Alpha
aix-ppc32           AIX, PowerPC 32-bit
macosx-x86-64       Mac OS X 10.5+, Xcode 3.0+, x86-64 with SSE2 (best)
macosx-x86-sse2     Mac OS X, x86 with SSE2
macosx-ppc32-altivec Mac OS X, PowerPC w/AltiVec (best)
macosx-ppc32        Mac OS X, PowerPC 32-bit
macosx-ppc64        Mac OS X 10.4+, PowerPC 64-bit
macosx-universal    Mac OS X, Universal Binary (x86 + x86-64 + PPC)
hpux-pa-risc-gcc    HP-UX, PA-RISC, gcc
hpux-pa-risc-cc     HP-UX, PA-RISC, ANSI cc
irix-mips64-r10k    IRIX, MIPS 64-bit (R10K) (best)
irix-mips64         IRIX, MIPS 64-bit
irix-mips32         IRIX, MIPS 32-bit
dos-djgpp-x86-mmx   DOS, DJGPP, x86 with MMX
dos-djgpp-x86-any   DOS, DJGPP, x86
win32-cygwin-x86-sse2 Win32, Cygwin, x86 with SSE2 (best)
win32-cygwin-x86-mmx Win32, Cygwin, x86 with MMX
win32-cygwin-x86-any Win32, Cygwin, x86
beos-x86-sse2       BeOS, x86 with SSE2 (best)
beos-x86-mmx        BeOS, x86 with MMX
beos-x86-any        BeOS, x86
generic             Any other Unix-like system with gcc
root@slave07:/john-1.8.0/src#
```


John the ripper - Linux

- Make clean SYSTEM 입력
 - 현재 리눅스 서버 시스템이 무엇인지 알려줌

```
root@slave07:/john-1.8.0/src# make clean SYSTEM
rm -f ../run/john ../run/unshadow ../run/unafs ../run/unique ../run/john.bin ../run/john
.com ../run/unshadow.com ../run/unafs.com ../run/unique.com ../run/john.exe ../run/unsha
dow.exe ../run/unafs.exe ../run/unique.exe
rm -f ../run/john.exe john-macosx-* *.o *.bak core
rm -f detect bench generic.h arch.h tmp.s
cp /dev/null Makefile.dep
make: *** No rule to make target `SYSTEM'. Stop.
root@slave07:/john-1.8.0/src#
```

John the ripper - Linux

- Make clean generic 입력
 - 서버 시스템 조사 후 맞게 설정
- Run 디렉토리로 이동
- ./john/etc/shadow 로 실행

```
# ./john -user:test /etc/shadow
Loaded 1 password hash (FreeBSD MD5 [32/32])
smile          (test)
guesses: 1  time: 0:00:00:01 100% (2)  c/s: 2536  trying: smile
```

John the ripper - Linux

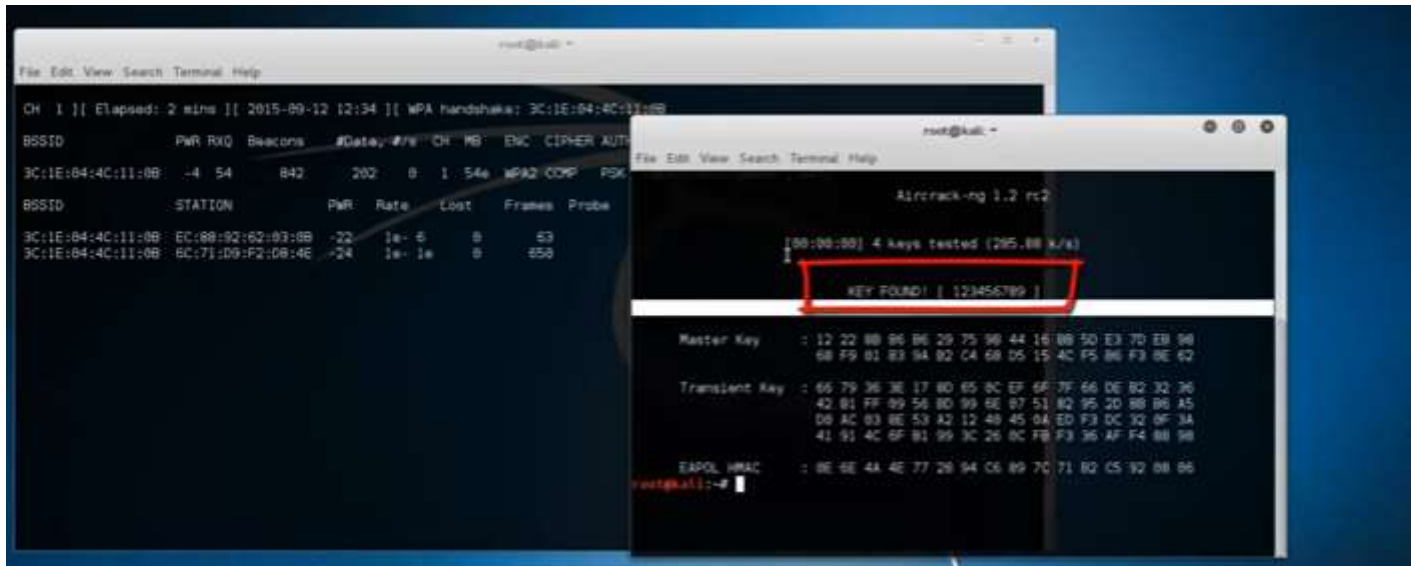
- Password.lst

```
#!comment: This list has been compiled  
#!comment: in 1996 through 2011. It is  
#!comment:  
#!comment: This list is based on passwo  
#!comment: systems in mid-1990's, sorte  
#!comment: (that is, more common passwo  
#!comment: revised to also include comm  
#!comment: of "top N passwords" from ma  
#!comment: occurred in 2006 through 201  
#!comment:  
#!comment: Last update: 2011/11/20 (354  
#!comment:  
#!comment: For more wordlists, see http  
123456  
12345  
password  
password1  
123456789  
12345678  
1234567890  
abc123  
computer  
tigger  
1234  
"password.lst" 3559L, 26325C
```

응용 시나리오

- Aircrack-ng 를 이용한 Wifi password 탈취

- <https://cpuu.posttype.com/post/55291/>
- <http://itmir.tistory.com/387>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DjyEnPH2bY>



The image shows a terminal window running Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc2. The terminal displays the output of the 'aircrack-ng' command, which includes a list of detected networks and their details. The output shows two networks with their BSSIDs, PWR, RXQ, Beacons, #Data, #F, CH, RB, EIC, CIPHER, and AUTH. The first network is 3C:1E:04:4C:11:0B with PWR -4, RXQ 54, Beacons 842, #Data 200, #F 0, CH 1, RB 54e, CIPHER WPA2, and AUTH COMP. The second network is 3C:1E:04:4C:11:0B with PWR -22, RXQ 1e, Beacons 6, #Data 0, #F 0, CH 53, RB 0, EIC 0, CIPHER 0, and AUTH 0. The terminal also shows the output of the 'aircrack-ng' command, which includes the output of the 'aircrack-ng' command, showing the progress of the attack. The output shows that 4 keys were tested (295.88 k/s) and a key was found: 12M55789. The terminal also displays the Master Key and Transient Key for the found network, along with the EAPOL HMAC.

```
root@kali:~# aircrack-ng -w wordlist.txt -b 3C:1E:04:4C:11:0B -e 00:00:00 -u 00:00:00
[00:00:00] 4 keys tested (295.88 k/s)
KEY FOUND! [ 12M55789 ]

Master Key   : 12 22 88 96 BE 29 75 98 44 16 88 50 E3 7D EB 98
              68 F9 81 83 94 82 C4 68 05 15 4C F5 86 F3 8E C2

Transient Key : 66 79 36 3E 17 80 65 8C EF 6F 7F 66 DE B2 32 36
              42 81 FF 89 56 80 99 8E 87 51 82 95 2D 88 86 A5
              D8 AC 83 8E 53 A2 12 48 45 0A ED F3 DC 32 8F 34
              41 91 4C 6F 81 95 3C 26 8C F8 F3 95 AF F4 88 98

EAPOL HMAC   : 8E 8E 4A 4E 77 28 94 C6 89 7C 71 B2 C5 92 88 86
root@kali:~#
```

추가 정보

- 암호를 어렵게 만들어야 하는 이유
 - 숫자 + 영문 + 특수문자 : 12시간이 지나도 뚫지 못함

회원님의 소중한 개인정보를 안전하게 보호하기 위해

비밀번호 변경을 안내드립니다

이글루스는 2011년 9월 6일부터 비밀번호 변경안내 정책이 시행되고 있습니다.
비밀번호를 변경하신 지 6개월이 지난 경우에 아래와 같이 변경 안내를 드리고 있습니다.
[비밀번호 변경안내 정책 자세히 보기](#)

'다음에 변경하기' 버튼을 눌러 변경을 연기하시면 3개월후 다시 안내해드립니다.
조금 불편하시더라도, **지금 비밀번호를 변경해주세요.**

현재 비밀번호

새 비밀번호

새 비밀번호 확인



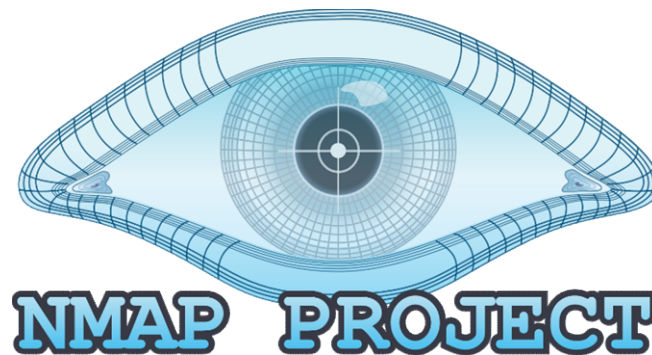
Port Scanning

Network Scanning ?



실습 사용 tool

- Nmap – network scanning tool
 - 네트워크 탐색
 - 보안 감시 가능
 - 작동중인 호스트 탐색
 - OS, 패킷 필터, 방화벽 검색 기능 제공



설치

- <https://nmap.org/>
- <https://nmap.org/dist/nmap-7.12-setup.exe>

NMAP.ORG

Google Cloud Platform

Scalable, High-Performance Virtual Machines

TRY IT FREE

Nmap Security Scanner

- Intro
- Ref Guide
- Install Guide
- Download
- Changelog
- Book
- Docs

Security Lists

- Nmap Announce
- Nmap Dev
- Bugtraq
- Full Disclosure
- Pen Test
- Basics
- More

NMAP Free Security Scanner
Audit Your Network Now!
www.insecure.org/NMAP

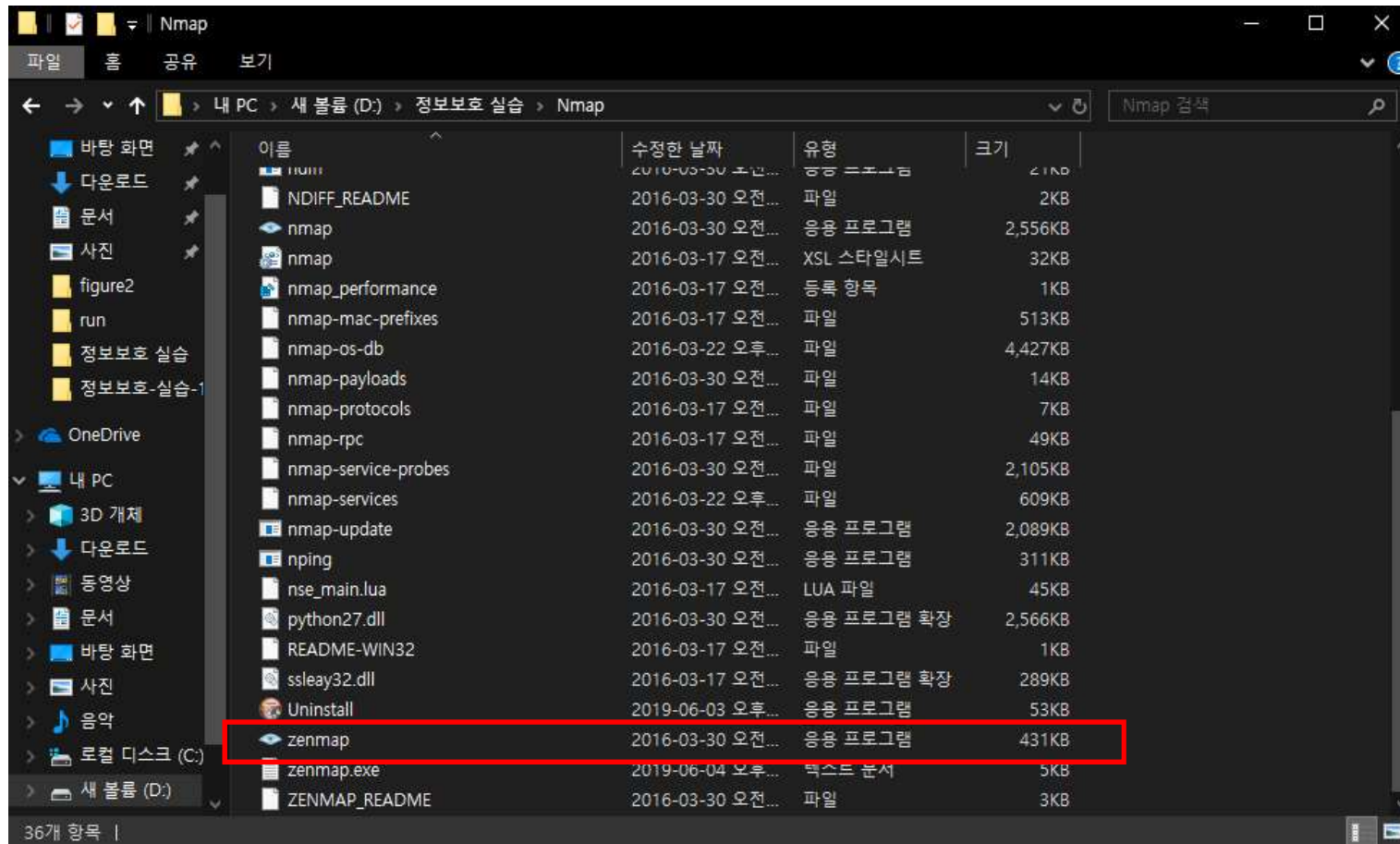
Intro	Reference Guide	Book	Install Guide
Download	Changelog	Zenmap GUI	Docs
Bug Reports	OS Detection	Propaganda	Related Projects
In the Movies		In the News	

News

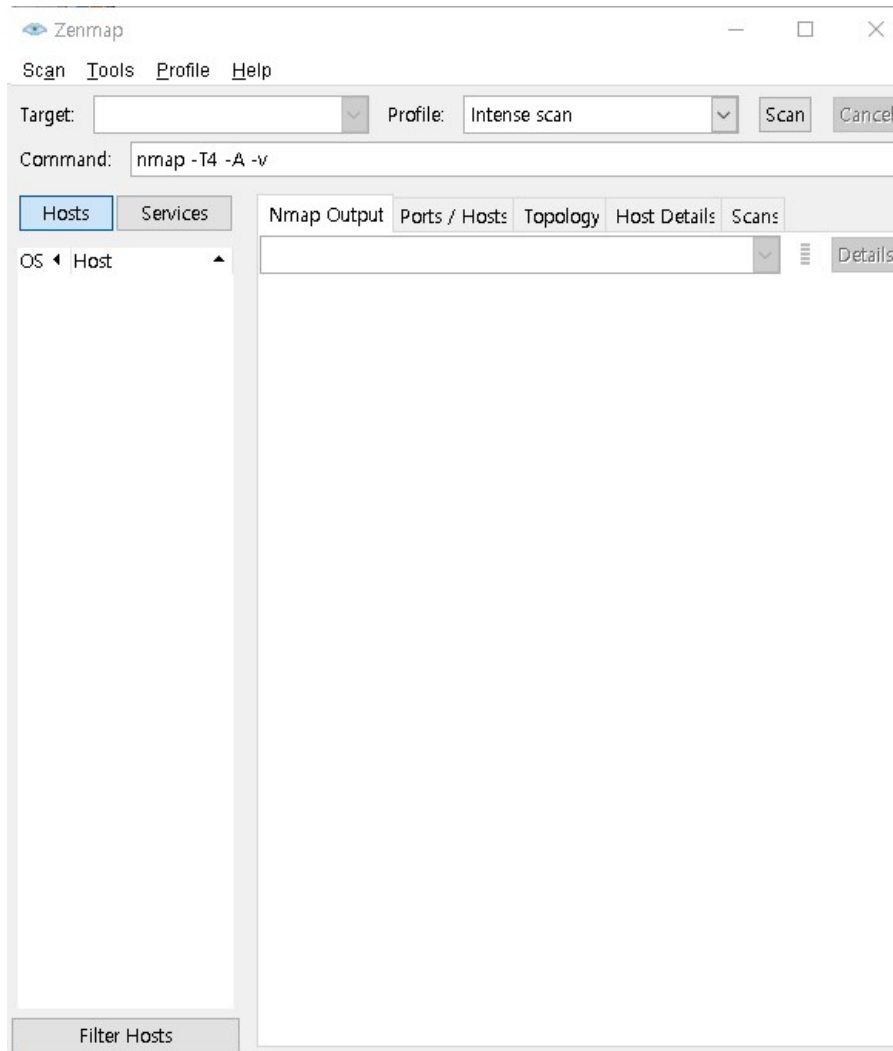
- Nmap 7.40 is now available! [[change log](#) | [download](#)]
- Nmap 7.30 is now available! [[change log](#) | [download](#)]
- Nmap 7.12 is now available! [[change log](#) | [download](#)]
- Nmap 7 is now available! [[release notes](#) | [download](#)]

```
# nmap -R -14 scanme.nmap
Starting Nmap 4.01 ( http://nmap.org )
Interesting ports on scanme.nmap:
The 1667 ports scanned by Nmap are shown below, with the state and service
22/tcp open  ssh
25/tcp open  smtp
53/tcp open  domain
70/tcp closed  garthen
80/tcp open  http
113/tcp closed  auth
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.x
OS details: Linux 2.6.x
Uptime: 26,177 days (since 2005-07-16)
Interesting ports on dūze:
22/tcp open  ssh
```

설치



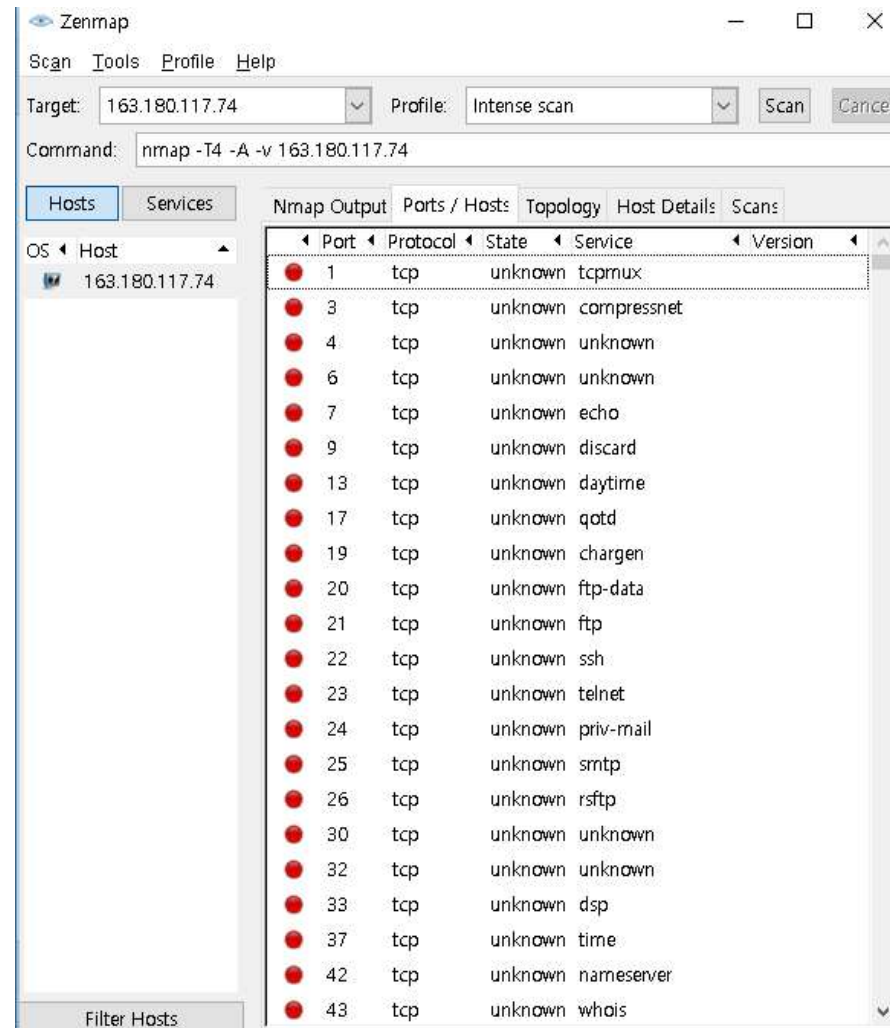
실행 화면



- Target : 확인하고자 하는 도메인
혹은 IP
- Profile : 원하는 스캔 유형 선택
- Command : 명령어 (+옵션)

실행 방법

- 결과 화면



- 1. 단일 호스트 스캔
 - IP 주소 지정
 - 호스트 이름 지정

```
$ nmap scanme.nmap.org
$ nmap 172.16.9.1
```

```
C:\Users\User>nmap scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.12 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-05 11:20 'eCN' I±' C¥AØ½A
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify valid
servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 974 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
25/tcp    filtered smtp
80/tcp    open  http
82/tcp    filtered xfer
111/tcp   filtered rpcbind
135/tcp   filtered msrpc
139/tcp   filtered netbios-ssn
445/tcp   filtered microsoft-ds
1025/tcp  filtered NFS-or-IIS
1080/tcp  filtered socks
1433/tcp  filtered ms-sql-s
1434/tcp  filtered ms-sql-m
2987/tcp  filtered symantec-av
4444/tcp  filtered krb524
4652/tcp  filtered edenkey
```

Verbose 모드 (커맨드창)

```
$ nmap -v scanme.nmap.org
$ nmap -v 172.16.9.1
```

```
C:\Users\User>nmap -v scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.12 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-05 11:21 'eCN' I±' C¥AØ½A
Initiating Ping Scan at 11:21
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 11:22, 1.05s elapsed (1 total hosts)
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify valid
servers with --dns-servers
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 11:22
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Discovered open port 9929/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Discovered open port 31337/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 11:22, 17.26s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 974 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
25/tcp    filtered smtp
80/tcp    open  http
82/tcp    filtered xfer
111/tcp   filtered rpcbind
135/tcp   filtered msrpc
```

사용 방법

- 2. 다수 호스트 스캔

```
$ nmap 172.16.0.0/16 → 주소의 앞 16 비트를 고정하고  
172.16.0.0 ~ 172.16.255.255까지 스캔  
$ nmap scanme.nmap.org/24
```

```
$ nmap 172.16.3-5,7.1 → [172.16.3.1] [172.16.4.1] [172.16.5.1] [172.16.7.1] 스캔
```

```
$ nmap scanme.nmap.org 172.16.9.0/24 10.0.0,1,3-7.-v
```

사용 방법

- 3. 특정 호스트 제외 : --exclude

```
$ nmap 172.16.9.0/24 --exclude 172.16.9.5
```

```
$ nmap 172.16.9.0/24 --exclude 172.16.9.0,172.16.9.255
```

```
$ nmap -iL ./scanlist.txt --excludefile ./excludelist.txt
```

• 4. 운영체제, 버전 확인 기능 활성화 : -A

```
$ nmap -A 172.16.9.1
```

```
$ nmap -v -A 172.16.9.1
```

```
$ nmap -A -iL ./scanlist.txt
```

```
C:\Users\user>nmap -A scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.12 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-05 11:24 'eCN' l±' C¥A∅½A
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify valid
servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 974 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 ac:00:a0:1a:82:ff:cc:55:99:dc:67:2b:34:97:6b:75 (DSA)
|   2048 20:3d:2d:44:62:2a:b0:1a:9d:b5:b3:05:14:c2:a6:b2 (RSA)
|   256  9b:02:bb:5e:57:54:1c:45:45:2f:56:4c:4a:24:b2:57 (ECDSA)
|_ 25/tcp    filtered smtp
|_ 80/tcp    open  http
|_ |_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
|_ |_http-title: Go ahead and ScanMe!
|_ 82/tcp    filtered xfer
|_ 111/tcp   filtered rpcbind
|_ 135/tcp   filtered msrpc
|_ 139/tcp   filtered netbios-ssn
|_ 445/tcp   filtered microsoft-ds
|_ 1025/tcp  filtered NFS-or-IIS
|_ 1080/tcp  filtered socks
|_ 1433/tcp  filtered ms-sql-s
|_ 1434/tcp  filtered ms-sql-m
|_ 2987/tcp  filtered symantec-av
|_ 4444/tcp  filtered krb524
|_ 4662/tcp  filtered edonkey
|_ 4899/tcp  filtered radmin
|_ 5000/tcp  filtered upnp
|_ 5002/tcp  filtered rfe
|_ 5555/tcp  filtered freeciv
|_ 6000/tcp  filtered X11
|_ 6001/tcp  filtered X11:1
|_ 6002/tcp  filtered X11:2
|_ 6129/tcp  filtered unknown
|_ 9898/tcp  filtered monkeycom
|_ 9929/tcp  open  nping-echo    Nping echo
|_ 31337/tcp open  tcpwrapped
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.4
Network Distance: 15 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE (using port 554/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   0.00 ms   163.180.116.1
2   ...
3   16.00 ms  163.180.190.254
4   ... 14
15  163.00 ms 45.33.32.156

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
```


- 5. 방화벽 보호 여부 확인 : -sA

```
$ nmap -sA 172.16.9.1
```

```
$ nmap -sA scanme.nmap.org
```

- filtered : 방화벽에 의해 필터링 되어 open/close 를 알 수 없는 상태

```
C:\Users\User>nmap -sA scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.12 ( https://nmap.org ) a
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine an
servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 978 unfiltered ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
25/tcp    filtered  smtp
82/tcp    filtered  xfer
111/tcp   filtered  rpcbind
135/tcp   filtered  msrpc
139/tcp   filtered  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   filtered  microsoft-ds
1025/tcp  filtered  NFS-or-IIS
1080/tcp  filtered  socks
1433/tcp  filtered  ms-sql-s
1434/tcp  filtered  ms-sql-m
2967/tcp  filtered  symantec-av
4444/tcp  filtered  krb524
4662/tcp  filtered  edonkey
4899/tcp  filtered  radmin
5000/tcp  filtered  upnp
5002/tcp  filtered  rfe
5555/tcp  filtered  freeciv
6000/tcp  filtered  X11
6001/tcp  filtered  X11:1
6002/tcp  filtered  X11:2
6129/tcp  filtered  unknown
9898/tcp  filtered  monkeycom
```

사용 방법

- 6. 핑 테스트를 건너뛴다.(시간과 은닉의 장점을 추구): -PN

```
$ nmap -PN 172.16.9.1
```

```
$ nmap -PN scanme.nmap.org
```

사용 방법

- 7. ipv6 호스트 스캔 : -6

```
$ nmap -6 scanme.nmap.org
```

```
$ nmap -6 2607:f0d0:1002:51::4
```

```
$ nmap -v -A -6 2607:f0d0:1002:51::4
```

사용 방법

- 8. 빠른 스캔 : -F
 - 탐색 포트 수 1000 -> 100개

```
$ nmap -F 172.16.9.1
```

- 9. 포트 상태 원인 탐색 : --reason

\$ nmap --reason 172.16.9.1

\$ nmap --reason scanme.nmap.org

```
C:\Users\user>nmap --reason scanme.nmap.org
Starting Nmap 7.12 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-05 12:01 'eCN' |±' C¥AØ
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled
servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up, received reset ttl 50 (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 974 closed ports
Reason: 974 resets
PORT      STATE      SERVICE      REASON
22/tcp    open      ssh          syn-ack ttl 52
25/tcp    filtered  smtp         no-response
80/tcp    open      http         syn-ack ttl 50
82/tcp    filtered  xfer         no-response
111/tcp   filtered  rpcbind      admin-prohibited from 163.180.190.254 ttl 253
135/tcp   filtered  msrpc        no-response
139/tcp   filtered  netbios-ssn no-response
445/tcp   filtered  microsoft-ds no-response
1025/tcp  filtered  NFS-or-IIS  no-response
1080/tcp  filtered  socks        no-response
1433/tcp  filtered  ms-sql-s    no-response
1434/tcp  filtered  ms-sql-m    no-response
2967/tcp  filtered  symantec-av no-response
4444/tcp  filtered  krb524      no-response
4662/tcp  filtered  edonkey     no-response
4899/tcp  filtered  radmin      no-response
5000/tcp  filtered  upnp        admin-prohibited from 163.180.190.254 ttl 253
5002/tcp  filtered  rfe         no-response
5555/tcp  filtered  freeciv     no-response
6000/tcp  filtered  X11         admin-prohibited from 163.180.190.254 ttl 253
6001/tcp  filtered  X11:1      no-response
6002/tcp  filtered  X11:2      no-response
6129/tcp  filtered  unknown     no-response
9898/tcp  filtered  monkeycom   admin-prohibited from 163.180.190.254 ttl 253
9929/tcp  open      nping-echo  syn-ack ttl 50
31337/tcp open      Elite       syn-ack ttl 52
```

사용 방법

- 10. open 상태 포트만 보이기 : --open

```
$ nmap --open 172.16.9.1
```

```
$ nmap --open scanme.nmap.org
```

사용 방법

- 11. open 상태 포트만 보이기 : --packet-trace
 - nmap -packet-trace IP
- 12. 네트워크 인터페이스와 라우트 정보 확인 : -iflist
 - nmap -iflist
- 13. 특정 포트 스캔 : -p(포트)
 - nmap -p80 IP
 - nmap -p80,100 IP
 - nmap -p80-100 IP
 - nmap -p"*" IP

사용 방법

- 14. 포트 스캔 속도 지정 : -T(0~5)
 - 0(저속) - 5(고속)
 - nmap -T5 IP
- 15. 운영체제 탐지 기능 활성화 : -O
 - nmap -O IP
 - nmap -O -osscan-guess IP
- Etc...
 - <http://sisiblog.tistory.com/21>

사용 방법

- Ping sweeping : -sP

```
# nmap -sP 192.168.7.0/24
Starting nmap V. 2.12 by Fyodor (fyodor@dhp.com, www.insecure.org/nmap/)
Host (192.168.7.11) appears to be up.
Host (192.168.7.12) appears to be up.
Host (192.168.7.76) appears to be up.
Nmap run completed -- 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 1 second
```

사용 방법

- Port scanning : -sT (TCP)

```
# nmap -sT 192.168.7.12
Starting nmap V. 2.12 by Fyodor
(fyodor@dhp.com, www.insecure.org/nmap/)
Interesting ports on (192.168.7.12):
Port      State    Protocol  Service
7         open    tcp       echo
9         open    tcp       discard
13        open    tcp       daytime
19        open    tcp       chargen
21        open    tcp       ftp
...
Nmap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3 seconds
```

사용 방법

- Port scanning : -sU (UDP)

```
# nmap -sU 192.168.7.7
WARNING: -sU is now UDP scan -- for TCP FIN scan use -sF
Starting nmap V. 2.12 by Fyodor (fyodor@dhp.com, www.insecure.org/nmap/)
Interesting ports on saturnlink.nac.net (192.168.7.7):
Port      State    Protocol  Service
53        open    udp       domain
111       open    udp       sunrpc
123       open    udp       ntp
137       open    udp       netbios-ns
138       open    udp       netbios-dgm
177       open    udp       xdmcp
1024      open    udp       unknown
Nmap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2 seconds
```