

The image shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window and a presentation slide overlay. The terminal window displays the output of an nmap scan on 192.168.1.100. The presentation slide contains Persian text and the nmap logo.

Terminal Output:

```

root@kali:~# nmap -sT 192.168.1.100
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.100
Host is up (0.0019 latency)
Not shown: 996 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp    open  https
8080/tcp   open  http-proxy
8081/tcp   open  https-alt
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 17.31 seconds

```

Presentation Slide Content:

شناسایی دستگاه‌های متصل به شبکه

در لینوکس با فرمان nmap

The slide also features the nmap logo, which is a stylized map of the world.

[illegible]

00000 .00000 00000000 00000 00 00000 000000000000 00000000 0000 Nmap 000000 00 000000 000 000000 000 00
00000000 000 00 nmap 00000 000000 00 000 00000 0000000000 000 000 00000000 000 00 00000000000 0000 00
.00000 000 000

Linux 系统上安装 nmap 的方法有很多种，本文介绍在 Ubuntu、Debian、CentOS、Fedora、Manjaro 等 Linux 系统上安装 nmap 的方法。

`sudo apt-get install nmap`

在 Ubuntu、Debian 等 Linux 系统上安装 nmap 的方法如下：

`sudo dnf install nmap`

在 Manjaro 系统上安装 nmap 的方法如下：

`sudo pacman -Syu nmap`

在 CentOS、Fedora 等 Linux 系统上安装 nmap 的方法如下：

`sudo yum install nmap`

安装完成后，可以通过以下命令验证 nmap 是否安装成功：

```
ip addr
```

如果输出结果中包含 `inet` 字样，则表示 nmap 安装成功。

`ip addr`

本文介绍了在 Linux 系统上安装 nmap 的方法，希望对大家有所帮助。

이제 우리가 할 일은 이들을 모두 스캔하는 것입니다. 이 작업을 수행하기 위해 우리는 `sudo` 명령어를 사용하여 `nmap` 명령어를 실행합니다. 이 명령어를 실행하면 `sudo`가 필요하지 않습니다. 이 명령어를 실행하면 `sudo`가 필요하지 않습니다.

```
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-28 10:57 EDT
Nmap scan report for Vigor.router (192.168.4.1)
Host is up (0.00039s latency).
MAC Address: 00:1D:AA:B8:60:B0 (DrayTek)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.10
Host is up (0.00058s latency).
MAC Address: B8:27:EB:D3:98:2D (Raspberry Pi Foundation)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.11
Host is up (0.074s latency).
MAC Address: E4:F0:42:58:FF:98 (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.12
Host is up (0.10s latency).
MAC Address: D8:50:E6:7F:7F:A7 (Asustek Computer)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.13
Host is up (-0.10s latency).
MAC Address: B4:B0:17:99:23:1C (Avaya)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.15
Host is up (-0.10s latency).
MAC Address: 44:6D:57:6E:5F:56 (Liteon Technology)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.17
```

이제 우리가 할 일은 이들을 모두 스캔하는 것입니다. 이 작업을 수행하기 위해 우리는 `sn-` 명령어를 사용하여 `nmap` 명령어를 실행합니다. 이 명령어를 실행하면 `sudo`가 필요하지 않습니다. 이 명령어를 실행하면 `sudo`가 필요하지 않습니다.

```
Host is up (0.010s latency).
MAC Address: 34:D2:70:64:FB:42 (Amazon Technologies)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.22
Host is up (0.00063s latency).
MAC Address: 00:15:99:7F:63:CB (Samsung Electronics)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.23
Host is up (0.00044s latency).
MAC Address: EC:F4:BB:07:AB:C3 (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.24
Host is up (0.16s latency).
MAC Address: 14:D1:69:12:5A:FB (Unknown)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.30
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
MAC Address: 90:B1:1C:5E:8A:86 (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.4.31
Host is up (0.0046s latency).
MAC Address: C0:3F:D5:69:26:24 (Elitegroup Computer Systems)
Nmap scan report for howtogeek (192.168.4.25)
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (15 hosts up) scanned in 6.76 seconds
dave@howtogeek:~$
```

이제 우리가 할 일은 이들을 모두 스캔하는 것입니다. 이 작업을 수행하기 위해 우리는 `15` 명령어를 사용하여 `nmap` 명령어를 실행합니다. 이 명령어를 실행하면 `sudo`가 필요하지 않습니다. 이 명령어를 실행하면 `sudo`가 필요하지 않습니다.

nmap □□□□ - □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ - □□□□□□ □□ □□□□

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<https://www.shabakeh-mag.com/tricks/network-tricks/15721/%D8%A7%D8%B2-%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86-nmap-%D8%AF%D8%B1-%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%86%D9%88%DA%A9%D8%B3-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%AF%D9%87-%D8%AF%D8%B3%D8%AA%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%87%E2%80%8C%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%B5%D9%84-%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%B4%D8%A8%DA%A9%D9%87>