Network discovery timing policies

- Parallels Device Management

Information

Timing policies indicate how accurate will network discovery perform.

- **T0 Paranoid**

This type of scan is used for slow network speed scan rather than the normal one. In this situations detection risks must be minimized. This is serial scan that have a 5 scan delay for each probe.

- **T1 Sneaky**

The T1 or timing sneaky scan is faster than the paranoid (T0) scan, it is achieved by the reducing the scan time needed. This scan uses serial process to find the open port of target.

- **T2 Polite**

The T2 or timing polite scan is fasted than both T0 and T1 and it is the last scanning template to utilize the serial scanning method. The scan_delay for this scan is set to 400 milliseconds, making this the first template to make utilization of the max_scan delay, a value that is still set to the default estimation of 1 second. With this format chosen Nmap will start checking targets utilizing the scan_delay of 400 milliseconds yet has the capability to dynamically alter the postponement up to a most extreme of 1 second.

- **T3 Normal**

The T3 or timing normal scan is the default check for Nmap, implying that on the off chance that no timing layout or manual timing choices are set, the settings in this template will be utilized for the scan. This template is the first to utilize the parallel handling method, sending different probes out all the while, expanding the general speed. This output has a scan_delay of 0 seconds that can develop to a max_scan_delay that can develop to 1 second, significance the output will happen as fast as would be prudent yet following 1 second the current port scan will be complete and the following port will be filtered.

- **T4 Aggressive**

The T4 or timing aggressive layout additionally runs its filtering in parallel expanding speed. The scan_delay for this template is situated to 0 seconds and can develop to a max_scan_delay of 10 milliseconds. Scan with a max_scan_delay of short of what 1 second are inclined to slips as some target Operating System have settings that oblige a base postpone between test reactions of 1 second.

- **T5 Insane**

The T5 or timing insane timing format is the quickest of the inherent timing template. This template utilizes the parallel scanning strategy with a scan_delay of 0 seconds and a max_scan_delay of 5 milliseconds. As expressed with the aggressive scan, this scan can result in mistakes focused around target machine Operating System and settings.

Below please review the table with exact parameter values for each policy:

- **rtt-timeout**

Nmap maintains a running timeout value for determining how long it will wait for a probe response before giving up or retransmitting the probe. This is calculated based on the response times of previous probes.

- **paralellism**

These options control the total number of probes that may be outstanding for a host group. They are used for port scanning and host discovery. By default, Nmap calculates an ever-changing ideal parallelism based on network performance. If packets are being dropped, Nmap slows down and allows fewer outstanding probes. The ideal probe number slowly rises as the network proves itself worthy.

- **scan-delay**

This option causes Nmap to wait at least the given amount of time between each probe it sends to a given host. This is particularly useful in the case of rate limiting.
