Port Scan Program

CSC 4610

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Background

- commonly used to identify open ports on a network
- knowledge of ports can maximize security and data transmission rates
- port scan begins by host identification via IP address
- utilizes both TCP and UDP protocols to scan for open ports

Ports

- Port status: open, closed, filtered
- Common ports:
  - Port 20 (UDP) FTP file transfer
  - Port 53 (UDP) DNS for web IP addresses
  - Port 80 (TCP) World Wide Web HTTP

- 0 to 65,536, with 0 to 1023 being common ports for internet use

Security

- port scans are commonly used to identify points of infiltration for cyber-crime
- can establish connection over a network and send packets through open ports
- common ports usually safe
- firewalls are not 100% effective
- port scanning can identify these “risky” ports before a hacker

Program Procedure

- It begins with setting up a socket connection to send network data to a port.
  - Purpose: Determine current status of port.

- The action is completed over a large pool of ports and repeated utilizing loops.

- The procedure of scanning multiple ports is executed asynchronously using concurrent.futures.

- Concurrent.futures: a python module that provides a high-level interface which interacts with pools of threads and processes.

Program Details

Prints Five Different Details:

- Open Port w/
  - Service Name
  - Date & Time

```
Open on port: 80
Service Name: http
Date & Time:2021-04-11 22:52:05.852415


Scanning Completed In: 0:00:16.141690 Seconds
```

- The duration of the entire scan is revealed at the end

- No other details for the intended purposes of the program

Ports

- The number of registered ports and well-known ports are 49,151 which were learned through class lectures.
- The large number of ports took time and testing to decrease the value.
- We tested our localhosts, web hosts, and other hosts to discover our highest values with timeout values set between 1 and 5.
- This assisted in breaking down the number of analyzed ports to 30,000 since the open ports were in proximity.

Service Name

- One of the details of the scanned ports was the ports' service name.
- The getservbyport() python function from the socket module was employed to acquire the service names.
- Acquired Mainly Known Ports Like:
  - Port 80: HTML
  - Port 135: epmap
  - Port 445: microsoft-dns
- Reasoning: A name is not available for every port

Simple Moments

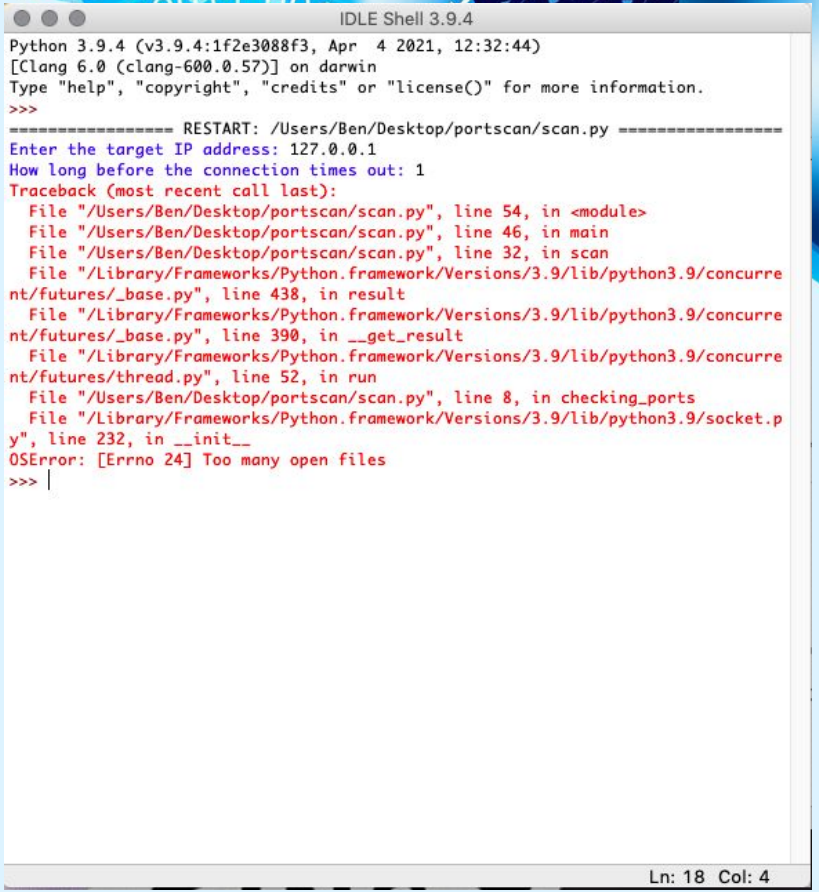
- It was simple to execute a socket connection and scan a single open port as socket connections have been completed throughout the semester.

- We researched and found the python module, concurrent.futures, to simplify the implementation of loops and the large pool of ports to analyze.

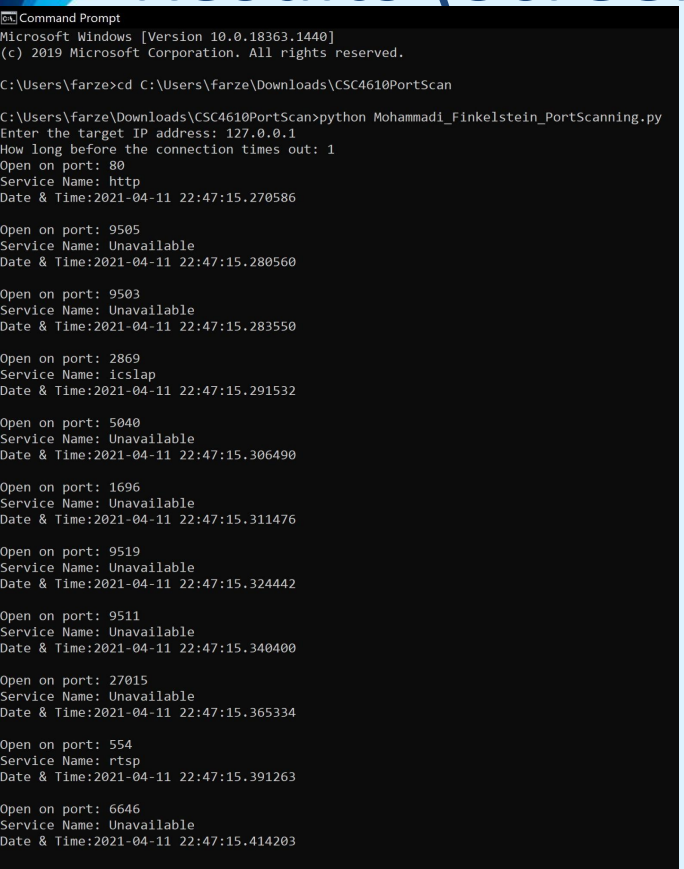
- Concurrent.futures also significantly speeded up the process of looking through all of the ports.

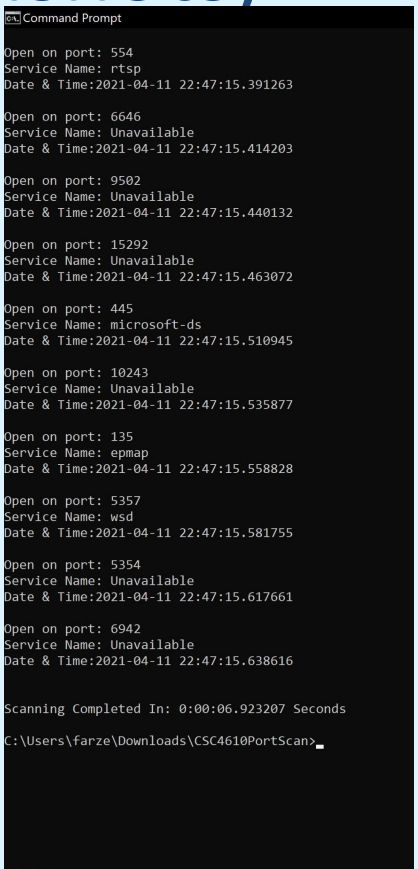
Challenging Moment

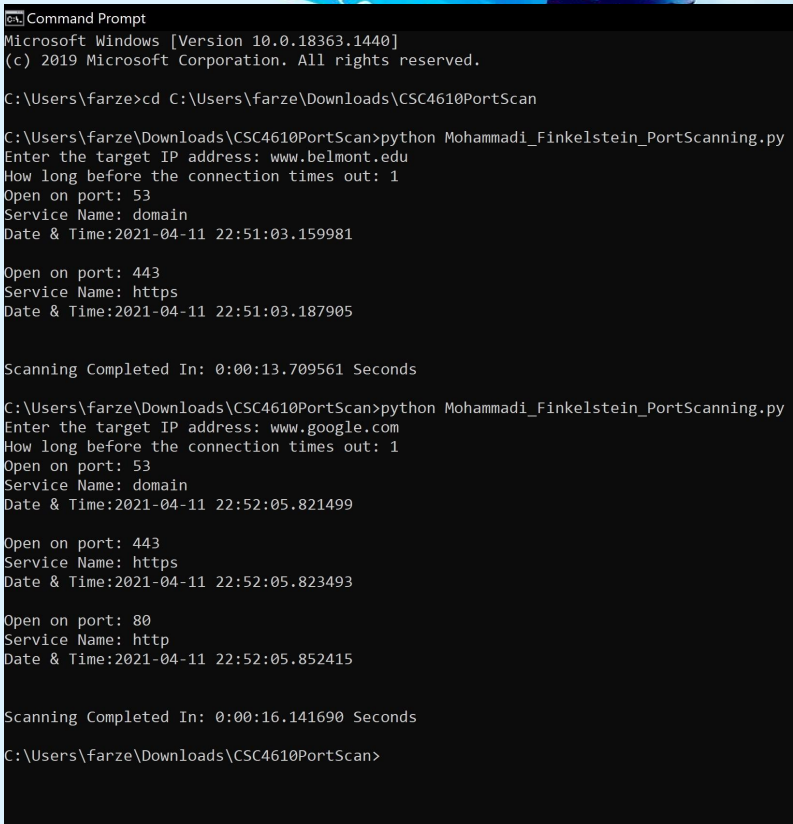
- A challenge which occurred was running the program on Apple Macbook where there would be a error due to the threadpoolsize.
- The error was “OSError: [Errno 24] Too many open files”
- We could not solve this problem and figure out the reason for the error in time so we left it be.



Results (Screenshots)







Conclusion

- Port scanning will most likely remain relevant and more advanced as we progress as a more technologically advanced and interconnected society.

- However, as port scans and firewall protections get more advanced, so too will the cyber-criminals' techniques to identify open ports.

- It will be up to IT professionals and computer scientists to develop better methods to identify and protect open and at-risk ports beyond a basic port scan.