

DEPARTMENT OF AIML & DS
Assignment No 2: Full Port Scan
Computer Programming (CSE234P)
ETHICAL HACKING

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Objective: Perform a full TCP port scan on testphp.vulnweb.com using automated scripting in Kali Linux.

Methodology:

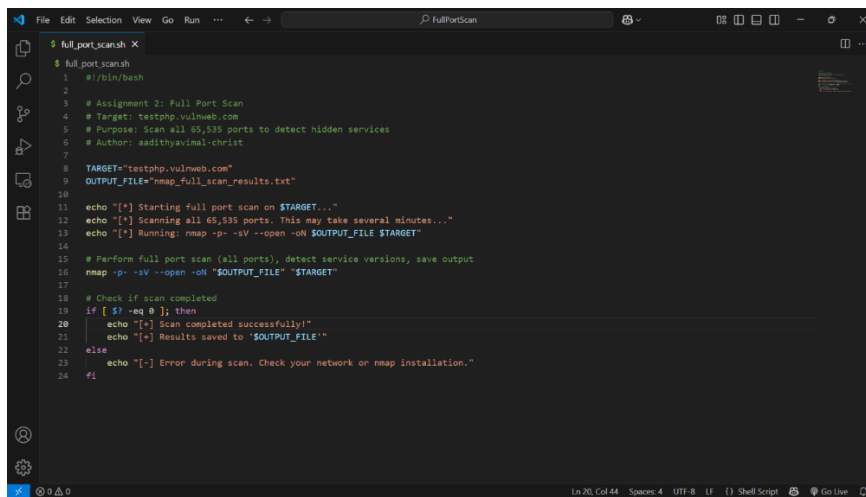
Used Kali Linux (VirtualBox) with nmap, bash, and shared folders for file access. Developed and executed a Bash script (full_port_scan.sh) to automate scanning all 65,535 TCP ports with service detection.

Scan Command:

```
nmap -p- -sV --open -oN nmap_full_scan_results.txt testphp.vulnweb.com
```

- -p-: Full port range
- -sV: Service/version detection
- --open: Show only open ports
- -oN: Save readable output

Screenshots:



```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 # Assignment 2: Full Port Scan
4 # Target: testphp.vulnweb.com
5 # Purpose: Scan all 65,535 ports to detect hidden services
6 # Author: aadithyavimal-christ
7
8 TARGET="testphp.vulnweb.com"
9 OUTPUT_FILE="nmap_full_scan_results.txt"
10
11 echo "[*] Starting full port scan on $TARGET..."
12 echo "[*] Scanning all 65,535 ports. This may take several minutes..."
13 echo "[*] Running: nmap -p- -sV --open -oN $OUTPUT_FILE $TARGET"
14
15 # Perform full port scan (all ports), detect service versions, save output
16 nmap -p- -sV --open -oN "$OUTPUT_FILE" "$TARGET"
17
18 # Check if scan completed
19 if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
20     echo "[*] Scan completed successfully!"
21     echo "[*] Results saved to '$OUTPUT_FILE'"
22 else
23     echo "[*] Error during scan. Check your network or nmap installation."
24 fi
```


- Filtered/Closed: 65,534 (no response or closed)
- No hidden services (e.g., SSH, FTP, Telnet) detected.
- Minimal attack surface; no HTTPS (port 443) found.

Script Highlights (full_port_scan.sh):

10

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
TARGET="testphp.vulnweb.com"
```

```
OUTPUT_FILE="nmap_full_scan_results.txt"
```

```
echo "[*] Starting full port scan..."
```

```
nmap -p- -sV --open -oN "$OUTPUT_FILE" "$TARGET"
```

```
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
    echo "[+] Scan completed successfully!"
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "[-] Scan failed."
```

```
fi
```

Additional Task: Sudo Activity Monitoring (Python)

Developed sudo_monitor.py using journalctl to track sudo usage in real time:

```
python
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
```

```
import subprocess, re
```

```
def monitor_sudo_journal():
```

```
    print("🔍 Monitoring sudo usage via journalctl... (Ctrl+C to stop)")
```

```
    proc = subprocess.Popen(["journalctl", "-f", "_COMM=sudo", "-o", "short"],
```

```
                            stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subprocess.PIPE, text=True)
```

```
    try:
```

```
        for line in proc.stdout:
```

```
            line = line.strip()
```

```
            timestamp = line[:15]
```

```

user = re.search(r'user=(\w+)', line)

user = user.group(1) if user else "UNKNOWN"

status = "SUCCESS" if "COMMAND=" in line else "FAILURE" if "authentication failure"
in line.lower() else None

if status: print(f'{timestamp} | USER: {user} | STATUS: {status}')

except KeyboardInterrupt:

    print("\n🛑 Stopped monitoring.")

    proc.terminate()

if __name__ == "__main__":

    monitor_sudo_journal()

```

Logs Sample:

```

Jul 31 11:00:23 | USER: kali | STATUS: SUCCESS
Jul 31 11:05:10 | USER: kali | STATUS: FAILURE

```

Conclusion:

Full port scanning ensures no hidden services are missed, critical for penetration testing and compliance (PCI-DSS, NIST). The target exposes only HTTP (port 80), indicating good security hygiene. Real-time sudo monitoring via journalctl enhances system accountability and threat detection.