

PhantomSweep

A fast, lightweight and scalable network security scanner

Thành viên nhóm

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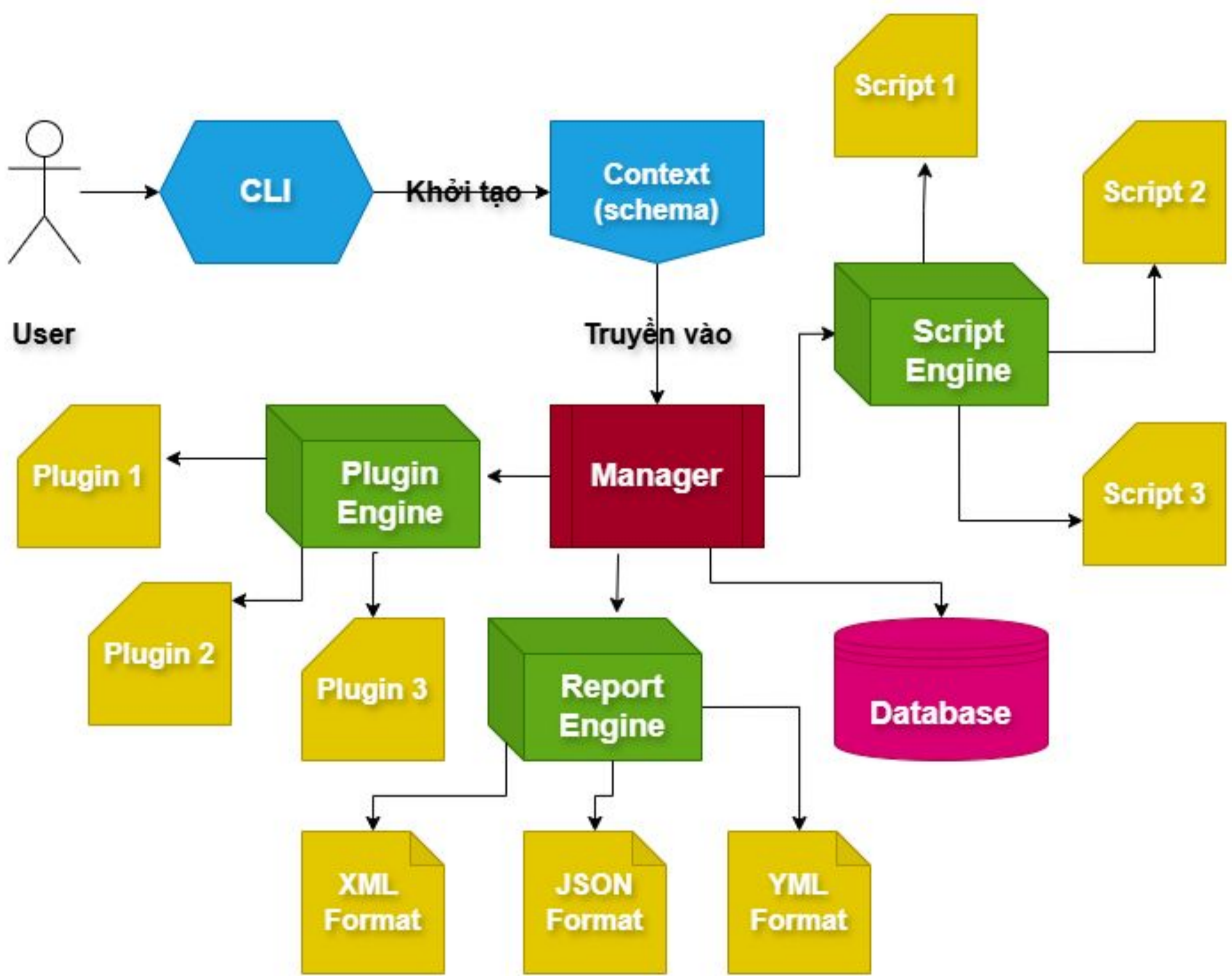
Introduction

In an era of growing service-level threats, validating network defenses is crucial. PhantomSweep is a compact port scanner that uses deterministic heuristics and a curated signature database to map exposed services. Instead of noisy brute-force sweeps, it prioritizes well-known ports with protocol fingerprints, adjusts probe timing to lower detectability, and records concise host behavior. The result: a practical, extensible tool that finds misconfigurations and generates clear, actionable reports for hardening.

Methodology

Five phase pipelines:

- Host discovery:** combine ARP (LAN), ICMP Echo/Timestamp, TCP SYN/ACK ping, and UDP probes
- Port scanning:** prefer **TCP SYN (half-open)** for speed and stealth; fall back to **TCP Connect** when raw sockets aren't available; add **UDP scan** (DNS/SNMP payloads) and **FIN scan** for SYN-filtered environments.
- Service & version detection:** start with banner grabbing; if uncertain, switch to **probe-and-match** against a signature set (regex + known ports/sslports + rarity) to infer service/version.
- OS fingerprinting:** send TCP/UDP/ICMP probes, extract TTL, window size, TCP options, DF, etc., then match against a fingerprint database
- Reporting:** aggregate results (host → ports → services → OS) to concise text/JSON



Experiments and Results

Environments:

- Controlled lab LAN (low noise, admin access).
- Authorized WAN targets (self-hosted VPS/VMs) with varied firewalls.

Experiment Setup:

Targets (VMs/containers):

- Linux (Ubuntu/Debian), Windows Server, FreeBSD/*BSD.
- Services enabled: SSH(22), HTTP/HTTPS(80/443), DNS(53/UDP), SNMP(161/UDP), MySQL(3306), RDP(3389), SMB(445).
- Ensure **≥1 open & ≥1 closed port** per host.

Scenarios

- S1.** Port-State Accuracy (TCP/UDP)
- S2.** Service & Version Identification
- S3.** OS Fingerprinting Robustness
- S4.** Throughput & Resource Usage
- S5.** Stealth/Detectability (IDS/IPS)
- S6.** Scalability & Stability

Conclusion

Current Limitations:

- UDP scanning ambiguity** (open|filtered), sensitive to timeouts and ICMP rate limiting.
- OS fingerprinting** accuracy drops with packet loss or NAT.
- Raw-packet privileges** required for SYN/UDP/FIN on many systems; cross-platform support needs broader testing.
- Signature DB maintenance** (new services/OS) is continuous work.

Future Work

- Richer fingerprinting:** add HTTP/JA3/TLS, SSH-kex, DHCP/mDNS
- Automated reporting:** export JSON/CSV and hardening templates;
- Positioning:** stay **fast, compact, low-noise**, aimed at misconfiguration detection
- Distributed scanning:** multi-agent + controller architecture for large ranges with centralized congestion control.
- LLM Integration:** AI helps in automatically summarize scan result, also a Natural Language Interface Query

