

Types of scans defended against

- TCP Half Open Scan
- TCP Null Scan
- UDP Scan

<https://nmap.org/book/man-port-scanning-techniques.html>

Kernel module makes use of netfilter framework and intercepts all the incoming packets using hooks. We, looking into the packet can decide whether to send it through (using NF_ACCEPT) or drop the packet (using NF_DROP).

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/services-and-segment-structure-in-tcp/>

It identifies the packet targeted by looking into the packet header which contains various types of information such as sender address, receiver address/port, protocol used etc. Finally, after performing various computations, it drops the suspected packets via NF_DROP.

Compiling and Loading:

1. In the file packet_filter.c at line 48 change the ip to the ip of VM1. This is done to simplify the code or else we would have to maintain a separate data for all the connecting ips.
2. Type "make" to compile the script.
3. Type "make load" to load the script in the kernel.
4. Perform the test commands (Given below).
5. Type "make unload". After this command all the data collected so far will be logged. The module is constantly collecting and blocking the packets, calling unload is a signal to log the insights on data collected so far.
6. Type "dmesg" to check the logs.

Testing:

TCP Half Open Scans: nmap by default does tcp half open scans.

Command: nmap 192.168.138.130

UDP Scans: -sU for udp and -p20-60 for scanning ports 20-60. UDP scans are very slow and could take 18 hours to scan all 65536 ports. Scanning 40 ports takes around 40 seconds.

Command: nmap -sU -p20-60 192.168.138.130

TCP Null Scans:

Command: nmap -sN 192.168.138.130

