

暨南大学本科实验报告专用纸

课程名称 计算机网络实验 成绩评定
实验项目名称 TCP 与 UDP 端口扫描 指导老师 某某某
实验项目编号 9 实验项目类型 综合类 实验地点 N117
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(一) 实验目的

1. 了解常用的 TCP、UDP 端口扫描的原理及其各种手段
2. 增强网络安全意识

(二) 实验环境

该实验采用网络结构一

(三) 实验原理

(四) 实验步骤

(五) 实验结果与分析

(六) 附录

基于 Linux 提供的网络编程 API 实现三种端口扫描。为了加快扫描速度，可考虑创建多个线程进行并发扫描（这里指实现简易版）。

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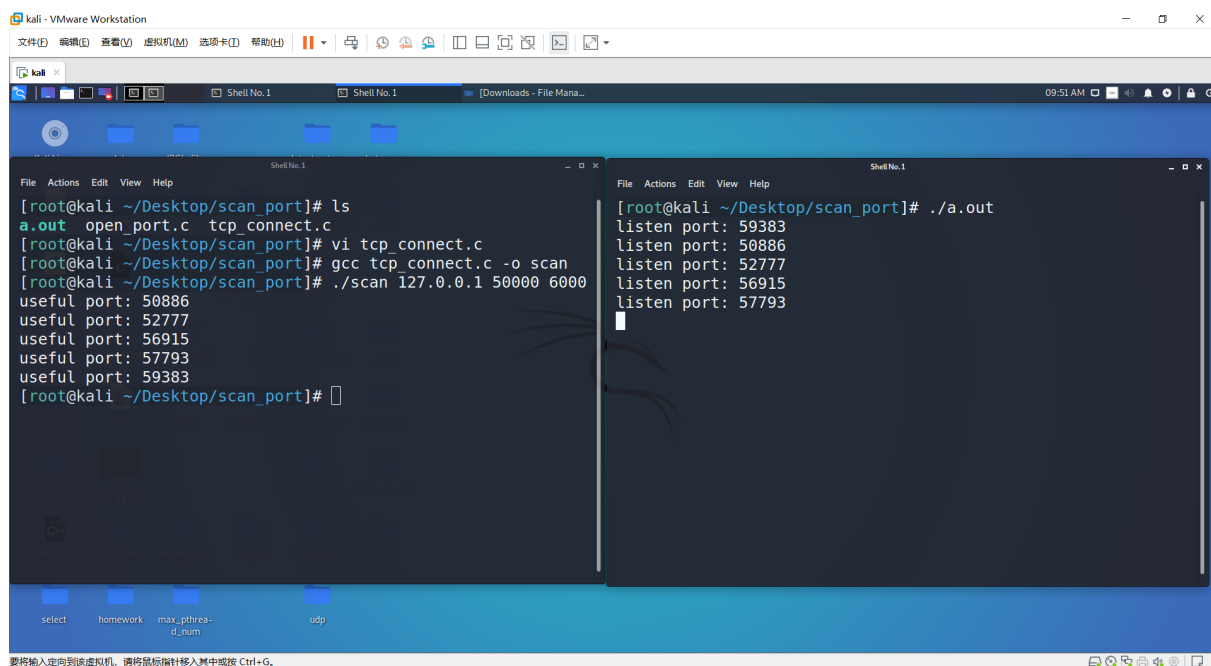
首先随机生成 5 个 50000~60000 的数字作为端口号，绑定套接字，监听对应的端口。以下为 TCP 端口代码如下：

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3 #include<string.h>
4 #include<sys/socket.h>
5 #include<sys/types.h>
6 #include<arpa/inet.h>
7 #include<time.h>
8
9 int main(void) {
10     srand(time(NULL));
11     int open_ports[5];
12     int sockfds[5];
13     int flag=1;
14     for(int i=0; i<5; ++i) {
15         /*这里假设生成的随机数不重复(概率很小)*/
16         open_ports[i] = rand()%10000 + 50000;
17         sockfds[i] = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
18         struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
19         bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
20         servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
21         servaddr.sin_port = htons(open_ports[i]);
22         servaddr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
23
24         /*设置端口复用，使得处于time_wait状态的连接地址能重新绑定，便于
           实验*/
25         setsockopt(sockfds[i], SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &flag, sizeof(flag));
26
27         bind(sockfds[i], (struct sockaddr*)&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
28         listen(sockfds[i], 5);
29     }
30     for(int i=0; i<5; ++i) {
31         printf("listen port: %d\n", open_ports[i]);
32     }
33     while(1);
```

TCP Connect 端口扫描

这种扫描方法其实实现非常简单，只需要模拟客户端对目标主机做一次三次连接活动即可，检查 connect 返回值。为了突出整体逻辑，省去了部分检错代码。

```
1 #include<netinet/in.h>
2 #include<arpa/inet.h>
3 #include<unistd.h>
4 #include<stdio.h>
5 #include<string.h>
6 #include<stdlib.h>
7
8 int main(int argc, char **argv)
9 {
10     int sockfd, n;
11     struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
12
13     int i;
14     for (i = atoi(argv[2]); i < atoi(argv[3]); i++) {
15         sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
16
17         bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
18         servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
19         servaddr.sin_port = htons(i);
20         inet_pton(AF_INET, argv[1], &servaddr.sin_addr);
21
22         /*每次检查connect函数的返回值即可*/
23         if (connect(sockfd, (struct sockaddr*) &servaddr, sizeof(
24             servaddr)) < 0) {
25             close(sockfd);
26         }
27         else {
28             printf("useful port: %d\n", i);
29             close(sockfd);
30         }
31     }
32     return 0;
33 }
```



TCP SYN 扫描

SYN 扫描就有点难实现了，因为内核封装的接口是实现整个连接，如果只需发送一个同步报文，意味着要自己构建。主要方法包括校验码的计算、报文的发送、报文的接受（因为要判断是不是重置报文）。另外，从编程的角度来说这种方式会比较慢（对比 TCP Connect 扫描），因为每次都得重新构造一个 SYN 报文，自行计算检验码，从套接字取得 RST 报文后进行分析，内核态和用户态切换较频繁。

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3 #include<errno.h>
4 #include<sys/socket.h>
5 #include<arpa/inet.h>
6 #include<sys/types.h>
7 #include<linux/tcp.h>
8 #include<string.h>
9 #include<netinet/ip.h>
10 #include<sys/wait.h>
11 #include<unistd.h>
12
13 // 计算校验码
14 unsigned short check_sum(unsigned short *buffer, int size) {
15     unsigned long cksum = 0;
16     while (size > 1) {
17         cksum += *buffer++;
```

```

18     size -= sizeof (unsigned short);
19 }
20 if (size) {
21     cksum += *(unsigned char*) buffer;
22 }
23 cksum = (cksum >> 16) + (cksum & 0xffff);
24 cksum += (cksum >> 16);
25
26 return (unsigned short) (~cksum);
27 }
28
29 void send_data(int sockfd, struct sockaddr_in *addr, int sourceport,
30 char sourceip[30]) {
31     char buffer[100];
32     struct iphdr *ip;
33     struct tcphdr *tcp;
34
35     int head_len;
36     int n, i;
37     u_char * pPseudoHead;
38     u_char pseudoHead[12 + sizeof (struct tcphdr) ];
39     u_short tcpHeadLen;
40
41     tcpHeadLen = htons(sizeof (struct tcphdr));
42     head_len = sizeof (struct iphdr) + sizeof (struct tcphdr);
43     bzero(buffer, 100);
44
45     // 构建ip头
46     ip = (struct iphdr *) buffer;
47     ip->version = IPVERSION;
48     ip->ihl = sizeof (struct ip) >> 2;
49     ip->tos = 0;
50     ip->tot_len = htons(head_len);
51     ip->id = 0;
52     ip->frag_off = 0;
53     ip->ttl = MAXTTL;
54     ip->protocol = IPPROTO_TCP;
55     ip->check = 0;
56     ip->daddr = addr->sin_addr.s_addr;
57     ip->saddr = inet_addr(sourceip);

```

```

58
59 // 构建TCP头
60 tcp = (struct tcphdr *) (buffer + sizeof (struct ip));
61 tcp->source = htons(sourceport);
62 tcp->dest = addr->sin_port;
63 tcp->seq = htonl(30000);
64 tcp->ack_seq = 0;
65 tcp->doff = 5;
66 tcp->syn = 1;
67 tcp->urg_ptr = 0;
68 tcp->window = htons(10052);
69
70
71 // 构建伪首部
72 pPseudoHead = pseudoHead;
73 memset(pPseudoHead, 0, 12 + sizeof (struct tcphdr));
74 memcpy(pPseudoHead, &ip->saddr, 4);
75 pPseudoHead += 4;
76 memcpy(pPseudoHead, &ip->daddr, 4);
77 pPseudoHead += 4;
78 memset(pPseudoHead, 0, 1);
79 pPseudoHead++;
80 memset(pPseudoHead, 0x0006, 1);
81 pPseudoHead++;
82 memcpy(pPseudoHead, &tcpHeadLen, 2);
83 pPseudoHead += 2;
84 memcpy(pPseudoHead, tcp, sizeof (struct tcphdr));
85
86 tcp->check = 0;
87 tcp->check = check_sum((unsigned short *) pseudoHead, sizeof (
    struct tcphdr) + 12);
88 if (sendto(sockfd, buffer, head_len, 0, (struct sockaddr *) addr, (
    socklen_t)sizeof (struct sockaddr_in)) < 0) {
89     perror("sendto");
90 }
91 }
92
93 void recv_packet(const char* localIP, int localPort, int sockfd, int
    startport, int endport) {
94     struct tcphdr * tcp;
95     char *srcaddr;

```

```

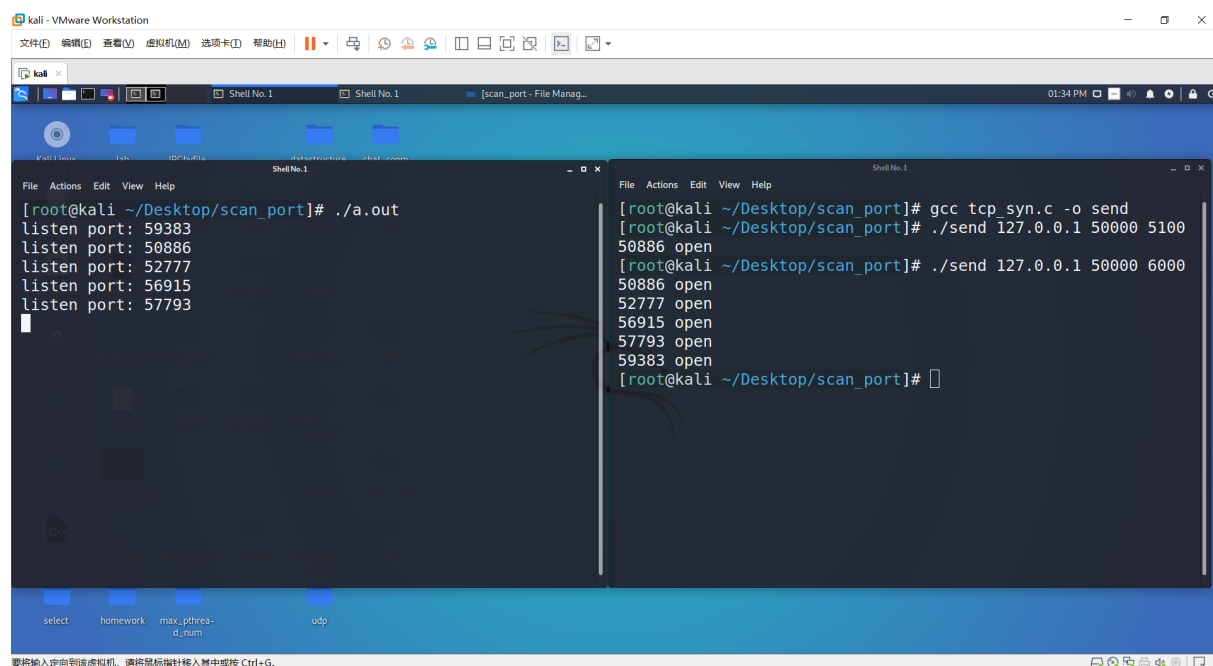
96     int loopend;
97     int size;
98     char readbuff[1600];
99     struct sockaddr_in from;
100    int from_len,n;
101
102    tcp = (struct tcphdr *) (readbuff + 20); /*那个sockfd中读出的数据包
        括了IP头的所以+20*/
103    for (n = startport; n < endport + 1; n++) {
104        size = recv(sockfd, readbuff, 1600, MSG_DONTWAIT);
105        if (size < (20 + 20)) /*读出的数据小于两个头的最小长度的话
            continue*/
106            continue;
107        if (ntohs(tcp->dest) != localPort)
108            continue;
109        if (tcp->rst && tcp->ack) /*端口关闭或者没有服务*/
110            continue;
111        if (tcp->ack && tcp->syn) /*端口开启*/ {
112            printf("%5u open\n", (ntohs(tcp->source)));
113            fflush(stdout);
114            continue;
115        }
116    }
117 }
118 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
119     if(argc!=4) {
120         return -1;
121     }
122     char ip[30];
123     int myport = 8888;
124     char* myip = "192.168.145.128";
125     int flag = 1;
126     strcpy(ip, argv[1]);
127     int startport = atoi(argv[2]);
128     int endport = atoi(argv[3]);
129     struct sockaddr_in addr;
130     bzero(&addr, sizeof(addr));
131     addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
132     inet_pton(AF_INET, ip, &addr.sin_addr);
133     int sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_TCP);
134     setsockopt(sockfd, IPPROTO_IP, IP_HDRINCL, &flag, sizeof(flag));

```

```

135     for(int i=startport; i<=endport; ++i) {
136         addr.sin_port = htons(i);
137         send_data(sockfd,&addr,myport,myip);
138         recv_packet(myip,myport,sockfd,startport,endport);
139     }
140     return 0;
141 }

```



TCP UDP 扫描

给一个未开放 UDP 协议的端口写数据会收到 ICMP 错误报文，我试了一下资料里介绍的，使用 `recvfrom` 函数、`sendto` 函数、`write` 函数进行测试都没有成功，关掉防火墙后也依然没有成功。

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<unistd.h>
3  #include<string.h>
4  #include<sys/socket.h>
5  #include<sys/types.h>
6  #include<netinet/in.h>
7  #include<arpa/inet.h>
8  #include<stdlib.h>
9  #include<errno.h>
10 #include<fcntl.h>
11
12 const int myport = 8888;
13 const char* myip = "192.168.145.128";
14

```



```

15 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
16     if(argc != 4) {
17         return -1;
18     }
19     int flag = 1;
20     char dstip[30];
21     strcpy(dstip, argv[1]);
22     int startport = atoi(argv[2]);
23     int endport = atoi(argv[3]);
24
25     int sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
26     /*
27     int fl = fcntl(sockfd, F_GETFL, 0);
28     fcntl(sockfd, F_SETFL, fl | O_NONBLOCK);
29     */
30     struct sockaddr_in servaddr, cliaddr;
31     bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
32     bzero(&cliaddr, sizeof(cliaddr));
33
34     servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
35     inet_pton(AF_INET, dstip, &servaddr.sin_addr);
36     const char* string = "hello";
37     char buf[BUFSIZ];
38     for(int i=startport; i<=endport; ++i) {
39         servaddr.sin_port = htons(i);
40         flag = 1;
41         for(int j=0 ;j<3; ++j) {
42             //int ret = sendto(sockfd, string, strlen(string), 0, (struct
43             //sockaddr*)&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
44             int ret = write(sockfd, string, strlen(string));
45             if(ret<0) {
46                 flag = 0;
47                 break;
48             }
49             if(flag) {
50                 printf("open port: %d\n", i);
51             }
52             /*
53             int len = sizeof(servaddr);
54             int ret = recvfrom(sockfd, buf, BUFSIZ, MSG_DONTWAIT, (struct

```

```

        sockaddr*)&servaddr,&len);
55     if(errno!=EAGAIN){
56         printf("open port: %d\n",i);
57     }
58     */
59 }
60 return 0;
61 }

```

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux virtual machine running in VMware Workstation. The main terminal window displays a netcat listener on port 59383. It receives connections from 127.1.59383, 127.1.59382, 127.1.50886, and 127.1.50887. The user then runs `./a.out` in a separate terminal window, which shows the listener on port 59383 and lists other ports: 50886, 52777, 56915, and 57793. The bottom status bar indicates the VM is running on a host named 'select'.

```

File Actions Edit View Help
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]# nc -u 127.1 59383
f
f
f
^C
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]# nc -u 127.1 59382
f
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]# nc -u 127.1 50886
f
f
f
^C
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]# nc -u 127.1 50886
^C
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]# nc -u 127.1 50887
f
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]#

File Actions Edit View Help
[root@kali ~/Desktop/scan_port]# ./a.out
listen port: 59383
listen port: 50886
listen port: 52777
listen port: 56915
listen port: 57793

```

不过，在命令行界面访问未开放的 UDP 端口，可见写入数据时会自动返回，猜想应该是系统收到了 ICMP 错误报文给进程发送了终止信号。所以有一点可以肯定，向未开放的 UDP 端口发送数据一定会收到错误报文，但使用系统调用，诸如 `write`、`sendto`、`recvfrom` 等并不一定能检测。