



UNIX Project

ft_nmap

42 Staff pedago@staff.42.fr

Summary: This project is about recoding a part of the nmap port scanner.

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Chapter I

Foreword

Enrico Fermi (29 September 1901 – 28 November 1954) was an Italian-American physicist and the creator of the world's first nuclear reactor, the Chicago Pile-1. He has been called the “architect of the nuclear age” and the “architect of the atomic bomb”. He was one of the very few physicists in history to excel both theoretically and experimentally. Fermi held several patents related to the use of nuclear power, and was awarded the 1938 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on induced radioactivity by neutron bombardment and the discovery of transuranic elements. He made significant contributions to the development of quantum theory, nuclear and particle physics, and statistical mechanics.

Fermi's first major contribution was to statistical mechanics. After Wolfgang Pauli announced his exclusion principle in 1925, Fermi followed with a paper in which he applied the principle to an ideal gas, employing a statistical formulation now known as Fermi–Dirac statistics. Today, particles that obey the exclusion principle are called “fermions”. Later Pauli postulated the existence of an uncharged invisible particle emitted along with an electron during beta decay, to satisfy the law of conservation of energy. Fermi took up this idea, developing a model that incorporated the postulated particle, which he named the “neutrino”. His theory, later referred to as Fermi's interaction and still later as weak interaction, described one of the four fundamental forces of nature. Through experiments inducing radioactivity with recently discovered neutrons, Fermi discovered that slow neutrons were more easily captured than fast ones, and developed the Fermi age equation to describe this. After bombarding thorium and uranium with slow neutrons, he concluded that he had created new elements; although he was awarded the Nobel Prize for this discovery, the new elements were subsequently revealed to be fission products.

Fermi left Italy in 1938 to escape new Italian Racial Laws that affected his Jewish wife Laura Capon. He emigrated to the United States where he worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II. Fermi led the team that designed and built Chicago Pile-1, which went critical on 2 December 1942, demonstrating the first artificial self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. He was on hand when the X-10 Graphite Reactor at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, went critical in 1943, and when the B Reactor at the Hanford Site did so the next year. At Los Alamos he headed F Division, part of which worked on Edward Teller's thermonuclear “Super” bomb. He was present at the Trinity test on 16 July 1945, where he used his Fermi method to estimate the bomb's yield.

After the war, Fermi served under J. Robert Oppenheimer on the General Advisory Committee, which advised the Atomic Energy Commission on nuclear matters and policy. Following the detonation of the first Soviet fission bomb in August 1949, he strongly opposed the development of a hydrogen bomb on both moral and technical grounds. He was among the scientists who testified on Oppenheimer's behalf at the 1954 hearing that resulted in the denial of the latter's security clearance. Fermi did important work in particle physics, especially related to pions and muons, and he speculated that cosmic rays arose through material being accelerated by magnetic fields in interstellar space. Many awards, concepts, and institutions are named after Fermi, including the Enrico Fermi Award, the Enrico Fermi Institute, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope, the Enrico Fermi Nuclear Generating Station, and the synthetic element fermium, making him one of 16 scientists who have elements named after them.

[Source.](#)

Chapter II

Introduction

Nmap is a free ports scanner created by Fyodor and distributed by Insecure.org. It is conceived to detect open ports, identify hosted services and obtain information on the operating system of a distant computer. This software has become a reference for network admin because the audit of Nmap reports give indications on the network security. It is available for Windows, Mac OS X, Linux, BSD and Solaris.

Chapter III

Objectives

The goal of this project is to make you recode a part of nmap and therefore discover a new very powerful library.

You will have to use the threads in order to reduce drastically the time spent to scan the chosen ports.

```
$> man nmap
```



This project implies to use mostly the PCAP library (-lpcap) and THREAD (-lpthread).

Chapter IV

General Instructions

- This project will be corrected by humans only. You're allowed to organise and name your files as you see fit, but you must follow the following rules.
- You must use C and submit a Makefile.
- Your **Makefile** must compile the project and must contain the usual rules. It must recompile and re-link the program only if necessary.
- You have to handle errors carefully. In no way can your program quit in an unexpected manner (Segmentation fault, bus error, double free, etc).
- Within the mandatory part, you are allowed to use the following functions:
 - alarm
 - bind
 - close
 - connect
 - exit
 - fflush, fileno, fopen, fwrite, fclose
 - freeifaddrs
 - getservbyport, gethostbyname, getifaddrs
 - gettimeofday
 - getuid
 - htonl, htons, ntohs
 - inet_addr
 - inet_ntoa, inet_ntop, inet_pton
 - pcap_breakloop, pcap_close, pcap_compile, pcap_dispatch
 - pcap_geterr, pcap_lookupdev, pcap_lookupnet, pcap_open_live
 - pcap_setfilter
 - perror

- poll
 - pthread_create, pthread_exit, pthread_join
 - pthread_mutex_init, pthread_mutex_lock, pthread_mutex_unlock
 - recvfrom, recv
 - sendto
 - setsockopt, socket
 - sigaction, sigemptyset
 - strspn
 - the functions of the printf family
 - the function authorized within your libft (read, write, malloc, free, for exemple :-)).
 - You are allowed to use other functions to complete the bonus part as long as their use is justified during your defense. Be smart!
-
- You can ask your questions on the forum, on slack...

Chapter V

Mandatory part

Usage :

```
$> ft_nmap [--help] [--ports [NUMBER/RANGE]] --ip IP ADDRESS [--speedup [NUMBER]] [--scan [TYPE]]
```

or

```
$> ft_nmap [--help] [--ports [NUMBER/RANGE]] --file FILE [--speedup [NUMBER]] [--scan [TYPE]]
```

- The executable must be named ft_nmap.
- A help menu will have to be available.
- You must only manage a simple IPv4 (address/hostname) as parameter for your scans.
- You must manage FQDN however you don't have to make the DNS resolution.
- It must be possible to choose the number of threads (default:0 max:250), to make the scan faster.
- It must be possible to read an IP list from a file (the formatting is free).
- Your program must be able to run the following scans:
 - SYN, NULL, ACK, FIN, XMAS, UDP

If the type of scan isn't specified, then all 6 types will be used.

- We must be able to run each type of scan individually, and several scans simultaneously.
- The ports to be scanned can be read as a range or individually. In the case, no port is specified the scan must run with the range 1-1024.
- The maximum limit of the number of ports scanned cannot exceed 1024.
- The resolution of service types will be requested (not the version but only the TYPE).

- The result of a scan will have to be as clean and clear as possible. The timeframe will have to be easy to read.



For the smarty pants (or not)... Obviously you are NOT allowed to call a real nmap.

- Here is an example of help screen allowed:

```
./ft_nmap --help
Help Screen
ft_nmap [OPTIONS]
--help      Print this help screen
--ports     ports to scan (eg: 1-10 or 1,2,3 or 1,5-15)
--ip        ip addresses to scan in dot format
--file      File name containing IP addresses to scan,
--speedup   [250 max] number of parallel threads to use
--scan      SYN/NULL/FIN/XMAS/ACK/UDP
```

- Here is an example of a possible result:

```
$> ./ft_nmap --ip x.x.x.x --speedup 70 --port 70-90 --scan SYN
Scan Configurations
Target Ip-Address : x.x.x.x
No of Ports to scan : 20
Scans to be performed : SYN
No of threads : 70
Scanning..
.....
Scan took 8.32132 secs
IP address: x.x.x.x
Open ports:
Port      Service Name (if applicable)  Results      Conclusion
-----
80        http                          SYN(Open)    Open

Closed/Filtered/Unfiltered ports:
Port      Service Name (if applicable)  Results      Conclusion
-----
90        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
89        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
88        kerberos                      SYN(Filtered) Filtered
87        link                          SYN(Filtered) Filtered
86        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
85        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
84        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
83        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
82        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
81        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
79        finger                        SYN(Filtered) Filtered
78        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
77        rje                           SYN(Filtered) Filtered
76        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
75        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
74        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
73        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
72        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
71        Unassigned                    SYN(Filtered) Filtered
70        gopher                        SYN(Filtered) Filtered
```

- Here is another example of a possible result:

```
$>./ft_nmap --ip x.x.x.x --speedup 200 --port 75-85
Scan Configurations
Target Ip-Address : x.x.x.x
No of Ports to scan : 10
Scans to be performed : SYN NULL FIN XMAS ACK UDP
No of threads : 200
Scanning..
.....
Scan took 16.21338 secs
IP address: x.x.x.x
Open ports:
```

Port	Service Name (if applicable)	Results	Conclusion
80	http	SYN(Open) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Open

Closed/Filtered/Unfiltered ports:

Port	Service Name (if applicable)	Results	Conclusion
85	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
84	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
83	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
82	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Open Filtered) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
81	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
79	finger	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
78	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
77	rje	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Open Filtered) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
76	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Open Filtered) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed
75	Unassigned	SYN(Filtered) NULL(Closed) FIN(Closed) XMAS(Closed) ACK(Unfiltered) UDP(Open Filtered)	Closed

Chapter VI

Bonus part



We will look at your bonuses if and only if your mandatory part is EXCELLENT. This means that you must complete the mandatory part, beginning to end, and your error management must be flawless, even in cases of twisted or bad usage. If that's not the case, your bonuses will be totally IGNORED.

Find below a few ideas of interesting bonuses:

- IPv6 management.
- DNS/Version management.
- OS detection.
- Flag to go over the IDS/Firewall.
- Being able to hide the source address.
- Additional flags...

Chapter VII

Submission and peer-evaluation

- Submit your work on your GiT repository as usual. Only the work on your repository will be graded.
- You have to be in a VM with a Linux kernel > 3.14 . Note that grading was designed on a Debian 7.0 stable.