

A Level Computer Science Non-Examined Assessment (NEA)

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Contents

1	Analysis	2
1.1	Identification and Background to the Problem	2
1.2	Analysis of problem	11
1.3	Success Criteria	17
1.4	Description of current system or existing solutions	17
1.5	Prospective Users	23
1.6	Data Dictionary	23
1.7	Data Flow Diagram	24
1.8	Description of Solution Details	26
1.9	Acceptable Limitations	36
1.10	Test Strategy	36
2	Design	37
2.1	Overall System Design (High Level Overview)	37
2.2	Design of User Interfaces HCI	37
2.3	System Algorithms (Flowcharts)	38
2.4	Input data Validation	38
2.5	Proposed Algorithms for complex structures (flow charts or Pseudo Code)	38
3	Technical Solution	40
3.1	Overview to direct the examiner to areas of complexity and explain design evidence	40
4	Testing	40
4.1	Test Plan	40
4.2	Test Table / Testing Evidence (Core: lots of screenshots)	40
5	Evaluation	40
5.1	Reflection on final outcome	40
5.2	Evaluation against objectives, end user feedback	40
5.3	Potential improvements	40
6	Appendices	40
6.1	icmp_ping	40
6.2	ping_scanner	42
6.3	subnet_to_addresses	44
6.4	tcp_scan	45
6.5	udp_scan	49
6.6	version_detection	54
6.7	modules	59
6.8	examples	95
6.9	netscan	96
6.10	tests	101

1 Analysis

1.1 Identification and Background to the Problem

The problem I am trying to solve with my project is how to look at devices on a network from a “black box” perspective and gain information about what services are running etc. Services are programs which their entire purpose is to provide a *service* to other programs, for example a server hosting a website would be running a service whose purpose is to send the webpage to people who try to connect to the website.

There are many steps in-between a device turning on to interacting with the internet.

1. load networking drivers
2. Starting Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) daemon
3. Broadcasting DHCP request for an IP address
4. Get assigned an IP address

There are many more steps than I have listed above but these are the most important ones. Starting from a linux computer being switched on the first step is that the kernel needs to load the networking drivers. The kernel is the basis for the operating system, it is what interacts with the hardware in the most fundamental way. drivers are small bits of code which the kernel can load in order to interact with certain hardware modules such as the Network Interface Card (NIC) which is essential for interfacing with the network, hence the name.

Next once the kernel has loaded the required drivers and the system has booted the networking ‘daemons’ must be started. In linux a daemon is a program that runs all the time in the background to serve a specific purpose or utility. For example when I start my laptop the following daemons start upowerd (power management), systemd (manages the creation of all processes), dbus-daemon (manages inter-process communication), iwdd (manages my WiFi connections) and finally Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Client Daemon (DHCPD) which manages all interactions with the network around DHCP.

Once the daemons are all started the DHCP client can now take issue commands to the daemon for it to carry out. The DHCP client is simply a daemon that runs in the background to carry out any interactions between the current machine and the DHCP server. The DHCP server is normally the WiFi router or network switch for the local network and it manages a list of which computer has which IP address and negotiates with new computers trying to join a network to get them a free IP address. The DHCP client starts the DHCP address negotiation with the server by sending a discover message with the address 255.255.255.255 which is the IP limited broadcast address which means that whatever is listening at the other end will forward this packet on to everyone on the subnet. When the DHCP server (normally the router, sometimes a separate machine) on the subnet receives this message it reserves a free IP

address for that client and then responds with a DHCP offer which contains the address the server is offering, the length of time the address is valid for and the subnet mask of the network. The client must then respond with a DHCP request message to request the offered address, this is in case of multiple DHCP servers offering addresses. Finally the DHCP server responds with a DHCP acknowledge message showing that it has received the request. Figure 2 shows a packet capture from my laptop where I turned WiFi off, started wireshark listening and plugged in an Ethernet cable, I have it showing only the DHCP packets so that it is clear to see the entire DHCP negotiation including the 255.255.255.255 limited broadcast destination address and the 0.0.0.0 unassigned address in the source column. I mention using wireshark to do packet capturing above without explaining what either packet capturing or wireshark are so I will do that here. Packets I define below and wireshark is simply a tool which intercepts all the network communications on a single computer and records them to a file as well as displaying them to the user as well as performing some analysis and dissecting each of the protocols used. This means that I can record the DHCP negotiation shown below and show it to you using wireshark to get all the information out of the packets being sent over the wire.

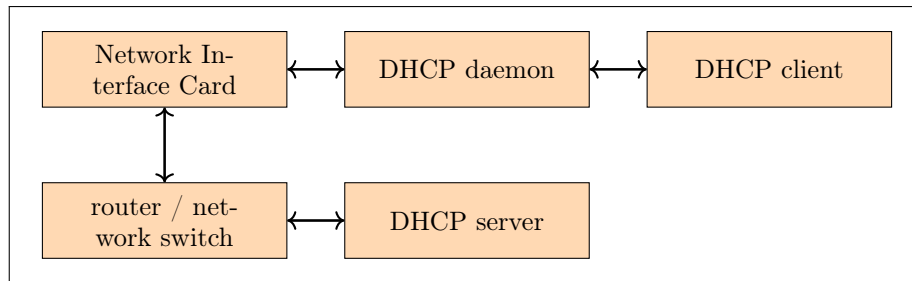


Figure 1: A block diagram showing the relationship between different elements of a DHCP negotiation.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
6	0.983737378	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	DHCP Discover
32	4.239092378	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.47	DHCP	DHCP Offer
34	4.239420587	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	DHCP Request
36	4.241743101	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.47	DHCP	DHCP ACK

Figure 2: DHCP address negotiation

All computer networking is encapsulated in the Open Systems Interconnection model (OSI model) which has 7 layers:

7. Application: Applications Programming Interface (API)s, Hypertext transfer Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP) among others.

6. Presentation: encryption/decryption, encoding/decoding, decompression etc...
5. Session: Managing sessions, PHP Hypertext Processor (PHP) session IDs etc...
4. Transport: TCP and UDP among others.
3. Network: ICMP and IP among others.
2. Data Link: MAC addressing, Ethernet protocol etc...
1. Physical: The physical Ethernet cabling/NIC.

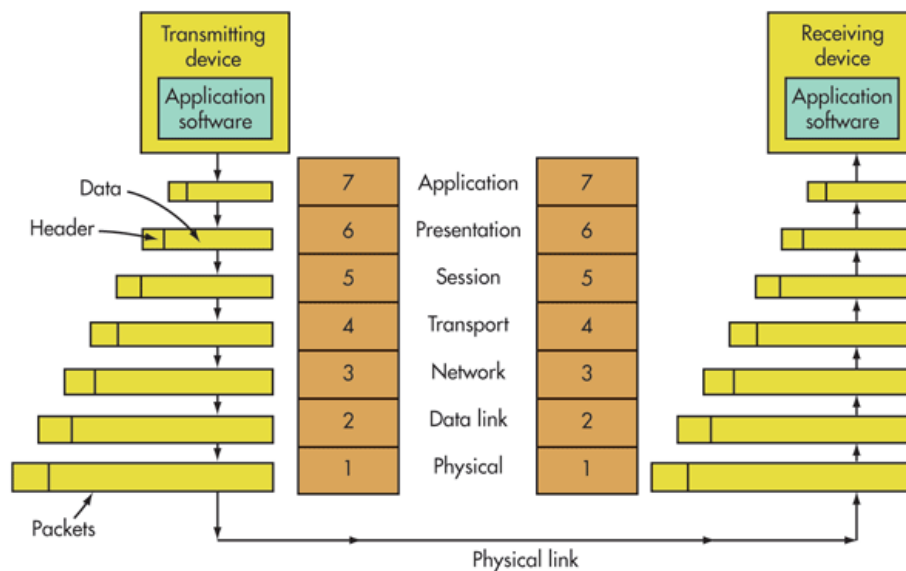


Figure 3: OSI model diagram, source: <https://www.electronicdesign.com>

Each of these layers is essential to the running of the internet but a single communication might not include all of the layers. These communications are all based on the most fundamental part of the internet: the packet. Packets are sequences of ones and zeros sent between computers which are used to transfer data as well as to control how networks function. They consist of different layers of information each specifying where the packet where should go next at a different level along with fundamentally the data/instructions contained in the innermost layer. When packets are sent between computers a certain number of layers are stripped off by each computer so that it knows where to

send the packet next at which point it will add all the layers back again, this time with the instructions needed to go from the current computer to the next one on its route. Each of these layers actually consists of a number of fields at the start called a header some layers also append a footer to the end of the packet. The actual data being transferred in the packet can be quite literally anything, HTTP transfers websites so Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) files and images etc. . . . In particular there are two pieces of information stored in headers which together define the final destination of the packet: the IP address and the port number. The IP address defines the destination machine and the port number defines which “port” on the remote machine the packet should be sent to. Ports are essential entrances to a computer, for example if a computer was a hotel the IP address would be the address and location of the hotel and the port number would be the room inside the hotel. There are 65535 ports and 0 is a special reserved port. Both Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) use ports, TCP ports are mainly used for transferring data where reliability is a concern, as TCP has built in checks for packet loss whereas UDP does not and as such is used for purposes where speed is more important and missing some data is inconsequential, such as video streaming and playing games.

I’m going to use the example of getting a very simple static HTML page with an image inside. The code for the page is shown in listing 1. In figure 4 you can see how the page renders. However far more interestingly is how the browser retrieved the page, in figure 5 you can see the full sequence of packets that were exchanged for the browser to get the resources it needed to render the page. I am hosting the page using Python3’s `http.server` module which is super convenient and just makes the current directory open on port 8000 from there I can just navigate to `/example.html` and it will render the page. Breaking figure 5 down packet one shows the browser receiving the request from the user to display `http://192.168.1.47:8000/example.html` and attempting to connect to 192.168.1.47 on port 8000. Packets two and three show the negotiation of this request through to the full connection being made. The browser now makes an HTTP GET request for the page `example.html` over the established TCP connection as shown in packet 4. The server then acknowledges the request and sends a packet with the PSH flag set as shown in packets 6 and 7. The PSH flag is a request to the browser to say that it is OK to received the buffered data, i.e. `example.html`. The browser then sends back an acknowledgement and the server sends the page as shown in packets 7 and 8. Finally the browser sends a final acknowledgement of having received the page before initiating a graceful session teardown by sending a FIN ACK packet which indicates the end of a session. Once the server responds to the FIN ACK with it’s own the browser sends a final acknowledgement. This then repeats itself when the browser parses the HTML and realises theres an image which it needs to get from the server as well, except the image is a larger file and so takes a few more PSH packets. In figures 6 and 7 you can see a set of ladder diagrams which show the entire transaction symbolically. I have also colour coded figure 7 with green arrow heads to the initial handshakes, blue for the HTTP protocol transactions and

red for the TCP connection teardown packets.

This shows clearly the interaction between each of the different layers in the OSI model, the browser at level 7: Application rendering the webpage. Level 6: Presentation is skipped as we have no files which need to be served compressed because they are so large. Level 5: Session is shown by the TCP session negotiation and graceful teardown of the TCP session. Level 4: Transport is shown when the image and webpage are transferred from the server to the browser. Level 3/2/1 are shown in figure 8 where you can see the IP layer information along with Ethernet II and finally frame 4 which is the bytes that went down the wire.

This is a really big heading

wow para
graphs a
re amazi
ng

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56196 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=43690 Len=
2	0.000009524	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 56196 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=
3	6.808420598	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56196 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=43690 Len=
4	7.830566490	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56196 → 12345 [SYN]
5	9.842573743	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56196 → 12345 [SYN]
6	13.942571238	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56196 → 12345 [SYN]
7	22.130575535	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56196 → 12345 [SYN]
8	38.258578004	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56196 → 12345 [SYN]

Toggle image

Figure 4: A basic static HTML webpage.

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help					
Apply a display filter... <Ctrl-/> Expression... +					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57790 → 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 S
2	0.000622552	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57790 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65160 Len=0
3	0.000646626	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57790 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 TSva
4	0.000806427	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	HTTP	GET /example.html HTTP/1.1
5	0.001032018	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57790 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=363 Win=64896 Len=0 TS
6	0.002978389	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57790 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=363 Win=64896 Len
7	0.002991460	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57790 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=363 Ack=186 Win=30336 Len=0
8	0.003141019	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
9	0.003152622	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57790 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=363 Ack=779 Win=31488 Len=0
10	0.003952333	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57790 → 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=363 Ack=779 Win=31488 L
11	0.004220421	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57790 [ACK] Seq=779 Ack=364 Win=64896 Len=0
12	0.026948474	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 S
13	0.027523772	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65160 Len=0
14	0.027544820	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 TSva
15	0.027678073	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	HTTP	GET /document/screenshots/packet_drop.png HTTP/1.1
16	0.027932568	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=0 TS
17	0.030230298	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len
18	0.030238964	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=188 Win=30336 Len=0
19	0.030330743	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=188 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=43
20	0.030337416	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=4532 Win=39040 Len=0
21	0.030381844	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=4532 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=5
22	0.030388177	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=10324 Win=50560 Len=
23	0.030429506	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=10324 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=
24	0.030434304	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=13220 Win=56448 Len=
25	0.030479143	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=13220 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=
26	0.030484516	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=16116 Win=62208 Len=
27	0.030603768	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=16116 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=
28	0.030612973	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=21908 Win=73728 Len=
29	0.030643425	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=21908 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=
30	0.030655076	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=26252 Win=82432 Len=
31	0.030695063	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=26252 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=
32	0.030700281	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=32044 Win=94080 Len=
33	0.030745441	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=32044 Ack=432 Win=64768 Len=
34	0.030750695	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=37836 Win=105600 Len=
35	0.030793610	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (PNG)
36	0.030799924	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=432 Ack=42612 Win=115200 Len=
37	0.030883862	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	57792 → 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=432 Ack=42612 Win=11520
38	0.031107867	192.168.1...	192.168.1...	TCP	8000 → 57792 [ACK] Seq=42612 Ack=433 Win=64768 Len=
get_webpage_perfect.pcapng Packets: 38 · Displayed: 38 (100.0%) Profile: Default					

Figure 5: A full chain of packets that shows retrieving a basic webpage from the server.



Figure 6: Ladder diagram of figure 5.

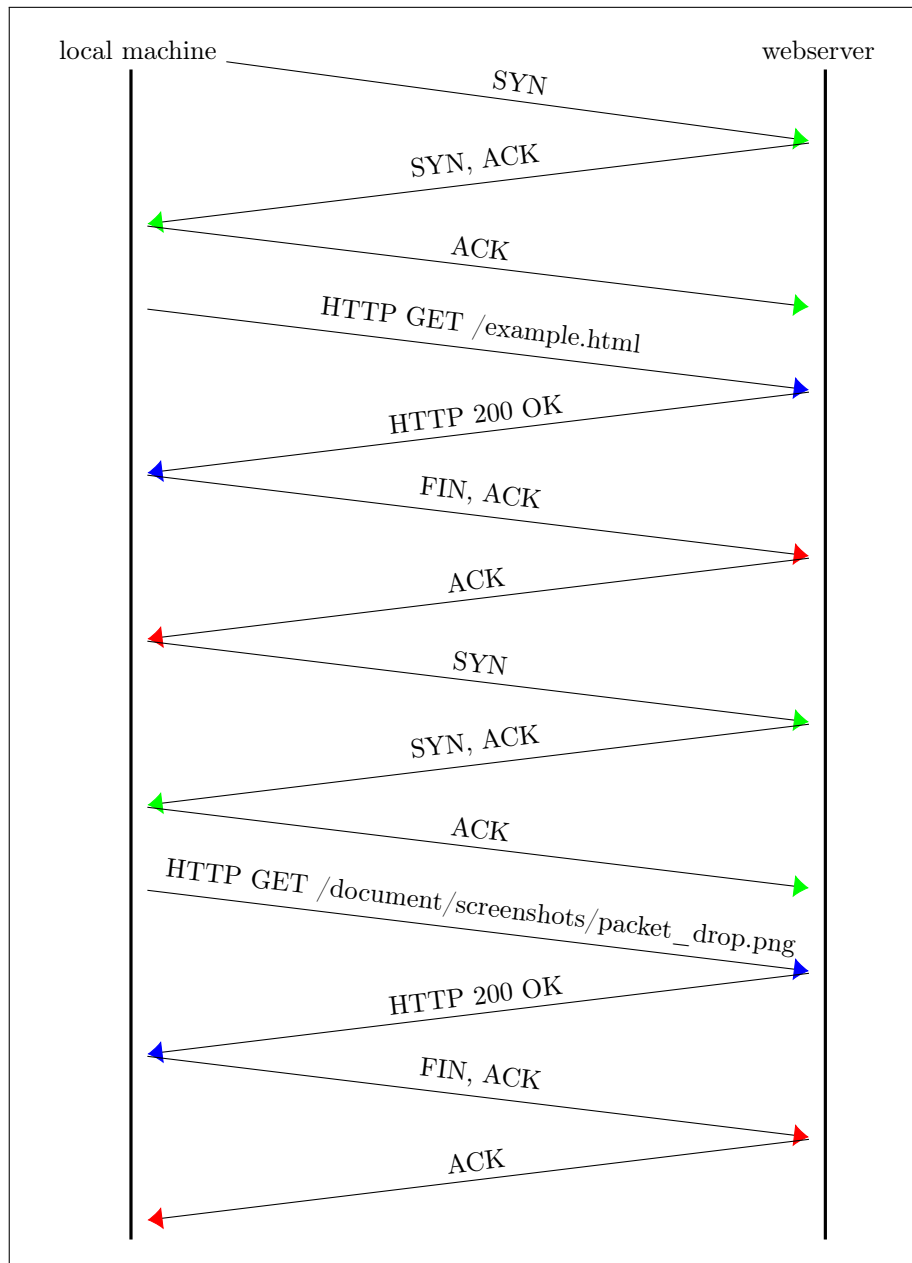


Figure 7: A simplified ladder diagram showing the transaction in figure 5

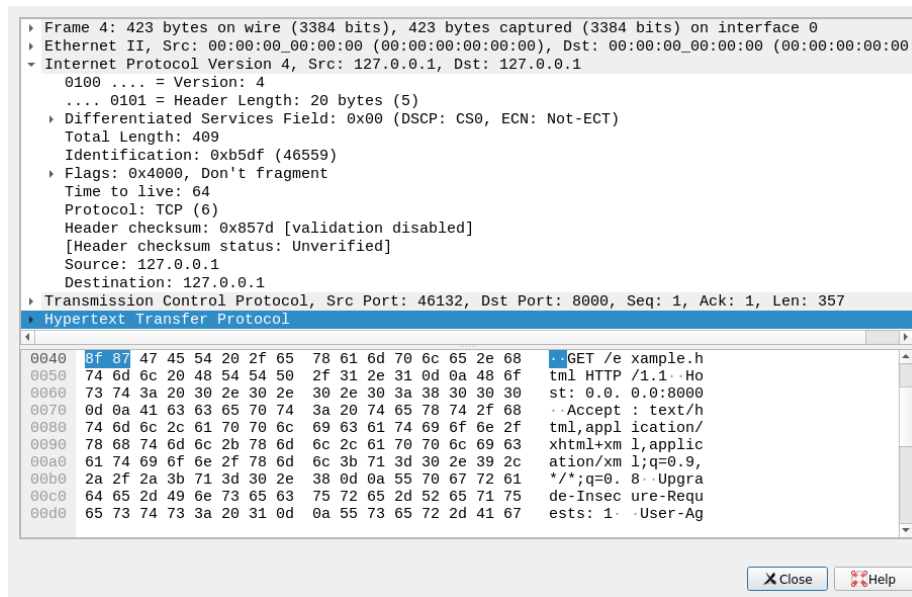


Figure 8: A look inside a TCP packet.

Listing 1: example.html

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>Wow I can add titles</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7
8  <h1>This is a really big heading</h1>
9  <p>wow para</p>
10 <p>graphs a</p>
11 <p>re amazi</p>
12 <p>ng</p>
13 <script type="text/javascript">
14     function imgtog() {
15         if (document.getElementById("img").style.display == "none") {
16             document.getElementById("img").style = "block"
17         } else {
18             document.getElementById("img").style.display = "none"
19         }
20     }
21
22 </script>
23

```

```
24 
25
26 <button onclick="imgtog()">Toggle image</button>
27
28
29 </body>
30 </html>
```

1.2 Analysis of problem

The problem with looking at a network from the outside is that the purpose of the network is to allow communication inside of the network, thus very little is exposed externally. This presents a challenge as we want to know what is on the network as well as what each of them is running which is not always possible due to the limited information that services will reveal about themselves. Firewalls also play large part in making scanning networks difficult as sometimes they simply drop packets instead of sending a TCP RST packet (reset connection packet). When firewalls drop packets it becomes exponentially more difficult as you don't know whether your packet was corrupted or lost in transit or if it was just dropped.

To demonstrate this I will show three things:

1. A successful connection over TCP.
2. An attempted connection to a closed port.
3. An attempted connection with a firewall rule to drop packets.

Firstly A successful TCP connection. For a TCP connection to be established there is a three way handshake between the communicating machines. Firstly the machine trying to establish the connection sends a TCP SYN packet to the other machine, this packet holds a dual purpose, to ask for a connection and if it is accepted to SYNchronise the sequence numbers being used to detect whether packets have been lost in transport. The receiving machine then replies with a TCP SYN ACK which confirms the starting sequence number with the SYN part and ACKnowledges the connection request. The sending machine then acknowledges this by sending a final TCP ACK packet back. This connection initialisation is shown in figure 9 by packets one, two and three. Data transfer can then commence by sending a TCP packet with the PSH and ACK flags set along with the data in the data portion of the packet, this is shown in figure 12 where wireshark allows us to take a look inside the packet to see the data being sent in the packet along with the PSH and ACK flags being set. The code I used to generate these is shown in figures 10 and 11. Breaking the code down in figure 11 you can see me initialising a socket object then I bind it to localhost (127.0.0.1) port 12345 localhost is just an address which allows connections between programs running on the same computer as connections are

looped back onto the current machine, hence its alternative name: the loopback address. I then tell it to listen for incoming connections, the one just means how many connections to keep as a backlog. I then accept the connection from the program in figure 10, line 3. I then tell the program to listen for up to 1024 bytes in the data part of any TCP packets sent. The program in figure 10 then sends some data which we then see printed to the screen in figure 11, both programs then close the connection.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.0000000000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0
2	0.000019294	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [SYN, ACK]
3	0.000033431	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [ACK] Seq=1
4	53.378941809	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [PSH, ACK]
5	53.378958066	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [ACK] Seq=1
6	65.928944995	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [FIN, ACK]
7	65.936113471	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [ACK] Seq=3
8	85.536923935	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [FIN, ACK]
9	85.536940026	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [ACK] Seq=2

Figure 9: Packets starting a TCP session, transferring some data then ending it.

```

In [1]: import socket

In [2]: sender = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

In [3]: sender.connect(("127.0.0.1", 12345))

In [4]: sender.send(b"hi I'm data what's your name? "*10)
Out[4]: 300

In [5]: sender.close()

```

Figure 10: Transferring some basic text data over a TCP connection.

```
In [1]: import socket
In [2]: receiver = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
In [3]: receiver.bind(("127.0.0.1", 12345))
In [4]: receiver.listen(1)
In [5]: connection, address = receiver.accept()
In [6]: connection.recv(1024)
Out[6]: b'hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm
data what's your name? hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm data what's you
r name? hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm data what's your name? hi I'm data what's your name? "
In [7]: connection.close()
```

Figure 11: Receiving some basic text data over a TCP connection.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0
2	0.000019294	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [SYN, ACK]
3	0.000033431	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [ACK] Seq=1
4	53.378941809	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [PSH, ACK]
5	53.378958066	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [ACK] Seq=1
6	65.928944995	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [FIN, ACK]
7	65.936113471	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [ACK] Seq=3
8	85.536923935	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47710 → 12345 [FIN, ACK]
9	85.536940026	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 47710 [ACK] Seq=2

▶	Frame 4: 366 bytes on wire (2928 bits), 366 bytes captured (2928 bits) on
▶	Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:00
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1
▶	Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 47710, Dst Port: 12345, Seq: 1,
▶	Data (300 bytes)

0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00E.
0010	01 60 70 81 40 00 40 06	cb 14 7f 00 00 01 7f 00	.`p@.@.
0020	00 01 ba 5e 30 39 09 d1	70 b2 e9 c6 d7 ad 80 18	...^09..p.....
0030	01 56 ff 54 00 00 01 01	08 0a 1a 7c 9a 84 1a 7b	.V.T.... ...{
0040	ca 01 68 69 20 49 27 6d	20 64 61 74 61 20 77 68	..hi I'm data wh
0050	61 74 27 73 20 79 6f 75	72 20 6e 61 6d 65 3f 20	at's you r name?
0060	68 69 20 49 27 6d 20 64	61 74 61 20 77 68 61 74	hi I'm d ata what
0070	27 73 20 79 6f 75 72 20	6e 61 6d 65 3f 20 68 69	's your name? hi
0080	20 49 27 6d 20 64 61 74	61 20 77 68 61 74 27 73	I'm dat a what's
0090	20 79 6f 75 72 20 6e 61	6d 65 3f 20 68 69 20 49	your na me? hi I
00a0	27 6d 20 64 61 74 61 20	77 68 61 74 27 73 20 79	'm data what's y
00b0	6f 75 72 20 6e 61 6d 65	3f 20 68 69 20 49 27 6d	our name ? hi I'm
00c0	20 64 61 74 61 20 77 68	61 74 27 73 20 79 6f 75	data wh at's you
00d0	72 20 6e 61 6d 65 3f 20	68 69 20 49 27 6d 20 64	r name? hi I'm d
00e0	61 74 61 20 77 68 61 74	27 73 20 79 6f 75 72 20	ata what 's your
00f0	6e 61 6d 65 3f 20 68 69	20 49 27 6d 20 64 61 74	name? hi I'm dat
0100	61 20 77 68 61 74 27 73	20 79 6f 75 72 20 6e 61	a what's your na
0110	6d 65 3f 20 68 69 20 49	27 6d 20 64 61 74 61 20	me? hi I 'm data
0120	77 68 61 74 27 73 20 79	6f 75 72 20 6e 61 6d 65	what's y our name
0130	3f 20 68 69 20 49 27 6d	20 64 61 74 61 20 77 68	? hi I'm data wh
0140	61 74 27 73 20 79 6f 75	72 20 6e 61 6d 65 3f 20	at's you r name?
0150	68 69 20 49 27 6d 20 64	61 74 61 20 77 68 61 74	hi I'm d ata what
0160	27 73 20 79 6f 75 72 20	6e 61 6d 65 3f 20	's your name?

Figure 12: Highlighted packet carrying the data being transferred in figure 10.

Next an attempted connection to a closed port. In figure 13 packet one you can see the same TCP SYN packet as we saw in the attempted connection to an open port, as you would expect. The difference comes in the next packet with the TCP RST flag being sent back. This flag means to reset the connection, or if the connection is not yet established as in this case it means that the port is closed, hence why the packet is highlighted red in figure 13. The code used to generate this is shown in figure 14 line two shows the initialisation of a socket object. In line 3 the program tries to connect to port 12345 on localhost again, except this time we get a connection refused error back this shows us that the remote host sent a TCP RST packet back, which is reflected in figure 13.

Finally I will show a connection where the firewall is configured to drop the packet. However first I will explain a bit about firewalls and how they work.

Firewalls are essentially the gatekeepers of the internet they decide whether a packet gets to pass or whether they shall not pass. Firewalls work by a set of rules which decide what happens to it. A rule might be that it is coming from a certain IP address or has a certain destination port. The actions taken after the packet has had it's fate decided by the rules can be one of the following three (on iptables on linux): ACCEPT, DROP and RETURN, accept does exactly what you think it would an lets the packet through, drop quite literally just drops the packet and sends no reply whatsoever, return is more complicated and has no effect on how port scanning is done and as such we will ignore it. A common set of rules for something like a webserver would be to DROP all incoming packets and then allow exceptions for certain ports i.e. port 80 for HTTP or 443 for Hypertext transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS). I will be using a linux utility called iptables for implementing all firewall rules on my system for demonstration purposes. Packet number three in figure 13 shows the connection request from line 4 of 14 except that I have enabled a firewall rule to drop all packets from the address 127.0.0.1, using the iptables command as so: `iptables -I INPUT -s 127.0.0.1 -j DROP`. This command reads as for all packets arriving (-I INPUT) with source address 127.0.0.1 (-s 127.0.0.1) drop them sending no response (-j DROP). With this firewall rule in place you can see in figure 13 packet 3 receives no response and as such Python assumes that the packet just got lost and as such tries to send the packet again repeatedly, this continued for more than 30 seconds before a stopped it as shown by the time column in figure 13 and the final KeyboardInterrupt in figure 14. The amount of time that a system will wait still trying to reconnect depends on the OS and a other factors but the minimum time is 100 seconds as specified by RFC 1122, on most systems it will be between 13 and 30 minutes according the linux manual page on TCP.

man 7 tcp:

tcp_retries2 (integer; default: 15; since Linux 2.2)

The maximum number of times a TCP packet is retransmitted in established state before giving up. The default value is 15, which corresponds to a duration of approximately between 13 to 30 minutes, depending on the retransmission timeout. The RFC 1122 specified minimum limit of 100 seconds is typically deemed too short.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56196 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=43690 Len=
2	0.000009524	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	12345 → 56196 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=
3	6.808420598	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56198 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=43690 Len=
4	7.830566490	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56198 → 12345 [SYN]
5	9.842573743	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56198 → 12345 [SYN]
6	13.942571238	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56198 → 12345 [SYN]
7	22.130575535	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56198 → 12345 [SYN]
8	38.258578004	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	[TCP Retransmission] 56198 → 12345 [SYN]

Figure 13: Attempted connection to a closed port with and without firewall rule to drop packets.


```

In [1]: import socket

In [2]: a = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

In [3]: a.connect(("127.0.0.1", 12345))
-----
ConnectionRefusedError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-3-fbc96d60b5f2> in <module>
----> 1 a.connect(("127.0.0.1", 12345))

ConnectionRefusedError: [Errno 111] Connection refused

In [4]: a.connect(("127.0.0.1", 12345))
^C-----
KeyboardInterrupt                                    Traceback (most recent call last)

```

Figure 14: The code used to produce firewall packet dropping example in figure 13

Having explained firewalls, how they affect port scanning and other things above I will now explain what I am actually trying to achieve with my project and how I am going to do it. I am trying to make a tool similar to nmap which will be able to detect the state (as in whether the port is open/closed or filtered etc) of ports on remote machines, detect which hosts are up on a subnet and finally I want to be able to try to detect what services are listening behind any of the ports. I am going to be writing in Python version 3.7.2 as it is the latest stable release of Python 3 and has many features which are not in even fairly recent versions such as 3.5, the biggest one of these being fstrings which are where I can put a single a 'f' before a string and then any formatting options I put inside using curly braces are expanded and formatted accordingly. This allows for a clear and consistent string formatting syntax which I will use extensively. I will be using Python in particular as a language because it is very readable and has extensive low level bindings to C networking functions with the socket module allowing me to write code quickly which is easily understandable and has a clear purpose and at the same time be able to use low level networking functions and even changing the behaviour at this low level with `socket.setsockopt`. As well as this the socket module allows me to open sockets that communicate using many different protocols such as TCP, UDP and Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) just to name a few. These features combine to make Python a great language for writing networking software with a high level of abstraction. In regards to the OSI model my code will sit with the user interface at level 7 specifying what to do at a high level then the actual scanning takes place at levels 3, 4 and 5 with host detection being at level 3. Port scanning will be taking place At level 4 for TCP SYN scanning and UDP scanning. Whereas `connect()` scanning and version detection will sit at level 5. Finally I will look at what is actually handling all of the networking on my machine. My machine runs linux and as such all networking is handled by system calls to the linux kernel. For example the `socket.connect` method is just

a call to the underlying linux kernel's connect syscall but presenting a kinder call signature to the user as the Python socket library does some processing before the syscall is made.

1.3 Success Criteria

1. Probe another computer's networking from a black box perspective.
2. Send ICMP ECHO requests to determine whether a machine is active or not.
3. Translate Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) specified subnets into a list of domains.
4. Detect whether a TCP port is open (can be connected to).
5. Detect whether a TCP port is closed (will refuse connections).
6. Detect whether a TCP port is filtered (a firewall is preventing or monitoring access).
7. Detect whether a UDP port is open (can be connected to).
8. Detect whether a UDP port is closed (will refuse connections).
9. Detect whether a UDP port is filtered (a firewall is preventing or monitoring access).
10. Detect the operating system of another machine on the network solely from sending packets to the machine and interpreting the responses.
11. Detect what service is listening behind a port.
12. Detect the version of the service running behind a port.

1.4 Description of current system or existing solutions

Nmap is currently the most popular tool for doing portscanning and host enumeration. It supports the scanning types for determining information about remote hosts.

- TCP: SYN
- TCP: `Connect()`
- TCP: ACK
- TCP: Window
- TCP: Maimon
- TCP: Null

- TCP: FIN
- TCP: Xmas
- UDP
- Zombie host/idle
- Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP): INIT
- SCTP: COOKIE-ECHO
- IP protocol scan
- FTP: bounce scan

As well as supporting a vast array of scanning types it also can do service version detection and operating system detection via custom probes. Nmap also has script scanning which allows the user to write a script specifying exactly how they want to scan e.g. to circumvent port knocking (where packets must be sent to a sequence of ports in order before access to the final port is allowed). It also supports a plethora of options to avoid firewalls or Intrusion Detection System (IDS) such as sending packets with spoofed checksums/source addresses and sending decoy probes. Nmap can do many more things than I have listed above as is illustrated quite clearly by the fact there is an entire working on using nmap (<https://nmap.org/book/>). The following is an example nmap scan which I did on my home network: `nmap -sC -sV -oA networkscan 192.168.1.0/24`. Breaking it down this means to enable script scanning `-sC`, enable version detection `-sV` and then output all results in all the common formats: XML, nmap and greppable, using the base name `networkscan` which produces three files: `networkscan.(nmap,gnmap,xml)`. Before I go into what each file contains I will explain some terminology, greppable is anything which can be easily searched with the linux `grep` which stands for Globally search a Regular Expression and Print, which basically means look in files for lines that contain a certain word or pattern, for example finding all lines with the word “hi” in them in the file “document” `grep hi document`. Onto the files: `networkscan.nmap` contains what would usually be printed by nmap while the scan is being run, it looks like this:

```
# Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Wed Apr 10 19:36:18 2019 as:
  nmap -sC -sV -oA /home/tritoke/thing 192.168.1.0/24
Nmap scan report for router.asus.com (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (1.0s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain       (generic dns response: NOTIMP)
| fingerprint-strings:
|   DNSVersionBindReqTCP:
|     version
```

```

|_ bind
80/tcp open http ASUS WRT http admin
|_http-server-header: httpd/2.0
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
515/tcp open printer
8443/tcp open ssl/http ASUS WRT http admin
|_http-server-header: httpd/2.0
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=192.168.1.1/countryName=US
| Not valid before: 2018-05-05T05:05:17
|_Not valid after: 2028-05-05T05:05:17
9100/tcp open jetdirect?
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version,
please submit the following fingerprint at
https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service :
SF-Port53-TCP:V=7.70%I=7%D=4/10%Time=5CAE3DC5%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu%r(DNSV
SF:ersionBindReqTCP,20,"\0\x1e\0\x06\x85\x85\0\x01\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\x07version\
SF:x04bind\0\0\x10\0\0\x03")%r(DNSStatusRequestTCP,E,"\0\x0c\0\0\x90\x04\0\0
SF:\0\0\0\0\0\0");
Service Info: CPE: cpe:/o:asus:wrt_firmware

```

Above is just the report for one such device in the report as the full thing is over 200 lines long. In it you can see information such as which ports are open and what services are running behind them as this is my router you can see port 8443 which nmap has recognised to be hosting the ASUS web admin from which you can configure the route. Then after that some other associated information extracted from the server. Most of this extra information is from the `-sC` flag which is script scanning and allows advanced interaction with running services specifically to gain more information by providing specialised probing per protocol. We can also see at the end an unrecognised service which nmap shows us the data it returned and asks us to submit a new service report at a given URL if we recognise the service. This system of submitting fingerprints of services is how nmap is so good at recognising services: it has a lot of data to look at and learn from in regards to service fingerprinting.

Next `networkscan.gnmap`:

```

# Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Wed Apr 10 19:36:18 2019 as:
nmap -sC -sV -oA /home/tritoke/networkscan 192.168.1.0/24
Host: 192.168.1.1 (router.asus.com) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.1 (router.asus.com) Ports: 53/open/tcp//domain//
(generic dns response: NOTIMP)/, 80/open/tcp//http//ASUS WRT http admin/,
515/open/tcp//printer///, 8443/open/tcp//ssl|http//ASUS WRT http admin/,
9100/open/tcp//jetdirect?/// Ignored State: closed (995)
Host: 192.168.1.8 (android-25a97e36c2e74456) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.8 (android-25a97e36c2e74456) Ports: 5060/filtered/tcp//sip///
Ignored State: closed (999)

```

Again this is not all of the file as it is very large. As you can see above all of the information is on a single line for each type of scan, this is useful if you want to scan a large number of hosts and just want to know which hosts are up you can do `grep 'Status: Up' networkscan.gnmap` which outputs this:

```
$ grep 'Status: Up' networkscan.gnmap
Host: 192.168.1.1 (router.asus.com) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.8 (android-25a97e36c2e74456) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.10 (diskstation) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.88 () Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.88 () Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.117 () Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.159 (groot) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.159 (groot) Status: Up
Host: 192.168.1.176 (ET0021B7C01F2E) Status: Up
```

Showing you clearly the hosts which are online and then their host names. Other ways to use this output format would be to find out which ports are open on only one machine, or which hosts have a webserver running on them or a vulnerable version of a mail server etc. In general it is useful for when you want to filter results.

Finally we have eXtensible Markup Language (XML) format:

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE nmaprun>
3 <?xml-stylesheet href="file:///usr/bin/./share/nmap/nmap.xsl"
4   type="text/xsl"?>
5 <!-- Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Wed Apr 10 19:36:18 2019 as: nmap -sC -sV
6   -oA /home/tritoke/thing 192.168.1.0/24 -->
7 <nmaprun scanner="nmap" args="nmap -sC -sV -oA /home/tritoke/thing
8   192.168.1.0/24" start="1554921378" startstr="Wed Apr 10 19:36:18
9   2019" version="7.70" xmloutputversion="1.04">
10 <verbose level="0"/>
11 <debugging level="0"/>
12 <host starttime="1554921379" endtime="1554923187"><status state="up"
13   reason="syn-ack" reason_ttl="0"/>
14 <address addr="192.168.1.1" addrtype="ipv4"/>
15 <hostnames>
16 <hostname name="router.asus.com" type="PTR"/>
17 </hostnames>
18 <ports><extraports state="closed" count="995">
19 <extrareasons reason="conn-refused" count="995"/>
20 </extraports>
21 <port protocol="tcp" portid="53"><state state="open" reason="syn-ack"
22   reason_ttl="0"/><service name="domain" extrainfo="generic dns
23   response: NOTIMP"
24   servicefp="SF-Port53-TCP:V=7.70%I=7%D=4/10%Time=5CAE3DC5%P=x86_64
25   -pc-linux-gnu/r(DNSVersionBindReqTCP,20,&quot;\0\x1e\0\x06\x85\x85\0
26   \x01\0\0\0\0\0\0\x07version\x04bind\0\0\x10\0\x03&quot;)%r
```

```

19 (DNSStatusRequestTCP,E,&quot;\0x0c\0\0x90\x04\0\0\0\0\0\0&quot;);"
    method="probed" conf="10"/><script id="fingerprint-strings"
    output="&#xa; DNSVersionBindReqTCP: &#xa; version&#xa; bind"><elem
    key="DNSVersionBindReqTCP">&#xa; version&#xa; bind</elem>
20 </script></port>

```

It is verbose in the extreme contains the reason why each port has the state it does as well as a vast amount of other data that the other scans didn't include as well as this it is not very human readable meaning that this format is more likely available because it is easier for other programs to parse than the other formats. As well as this the verbosity can be good if you really need to dive into why a port was marked as closed etc or the exact bytes that a service replied with.

In terms of where nmap lives in the software stack is that it is an application at level 7 when the user interacts with it but it uses several libraries which interact at level 2 which it uses to get the raw headers of the packets being sent and thus gain information from them.

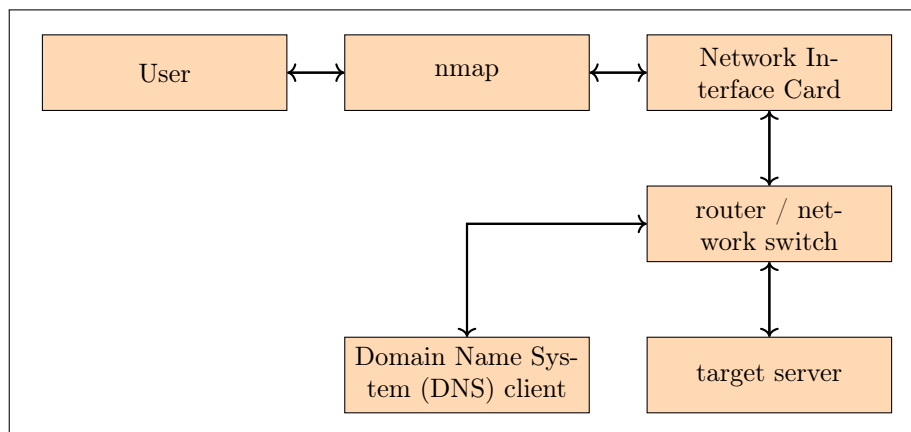


Figure 15: A block diagram showing how nmap sits in the software stack.

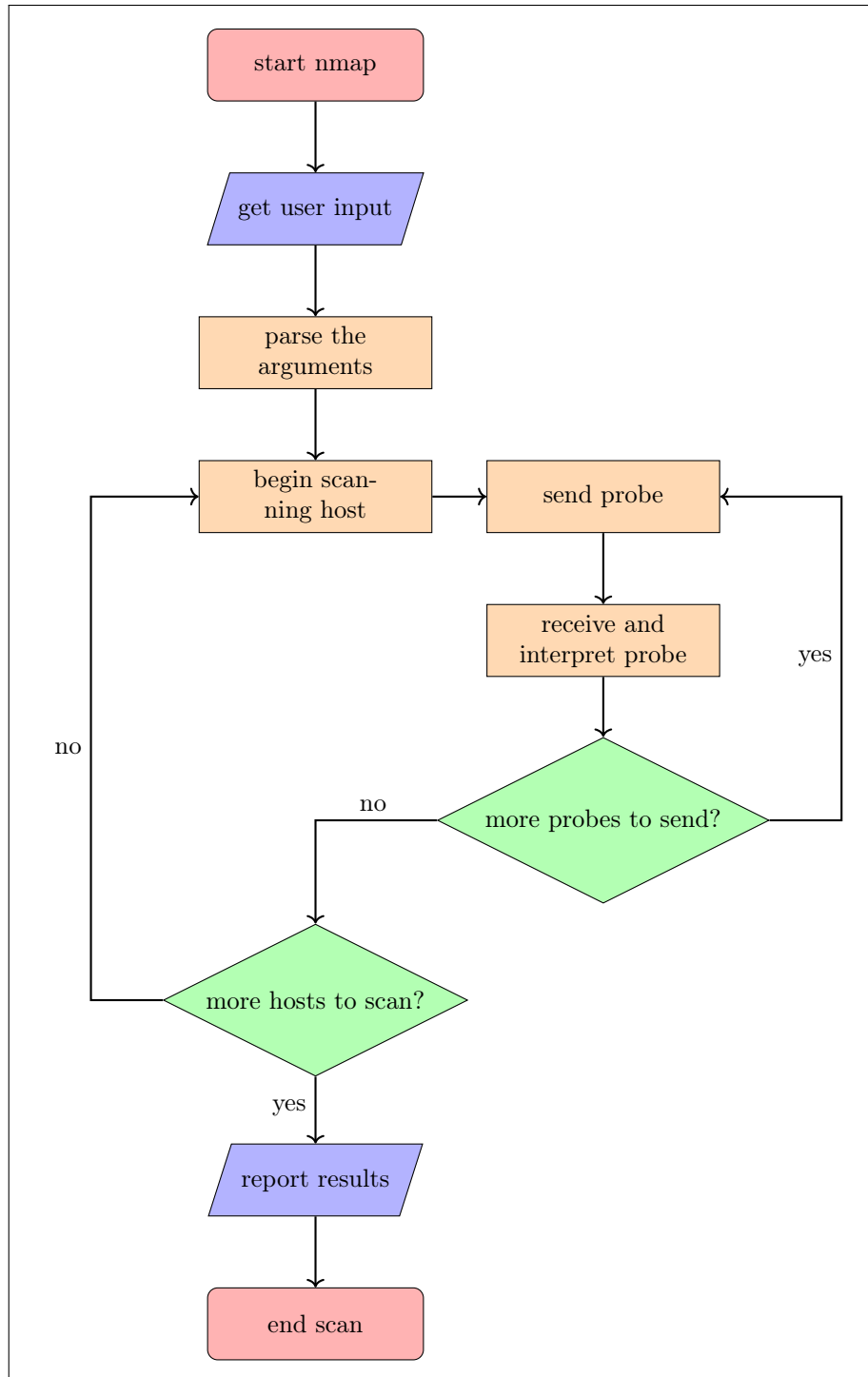


Figure 16: A flow chart showing how nmap does scanning.

1.5 Prospective Users

The prospective users of this system would be system administrators, penetration testers or network engineers. In my case my prospective users would be my school's system administrators and it would allow them to see an outsiders perspective on for example the server running the school's website page or to see if any of the programs on the servers were leaking information through banners etc. (most services send a banner with information like what protocol version they use and other information)

1.6 Data Dictionary

So while my program is running it will need to store many different things in memory:

- the list of hosts to scan
- the list of ports to scan on each host
- the state of each port we are scanning on each host
- the packet received by the listening socket (temporarily before processing)
- various counters and positional indicators are almost inevitable
- the probes to be used for version detection

So I am going to try to estimate the amount of RAM my program will use based on scanning a CIDR specified subnet of 192.168.1.0/24, and the most common ports 1000 ports of each machine I will not consider version detection as I am unsure of how I will implement it currently. To measure the size of object in python we can use the `getsizeof` function provided by the `sys` module, I also have a file called 'hosts' which contains the addresses specified by 192.168.1.0/24 and a file 'ping_bytes' which contains 4 captured packets from the ping command which I captured during an early exploratory testing phase.

Listing 2: some testing I did on the size of python objects

```
1 >>> with open("hosts", "r") as f:
2 ...     hosts = f.read().splitlines()
3 ...
4 >>> import sys
5 >>> sys.getsizeof(hosts)
6 2216
7 >>> ports = list(range(1000))
8 >>> sys.getsizeof(ports)
9 9112
10 >>> len(hosts)*sys.getsizeof(ports) / 2**10 # 2*10 is one kibibyte
11 2278.0
12 >>> sys.getsizeof(True)
13 28
```



```

14 >>> len(hosts)*(sys.getsizeof(True)) / 2**10
15 7.0
16 >>> pings[0]
17 '45 00 00 54 0f 82 40 00 40 01 2d 25 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 00 01 08 00 41 c5
    02 4f 00 01 cd ef 0f 5c de 9b 0d 00 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 10 11
    12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
    28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37'
18 >>> from binascii import unhexlify
19 >>> ping = unhexlify(pings[0].replace(" ", "")) # turn the string of
    numbers into a bytes object
20 >>> sys.getsizeof(ping)
21 117
22 >>> len(hosts)*sys.getsizeof(ping) / 2**10
23 29.25
24 >>> 2278.0 + 7.0 + 29.25 + 2.22
25 2316.47

```

As shown in Listing 2 we can see that by far the most space intensive item stored by our program will be the port numbers for each host, making up just less than ninety six percent of the total space used by the mock data I created. However overall 2.3 mebibytes is not a huge amount of data by any means.

Holding	Data type	Space used /Kib	Percentage of total
ports	List[int]	2278	98.34
hosts	List[str]	2.22	0.1
port state	List[bool]	7	0.3
packets	List[bytes]	29.25	1.26

1.7 Data Flow Diagram

In my application there will be three way information flow:

1. sending packets (data) out from my application
2. receiving packets back from the targets
3. how my program sends data around between functions

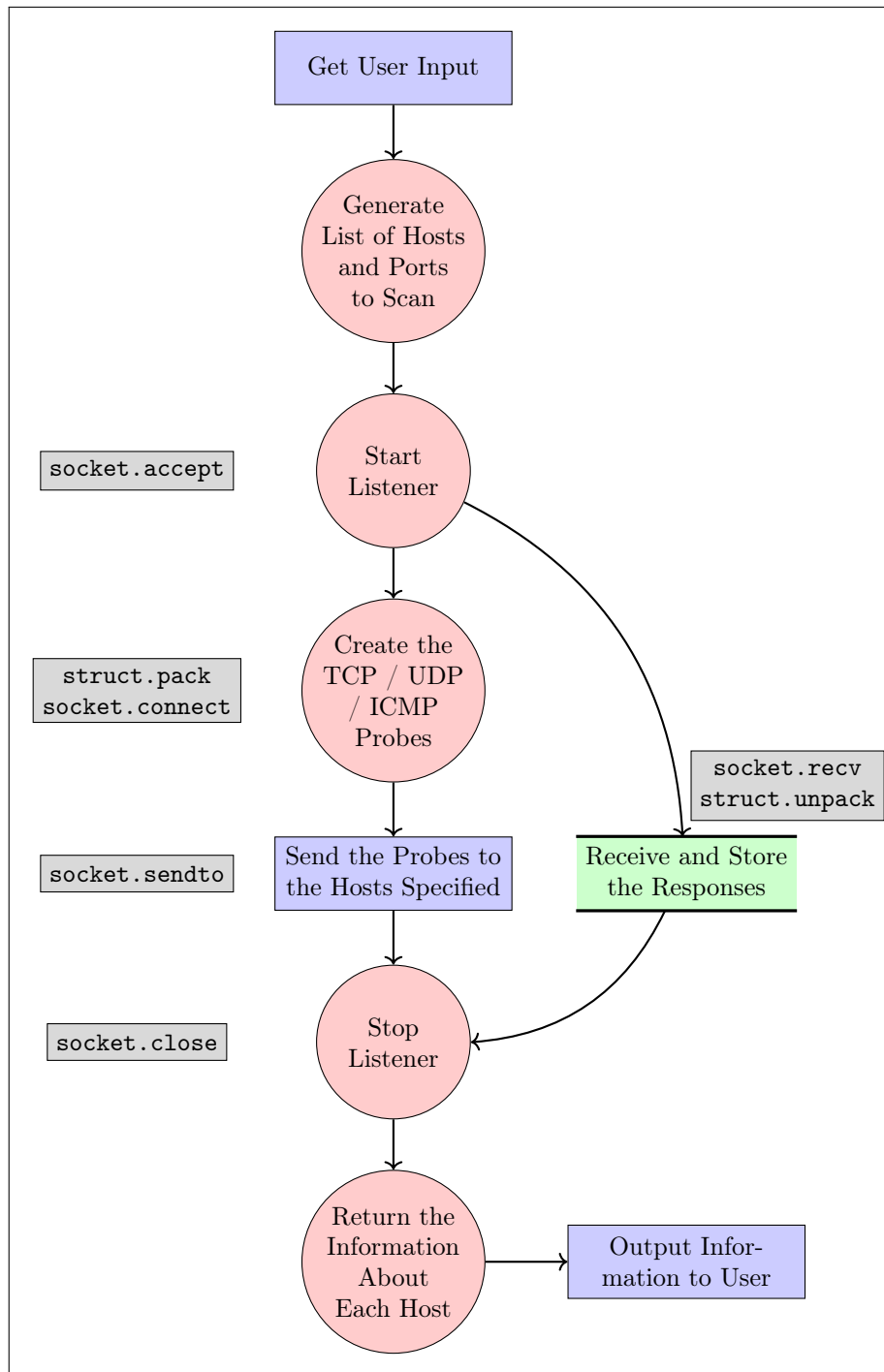


Figure 17: A data flow diagram for information in my application.

1.8 Description of Solution Details

I will be using Python version 3.7.2 for my project because I am already familiar with Python's syntax and its socket library has a very nice high level API for making system calls to the kernel's low level networking functions. This makes it very nice for a networking project like mine as it allows me to easily prototype and explore many ideas about how I could implement my solution without wasting vast amounts of time.

The first point of the success criteria that I wanted to get a feel for was receiving and sending ICMP ECHO requests aka pings. ICMP as a protocol sits at layer 3 of the OSI model this means it is a layer below what you are normally give access to in the socket module. This means instead of getting a bytes object with just the data from the header you instead get a bytes object which contains the entire packet and you have to dissect it yourself to get the information out of it, this can be quite difficult if it weren't for the struct module. The struct module provides a convenient API for converting between packed values i.e. packets in network endianness to unpacked values i.e. a double representing the current time in local endianness. Interactions with the socket module are mainly through the pack and unpack functions. For each of these functions you provide a format specifier defining how to unpack/pack the bytes/values. In Listing 3 you can see an example of me using the struct.pack function to pack the values which comprise an ICMP ECHO REQUEST into a packet and sending it the localhost address (127.0.0.1). This program is effectively the complement to the program listed in listing 4 which uses struct.unpack to unpack value from the received ICMP packet before printing the fields out to the terminal. Listing 3 makes use of the IP checksum function which I wrote. In figure 18 you can see the output when I run the command `ping 127.0.0.1` which the code in figure 4 is listening for packets.

Listing 3: A prototype for sending ICMP ECHO REQUEST packets.

```
1  #!/usr/bin/python3.7
2  import socket
3  import struct
4  import os
5  import time
6  import array
7
8  from os import getcwd, getpid
9  import sys
10 sys.path.append("../modules/")
11
12 import ip_utils
13
14
15 ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST = 8
16
17 # opens a raw socket for the ICMP protocol
```

```

18 ping_sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW,
    socket.IPPROTO_ICMP)
19 # allows manual IP header creation
20 # ping_sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)
21
22 ID = os.getpid() & 0xFFFF
23
24 # the two zeros are the code and the dummy checksum, the one is the
    sequence number
25 dummy_header = struct.pack("bbHHh", ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST, 0, 0, ID, 1)
26
27 data = struct.pack("d", time.time()) + bytes((192 -
    struct.calcsize("d")) * "A", "ascii")
28
29 checksum = ip_utils.ip_checksum(dummy_header+data)
30
31 header = struct.pack("bbHHh", ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST, 0, checksum, ID, 1)
32
33 packet = header + data
34
35 ping_sock.sendto(packet, ("127.0.0.1", 1))

```

Listing 4: A prototype for receiving ICMP ECHO REQUEST packets.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/python3.7
2
3  import socket
4  import struct
5  import time
6  from typing import List
7
8  # socket object using an IPV4 address, using only raw socket access, set
    ICMP protocol
9  ping_sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW,
    socket.IPPROTO_ICMP)
10
11 packets: List[bytes] = []
12
13 while len(packets) < 1:
14     recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
15     ip_header = recPacket[:20]
16     icmp_header = recPacket[20:28]
17
18     ip_hp_ip_v, ip_dscp_ip_ecn, ip_len, ip_id, ip_flg_ip_off, ip_ttl,
        ip_p, ip_sum, ip_src, ip_dst = struct.unpack('!BBHHHBBHII',
        ip_header)
19
20     hl_v = f"{ip_hp_ip_v:08b}"
21     ip_v = int(hl_v[:4], 2)

```

```

22 ip_hl = int(hl_v[4:], 2)
23 dscp_ecn = f"{ip_dscp_ip_ecn:08b}"
24 ip_dscp = int(dscp_ecn[:6], 2)
25 ip_ecn = int(dscp_ecn[6:], 2)
26 flgs_off = f"{ip_flgs_ip_off:016b}"
27 ip_flgs = int(flgs_off[:3], 2)
28 ip_off = int(flgs_off[3:], 2)
29 src_addr = socket.inet_ntoa(struct.pack('!I', ip_src))
30 dst_addr = socket.inet_ntoa(struct.pack('!I', ip_dst))
31
32 print("IP header:")
33 print(f"Version: [{ip_v}]\nInternet Header Length:
      [{ip_hl}]\nDifferentiated Services Point Code:
      [{ip_dscp}]\nExplicit Congestion Notification: [{ip_ecn}]\nTotal
      Length: [{ip_len}]\nIdentification: [{ip_id:04x}]\nFlags:
      [{ip_flgs:03b}]\nFragment Offset: [{ip_off}]\nTime To Live:
      [{ip_ttl}]\nProtocol: [{ip_p}]\nHeader Checksum:
      [{ip_sum:04x}]\nSource Address: [{src_addr}]\nDestination
      Address: [{dst_addr}]\n")
34
35 msg_type, code, checksum, p_id, sequence = struct.unpack('!bbHHh',
      icmp_header)
36 print("ICMP header:")
37 print(f"Type: [{msg_type}]\nCode: [{code}]\nChecksum:
      [{checksum:04x}]\nProcess ID: [{p_id:04x}]\nSequence:
      [{sequence}]"
38 packets.append(recPacket)
39 open("current_packet", "w").write("\n".join(" ".join(map(lambda x:
      "{x:02x}", map(int, i))) for i in packets))

```

Listing 5: A function for calculating the IP checksum for a set of bytes.

```

1 def ip_checksum(packet: bytes) -> int:
2     """
3     ip_checksum function takes in a packet
4     and returns the checksum.
5     """
6     if len(packet) % 2 == 1:
7         # if the length of the packet is even, add a NULL byte
8         # to the end as padding
9         packet += b"\0"
10
11     total = 0
12     for first, second in (
13         packet[i:i+2]
14         for i in range(0, len(packet), 2)
15     ):
16         total += (first << 8) + second
17
18     # calculate the number of times a

```

```
19     # carry bit was added and add it back on
20     carried = (total - (total & 0xFFFF)) >> 16
21     total &= 0xFFFF
22     total += carried
23
24     if total > 0xFFFF:
25         # adding the carries generated a carry
26         total &= 0xFFFF
27
28     # invert the checksum and take the last 16 bits
29     return (~total & 0xFFFF)
```

```

flags: [0]
fragment offset: [0]
ttl: [64]
prot: [1]
checksum: [28457]
source address: [127.0.0.1]
destination address: [127.0.0.1]

type: [0]
code: [0]
checksum: [9703]
p_id: [39682]
sequence: [256]

version: [4]
header length: [5]
dscp: [0]
ecn: [0]
total length: [21504]
identification: [21075]
flags: [0]
fragment offset: [64]
ttl: [64]
prot: [1]
checksum: [21737]
source address: [127.0.0.1]
destination address: [127.0.0.1]

type: [8]
code: [0]
checksum: [7566]
p_id: [39682]
sequence: [512]

version: [4]
header length: [5]
dscp: [0]
ecn: [0]
total length: [21504]
identification: [21331]
flags: [0]
fragment offset: [0]
ttl: [64]
prot: [1]
checksum: [21545]
source address: [127.0.0.1]
destination address: [127.0.0.1]

type: [0]
code: [0]
checksum: [7574]
p_id: [39682]
sequence: [512]

```

Figure 18: Dissecting an ICMP ECHO REQUEST packet.


```

root@thinkpadX40:~/networkScanner/Code
1 #!/usr/bin/python
2
3 import socket
4 import struct
5 # socket object using an IPV4 address, using only raw socket access, set ICMP
6 ping_sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
7 )
8 # this line sets the IP_HDRINCL attribute in SOL_IP to 1 allowing us to manual
9 ly create IP headers,
10 ping_sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)
11
12 while 1:
13     recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
14     icmp_header = recPacket[20:28]
15     msg_type, code, checksum, p_id, sequence = struct.unpack('bbHh', icmp_header)
16     print("type: [" + str(msg_type) + "] code: [" + str(code) + "] checksum: ["
17           + str(checksum) + "] p_id: [" + str(p_id) + "] sequence: [" + str(sequence)
18           + "]")
19     print(" ".join(":%02h" % i for i in recPacket))
20
21 icmp_echo-send.py 16, 34 -v All
22 "icmp_echo-send.py" 16L, 775C written
23
24 root@thinkpadX40:~/networkScanner/Code
25
26 Ping 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
27 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.076 ms
28 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.093 ms
29 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.098 ms
30 ^C
31 --- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
32 3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 25ms
33 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.076/0.089/0.098/0.009 ms
34 [tritoke@thinkpadX40 Code]$ ping 127.0.0.1
35 PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
36 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.075 ms
37 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.093 ms
38 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.098 ms
39 ^C
40 --- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
41 2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 17ms
42 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.075/0.084/0.093/0.009 ms
43 [tritoke@thinkpadX40 Code]$ ping 127.0.0.1
44 PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
45 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.084 ms
46 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.104 ms
47 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.098 ms
48 ^C
49 --- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
50 3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 43ms
51 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.084/0.095/0.104/0.011 ms
52 [tritoke@thinkpadX40 Code]$
53
54 no IPv6 | 27.6 GiB | v: down | E: down | BAT 38.57% 02:00:01 | 0.14 | 2018-12-10 07:58:05

```

Figure 20: Screenshot showing me first successfully dissecting an ICMP ECHO REQUEST packet.

Having done these prototypes I have identified that it would probably be best to abstract the code for dissecting all the headers i.e. ICMP, TCP and Internet Protocol (IP) into classes where I can just pass the received packet into the class and have it dissect it for me and then I will also get access to some of the benefits of classes such as the `__repr__` method which is called when you print classes out and allows me to control what is printed out. Before I started to write the final piece I wanted to make a prototype ping scanner, as this would allow me to get a feel for making a scanner as well as further exploring low level protocol interactions.

Listing 6: An attempt at making a ping scanner.

```

1 #!/usr/bin/python3.7
2 from os import getcwd, getpid
3 import sys
4 sys.path.append("../modules/")
5
6 import ip_utils
7
8 import socket

```

```

9  from functools import partial
10 from itertools import repeat
11 from multiprocessing import Pool
12 from contextlib import closing
13 from math import log10, floor
14 from typing import List, Tuple
15 import struct
16 import time
17
18
19 def round_significant_figures(x: float, n: int) -> float:
20     """
21     rounds x to n significant figures.
22     round_significant_figures(1234, 2) = 1200.0
23     """
24     return round(x, n-(1+int(floor(log10(abs(x))))))
25
26
27 def recieved_ping_from_addresses(ID: int, timeout: float) ->
    List[Tuple[str, float, int]]:
28     """
29     Takes in a process id and a timeout and returns the list of
        addresses which sent
30     ICMP ECHO REPLY packets with the packed id matching ID in the time
        given by timeout.
31     """
32     ping_sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW,
        socket.IPPROTO_ICMP)
33     time_remaining = timeout
34     addresses = []
35     while True:
36         time_waiting = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(ping_sock,
            time_remaining)
37         if time_waiting == -1:
38             break
39         time_recieved = time.time()
40         recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
41         ip_header = recPacket[:20]
42         ip_hp_ip_v, ip_dscp_ip_ecn, ip_len, ip_id, ip_flg_ip_off,
            ip_ttl, ip_p, ip_sum, ip_src, ip_dst =
            struct.unpack('!BBHHHBBHII', ip_header)
43         icmp_header = recPacket[20:28]
44         msg_type, code, checksum, p_id, sequence =
            struct.unpack('bbHHh', icmp_header)
45         time_remaining -= time_waiting
46         time_sent = struct.unpack("d",
            recPacket[28:28+struct.calcsize("d")])[0]
47         time_taken = time_recieved - time_sent
48         if p_id == ID:
49             addresses.append((str(addr[0]), float(time_taken),

```

```

        int(ip_ttl)))
50     elif time_remaining <= 0:
51         break
52     else:
53         continue
54     return addresses
55
56
57 with closing(socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW,
    socket.IPPROTO_ICMP)) as ping_sock:
58     addresses = ip_utils.ip_range("192.168.1.0/24")
59     local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
60     if addresses is not None:
61         addresses_to_scan = filter(lambda x: x!=local_ip, addresses)
62     else:
63         print("error with ip range specification")
64         exit()
65     p = Pool(1)
66     ID = getpid() & 0xFFFF
67     replied = p.apply_async(recieved_ping_from_addresses, (ID, 2))
68     for address in zip(addresses_to_scan, repeat(1)):
69         try:
70             packet = ip_utils.make_icmp_packet(ID)
71             ping_sock.sendto(packet, address)
72         except PermissionError:
73             pass
74     p.close()
75     p.join()
76     hosts_up = replied.get()
77     print("\n".join(map(lambda x: f"host: [{x[0]}}\tresponded to an ICMP
        ECHO REQUEST in {round_significant_figures(x[1], 2):<10}
        seconds, ttl: [{x[2]}}", hosts_up)))

```

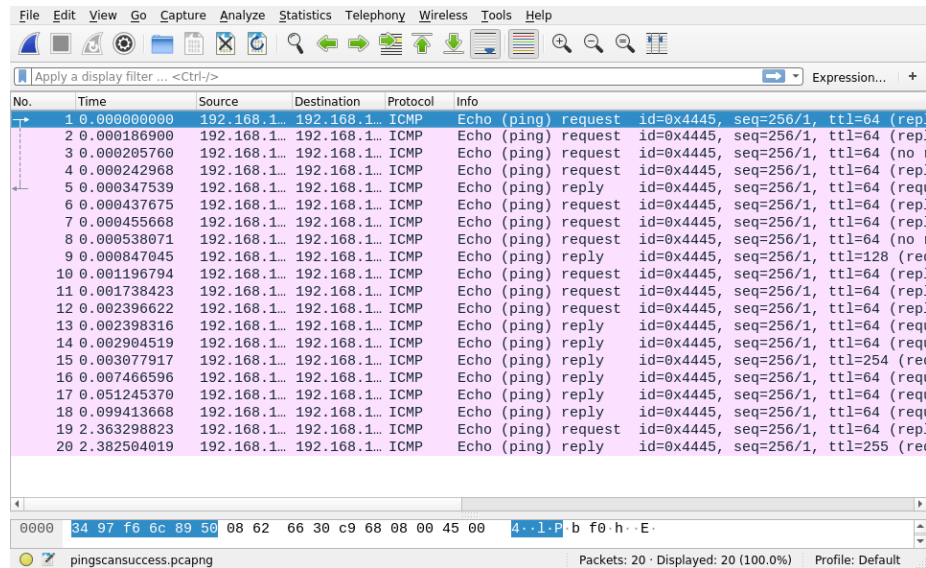


Figure 21: Screenshot of wireshark showing a successful ping scan.

Listing 7: The output of from the ping scanner on the run which generated the PCAP file in figure 21

```

1 $ sudo ./ping_scan.py
2 host: [192.168.1.1] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.00037
   seconds, ttl: [64]
3 host: [192.168.1.35] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.00042
   seconds, ttl: [128]
4 host: [192.168.1.37] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.002 seconds,
   ttl: [64]
5 host: [192.168.1.117] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.0017
   seconds, ttl: [64]
6 host: [192.168.1.176] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.0014
   seconds, ttl: [254]
7 host: [192.168.1.14] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.0072
   seconds, ttl: [64]
8 host: [192.168.1.246] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.049
   seconds, ttl: [64]
9 host: [192.168.1.8] responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in 0.099 seconds,
   ttl: [64]

```

Now that I have done these prototypes I am fairly certain about how I will structure the rest of my scanners, how to interact with Python's socket programming interface and how I can use the struct module to make and dissect packets. My general plan for the scanners will be to start a process that listens

for responses for a set amount of time and then start sending the packets in a different process before waiting for the listening process to get all the responses back and collecting the results from that process.

1.9 Acceptable Limitations

Originally I had planned to include dedicated operating system detection as an option however I ran out of time having implemented version detection. However it still does Operating system detection partially as some services are linux only and while doing service and version detection especially the Common Platform Enumeration (CPE) parts of the matched service/version will contain operating system information, such as microsoft ActiveSync would indicate that the system being scanned was a windows system which is reflected in the match directive and attached CPE information:

```
match activesync m|^.\0\x01\0[^\0]\0[^\0]\0[^\0]\0[^\0]\0[^\0]\0.*
\0\0\0$|s p/Microsoft ActiveSync/ o/Windows/ cpe:/a:microsoft:acti
vesync/ cpe:/o:microsoft:windows/a
```

1.10 Test Strategy

I am going to use two different methods to test my program:

1. Unit testing
2. Wireshark

I am using two separate testing strategies because they are both good at different things, both of which I need to show that my project works. Firstly I am using unit testing to test some general purpose functions which are pure functions (are independent of the current state of the machine) such as `ip_range()` and other functions which I can just check the returned value against what it should be.

Wireshark is useful for the other half of the program which uses impure functions and the low level networking e.g. `make_tcp_packet()`. Wireshark makes this easy by allowing capture of all the packets going over the wire, as well as this it has a vast array of packet decoders (2231 in my install) which it can use to dissect almost any packet that would be on the network. The main benefit of wireshark is that I can see my scanners sending packets and then check whether the parsers that I have written for the different protocols are working. I can also check that the checksums in each of the various protocols is valid as wireshark does checksum verification for various protocols.

2 Design

2.1 Overall System Design (High Level Overview)

There are two types of scanning implemented for different scan types in my program.

- `Connect()`
- version
- listener / sender

`Connect()` scanning is the simplest in that it takes in a list of ports and simply calls the `socket.connect()` method on it and sees whether it can connect or not and the ports are marked accordingly as open or closed.

Version scanning is very similar to `Connect()` scanning in that it takes in a list of ports and connects to them, except it then sends a probe to the target to elicit a response and gain some information about the service running behind the port.

Listener / sender scanning does exactly what it says on the tin: it sets up a “listener” in another process to listen for responses from the host which the “sender” is sending packets to. It can then differentiate between open, open|filtered, filtered and closed ports based on whether it receives a packet back and what flags (part of TCP packets are a one byte long section which store “flags” where each bit in the byte represents a different flag) are set in the received packet.

2.2 Design of User Interfaces HCI

I have designed my system to have a similar interface to the most common tool currently used: nmap this is because I believe that having a familiar interface will not only make it easier for someone who is familiar with nmap to use my tool it also makes it so that anything learnt using either tool is applicable to both which benefits everyone.

Based on this perception I have used the same option flags as nmap as well as similar help messages and an identical call signature (how the program is used on the command line). Running `./netscan.py <options> <target_spec>` is identical to `nmap <options> <target_spec>` in terms of which scan types will be run, which hosts will be scanned and which ports are scanned. Below you can see the help message generated by `./netscan.py --help`.

```
usage: netscan.py [-h] [-Pn] [-sL] [-sn] [-sS] [-sT] [-sU] [-sV] [-p PORTS]
                  [--exclude_ports EXCLUDE_PORTS]
                  target_spec
```

positional arguments:

target_spec specify what to scan, i.e. 192.168.1.0/24

optional arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-Pn	assume hosts are up
-sL	list targets
-sn	disable port scanning
-sS	TCP SYN scan
-sT	TCP connect scan
-sU	UDP scan
-sV	version scan
-p PORTS, --ports PORTS	scan specified ports
--exclude_ports EXCLUDE_PORTS	ports to exclude from the scan

It shows clearly which are required arguments and which are optional ones, as well as what each argument actually does. It also allows some arguments to be called with either a short format e.g. -p and with a most verbose format --ports this allows the user to be clearer if they are using the tool as part of an automated script to perform scanning as it is more immediately obvious what the more verbose flags do.

2.3 System Algorithms (Flowcharts)

When I have finished the first draft of the text bits I will add pictures / flowcharts

2.4 Input data Validation

My program takes very little input from the user which means that there is a very low chance of the program crashing due to user input error as the errors are detected. All data which is entered is either parsed using a regular expression with the case of the ports directive (-p) or is run through checking functions like `ip_utils.is_valid_ip`. As well as using these checking functions whenever an IP address is converted between “long form” and “dot form” which is used in every type of scanning.

2.5 Proposed Algorithms for complex structures (flow charts or Pseudo Code)

Algorithm 1 My algorithm for turning a CIDR specified subnet into a list of actual IP addresses

```

1: procedure IP_RANGE
2:    $network\_bits \leftarrow$  number of network bits specified
3:    $ip \leftarrow$  base IP address
4:    $mask \leftarrow 0$ 
5:   for  $maskbit \leftarrow (32 - network\_bits), 31$  do
6:      $mask \leftarrow mask + 2^{maskbit}$ 
7:    $lower\_bound \leftarrow ip \text{ AND } mask$   $\triangleright$  zero the last  $32-network\_bits$ 
8:    $upper\_bound \leftarrow ip \text{ OR } (mask \text{ XOR } 0xFFFFFFFF)$   $\triangleright$  turn the last
      $32-network\_bits$  to ones
9:    $addresses \leftarrow$  empty list
10:  for  $address \leftarrow lower\_bound, upper\_bound$  do
11:    append CONVERT_TO_DOT( $address$ ) to  $addresses$ 
  return  $addresses$ 

```

Algorithm 2 My algorithm for pretty-printing a dictionary of lists of portnumbers such that ranges are specified as start-end instead of start,start+1,...,end

```

1: procedure COLLAPSE
2:    $port\_dictionary \leftarrow$  dictionary of lists of portnumbers
3:    $key\_results \leftarrow$  empty list  $\triangleright$  stores the formatted result for each key
4:   for  $key$  in  $port\_dictionary$  do
5:      $ports \leftarrow port\_dict[key]$ 
6:      $result \leftarrow key + \{$ 
7:     if  $ports$  is empty then
8:        $new\_sequence \leftarrow FALSE$ 
9:       for  $index \leftarrow 1, (\text{length of } ports) - 1$  do
10:         $port = ports[index]$ 
11:        if  $index = 0$  then
12:           $result \leftarrow result + ports[0]$   $\triangleright$  append the first element
13:          if  $ports[index+1] = port + 1$  then
14:             $result \leftarrow result + \text{"-"}$   $\triangleright$  begin a new sequence
15:          else
16:             $result \leftarrow result + \text{","}$   $\triangleright$  not a sequence
17:          else if  $port + 1 \neq ports[index+1]$  then  $\triangleright$  break in sequence
18:             $result \leftarrow result + port + \text{","}$ 
19:             $new\_sequence \leftarrow TRUE$ 
20:          else if  $port + 1 = ports[index+1]$  &  $new\_sequence$  then
21:             $result \leftarrow result + \text{"-"}$ 
22:             $new\_sequence \leftarrow FALSE$ 
23:           $result \leftarrow result + ports[(\text{length of } ports)-1] + \text{"}"$ 
24:          append  $result$  to  $key\_results$ 
  return  $\{ \} + (key\_results \text{ separated by " , " }) + \{ \}$ 

```

3 Technical Solution

3.1 Overview to direct the examiner to areas of complexity and explain design evidence

4 Testing

4.1 Test Plan

4.2 Test Table / Testing Evidence (Core: lots of screenshots)

5 Evaluation

5.1 Reflection on final outcome

5.2 Evaluation against objectives, end user feedback

5.3 Potential improvements

6 Appendices

6.1 icmp_ping

Listing 8: A prototype program for sending ICMP ECHO REQUEST packets

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  import socket
3  import struct
4  import os
5  import time
6  from modules.ip_utils import ip_checksum
7
8
9  def main() -> None:
10     ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST = 8
11
12     # opens a raw socket for the ICMP protocol
13     ping_sock = socket.socket(
14         socket.AF_INET,
15         socket.SOCK_RAW,
16         socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
17     )
18     # allows manual IP header creation
19     # ping_sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)
20
21     ID = os.getpid() & 0xFFFF
22
```

```

23     # the two zeros are the code and the dummy checksum, the one is the
24     # sequence number
25     dummy_header = struct.pack("bbHHh", ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST, 0, 0, ID, 1)
26
27     data = struct.pack(
28         "d", time.time()
29     ) + bytes(
30         (192 - struct.calcsize("d")) * "A",
31         "ascii"
32     )
33     # the data to send in the packet
34     checksum = socket.htons(ip_checksum(dummy_header + data))
35     # calculates the checksum for the packet and psuedo header
36     header = struct.pack("bbHHh", ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST, 0, checksum, ID, 1)
37     # packs the packet header
38     packet = header + data
39     # concatonates the header and the data to form the final packet.
40     ping_sock.sendto(packet, ("127.0.0.1", 1))
41     # sends the packet to localhost

```

Listing 9: A prototype program for receiving ICMP ECHO REQUEST packets

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  from modules import headers
3  import socket
4  from typing import List
5
6
7  def main() -> None:
8      # socket object using an IPV4 address, using only raw socket access,
9      # ICMP protocol
10     ping_sock = socket.socket(
11         socket.AF_INET,
12         socket.SOCK_RAW,
13         socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
14     )
15
16     packets: List[bytes] = []
17
18     while len(packets) < 1:
19         recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
20         ip = headers.ip(recPacket[:20])
21         icmp = headers.icmp(recPacket[20:28])
22
23         print(ip)
24         print()
25         print(icmp)
26         print("\n")
27

```

28 packets.append(recPacket)

6.2 ping_scanner

Listing 10: A prototype program for performing ‘ping’ scans

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  from modules import headers
3  from modules import ip_utils
4  import socket
5  import struct
6  import time
7  from contextlib import closing
8  from itertools import repeat
9  from math import log10, floor
10 from multiprocessing import Pool
11 from os import getpid
12 from typing import Set, Tuple
13
14
15 def sig_figs(x: float, n: int) -> float:
16     """
17     rounds x to n significant figures.
18     sig_figs(1234, 2) = 1200.0
19     """
20     return round(x, n - (1 + int(floor(log10(abs(x))))))
21
22
23 def ping_listener(
24     ID: int,
25     timeout: float
26 ) -> Set[Tuple[str, float, headers.ip]]:
27     """
28     Takes in a process id and a timeout and returns
29     a list of addresses which sent ICMP ECHO REPLY
30     packets with the packed id matching ID in the time given by timeout.
31     """
32     ping_sock = socket.socket(
33         socket.AF_INET,
34         socket.SOCK_RAW,
35         socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
36     )
37     # opens a raw socket for sending ICMP protocol packets
38     time_remaining = timeout
39     addresses = set()
40     while True:
41         time_waiting = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(ping_sock,
42                                                 time_remaining)
43         # time_waiting stores the time the socket took to become readable
```

```

43     # or returns minus one if it ran out of time
44
45     if time_waiting == -1:
46         break
47     time_recieved = time.time()
48     # store the time the packet was recieved
49     recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
50     # recieve the packet
51     ip = headers.ip(recPacket[:20])
52     # unpack the IP header into its respective components
53     icmp = headers.icmp(recPacket[20:28])
54     # unpack the time from the packet.
55     time_sent = struct.unpack(
56         "d",
57         recPacket[28:28 + struct.calcsize("d")]
58     )[0]
59     # unpack the value for when the packet was sent
60     time_taken: float = time_recieved - time_sent
61     # calculate the round trip time taken for the packet
62     if icmp.id == ID:
63         # if the ping was sent from this machine then add it to the
64         # list of
65         # responses
66         ip_address, port = addr
67         addresses.add((ip_address, time_taken, ip))
68     elif time_remaining <= 0:
69         break
70     else:
71         continue
72     # return a list of all the addresses that replied to our ICMP echo
73     # request.
74     return addresses
75
76 def main() -> None:
77     with closing(
78         socket.socket(
79             socket.AF_INET,
80             socket.SOCK_RAW,
81             socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
82         )
83     ) as ping_sock:
84         ip_addresses = ["127.0.0.1"] # ip_utils.ip_range("192.168.43.0",
85             24)
86         # generate the range of IP addresses to scan.
87         # get the local ip address
88         addresses = [
89             ip
90             for ip in ip_addresses
91             if (

```

```

90         not ip.endswith(".0")
91         and not ip.endswith(".255")
92     )
93 ]
94
95 # initialise a process pool
96 p = Pool(1)
97 # get the local process id for use in creating packets.
98 ID = getpid() & 0xFFFF
99 # run the listeners.ping function asynchronously
100 replied = p.apply_async(ping_listener, (ID, 5))
101 time.sleep(0.01)
102 for address in zip(addresses, repeat(1)):
103     try:
104         packet = ip_utils.make_icmp_packet(ID)
105         ping_sock.sendto(packet, address)
106     except PermissionError:
107         ip_utils.eprint("raw sockets require root priveleges,
108                         exiting")
109         exit()
110 p.close()
111 p.join()
112 # close and join the process pool to so that all the values
113 # have been returned and the pool closed
114 hosts_up = replied.get()
115 # get the list of addresses that replied to the echo request
116 # from the
117 # listener function
118 print("\n".join(
119     f"host: [{host}]\t" +
120     "responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in " +
121     f"{str(sig_figs(taken, 2))+ 's':<10s} " +
122     f"ttl: [{ip_head.time_to_live}]"
123     for host, taken, ip_head in hosts_up
124 ))

```

6.3 subnet_to_addresses

Listing 11: A program which translates a CIDR specified subnet into a list of addresses and prints them out in sorted order

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  import re
3  from modules.ip_utils import ip_range, dot_to_long
4
5
6  if __name__ == '__main__':
7      from argparse import ArgumentParser
8      parser = ArgumentParser()

```

```

9     parser.add_argument(
10         "ip_subnet",
11         help="The CIDR form ip/subnet that you wish to print" +
12             "the IP addresses specified by."
13     )
14     args = parser.parse_args()
15     CIDR_regex = re.compile(r"(\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}/\d+)")
16     search = CIDR_regex.search(args.ip_subnet)
17     if search:
18         ip, network_bits = search.group(1).split("/")
19         print("\n".join(
20             sorted(
21                 ip_range(ip, int(network_bits)),
22                 key=dot_to_long
23             )
24         ))

```

6.4 tcp_scan

Connect() scanning

Listing 12: prototype TCP Connect() scanner only attempting to detect the state of port 22

```

1  #!/usr/bin/python3
2  from contextlib import closing
3  import socket
4  LOCAL_IP = "192.168.1.159"
5  PORT = 22
6
7  address = ("127.0.0.1", 22)
8
9  with closing(
10     socket.socket(
11         socket.AF_INET,
12         socket.SOCK_STREAM
13     )
14 ) as s:
15     try:
16         s.connect(address)
17         print(f"connection on port {PORT} succeeded")
18     except ConnectionRefusedError:
19         print(f"port {PORT} is closed")

```

Listing 13: A program that performs TCP Connect() scanning

```

1  #!/usr/bin/python3
2
3  from typing import List, Set

```

```

4
5
6 def connect_scan(address: str, ports: Set[int]) -> List[int]:
7     import socket
8     from contextlib import closing
9     open_ports: List[int] = []
10    for port in ports:
11        # loop through each port in the list of ports to scan
12        try:
13            with closing(
14                socket.socket(
15                    socket.AF_INET,
16                    socket.SOCK_STREAM
17                )
18            ) as s:
19                # open an IPV4 TCP socket
20                s.connect((address, port))
21                # attempt to connect the newly created socket to the
22                # target
23                # address and port
24                open_ports.append(port)
25                # if the connection was successful then add the port to
26                # the
27                # list of open ports
28            except ConnectionRefusedError:
29                pass
30        return open_ports
31
32 def main() -> None:
33     open_ports = connect_scan("192.168.43.225", set(range(65535)))
34     print("\n".join(map(lambda x: f"port: [{x}]\tis open", open_ports)))

```

SYN scanning

Listing 14: A prototype program that tries to detect the state of port 22 via TCP SYN scanning (aka half open scanning)

```

1 #!/usr/bin/python3.7
2 from contextlib import closing
3 import socket
4 import ip_utils
5
6 dest_port = 22
7 src_port = ip_utils.get_free_port()
8 local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
9 dest_ip = "192.168.1.159"
10 local_ip = dest_ip = "127.0.0.1"
11 loc_long = ip_utils.dot_to_long(local_ip)
12
13 SYN = 2

```

```

14 RST = 4
15
16
17
18 with closing(
19     socket.socket(
20         socket.AF_INET,
21         socket.SOCK_RAW,
22         socket.IPPROTO_TCP
23     )
24 ) as s:
25     tcp_packet = ip_utils.make_tcp_packet(
26         src_port,
27         dest_port,
28         local_ip,
29         dest_ip,
30         SYN
31     )
32     if tcp_packet is not None:
33         s.sendto(tcp_packet, (dest_ip, dest_port))
34     else:
35         print(f"Couldn't make TCP packet with supplied arguments:",
36             f"source port: [{src_port}]",
37             f"destination port: [{dest_port}]",
38             f"local ip: [{local_ip}]",
39             f"destination ip: [{dest_ip}]",
40             f"SYN flag: [{SYN}]",
41             sep="\n")

```

Listing 15: A program that performs TCP SYN scanning (aka half open scanning)

```

1  #!/usr/bin/python3.7
2  from modules import headers
3  from modules import ip_utils
4  import socket
5  from contextlib import closing
6  from multiprocessing import Pool
7  from typing import List, Set, Tuple
8
9
10 def syn_listener(address: Tuple[str, int], timeout: float) -> List[int]:
11     """
12     This function is run asynchronously and listens for
13     TCP ACK responses to the sent TCP SYN msg.
14     """
15     print(f"address: [{address}]\ntimeout: [{timeout}]")
16     open_ports: List[int] = []
17     with closing(
18         socket.socket(

```



```

19         socket.AF_INET,
20         socket.SOCK_RAW,
21         socket.IPPROTO_TCP
22     )) as s:
23     s.bind(address)
24     # bind the raw socket to the listening address
25     time_remaining = timeout
26     print("started listening")
27     while True:
28         time_taken = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(s, time_remaining)
29         # wait for the socket to become readable
30         if time_taken == -1:
31             break
32         else:
33             time_remaining -= time_taken
34         packet = s.recv(1024)
35         # recieve the packet data
36         tcp = headers.tcp(packet[20:40])
37         if tcp.flags == 0b00010010: # syn ack
38             print(tcp)
39             open_ports.append(tcp.source)
40             # check that the header contained the TCP ACK flag and if
41             it
42             # did append it
43         else:
44             continue
45     print("finished listening")
46     return open_ports
47
48 def syn_scan(dest_ip: str, portlist: Set[int]) -> List[int]:
49     src_port = ip_utils.get_free_port()
50     # request a local port to connect from
51     local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
52     p = Pool(1)
53     listener = p.apply_async(syn_listener, ((local_ip, src_port), 5))
54     # start the TCP ACK listener in the background
55     print("starting scan")
56     for port in portlist:
57         packet = ip_utils.make_tcp_packet(src_port, port, local_ip,
58                                           dest_ip, 2)
59         # create a TCP packet with the syn flag
60         with closing(
61             socket.socket(
62                 socket.AF_INET,
63                 socket.SOCK_RAW,
64                 socket.IPPROTO_TCP
65             )
66         ) as s:
67             s.sendto(packet, (dest_ip, port))

```

```

67         # send the packet to its destination
68
69     print("finished scan")
70     p.close()
71     p.join()
72     open_ports = listener.get()
73     # collect the list of ports that responded to the TCP SYN message
74     print(open_ports)
75     return open_ports
76
77
78 def main() -> None:
79     dest_ip = "127.0.0.1"
80     syn_scan(dest_ip, set(range(2**16)))

```

6.5 udp_scan

Listing 16: A prototype program to detect whether UDP port 53 is open on a target machine

```

1  #!/usr/bin/ python
2  from contextlib import closing
3  import ip_utils
4  import socket
5
6  dest_ip = "192.168.1.1"
7  dest_port = 68
8  local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
9  local_port = ip_utils.get_free_port()
10
11 local_ip = dest_ip = "127.0.0.1"
12
13 address = (dest_ip, dest_port)
14
15 with closing(
16     socket.socket(
17         socket.AF_INET,
18         socket.SOCK_RAW,
19         socket.IPPROTO_UDP
20     )) as s:
21     try:
22         pkt = ip_utils.make_udp_packet(
23             local_port,
24             dest_port,
25             local_ip,
26             dest_ip
27         )
28         if pkt is not None:
29             packet = bytes(pkt)

```

```

30         s.sendto(packet, address)
31     else:
32         print(
33             "Error making packet.",
34             f"local port: [{local_port}]",
35             f"destination port: [{dest_port}]",
36             f"local ip: [{local_ip}]",
37             f"destination ip: [{dest_ip}]",
38             sep="\n"
39         )
40     except socket.error:
41         raise

```

Listing 17: A program for performing scans on UDP ports.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  from modules import headers
3  from modules import ip_utils
4  import socket
5  import time
6  from collections import defaultdict
7  from contextlib import closing
8  from multiprocessing import Pool
9  from typing import Set, DefaultDict
10
11
12  def udp_listener(dest_ip: str, timeout: float) -> Set[int]:
13      """
14      This listener detects UDP packets from dest_ip in the given timespan,
15      all ports that send direct replies are marked as being open.
16      Returns a list of open ports.
17      """
18
19      time_remaining = timeout
20      ports: Set[int] = set()
21      with socket.socket(
22          socket.AF_INET,
23          socket.SOCK_RAW,
24          socket.IPPROTO_UDP
25      ) as s:
26          while True:
27              time_taken = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(s, time_remaining)
28              if time_taken == -1:
29                  break
30              else:
31                  time_remaining -= time_taken
32              packet = s.recv(1024)
33              ip = headers.ip(packet[:20])
34              udp = headers.udp(packet[20:28])
35              # unpack the UDP header

```

```

36         if dest_ip == ip.source and ip.protocol == 17:
37             ports.add(udp.src)
38
39     return ports
40
41
42 def icmp_listener(src_ip: str, timeout: float = 2) -> int:
43     """
44     This listener detects ICMP destination unreachable
45     packets and returns the icmp code.
46     This is later used to mark them as either close, open|filtered,
47     filtered.
48     3 -> closed
49     0|1|2|9|10|13 -> filtered
50     -1 -> error with arguments
51     open|filtered means that they are either open or
52     filtered but return nothing.
53     """
54
55     ping_sock = socket.socket(
56         socket.AF_INET,
57         socket.SOCK_RAW,
58         socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
59     )
60     # open raw socket to listen for ICMP destination unreachable packets
61     time_remaining = timeout
62     code = -1
63     while True:
64         time_waiting = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(ping_sock,
65         time_remaining)
66         # wait for socket to be readable
67         if time_waiting == -1:
68             break
69         else:
70             time_remaining -= time_waiting
71             recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
72             # recieve the packet
73             ip = headers.ip(recPacket[:20])
74             icmp = headers.icmp(recPacket[20:28])
75             valid_codes = [0, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 13]
76             if (
77                 ip.source == src_ip
78                 and icmp.type == 3
79                 and icmp.code in valid_codes
80             ):
81                 code = icmp.code
82                 break
83             elif time_remaining <= 0:
84                 break
85             else:

```

```

84         continue
85     ping_sock.close()
86     return code
87
88
89 def udp_scan(
90     dest_ip: str,
91     ports_to_scan: Set[int]
92 ) -> DefaultDict[str, Set[int]]:
93     """
94     Takes in a destination IP address in either dot or long form and
95     a list of ports to scan. Sends UDP packets to each port specified
96     in portlist and uses the listeners to mark them as open,
97     open|filtered,
98     filtered, closed they are marked open|filtered if no response is
99     recieved at all.
100     """
101
102     local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
103     local_port = ip_utils.get_free_port()
104     # get local ip address and port number
105     ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
106     ports["REMAINING"] = ports_to_scan
107     p = Pool(1)
108     udp_listen = p.apply_async(udp_listener, (dest_ip, 4))
109     # start the UDP listener
110     with closing(
111         socket.socket(
112             socket.AF_INET,
113             socket.SOCK_RAW,
114             socket.IPPROTO_UDP
115         )
116     ) as s:
117         for _ in range(2):
118             # repeat 3 times because UDP scanning comes
119             # with a high chance of packet loss
120             for dest_port in ports["REMAINING"]:
121                 try:
122                     packet = ip_utils.make_udp_packet(
123                         local_port,
124                         dest_port,
125                         local_ip,
126                         dest_ip
127                     )
128                     # create the UDP packet to send
129                     s.sendto(packet, (dest_ip, dest_port))
130                     # send the packet to the currently scanning address
131                 except socket.error:
132                     packet_bytes = " ".join(map(hex, packet))
133                     print(

```

```

133             "The socket modules sendto method with the
134                 following",
135             "argument resulting in a socket error.",
136             f"\npacket: [{packet_bytes}]\n",
137             "address: [{dest_ip, dest_port}])"
138         )
139     p.close()
140     p.join()
141
142     ports["OPEN"].update(udp_listen.get())
143
144     ports["REMAINING"] -= ports["OPEN"]
145     # only scan the ports which we know are not open
146     with closing(
147         socket.socket(
148             socket.AF_INET,
149             socket.SOCK_RAW,
150             socket.IPPROTO_UDP
151         )
152     ) as s:
153         for dest_port in ports["REMAINING"]:
154             try:
155                 packet = ip_utils.make_udp_packet(
156                     local_port,
157                     dest_port,
158                     local_ip,
159                     dest_ip
160                 )
161                 # make a new UDP packet
162                 p = Pool(1)
163                 icmp_listen = p.apply_async(icmp_listener, (dest_ip,))
164                 # start the ICMP listener
165                 time.sleep(1)
166                 s.sendto(packet, (dest_ip, dest_port))
167                 # send packet
168                 p.close()
169                 p.join()
170                 icmp_code = icmp_listen.get()
171                 # recieve ICMP code from the ICMP listener
172                 if icmp_code in {0, 1, 2, 9, 10, 13}:
173                     ports["FILTERED"].add(dest_port)
174                 elif icmp_code == 3:
175                     ports["CLOSED"].add(dest_port)
176             except socket.error:
177                 packet_bytes = " ".join(map("{:02x}".format, packet))
178                 ip_utils.eprint(
179                     "The socket modules sendto method with the following",
180                     "argument resulting in a socket error.",
181                     f"\npacket: [{packet_bytes}]\n",

```

```

182         "address: [{dest_ip, dest_port}]]"
183     )
184     # this creates a new set which contains all the elements that
185     # are in the list of ports to be scanned but have not yet
186     # been classified
187     ports["OPEN|FILTERED"] = (
188         ports["REMAINING"]
189         - ports["OPEN"]
190         - ports["FILTERED"]
191         - ports["CLOSED"]
192     )
193     # set comprehension to update the list of open filtered ports
194     return ports
195
196
197 def main() -> None:
198     ports = udp_scan("127.0.0.1", {22, 68, 53, 6969})
199     print(f"Open ports: {ports['OPEN']}")
200     print(f"Open or filtered ports: {ports['OPEN|FILTERED']}")
201     print(f"Filtered ports: {ports['FILTERED']}")
202     print(f"Closed ports: {ports['CLOSED']}")

```

Listing 18: A program I made to open a port via UDP for testing my UDP scanner.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  import socket
4  from contextlib import closing
5
6  with closing(
7      socket.socket(
8          socket.AF_INET,
9          socket.SOCK_DGRAM
10     )
11 ) as s:
12     s.bind(("127.0.0.1", 12345))
13     print("opened port 12345 on localhost")
14     while True:
15         data, addr = s.recvfrom(1024)
16         s.sendto(bytes("Well hello there young one.", "utf-8"), addr)

```

6.6 version_detection

Listing 19: A program which does version detection on services.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  from typing import Dict, Set, Pattern, Tuple, DefaultDict
3  from functools import reduce

```

```

4 from collections import defaultdict
5 from modules import directives
6 import re
7 import operator
8
9 # type annotaion for the container which
10 # holds the probes. I have abstracted it from
11 # the function definition because multiple functions
12 # depend on it and they weren't all getting updated
13 # if I needed to change the function signature.
14 PROBE_CONTAINER = DefaultDict[str, Dict[str, directives.Probe]]
15
16
17 def parse_ports(portstring: str) -> DefaultDict[str, Set[int]]:
18     """
19     This function takes in a port directive
20     and returns a set of the ports specified.
21     A set is used because it is O(1) for contains
22     operations as opposed for O(N) for lists.
23     """
24     # matches both the num-num port range format
25     # and the plain num port specification
26     # num-num form must come first otherwise it breaks.
27     proto_regex = re.compile(r"([ TU]):?([0-9,-]+)")
28     # THE SPACE IS IMPORTANT!!!
29     # it allows ports specified before TCP/UDP ports
30     # to be specified globally as in for all protocols.
31
32     pair_regex = re.compile(r"(\d+)-(\d+)")
33     single_regex = re.compile(r"(\d+)")
34     ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
35     # searches contains the result of trying the pair_regex
36     # search against all of the command seperated
37     # port strings
38
39     for protocol, portstring in proto_regex.findall(portstring):
40         pairs = pair_regex.findall(portstring)
41         # for each pair of numbers in the pairs list
42         # seperate each number and cast them to int
43         # then generate the range of numbers from x[0]
44         # to x[1]+1 then cast this range to a list
45         # and "reduce" the list of lists by joining them
46         # with operator.ior (inclusive or) and then let
47         # ports be the set of all the ports in that list.
48         proto_map = {
49             " ": "ANY",
50             "U": "UDP",
51             "T": "TCP"
52         }
53         if pairs:

```



```

54     def pair_to_ports(pair: Tuple[int, int]) -> Set[int]:
55         """
56         a function to go from a port pair i.e. (80-85)
57         to the set of specified ports: {80,81,82,83,84,85}
58         """
59         start, end = pair
60         return set(range(start, end+1))
61     # ports contains the set of all ANY/TCP/UDP specified ports
62     ports[proto_map[protocol]] = set(reduce(
63         operator.ior,
64         map(pair_to_ports, pairs)
65     ))
66
67     singles = single_regex.findall(portstring)
68     # for each of the ports that are specified on their own
69     # cast them to int and update the set of all ports with
70     # that list.
71     ports[proto_map[protocol]].update(map(int, singles))
72
73     return ports
74
75
76 def parse_probes(probe_file: str) -> PROBE_CONTAINER:
77     """
78     Extracts all of the probe directives from the
79     file pointed to by probe_file.
80     """
81     # lines contains each line of the file which doesn't
82     # start with a # and is not empty.
83     lines = [
84         line
85         for line in open(probe_file).read().splitlines()
86         if line and not line.startswith("#")
87     ]
88
89     # list holding each of the probe directives.
90     probes: PROBE_CONTAINER = defaultdict(dict)
91
92     regexes: Dict[str, Pattern] = {
93         "probe": re.compile(r"Probe (TCP|UDP) (\S+) q\|(.*)\|"),
94         "match": re.compile(" ".join([
95             r"(?P<type>softmatch|match)",
96             r"(?P<service>\S+)",
97             r"m([@/%=|])(?P<regex>.+?)\3(?P<flags>[si]*)")
98         ])),
99         "rarity": re.compile(r"rarity (\d+)"),
100         "totalwaitms": re.compile(r"totalwaitms (\d+)"),
101         "tcpwrappedms": re.compile(r"tcpwrappedms (\d+)"),
102         "fallback": re.compile(r"fallback (\S+)"),
103         "ports": re.compile(r"ports (\S+)"),

```

```

104         "exclude":      re.compile(r"Exclude T:(\S+)")
105     }
106
107     # parse the probes out from the file
108     for line in lines:
109         # add any ports to be excluded to the base probe class
110         if line.startswith("Exclude"):
111             search = regexes["exclude"].search(line)
112             if search:
113                 # parse the ports from the grouped output of
114                 # a search with the regex defined above.
115                 for protocol, ports in
116                     parse_ports(search.group(1)).items():
117                     directives.Probe.exclude[protocol].update(ports)
118             else:
119                 print(line)
120                 input()
121
122     # new probe directive
123     if line.startswith("Probe"):
124         # parse line into probe protocol, name and probe string
125         search = regexes["probe"].search(line)
126         if search:
127             try:
128                 proto, name, string = search.groups()
129             except ValueError:
130                 print(line)
131                 raise
132             probes[name][proto] = directives.Probe(proto, name,
133                 string)
134             # assign current_probe to the most recently added probe
135             current_probe = probes[name][proto]
136         else:
137             print(line)
138             input()
139
140     # new match directive
141     elif line.startswith("match") or line.startswith("softmatch"):
142         search = regexes["match"].search(line)
143         if search:
144             # the remainder of the string after the match
145             version_info = line[search.end()+1:]
146             # escape the curly braces so the regex engine doesn't
147             # consider them to be special characters
148             pattern = bytes(search.group("regex"), "utf-8")
149             # these replace the literal \n, \r and \t
150             # strings with their actual characters
151             # i.e. \n -> newline character
152             pattern = pattern.replace(b"\\n", b"\n")
153             pattern = pattern.replace(b"\\r", b"\r")

```

```

152         pattern = pattern.replace(b"\\t", b"\t")
153         matcher = directives.Match(
154             search.group("service"),
155             pattern,
156             search.group("flags"),
157             version_info
158         )
159         if search.group("type") == "match":
160             current_probe.matches.add(matcher)
161         else:
162             current_probe.softmatches.add(matcher)
163
164     else:
165         print(line)
166         input()
167
168     # new ports directive
169     elif line.startswith("ports"):
170         search = regexes["ports"].search(line)
171         if search:
172             for protocol, ports in
173                 parse_ports(search.group(1)).items():
174                 current_probe.ports[protocol].update(ports)
175         else:
176             print(line)
177             input()
178
179     # new totalwaitms directive
180     elif line.startswith("totalwaitms"):
181         search = regexes["totalwaitms"].search(line)
182         if search:
183             current_probe.totalwaitms = int(search.group(1))
184         else:
185             print(line)
186             input()
187
188     # new rarity directive
189     elif line.startswith("rarity"):
190         search = regexes["rarity"].search(line)
191         if search:
192             current_probe.rarity = int(search.group(1))
193         else:
194             print(line)
195             input()
196
197     # new fallback directive
198     elif line.startswith("fallback"):
199         search = regexes["fallback"].search(line)
200         if search:
201             current_probe.fallback = set(search.group(1).split(","))
202         else:

```

```

201         print(line)
202         input()
203     return probes
204
205
206 def version_detect_scan(
207     target: directives.Target,
208     probes: PROBE_CONTAINER
209 ) -> directives.Target:
210     for probe_dict in probes.values():
211         for proto in probe_dict:
212             target = probe_dict[proto].scan(target)
213     return target
214
215
216 def main() -> None:
217     print("reached here")
218     probes = parse_probes("./version_detection/nmap-service-probes")
219     open_ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
220     open_filtered_ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
221     open_filtered_ports["TCP"].add(22)
222     open_ports["TCP"].update([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 65,
223                               20, 21, 23, 24, 25])
224
225     target = directives.Target(
226         "127.0.0.1",
227         open_ports,
228         open_filtered_ports
229     )
230     target.open_ports["TCP"].update([1, 2, 3])
231     print("BEFORE")
232     print(target)
233     scanned = version_detect_scan(target, probes)
234     print("AFTER")
235     print(scanned)

```

6.7 modules

Listing 20: A python module I wrote for parsing and holding the version detection probes from the `nmap_service_probes` file.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  from collections import defaultdict
3  from contextlib import closing
4  from dataclasses import dataclass, field
5  from functools import reduce
6  from string import whitespace, printable
7  from typing import (
8      DefaultDict,

```

```

9      Dict,
10     Set,
11     List,
12     Pattern,
13     Match as RE_Match,
14     Tuple
15 )
16 from . import ip_utils
17 import operator
18 import re
19 import socket
20 import struct
21
22
23 class Match:
24     """
25     This is a class for both Matches and
26     Softmatches as they are actually the same
27     thing except that softmatches have less information.
28     """
29     options_to_flags = {
30         "i": re.IGNORECASE,
31         "s": re.DOTALL
32     }
33     letter_to_name = {
34         "p": "vendorproductname",
35         "v": "version",
36         "i": "info",
37         "h": "hostname",
38         "o": "operatingsystem",
39         "d": "devicetype"
40     }
41     cpe_part_map: Dict[str, str] = {
42         "a": "applications",
43         "h": "hardware platforms",
44         "o": "operating systems"
45     }
46     # look into match.expand when looking at the substring version info
47     # things.
48
49     def __init__(
50         self,
51         service: str,
52         pattern: bytes,
53         pattern_options: str,
54         version_info: str
55     ):
56         self.version_info: Dict[str, str] = dict()
57         self.cpes: Dict[str, Dict[str, str]] = dict()
58         self.service: str = service

```

```

58     # bitwise or is used to combine flags
59     # pattern options will never be anything but a
60     # combination of s and i.
61     # the default value of re.V1 is so that
62     # re uses the newer matching engine.
63     flags = reduce(
64         operator.ior,
65         [
66             self.options_to_flags[opt]
67             for opt in pattern_options
68         ],
69         0
70     )
71     try:
72         self.pattern: Pattern = re.compile(
73             pattern,
74             flags=flags
75         )
76     except Exception as e:
77         print("Regex failed to compile:")
78         print(e)
79         print(pattern)
80         input()
81
82     vinfo_regex = re.compile(r"([pvihod]|cpe:)([/|])(.+?)\2([a]*)")
83     cpe_regex = re.compile(
84         ".*?".join((
85             "(?P<part>[aho])",
86             "(?P<vendor>[~:]*)",
87             "(?P<product>[~:]*)",
88             "(?P<version>[~:]*)",
89             "(?P<update>[~:]*)",
90             "(?P<edition>[~:]*)",
91             "(?P<language>[~:]*)"
92         ))
93     )
94
95     for fieldname, _, val, opts in vinfo_regex.findall(version_info):
96         if fieldname == "cpe:":
97             search = cpe_regex.search(val)
98             if search:
99                 part = search.group("part")
100                 # this next bit is so that the bytes produced by the
101                 # regex
102                 # are turned to strings
103                 self.cpes[Match.cpe_part_map[part]] = {
104                     key: value
105                     for key, value
106                     in search.groupdict().items()
107                 }

```

```

107         else:
108             self.version_info[
109                 Match.letter_to_name[fieldname]
110             ] = val
111
112     def __repr__(self) -> str:
113         return "Match(" + ", ".join((
114             f"service={self.service}",
115             f"pattern={self.pattern}",
116             f"version_info={self.version_info}",
117             f"cpes={self.cpes}"
118         )) + ")"
119
120     def matches(self, string: bytes) -> bool:
121         def replace_groups(
122             string: str,
123             original_match: RE_Match
124         ) -> str:
125             """
126             This function takes in a string and the original
127             regex search performed on the data recieved and
128             replaces all of the $i, $SUBST, $I, $P occurrences
129             with the relavant formatted text that they produce.
130             """
131             def remove_unprintable(
132                 group: int,
133                 original_match: RE_Match
134             ) -> bytes:
135                 """
136                 Mirrors the P function from nmap which
137                 is used to print only printable characters.
138                 i.e. W\00\OR\OK\OG\OR\00\OU\OP -> WORKGROUP
139                 """
140                 return b"".join(
141                     i for i in original_match.group(group)
142                     if ord(i) in (
143                         set(printable)
144                         - set(whitespace)
145                         | {" "}
146                     )
147                 )
148                 # if i in the set of all printable characters,
149                 # excluding those of which that are whitespace characters
150                 # but including space.
151
152             def substitute(
153                 group: int,
154                 before: bytes,
155                 after: bytes,
156                 original_match: RE_Match

```

```

157     ) -> bytes:
158         """
159         Mirrors the SUBST function from nmap which is used to
160         format some information found by the regex.
161         by substituting all instances of 'before' with 'after'.
162         """
163         return original_match.group(group).replace(before, after)
164
165     def unpack_uint(
166         group: int,
167         endianness: str,
168         original_match: RE_Match
169     ) -> bytes:
170         """
171         Mirrors the I function from nmap which is used to
172         unpack an unsigned int from some bytes.
173         """
174         return bytes(struct.unpack(
175             endianness + "I",
176             original_match.group(group)
177         ))
178
179     text = bytes(string, "utf-8")
180     # fill in the version information from the regex match
181     # find all the dollar groups:
182     dollar_regex = re.compile(r"\$(\d)")
183     # find all the $i's in string
184     numbers = set(int(i) for i in dollar_regex.findall(string))
185     # for each $i found i
186     for group in numbers:
187         text = text.replace(
188             bytes(f"${group}", "utf-8"),
189             original_match.group(group)
190         )
191     # having replaced all of the groups we can now
192     # start doing the SUBST, P and I commands.
193     subst_regex = re.compile(rb"\$SUBST\((\d),(.+),(.+)\)")
194     # iterate over all of the matches found by the SUBST regex
195     for match in subst_regex.finditer(text):
196         num, before, after = match.groups()
197         # replace the full match (group 0)
198         # with the output of substitute
199         # with the specific arguments
200         text.replace(
201             match.group(0),
202             substitute(int(num), before, after, original_match)
203         )
204
205     p_regex = re.compile(rb"\$P\((\d)\)")
206     for match in p_regex.finditer(text):

```



```

207         num = match.group(1)
208         # replace the full match (group 0)
209         # with the output of remove_unprintable
210         # with the specific arguments
211         text.replace(
212             match.group(0),
213             remove_unprintable(int(num), original_match)
214         )
215
216     i_regex = re.compile(br"\$I\((\d),\"(\S)\"")
217     for match in i_regex.finditer(text):
218         num, endianness = match.groups()
219         # this means replace group 0 -> the whole match
220         # with the output of the unpack_uint
221         # with the specified arguments
222         text.replace(
223             match.group(0),
224             unpack_uint(
225                 int(num.decode()),
226                 endianness.decode(),
227                 original_match
228             )
229         )
230
231     return text.decode()
232
233     search = self.pattern.search(string)
234     if search:
235         # the fields to replace are all the CPE groups,
236         # all of the version info fields.
237         self.version_info = {
238             key: replace_groups(value, search)
239             for key, value in self.version_info.items()
240         }
241         self.cpes = {
242             outer_key: {
243                 inner_key: replace_groups(value, search)
244                 for inner_key, value in outer_dict.items()
245             }
246             for outer_key, outer_dict in self.cpes.items()
247         }
248
249         return True
250     else:
251         return False
252
253
254 @dataclass
255 class Target:
256     """

```

```

257     This class holds data about targets to
258     scan. the dataclass decorator is simply
259     a way of python automatically writing some
260     of the basic methods a class for storing data
261     has, such as __repr__ for printing information
262     in the object etc.
263     """
264     address: str
265     open_ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]]
266     open_filtered_ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]]
267     services: Dict[int, Match] = field(default_factory=dict)
268
269     def __repr__(self) -> str:
270         def collapse(port_dict: DefaultDict) -> str:
271             """
272             Collapse a list of port numbers so that
273             only the unique ones and the start and end
274             of a sequence are displayed.
275             1,2,3,4,5,7,9,11,13,14,15,16,17 -> 1-5,7,9,11,13-17
276             """
277             store_results = list()
278             for key in port_dict:
279                 # items is a sorted list of a set of ports.
280                 items: List[int] = sorted(port_dict[key])
281                 key_result = f'"{key}":' + "{"
282                 # if its an empty list return now to avoid errors
283                 if len(items) != 0:
284                     new_sequence = False
285                     # enumerate up until the one before
286                     # the last to prevent index errors.
287                     for index, item in enumerate(items[:-1]):
288                         # if its the first one add it on
289                         if index == 0:
290                             key_result += f"{item}"
291                             # if its a sequence start one else put a comma
292                             if items[index+1] == item+1:
293                                 key_result += "-"
294                             else:
295                                 key_result += ","
296                             # if the sequence breaks then put a comma
297                             elif item+1 != items[index+1]:
298                                 key_result += f"{item},"
299                                 new_sequence = True
300                             # if its a new sequence the put the '-s in
301                             elif item+1 == items[index+1] and new_sequence:
302                                 key_result += f"{item}-"
303                                 new_sequence = False
304                             # because we only iterate to the one before
305                             # the last element, add the last element on to the end.
306                             key_result += f"{items[-1]}" + "}"

```

```

307         store_results.append(key_result)
308         # format the final result
309         result = "{" + ", ".join(store_results) + "}"
310         return result
311
312     open_ports = collapse(self.open_ports)
313     open_filtered_ports = collapse(self.open_filtered_ports)
314     return ", ".join((
315         f"Target(address=[{self.address}]",
316         f"open_ports=[{open_ports}]",
317         f"open_filtered_ports=[{open_filtered_ports}]",
318         f"services={self.services})"
319     ))
320
321
322 class Probe:
323     """
324     This class represents the Probe directive of the nmap-service-probes
325     file.
326     It holds information such as the protocol to use, the string to send,
327     the ports to scan, the time to wait for a null TCP to return a
328     banner,
329     the rarity of the probe (how often it will return a response) and the
330     probes to try if this one fails.
331     """
332     # a default dict is one which takes in a
333     # "default factory" which is called when
334     # a new key is introduced to the dict
335     # in this case the default factory is
336     # the set function meaning that when I
337     # do exclude[protocol].update(ports)
338     # but exclude[protocol] has not yet been defined
339     # it will be defined as an empty set
340     # allowing me to update it with ports.
341     exclude: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
342     proto_to_socket_type: Dict[str, int] = {
343         "TCP": socket.SOCK_STREAM,
344         "UDP": socket.SOCK_DGRAM
345     }
346
347     def __init__(self, protocol: str, probename: str, probe: str):
348         """
349         This is the initial function that is called by the
350         constructor of the Probe class, it is used to define
351         the variables that are specific to each instance of
352         the class.
353         """
354         if protocol in {"TCP", "UDP"}:
355             self.protocol = protocol

```

```

355     else:
356         raise ValueError(
357             f"Probe object must have protocol TCP or UDP not
              {protocol}.")
358     self.name: str = probename
359     self.string: str = probe
360     self.payload: bytes = bytes(probe, "utf-8")
361     self.matches: Set[Match] = set()
362     self.softmatches: Set[Match] = set()
363     self.ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
364     self.totalwaitms: int = 6000
365     self.tcpwrappedms: int = 3000
366     self.rarity: int = -1
367     self.fallback: Set[str] = set()
368
369     def __repr__(self) -> str:
370         """
371         This is the function that is called when something
372         tries to print an instance of this class.
373         It is used to reveal information internal
374         to the class.
375         """
376         return ", ".join([
377             f"Probe({self.protocol})",
378             f"{self.name}",
379             f"\n{self.string}\n",
380             f"{len(self.matches)} matches",
381             f"{len(self.softmatches)} softmatches",
382             f"ports: {self.ports}",
383             f"rarity: {self.rarity}",
384             f"fallbacks: {self.fallback})"
385         ])
386
387     def scan(self, target: Target) -> Target:
388         """
389         scan takes in an object of class Target to
390         probe and attempts to detect the version of
391         any services running on the machine.
392         """
393         # this constructs the set of all ports,
394         # that are either open or open_filtered,
395         # and are in the set of ports to scan for
396         # this particular probe, this means that,
397         # we are only connecting to ports that we
398         # know are not closed and are not to be excluded.
399
400         ports_to_scan: Set[int] = (
401             (
402                 target.open_filtered_ports[self.protocol]
403                 | target.open_ports[self.protocol]

```

```

404         )
405     ) - Probe.exclude[self.protocol] - Probe.exclude["ANY"]
406     # if the probe defines a set of ports to scan
407     # then don't scan any that aren't defined for it
408     if self.ports[self.protocol] != set():
409         ports_to_scan &= self.ports[self.protocol]
410     for port in ports_to_scan:
411         # open a self closing IPV4 socket
412         # for the correct protocol for this probe.
413         with closing(
414             socket.socket(
415                 socket.AF_INET,
416                 self.proto_to_socket_type[self.protocol]
417             )
418         ) as sock:
419             # setup the connection to the target
420             try:
421                 sock.connect((target.address, port))
422                 # if the connection fails then continue scanning
423                 # the next ports, this shouldn't really happen.
424             except ConnectionError:
425                 continue
426             # send the payload to the target
427             sock.send(self.payload)
428             # wait for the target to send a response
429             time_taken = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(
430                 sock,
431                 self.totalwaitms/1000
432             )
433             # if the response didn't time out
434             if time_taken != -1:
435                 # if the port was in open_filtered move it to open
436                 if port in target.open_filtered_ports[self.protocol]:
437                     target.open_filtered_ports[self.protocol].remove(port)
438                     target.open_ports[self.protocol].add(port)
439
440                 # recieve the data and decode it to a string
441                 data_recieved = sock.recv(4096)
442                 # print("Recieved", data_recieved)
443                 service = ""
444                 # try and softmatch the service first
445                 for softmatch in self.softmatches:
446                     if softmatch.matches(data_recieved):
447                         service = softmatch.service
448                         target.services[port] = softmatch
449                         break
450                 # try and get a full match for the service
451                 for match in self.matches:
452                     if service in match.service.lower():
453                         if match.matches(data_recieved):

```

```

454         target.services[port] = match
455         break
456     return target
457
458
459 PROBE_CONTAINER = DefaultDict[str, Dict[str, Probe]]
460
461
462 def parse_ports(portstring: str) -> DefaultDict[str, Set[int]]:
463     """
464     This function takes in a port directive
465     and returns a set of the ports specified.
466     A set is used because it is O(1) for contains
467     operations as opposed for O(N) for lists.
468     """
469     # matches both the num-num port range format
470     # and the plain num port specification
471     # num-num form must come first otherwise it breaks.
472     proto_regex = re.compile(r"([ TU]):?([0-9,-]+)")
473     # THE SPACE IS IMPORTANT!!!
474     # it allows ports specified before TCP/UDP ports
475     # to be specified globally as in for all protocols.
476
477     pair_regex = re.compile(r"(\d+)-(\d+)")
478     single_regex = re.compile(r"(\d+)")
479     ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
480     # searches contains the result of trying the pair_regex
481     # search against all of the command seperated
482     # port strings
483
484     for protocol, portstring in proto_regex.findall(portstring):
485         pairs = pair_regex.findall(portstring)
486         # for each pair of numbers in the pairs list
487         # seperate each number and cast them to int
488         # then generate the range of numbers from x[0]
489         # to x[1]+1 then cast this range to a list
490         # and "reduce" the list of lists by joining them
491         # with operator.ior (inclusive or) and then let
492         # ports be the set of all the ports in that list.
493         proto_map = {
494             " ": "ANY",
495             "U": "UDP",
496             "T": "TCP"
497         }
498         if pairs:
499             def pair_to_ports(pair: Tuple[str, str]) -> Set[int]:
500                 """
501                 a function to go from a port pair i.e. (80-85)
502                 to the set of specified ports: {80,81,82,83,84,85}
503                 """

```

```

504         start, end = pair
505         return set(range(
506             int(start),
507             int(end)+1
508         ))
509     # ports contains the set of all ANY/TCP/UDP specified ports
510     ports[proto_map[protocol]] = set(reduce(
511         operator.ior,
512         map(pair_to_ports, pairs)
513     ))
514
515     singles = single_regex.findall(portstring)
516     # for each of the ports that are specified on their own
517     # cast them to int and update the set of all ports with
518     # that list.
519     ports[proto_map[protocol]].update(map(int, singles))
520
521     return ports
522
523
524 def parse_probes(probe_file: str) -> PROBE_CONTAINER:
525     """
526     Extracts all of the probe directives from the
527     file pointed to by probe_file.
528     """
529     # lines contains each line of the file which doesn't
530     # start with a # and is not empty.
531     lines = [
532         line
533         for line in open(probe_file).read().splitlines()
534         if line and not line.startswith("#")
535     ]
536
537     # list holding each of the probe directives.
538     probes: PROBE_CONTAINER = defaultdict(dict)
539
540     regexes: Dict[str, Pattern] = {
541         "probe": re.compile(r"Probe (TCP|UDP) (\S+) q\|(.*)\|"),
542         "match": re.compile(" ".join([
543             r"(?P<type>softmatch|match)",
544             r"(?P<service>\S+)",
545             r"m([\/%=|])(?P<regex>.+?)\3(?P<flags>[si]*)")
546         ])),
547         "rarity": re.compile(r"rarity (\d+)"),
548         "totalwaitms": re.compile(r"totalwaitms (\d+)"),
549         "tcpwrappedms": re.compile(r"tcpwrappedms (\d+)"),
550         "fallback": re.compile(r"fallback (\S+)"),
551         "ports": re.compile(r"ports (\S+)"),
552         "exclude": re.compile(r"Exclude T:(\S+)")
553     }

```

```

554
555 # parse the probes out from the file
556 for line in lines:
557     # add any ports to be excluded to the base probe class
558     if line.startswith("Exclude"):
559         search = regexes["exclude"].search(line)
560         if search:
561             # parse the ports from the grouped output of
562             # a search with the regex defined above.
563             for protocol, ports in
564                 parse_ports(search.group(1)).items():
565                 Probe.exclude[protocol].update(ports)
566         else:
567             print(line)
568             input()
569
570 # new probe directive
571 if line.startswith("Probe"):
572     # parse line into probe protocol, name and probestring
573     search = regexes["probe"].search(line)
574     if search:
575         try:
576             proto, name, string = search.groups()
577         except ValueError:
578             print(line)
579             raise
580         probes[name][proto] = Probe(proto, name, string)
581         # assign current_probe to the most recently added probe
582         current_probe = probes[name][proto]
583     else:
584         print(line)
585         input()
586
587 # new match directive
588 elif line.startswith("match") or line.startswith("softmatch"):
589     search = regexes["match"].search(line)
590     if search:
591         # the remainder of the string after the match
592         version_info = line[search.end()+1:]
593         # escape the curly braces so the regex engine doesn't
594         # consider them to be special characters
595         pattern = bytes(search.group("regex"), "utf-8")
596         # these replace the literal \n, \r and \t
597         # strings with their actual characters
598         # i.e. \n -> newline character
599         pattern = pattern.replace(b"\\n", b"\n")
600         pattern = pattern.replace(b"\\r", b"\r")
601         pattern = pattern.replace(b"\\t", b"\t")
602         matcher = Match(
603             search.group("service"),

```



```

603         pattern,
604         search.group("flags"),
605         version_info
606     )
607     if search.group("type") == "match":
608         current_probe.matches.add(matcher)
609     else:
610         current_probe.softmatches.add(matcher)
611
612     else:
613         print(line)
614         input()
615
616     # new ports directive
617     elif line.startswith("ports"):
618         search = regexes["ports"].search(line)
619         if search:
620             for protocol, ports in
621                 parse_ports(search.group(1)).items():
622                 current_probe.ports[protocol].update(ports)
623         else:
624             print(line)
625             input()
626
627     # new totalwaitms directive
628     elif line.startswith("totalwaitms"):
629         search = regexes["totalwaitms"].search(line)
630         if search:
631             current_probe.totalwaitms = int(search.group(1))
632         else:
633             print(line)
634             input()
635
636     # new rarity directive
637     elif line.startswith("rarity"):
638         search = regexes["rarity"].search(line)
639         if search:
640             current_probe.rarity = int(search.group(1))
641         else:
642             print(line)
643             input()
644
645     # new fallback directive
646     elif line.startswith("fallback"):
647         search = regexes["fallback"].search(line)
648         if search:
649             current_probe.fallback = set(search.group(1).split(","))
650         else:
651             print(line)
652             input()
653
654     return probes

```

Listing 21: A python module I made to dissect and hold protocol headers.

```
1 import struct
2 import socket
3 from typing import Dict
4
5
6 class ip:
7     """
8     A class for parsing, storing and displaying
9     data from an IP header.
10    """
11    def __init__(self, header: bytes):
12        # first unpack the IP header
13        (
14            ip_hp_ip_v,
15            ip_dscp_ip_ecn,
16            ip_len,
17            ip_id,
18            ip_flgs_ip_off,
19            ip_ttl,
20            ip_p,
21            ip_sum,
22            ip_src,
23            ip_dst
24        ) = struct.unpack('!BBHHHBBHII', header)
25        # now deal with the sub-byte sized components
26        hl_v = f"{ip_hp_ip_v:08b}"
27        ip_v = int(hl_v[:4], 2)
28        ip_hl = int(hl_v[4:], 2)
29        # splits hl_v in ip_v and ip_hl which store the IP version
30        # number and
31        # header length respectively
32        dscp_ecn = f"{ip_dscp_ip_ecn:08b}"
33        ip_dscp = int(dscp_ecn[:6], 2)
34        ip_ecn = int(dscp_ecn[6:], 2)
35        # splits dscp_ecn into ip_dscp and ip_ecn
36        # which are two of the components
37        # in an IP header
38        flgs_off = f"{ip_flgs_ip_off:016b}"
39        ip_flgs = int(flgs_off[:3], 2)
40        ip_off = int(flgs_off[3:], 2)
41        # splits flgs_off into ip_flgs and ip_off which represent the ip
42        # header
43        # flags and the data offset
44        src_addr = socket.inet_ntoa(struct.pack('!I', ip_src))
45        dst_addr = socket.inet_ntoa(struct.pack('!I', ip_dst))
46        self.version: int = ip_v
```

```

45     self.header_length: int = ip_hl
46     self.dscp: int = ip_dscp
47     self.ecn: int = ip_ecn
48     self.len: int = ip_len
49     self.id: int = ip_id
50     self.flags: int = ip_flg
51     self.data_offset: int = ip_off
52     self.time_to_live: int = ip_ttl
53     self.protocol: int = ip_p
54     self.checksum: int = ip_sum
55     self.source: str = src_addr
56     self.destination: str = dst_addr
57
58     def __repr__(self) -> str:
59         return "\n\t".join((
60             "IP header:",
61             f"Version: [{self.version}]",
62             f"Internet Header Length: [{self.header_length}]",
63             f"Differentiated Services Point Code: [{self.dscp}]",
64             f"Explicit Congestion Notification: [{self.ecn}]",
65             f"Total Length: [{self.len}]",
66             f"Identification: [{self.id:04x}]",
67             f"Flags: [{self.flags:03b}]",
68             f"Fragment Offset: [{self.data_offset}]",
69             f"Time To Live: [{self.time_to_live}]",
70             f"Protocol: [{self.protocol}]",
71             f"Header Checksum: [{self.checksum:04x}]",
72             f"Source Address: [{self.source}]",
73             f"Destination Address: [{self.destination}]"
74         ))
75
76
77     class icmp:
78         """
79         A class for parsing, storing and displaying
80         data from an IP header.
81         """
82         # relates the type and code to the message
83         messages: Dict[int, Dict[int, str]] = {
84             0: {
85                 0: "Echo reply."
86             },
87             3: {
88                 0: "Destination network unreachable.",
89                 1: "Destination host unreachable",
90                 2: "Destination protocol unreachable",
91                 3: "Destination port unreachable",
92                 4: "Fragmentation required, and DF flag set.",
93                 5: "Source route failed.",
94                 6: "Destination network unknown.",

```

```

95         7: "Destination host unknown.",
96         8: "Source host isolated.",
97         9: "Network administratively prohibited.",
98         10: "Host administratively prohibited.",
99         11: "Network unreachable for ToS.",
100        12: "Host unreachable for ToS.",
101        13: "Communication administratively prohibited.",
102        14: "Host precedence violation.",
103        15: "Precedence cutoff in effect."
104    },
105    4: {
106        0: "Source quench."
107    },
108    5: {
109        0: "Redirect datagram for the network",
110        1: "Redirect datagram for the host.",
111        2: "Redirect datagram for the ToS & network.",
112        3: "Redirect datagram for the ToS & host."
113    },
114    8: {
115        0: "Echo request."
116    },
117    9: {
118        0: "Router advertisement"
119    },
120    10: {
121        0: "Router discovery/selection/solicitation."
122    },
123    11: {
124        0: "TTL expired in transit",
125        1: "Fragment reassembly time exceeded."
126    },
127    12: {
128        0: "Bad IP header: pointer indicates error.",
129        1: "Bad IP header: missing a required option.",
130        2: "Bad IP header: Bad length."
131    },
132    13: {
133        0: "Timestamp"
134    },
135    14: {
136        0: "Timestamp reply"
137    },
138    15: {
139        0: "Information request."
140    },
141    16: {
142        0: "Information reply."
143    },
144    17: {

```

```

145         0: "Address mask request."
146     },
147     18: {
148         0: "Address mask reply."
149     }
150 }
151
152 def __init__(self, header: bytes):
153     (
154         ICMP_type,
155         code,
156         csum,
157         remainder
158     ) = struct.unpack('!bbHI', header)
159
160     self.type: int = ICMP_type
161     self.code: int = code
162     self.checksum: int = csum
163
164     self.message: str
165     try:
166         self.message = icmp.messages[self.type][self.code]
167     except KeyError:
168         # if we can't assign a message then just set a description
169         # as to what caused the failure.
170         self.message = f"Failed to assign message:
171             ({self.type/self.code})"
172
173     self.id: int
174     self.sequence: int
175     if self.type in {0, 8}:
176         self.id = socket.htons(remainder >> 16)
177         self.sequence = socket.htons(remainder & 0xFFFF)
178     else:
179         self.id = -1
180         self.sequence = -1
181
182 def __repr__(self) -> str:
183     return "\n\t".join((
184         "ICMP header:",
185         f"Message: [{self.message}]",
186         f"Type: [{self.type}]",
187         f"Code: [{self.code}]",
188         f"Checksum: [{self.checksum:04x}]",
189         f"ID: [{self.id}]",
190         f"Sequence: [{self.sequence}]"
191     ))
192
193 class tcp:

```

```

194     def __init__(self, header: bytes):
195         (
196             src_prt,
197             dst_prt,
198             seq,
199             ack,
200             data_offset,
201             flags,
202             window_size,
203             checksum,
204             urg
205         ) = struct.unpack("!HHIIBBHH", header)
206
207         self.source: int = src_prt
208         self.destination: int = dst_prt
209         self.seq: int = seq
210         self.ack: int = ack
211         self.data_offset: int = data_offset >> 4
212         self.flags: int = flags + ((data_offset & 0x01) << 8)
213         self.window_size: int = window_size
214         self.checksum: int = checksum
215         self.urg: int = urg
216
217     def __repr__(self) -> str:
218         return "\n\t".join((
219             "TCP header:",
220             f"Source port: [{self.source}]",
221             f"Destination port: [{self.destination}]",
222             f"Sequence number: [{self.seq}]",
223             f"Acknowledgement number: [{self.ack}]",
224             f"Data offset: [{self.data_offset}]",
225             f"Flags: [{self.flags:08b}]",
226             f"Window size: [{self.window_size}]",
227             f"Checksum: [{self.checksum:04x}]",
228             f"Urgent: [{self.urg}]"
229         ))
230
231
232     class udp:
233         def __init__(self, header: bytes):
234             # parse udp header
235             (
236                 src_port,
237                 dest_port,
238                 length,
239                 checksum
240             ) = struct.unpack("!HHHH", header)
241
242             self.src: int = src_port
243             self.dest: int = dest_port

```

```

244         self.length: int = length
245         self.checksum: int = checksum
246
247     def __repr__(self) -> str:
248         return "\n\t".join((
249             "UDP header:",
250             f"Source port: {self.src}",
251             f"Destination port: {self.dest}",
252             f"Length: {self.length}",
253             f"Checksum: {self.checksum:04x}"
254         ))

```

Listing 22: A python module I wrote to contain lots of useful functions which I found I was declaring in multiple places and making changes so I decided to keep an up to date central one.

```

1  import array
2  import socket
3  import struct
4  import select
5  import time
6
7  from contextlib import closing
8  from functools import singledispatch
9  from itertools import islice, cycle
10 from sys import stderr
11 from typing import Set, Union
12
13
14 def eprint(*args: str, **kwargs: str) -> None:
15     """
16     Mirrors print exactly but prints to stderr
17     instead of stdout.
18     """
19     print(*args, file=stderr, **kwargs) # type: ignore
20
21
22 def long_to_dot(long: int) -> str:
23     """
24     Take in an IP address in packed 32 bit int form
25     and return that address in dot notation.
26     i.e. long_to_dot(0x7F000001) = 127.0.0.1
27     """
28     # these are long form values for 0.0.0.0
29     # and 255.255.255.255
30     if not 0 <= long <= 0xFFFFFFFF:
31         raise ValueError(f"Invalid long form IP address: [{long:08x}]")
32     else:
33         # shift the long form IP along 0, 8, 16, 24 bits
34         # take only the first 8 bits of the newly shifted number

```

```

35         # cast them to a string and join them with '.'s
36         return ".".join(
37             str(
38                 (long >> (8*(3-i))) & 0xFF
39             )
40             for i in range(4)
41         )
42
43
44     def dot_to_long(ip: str) -> int:
45         """
46         Take an ip address in dot notation and return the packed 32 bit int
47         version
48         i.e. dot_to_long("127.0.0.1") = 0x7F000001
49         """
50         # dot form ips: a.b.c.d must have each
51         # part (a,b,c,d) between 0 and 255,
52         # otherwise they are invalid
53
54         parts = [int(i) for i in ip.split(".")]
55
56         if not all(
57             0 <= i <= 255
58             for i in parts
59         ):
60             raise ValueError(f"Invalid dot form IP address: [{ip}]")
61
62         else:
63             # for each part of the dotted IP address
64             # bit shift left each part by eight times
65             # three minus it's position. This puts the bits
66             # from each part in the right place in the final sum
67             # a.b.c.d -> a<<3*8 + b<<2*8 + c<<1*8 + d<<0*8
68             return sum(
69                 part << ((3-i)*8)
70                 for i, part in enumerate(parts)
71             )
72
73
74     @singledispatch
75     def is_valid_ip(ip: Union[str, int]) -> bool:
76         """
77         checks whether a given IP address is valid.
78         """
79
80
81     @is_valid_ip.register
82     def _(ip: int):
83         # this is the int overload variant of

```



```

84     # the is_valid_ip function.
85     try:
86         # try to turn the long form ip address
87         # to a dot form one, if it fails,
88         # then return False, else return True
89         long_to_dot(ip)
90         return True
91     except ValueError:
92         return False
93
94
95     # the type ignore comment is required to stop
96     # mypy exploding over the fact I have defined '_' twice.
97     @is_valid_ip.register # type: ignore
98     def _(ip: str):
99         # this is the string overload variant
100         # of the is_valid_ip function.
101         try:
102             # try to turn the dot form ip address
103             # to a long form one, if it fails,
104             # then return False, else return True
105             dot_to_long(ip)
106             return True
107         except ValueError:
108             return False
109
110
111     def is_valid_port_number(port_num: int) -> bool:
112         """
113         Checks whether the given port number is valid i.e. between 0 and
114         65536.
115         """
116         # port numbers must be between 0 and 65535(216 - 1)
117         if 0 <= port_num < 2**16:
118             return True
119         else:
120             return False
121
122     def ip_range(ip: str, network_bits: int) -> Set[str]:
123         """
124         Takes a Classless Inter Domain Routing(CIDR) address subnet
125         specification and returns the list of addresses specified
126         by the IP/network bits format.
127         If the number of network bits is not between 0 and 32 it raises an
128         error.
129         If the IP address is invalid according to is_valid_ip it raises an
130         error.
131         """

```

```

131     if not 0 <= network_bits <= 32:
132         raise ValueError(f"Invalid number of network bits:
133             [{network_bits}]")
134
135     if not is_valid_ip(ip):
136         raise ValueError(f"Invalid IP address: [{ip}]")
137     # get the ip as long form which is useful
138     # later on for using bitwise operators
139     # to isolate only the constant(network) bits
140     ip_long = dot_to_long(ip)
141
142     # generate the bit mask which specifies
143     # which bits to keep and which to discard
144     mask = int(
145         f"{'1'*network_bits:0<32s}",
146         base=2
147     )
148     lower_bound = ip_long & mask
149     upper_bound = ip_long | (mask ^ 0xFFFFFFFF)
150
151     # turn all the long form IP addresses between
152     # the lower and upper bound into dot form
153     return set(
154         long_to_dot(long_ip)
155         for long_ip in
156         range(lower_bound, upper_bound + 1)
157     )
158
159 def get_local_ip() -> str:
160     """
161     Connects to the google.com with UDP and gets
162     the IP address used to connect(the local address).
163     """
164     with closing(
165         socket.socket(
166             socket.AF_INET,
167             socket.SOCK_DGRAM
168         )
169     ) as s:
170         s.connect(("google.com", 80))
171         ip, _ = s.getsockname()
172     return ip
173
174
175 def get_free_port() -> int:
176     """
177     Attempts to bind to port 0 which assigns a free port number to the
178     socket,
179     the socket is then closed and the port number assigned is returned.

```

```

179     """
180
181     with closing(
182         socket.socket(
183             socket.AF_INET,
184             socket.SOCK_STREAM
185         )
186     ) as s:
187         s.bind(('', 0))
188         _, port = s.getsockname()
189     return port
190
191
192 def ip_checksum(packet: bytes) -> int:
193     """
194     ip_checksum function takes in a packet
195     and returns the checksum.
196     """
197     if len(packet) % 2 == 1:
198         # if the length of the packet is even, add a NULL byte
199         # to the end as padding
200         packet += b"\0"
201
202     total = 0
203     for first, second in (
204         packet[i:i+2]
205         for i in range(0, len(packet), 2)
206     ):
207         total += (first << 8) + second
208
209     # calculate the number of times a
210     # carry bit was added and add it back on
211     carried = (total - (total & 0xFFFF)) >> 16
212     total &= 0xFFFF
213     total += carried
214
215     if total > 0xFFFF:
216         # adding the carries generated a carry
217         total &= 0xFFFF
218
219     # invert the checksum and take the last 16 bits.
220     return (~total & 0xFFFF)
221
222
223 def make_icmp_packet(ID: int) -> bytes:
224     """
225     Takes an argument of the process ID of the calling process.
226     Returns an ICMP ECHO REQUEST packet created with this ID
227     """
228

```

```

229 ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST = 8
230 # pack the information for the dummy header needed
231 # for the IP checksum
232 dummy_header = struct.pack(
233     "bbHHh",
234     ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST,
235     0,
236     0,
237     ID,
238     1
239 )
240 # pack the current time into a double
241 time_bytes = struct.pack("d", time.time())
242 # define the bytes to repeat in the data section of the packet
243 # this makes the packets easily identifiable in packet captures.
244 bytes_to_repeat_in_data = map(ord, " y33t ")
245 # calculate the number of bytes left for data
246 data_bytes = (192 - struct.calcsize("d"))
247 # first pack the current time into the start of the data section
248 # the pack the identifiable data into the rest
249 data = (
250     time_bytes +
251     bytes(islice(cycle(bytes_to_repeat_in_data), data_bytes))
252 )
253 # get the IP checksum for the dummy header and data
254 # and switch the bytes into the order expected by the network
255 checksum = socket.htons(ip_checksum(dummy_header + data))
256 # pack the header with the correct checksum and information
257 header = struct.pack(
258     "bbHHh",
259     ICMP_ECHO_REQUEST,
260     0,
261     checksum,
262     ID,
263     1
264 )
265 # concatenate the header bytes and the data bytes
266 return header + data
267
268
269 def make_tcp_packet(
270     src: int,
271     dst: int,
272     from_address: str,
273     to_address: str,
274     flags: int) -> bytes:
275     """
276     Takes in the source and destination port/ip address
277     returns a tcp packet.
278     flags:

```

```

279     2 => SYN
280     18 => SYN:ACK
281     4 => RST
282     """
283     # validate that the information passed in is valid
284     if flags not in {2, 18, 4}:
285         raise ValueError(
286             f"Flags must be one of 2:SYN, 18:SYN,ACK, 4:RST. not:
                [{flags}]"
287         )
288     if not is_valid_ip(from_address):
289         raise ValueError(
290             f"Invalid source IP address: [{from_address}]"
291         )
292     if not is_valid_ip(to_address):
293         raise ValueError(
294             f"Invalid destination IP address: [{to_address}]"
295         )
296     if not is_valid_port_number(src):
297         raise ValueError(
298             f"Invalid source port: [{src}]"
299         )
300     if not is_valid_port_number(dst):
301         raise ValueError(
302             f"Invalid destination port: [{dst}]"
303         )
304     # turn the ip addresses into long form
305     src_addr = dot_to_long(from_address)
306     dst_addr = dot_to_long(to_address)
307
308     seq = ack = urg = 0
309     data_offset = 6 << 4
310     window_size = 1024
311     max_segment_size = (2, 4, 1460)
312     # pack the dummy header needed for the checksum calculation
313     dummy_header = struct.pack(
314         "!HHIIBBHHHBBH",
315         src,
316         dst,
317         seq,
318         ack,
319         data_offset,
320         flags,
321         window_size,
322         0,
323         urg,
324         *max_segment_size
325     )
326     # pack the psuedo header that is also needed for the checksum
327     # just because TCP and why not

```

```

328     psuedo_header = struct.pack(
329         "!IIBBH",
330         src_addr,
331         dst_addr,
332         0,
333         6,
334         len(dummy_header)
335     )
336
337     checksum = ip_checksum(psuedo_header + dummy_header)
338     # pack the final TCP packet with the relevant data and checksum
339     return struct.pack(
340         "HHIIBBHHHBBH",
341         src,
342         dst,
343         seq,
344         ack,
345         data_offset,
346         flags,
347         window_size,
348         checksum,
349         urg,
350         *max_segment_size
351     )
352
353
354     def make_udp_packet(
355         src: int,
356         dst: int,
357         from_address: str,
358         to_address: str
359     ) -> bytes:
360         """
361         Takes in: source IP address and port, destination IP address and
362             port.
363         Returns: a UDP packet with those properties.
364         the IP addresses are needed for calculating the checksum.
365         """
366         # validate data passed in
367         if not is_valid_ip(from_address):
368             raise ValueError(
369                 f"Invalid source IP address: [{from_address}]"
370             )
371         if not is_valid_ip(to_address):
372             raise ValueError(
373                 f"Invalid destination IP address: [{to_address}]"
374             )
375         if not is_valid_port_number(src):
376             raise ValueError(
377                 f"Invalid source port: [{src}]"

```

```

377     )
378     if not is_valid_port_number(dst):
379         raise ValueError(
380             f"Invalid destination port: [{dst}]"
381         )
382
383     UDP_length = 8
384     # pack the dummy and psuedo headers needed for the checksum
385     dummy_header = struct.pack(
386         "!HHHH",
387         src,
388         dst,
389         UDP_length,
390         0
391     )
392     # 17 is the UDP protocol number
393     psuedo_header = struct.pack(
394         "!IIBBH",
395         src,
396         dst,
397         0,
398         17,
399         len(dummy_header)
400     )
401
402     checksum = ip_checksum(psuedo_header + dummy_header)
403     # pack the data and checksum into the right format
404     # and return the packed bytes
405     return struct.pack(
406         "!HHHH",
407         src,
408         dst,
409         UDP_length,
410         checksum
411     )
412
413
414 def wait_for_socket(sock: socket.socket, wait_time: float) -> float:
415     """
416     Wait for wait_time seconds or until the socket is readable.
417     If the socket is readable return a tuple of the socket and the time
418     taken
419     otherwise return None.
420     """
421
422     start = time.time()
423     is_socket_readable = select.select([sock], [], [], wait_time)
424     taken = time.time() - start
425     if is_socket_readable[0] == []:
426         return float(-1)

```

```

426         else:
427             return taken

```

Listing 23: A python module I made to hold all of the listeners I had made for each of the different scanning types.

```

1  from modules import headers
2  from modules import ip_utils
3  import socket
4  import struct
5  import time
6  from collections import defaultdict
7  from contextlib import closing
8  from typing import Tuple, Set, DefaultDict
9
10
11  PORTS = DefaultDict[str, Set[int]]
12
13
14  def ping(
15      ID: int,
16      timeout: float
17  ) -> Set[Tuple[str, float, headers.ip]]:
18      """
19      Takes in a process id and a timeout and returns
20      a list of addresses which sent ICMP ECHO REPLY
21      packets with the packed id matching ID in the time given by timeout.
22      """
23      ping_sock = socket.socket(
24          socket.AF_INET,
25          socket.SOCK_RAW,
26          socket.IPPROTO_ICMP)
27      # opens a raw socket for sending ICMP protocol packets
28      time_remaining = timeout
29      addresses = set()
30      recieved_from = set()
31      while True:
32          time_waiting = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(ping_sock,
33                                                  time_remaining)
34          # time_waiting stores the time the socket took to become readable
35          # or returns minus one if it ran out of time
36
37          if time_waiting == -1:
38              break
39          time_recieved = time.time()
40          # store the time the packet was recieved
41          recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
42          # recieve the packet
43          ip = headers.ip(recPacket[:20])
44          # unpack the IP header into its respective components

```



```

44     icmp = headers.icmp(recPacket[20:28])
45     # unpack the time from the packet.
46     time_sent = struct.unpack(
47         "d",
48         recPacket[28:28 + struct.calcsize("d")]
49     )[0]
50     # unpack the value for when the packet was sent
51     time_taken: float = time_recieved - time_sent
52     # calculate the round trip time taken for the packet
53     if icmp.id == ID:
54         # if the ping was sent from this machine then add it to the
55         # list of
56         # responses
57         ip_address, port = addr
58         # this is to prevent a bug where IPs were being added twice
59         if ip_address not in recieved_from:
60             addresses.add((ip_address, time_taken, ip))
61             recieved_from.add(ip_address)
62     elif time_remaining <= 0:
63         break
64     else:
65         continue
66     # return a list of all the addresses that replied to our ICMP echo
67     # request.
68     return addresses
69
70 def udp(dest_ip: str, timeout: float) -> Set[int]:
71     """
72     This listener detects UDP packets from dest_ip in the given timespan,
73     all ports that send direct replies are marked as being open.
74     Returns a list of open ports.
75     """
76
77     time_remaining = timeout
78     ports: Set[int] = set()
79     with socket.socket(
80         socket.AF_INET,
81         socket.SOCK_RAW,
82         socket.IPPROTO_UDP
83     ) as s:
84         while True:
85             time_taken = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(s, time_remaining)
86             if time_taken == -1:
87                 break
88             else:
89                 time_remaining -= time_taken
90                 packet = s.recv(1024)
91                 ip = headers.ip(packet[:20])
92                 udp = headers.udp(packet[20:28])

```

```

92         if dest_ip == ip.source and ip.protocol == 17:
93             ports.add(udp.src)
94
95     return ports
96
97
98 def icmp_unreachable(src_ip: str, timeout: float = 2) -> int:
99     """
100     This listener detects ICMP destination unreachable
101     packets and returns the icmp code.
102     This is later used to mark them as either close, open|filtered,
103     filtered.
104     3 -> closed
105     0|1|2|9|10|13 -> filtered
106     -1 -> error with arguments
107     open|filtered means that they are either open or
108     filtered but return nothing.
109     """
110     ping_sock = socket.socket(
111         socket.AF_INET,
112         socket.SOCK_RAW,
113         socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
114     )
115     # open raw socket to listen for ICMP destination unreachable packets
116     time_remaining = timeout
117     code = -1
118     while True:
119         time_waiting = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(ping_sock,
120             time_remaining)
121         # wait for socket to be readable
122         if time_waiting == -1:
123             break
124         else:
125             time_remaining -= time_waiting
126             recPacket, addr = ping_sock.recvfrom(1024)
127             # recieve the packet
128             ip = headers.ip(recPacket[:20])
129             icmp = headers.icmp(recPacket[20:28])
130             valid_codes = [0, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 13]
131             if (
132                 ip.source == src_ip
133                 and icmp.type == 3
134                 and icmp.code in valid_codes
135             ):
136                 code = icmp.code
137                 break
138             elif time_remaining <= 0:
139                 break
140             else:

```

```

140         continue
141     ping_sock.close()
142     return code
143
144
145 def tcp(address: Tuple[str, int], timeout: float) -> PORTS:
146     """
147     This function is run asynchronously and listens for
148     TCP ACK responses to the sent TCP SYN msg.
149     """
150     ports: DefaultDict[str, Set[int]] = defaultdict(set)
151     with closing(
152         socket.socket(
153             socket.AF_INET,
154             socket.SOCK_RAW,
155             socket.IPPROTO_TCP
156         ) as s:
157         s.bind(address)
158         # bind the raw socket to the listening address
159         time_remaining = timeout
160         while True:
161             time_taken = ip_utils.wait_for_socket(s, time_remaining)
162             # wait for the socket to become readable
163             if time_taken == -1:
164                 break
165             else:
166                 time_remaining -= time_taken
167             packet = s.recv(1024)
168             # recieve the packet data
169             tcp = headers.tcp(packet[20:40])
170             if tcp.flags & 2: # syn flags set
171                 ports["OPEN"].add(tcp.source)
172             elif tcp.flags & 4:
173                 ports["CLOSED"].add(tcp.source)
174             else:
175                 continue
176     return ports

```

Listing 24: A python module I made to hold all of the scanners I had made for each of the different scanning types.

```

1 import socket
2 import time
3 from modules import directives
4 from modules import headers
5 from modules import ip_utils
6 from modules import listeners
7 from collections import defaultdict
8 from contextlib import closing
9 from itertools import repeat

```

```

10 from multiprocessing import Pool
11 from os import getpid
12 from typing import Set, Tuple
13
14
15 def ping(addresses: Set[str]) -> Set[Tuple[str, float, headers.ip]]:
16     """
17     Send an ICMP ECHO REQUEST to each address
18     in the set addresses. Then return a set which
19     contains all the addresses which replied and
20     which have the correct ID.
21     """
22     with closing(
23         socket.socket(
24             socket.AF_INET,
25             socket.SOCK_RAW,
26             socket.IPPROTO_ICMP
27         )
28     ) as ping_sock:
29         # get the local ip address
30         addresses = {
31             ip
32             for ip in addresses
33             if (
34                 not ip.endswith(".0")
35                 and not ip.endswith(".255")
36             )
37         }
38
39         # initialise a process pool
40         p = Pool(1)
41         # get the local process id for use in creating packets.
42         ID = getpid() & 0xFFFF
43         # run the listeners.ping function asynchronously
44         replied = p.apply_async(listeners.ping, (ID, 5))
45         time.sleep(0.01)
46         for address in zip(addresses, repeat(1)):
47             try:
48                 packet = ip_utils.make_icmp_packet(ID)
49                 ping_sock.sendto(packet, address)
50             except PermissionError:
51                 ip_utils.eprint("raw sockets require root priveleges, exiting")
52                 exit()
53         p.close()
54         p.join()
55         # close and join the process pool to so that all the values
56         # have been returned and the pool closed
57         return replied.get()
58

```

```

59
60 def connect(address: str, ports: Set[int]) -> Set[int]:
61     """
62     This is the most basic kind of scan
63     it simply connects to every specified port
64     and identifies whether they are open.
65     """
66     import socket
67     from contextlib import closing
68     open_ports: Set[int] = set()
69     for port in ports:
70         # loop through each port in the list of ports to scan
71         try:
72             with closing(
73                 socket.socket(
74                     socket.AF_INET,
75                     socket.SOCK_STREAM
76                 )
77             ) as s:
78                 # open an IPV4 TCP socket
79                 s.connect((address, port))
80                 # attempt to connect the newly created socket to the
81                 # target
82                 # address and port
83                 open_ports.add(port)
84                 # if the connection was successful then add the port to
85                 # the
86                 # list of open ports
87             except ConnectionRefusedError:
88                 pass
89     return open_ports
90
91 def tcp(dest_ip: str, portlist: Set[int]) -> listeners.PORTS:
92     src_port = ip_utils.get_free_port()
93     # request a local port to connect from
94     if "127.0.0.1" == dest_ip:
95         local_ip = "127.0.0.1"
96     else:
97         local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
98     p = Pool(1)
99     listener = p.apply_async(listeners.tcp, ((local_ip, src_port), 5))
100     # start the TCP ACK listener in the background
101     for port in portlist:
102         # flag = 2 for syn scan
103         packet = ip_utils.make_tcp_packet(
104             src_port,
105             port,
106             local_ip,
107             dest_ip,

```

```

107         2
108     )
109     with closing(
110         socket.socket(
111             socket.AF_INET,
112             socket.SOCK_RAW,
113             socket.IPPROTO_TCP
114         )
115     ) as s:
116         s.sendto(packet, (dest_ip, port))
117         # send the packet to its destination
118     p.close()
119     p.join()
120     ports = listener.get()
121     ports["FILTERED"] = portlist - ports["OPEN"] - ports["CLOSED"]
122     return ports
123
124
125 def udp(
126     dest_ip: str,
127     ports_to_scan: Set[int]
128 ) -> listeners.PORTS:
129     """
130     Takes in a destination IP address in either dot or long form and
131     a list of ports to scan. Sends UDP packets to each port specified
132     in portlist and uses the listeners to mark them as open,
133     open|filtered,
134     filtered, closed they are marked open|filtered if no response is
135     recieved at all.
136     """
137
138     local_ip = ip_utils.get_local_ip()
139     local_port = ip_utils.get_free_port()
140     # get local ip address and port number
141     ports: listeners.PORTS = defaultdict(set)
142     ports["REMAINING"] = ports_to_scan
143     p = Pool(1)
144     udp_listen = p.apply_async(listeners.udp, (dest_ip, 4))
145     # start the UDP listener
146     with closing(
147         socket.socket(
148             socket.AF_INET,
149             socket.SOCK_RAW,
150             socket.IPPROTO_UDP
151         )
152     ) as s:
153         for _ in range(2):
154             # repeat 3 times because UDP scanning comes
155             # with a high chance of packet loss
156             for dest_port in ports["REMAINING"]:

```

```

156         try:
157             packet = ip_utils.make_udp_packet(
158                 local_port,
159                 dest_port,
160                 local_ip,
161                 dest_ip
162             )
163             # create the UDP packet to send
164             s.sendto(packet, (dest_ip, dest_port))
165             # send the packet to the currently scanning address
166         except socket.error:
167             packet_bytes = " ".join(map(hex, packet))
168             print(
169                 "The socket modules sendto method with the
170                     following",
171                 "argument resulting in a socket error.",
172                 f"\npacket: [{packet_bytes}]\n",
173                 "address: [{dest_ip, dest_port}]"
174             )
175     p.close()
176     p.join()
177
178     ports["OPEN"].update(udp_listen.get())
179
180     ports["REMAINING"] -= ports["OPEN"]
181     # only scan the ports which we know are not open
182     with closing(
183         socket.socket(
184             socket.AF_INET,
185             socket.SOCK_RAW,
186             socket.IPPROTO_UDP
187         )
188     ) as s:
189         for dest_port in ports["REMAINING"]:
190             try:
191                 packet = ip_utils.make_udp_packet(
192                     local_port,
193                     dest_port,
194                     local_ip,
195                     dest_ip
196                 )
197                 # make a new UDP packet
198                 p = Pool(1)
199                 icmp_listen = p.apply_async(
200                     listeners.icmp_unreachable,
201                     dest_ip,
202                 )
203                 # start the ICMP listener
204                 time.sleep(1)

```

```

205         s.sendto(packet, (dest_ip, dest_port))
206         # send packet
207         p.close()
208         p.join()
209         icmp_code = icmp_listen.get()
210         # recieve ICMP code from the ICMP listener
211         if icmp_code in {0, 1, 2, 9, 10, 13}:
212             ports["FILTERED"].add(dest_port)
213         elif icmp_code == 3:
214             ports["CLOSED"].add(dest_port)
215     except socket.error:
216         packet_bytes = " ".join(map("{:02x}".format, packet))
217         ip_utils.eprint(
218             "The socket modules sendto method with the following",
219             "argument resulting in a socket error.",
220             f"\npacket: [{packet_bytes}]\n",
221             "address: [{dest_ip, dest_port}])"
222         )
223     # this creates a new set which contains all the elements that
224     # are in the list of ports to be scanned but have not yet
225     # been classified
226     ports["OPEN|FILTERED"] = (
227         ports["REMAINING"]
228         - ports["OPEN"]
229         - ports["FILTERED"]
230         - ports["CLOSED"]
231     )
232     # set comprehension to update the list of open filtered ports
233     return ports
234
235
236 def version_detect_scan(
237     target: directives.Target,
238     probes: directives.PROBE_CONTAINER
239 ) -> directives.Target:
240     for probe_dict in probes.values():
241         for proto in probe_dict:
242             target = probe_dict[proto].scan(target)
243     return target

```

6.8 examples

Listing 25: A program I wrote to run all of the example scripts I made from one main script to solve the issue of the PATH being used for determining import when I could use Python's built in module structure instead.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2  from icmp_ping import icmp_echo_recv, icmp_echo_send
3  from ping_scanner import ping_scan

```



```

4 from tcp_scan.connect_scan import scan_port_list as connect_scan_list
5 from tcp_scan.syn_scan import scan_port_list as syn_scan_list
6 from udp_scan import scan_port_list as udp_scan_list
7 from version_detection import version_detection
8
9 examples = {
10     "icmp_echo_recv": icmp_echo_recv.main,
11     "icmp_echo_send": icmp_echo_send.main,
12     "ping_scanner": ping_scan.main,
13     "connect_scan": connect_scan_list.main,
14     "syn_scan": syn_scan_list.main,
15     "udp_scan": udp_scan_list.main,
16     "version_detection": version_detection.main,
17 }
18
19 print("\n\t".join(("Programs:", *examples)))
20
21 while True:
22     print()
23     program = input("Enter the name of the example program to run: ")
24     if program.lower() in {"quit", "q", "end", "exit"}:
25         break
26     found = False
27     for name in examples:
28         if name.startswith(program.lower()):
29             program = name
30             print(f"Running: {program}")
31             examples[program]()
32             found = True
33     if not found:
34         print(
35             "The program name must exactly match one of the following\nexamples"
36         )
37     print("\n".join(examples))

```

6.9 netscan

Listing 26: The program which provides the command line user interface for my projects functionality.

```

1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 import re
3 from argparse import ArgumentParser
4 from collections import defaultdict
5 from math import floor, log10
6 from modules import (
7     scanners,
8     ip_utils,

```

```

9     directives,
10 )
11 from typing import (
12     DefaultDict,
13     Dict,
14 )
15
16 top_ports = directives.parse_ports(open("top_ports").read())
17 services: DefaultDict[str, Dict[int, str]] = defaultdict(dict)
18 for match in re.finditer(
19     r"(\S+)\s+(\d+)/(\S+)",
20     open("version_detection/nmap-services").read()
21 ):
22     service, portnum, protocol = match.groups()
23     services[protocol.upper()][int(portnum)] = service
24
25 parser = ArgumentParser()
26 parser.add_argument(
27     "target_spec",
28     help="specify what to scan, i.e. 192.168.1.0/24"
29 )
30 parser.add_argument(
31     "-Pn",
32     help="assume hosts are up",
33     action="store_true"
34 )
35 parser.add_argument(
36     "-sL",
37     help="list targets",
38     action="store_true"
39 )
40 parser.add_argument(
41     "-sn",
42     help="disable port scanning",
43     action="store_true"
44 )
45 parser.add_argument(
46     "-sS",
47     help="TCP SYN scan",
48     action="store_true"
49 )
50 parser.add_argument(
51     "-sT",
52     help="TCP connect scan",
53     action="store_true"
54 )
55 parser.add_argument(
56     "-sU",
57     help="UDP scan",
58     action="store_true"

```

```

59 )
60 parser.add_argument(
61     "-sV",
62     help="version scan",
63     action="store_true"
64 )
65 parser.add_argument(
66     "-p",
67     "--ports",
68     help="scan specified ports",
69     required=False,
70     default=top_ports
71 )
72 parser.add_argument(
73     "--exclude_ports",
74     help="ports to exclude from the scan",
75     required=False,
76     default=""
77 )
78
79 args = parser.parse_args()
80
81 # check whether the address spec is in CIDR form
82 CIDR_regex =
83     re.compile(r"(\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3})/(\d{1,2})")
84 search = CIDR_regex.search(args.target_spec)
85 if search:
86     base_addr, network_bits = search.groups()
87     addresses = ip_utils.ip_range(
88         base_addr,
89         int(network_bits)
90     )
91 else:
92     base_addr = args.target_spec
93     addresses = {base_addr}
94
95 if args.sL:
96     print("Targets:")
97     print("\n".join(sorted(addresses, key=ip_utils.dot_to_long)))
98 else:
99     if args.sn:
100         def sig_figs(x: float, n: int) -> float:
101             """
102             rounds x to n significant figures.
103             sig_figs(1234, 2) = 1200.0
104             """
105             return round(x, n - (1 + int(floor(log10(abs(x))))))
106
107     print("\n".join(
108         f"host: [{host}]\t" +

```

```

1108         "responded to an ICMP ECHO REQUEST in " +
1109         f"{str(sig_figs(taken, 2))+ 's':<10s} " +
1110         f"ttl: [{ip_head.time_to_live}]"
1111         for host, taken, ip_head in scanners.ping(addresses)
1112     ))
1113 else:
1114     if args.Pn:
1115         targets = [
1116             directives.Target(
1117                 addr,
1118                 defaultdict(set),
1119                 defaultdict(set)
1120             )
1121             for addr in addresses
1122         ]
1123     else:
1124         targets = [
1125             directives.Target(
1126                 addr,
1127                 defaultdict(set),
1128                 defaultdict(set),
1129             )
1130             for addr, _, _ in scanners.ping(addresses)
1131         ]
1132     # define the ports to scan
1133     if args.ports == "-":
1134         # case they have specified all ports
1135         ports = {
1136             "UDP": set(range(1, 65536)),
1137             "TCP": set(range(1, 65536)),
1138         }
1139     elif isinstance(args.ports, str):
1140         # case they have specified ports
1141         ports = directives.parse_ports(args.ports)
1142     else:
1143         # default
1144         ports = args.ports
1145
1146     # exclude all the ports speified to be excluded
1147     to_exclude = directives.parse_ports(args.exclude_ports)
1148     ports["TCP"] -= to_exclude["TCP"]
1149     ports["TCP"] -= to_exclude["ANY"]
1150     ports["UDP"] -= to_exclude["UDP"]
1151     ports["UDP"] -= to_exclude["ANY"]
1152
1153     # if version scanning is desired
1154     if args.sV:
1155         probes = directives.parse_probes(
1156             "./version_detection/nmap-service-probes"
1157         )

```

```

158
159     for target in targets:
160         if not args.sU or args.sS:
161             tcp_ports = scanners.tcp(
162                 target.address,
163                 ports["TCP"]
164             )
165             target.open_ports["TCP"].update(tcp_ports["OPEN"])
166             target.open_filtered_ports["TCP"].update(tcp_ports["FILTERED"])
167         if args.sT:
168             target.open_ports["TCP"].update(
169                 scanners.connect(target.address, ports["TCP"])
170             )
171         if args.sU:
172             udp_ports = scanners.udp(
173                 target.address,
174                 ports["UDP"]
175             )
176             target.open_ports["UDP"].update(
177                 udp_ports["OPEN"]
178             )
179             target.open_filtered_ports["UDP"].update(
180                 udp_ports["FILTERED"]
181             )
182             target.open_filtered_ports["UDP"].update(
183                 udp_ports["OPEN|FILTERED"]
184             )
185         if args.sV:
186             target = scanners.version_detect_scan(target, probes)
187             # display scan info
188             print()
189             print(f"Scan report for: {target.address}")
190             # print(target)
191             print("Open ports:")
192             for proto, open_ports in target.open_ports.items():
193                 for port in open_ports:
194                     try:
195                         service_name = services[proto][port]
196                     except KeyError:
197                         service_name = "unknown"
198                     if port in target.services:
199                         exact_match = target.services[port]
200                         print(
201                             f"{port}/{proto}-{exact_match.service:>8s}"
202                         )
203                         # print version information
204                         for key, val in exact_match.version_info.items():
205                             print(f"{key}: {val}")
206                         if exact_match.cpes:
207                             print()

```

```

208         print("CPE:")
209         for cpe_type, cpe_vals in
                exact_match.cpes.items():
210             print(cpe_type)
211             try:
212                 del(cpe_vals["part"])
213             except KeyError:
214                 pass
215             for key, val in cpe_vals.items():
216                 print(f"{key}: {val}")
217         print()

```

6.10 tests

Listing 27: A few unit tests I wrote to cover some basic functions that I use as underpinnings for a lot of my other work so I wanted to make sure I hadn't accidentally broken any of them.

```

1  from ip_utils import (
2      dot_to_long,
3      long_to_dot,
4      ip_range,
5      is_valid_ip,
6      is_valid_port_number
7  )
8
9
10 def test_dot_to_long() -> None:
11     assert(dot_to_long("127.0.0.1") == 0x7F000001)
12
13
14 def test_long_to_dot() -> None:
15     assert(long_to_dot(0x7F000001) == "127.0.0.1")
16
17
18 def test_is_valid_ip() -> None:
19     assert(
20         is_valid_ip(0x7F000001)
21         and is_valid_ip("127.0.0.1")
22         and not is_valid_ip("0.0.0.0")
23         and not is_valid_ip(0xFF_FF_FF_FF)
24     )
25
26
27 def test_is_valid_port_number() -> None:
28     assert(
29         is_valid_port_number(0)
30         and is_valid_port_number(65535)
31         and not is_valid_port_number(-1)

```

```
32         and not is_valid_port_number(2**16)
33     )
34
35
36 def test_ip_range() -> None:
37     assert(
38         ip_range("192.168.1.0", 28) == {
39             "192.168.1.0",
40             "192.168.1.1",
41             "192.168.1.2",
42             "192.168.1.3",
43             "192.168.1.4",
44             "192.168.1.5",
45             "192.168.1.6",
46             "192.168.1.7",
47             "192.168.1.8",
48             "192.168.1.9",
49             "192.168.1.10",
50             "192.168.1.11",
51             "192.168.1.12",
52             "192.168.1.13",
53             "192.168.1.14",
54             "192.168.1.15"
55         }
56     )
```

Glossary

API Applications Programming Interface 3, 26

banner A short piece of text which a service with send to identify itself when it receives a connection request. Often contains information such as version number etc... 23

black box Looking at something from an outsider's perspective knowing nothing about how it works internally. 2, 17

checksum A checksum is a value calculated from a mathematical algorithm which is sent with the packet to its destination to allow the recipient to check whether the packet was corrupted on the way. 18, 36

CIDR Classless Inter-Domain Routing 17, 23, 39

CPE Common Platform Enumeration 36

daemon A process that runs forever in the background to facilitate other programs. 2

dbus-daemon A daemon which enable a common interface for inter-process communication. 2

DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol 2, 3

DHCPD Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Client Daemon 2

DNS Domain Name System 21

driver A tiny software module which is loaded into the kernel when the computer boots up, They mainly interface with hardware and are often very specific for each piece of hardware. 2

FTP File Transfer Protocol 3, 18

header A header is the first few bytes at the start of a packet often consisting of information on where to send the packet next, can also contain information though. 5

HTML Hypertext Markup Language 5, 6

HTTP Hypertext transfer Protocol 3, 5, 15

HTTPS Hypertext transfer Protocol Secure 15

ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol 16, 17, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32

IDS Intrusion Detection System 18

IP Internet Protocol 32

IP address Every computer on a network has a unique IP address assigned to them, which is used to identify where exactly message sent by computers are meant to go. 2, 5, 15, 38, 39

kernel The kernel is the foundation of an operating system and it serves as the main interface between the software running on the system and the underlying hardware it performs task such as processor scheduling and managing input/output operations. 2

NIC Network Interface Card 2, 4

OSI model Open Systems Interconnection model 3, 26

packet Packets are simply a list of bytes which contains packed values such as to and from address and they are the basis for almost all inter-computer communications. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 36, 37

PCAP Packet CAPture 35

PHP PHP Hypertext Processor 4

port Computers have “ports” for each protocol which can be connected to separately, this makes up part of a “socket” connection. 5, 17, 18, 37, 38, 39

port knocking Port knocking is where packets must be sent to a sequence of ports before access to the desired port is granted. 18

SCTP Stream Control Transmission Protocol 18

server A server is any computer which it’s purpose is to provide resources to others, either humans or other computers for purposes from hosting website or just as a resource of large computational power. 2, 3, 23

service A service is something running on a machine that offers a service to either other programs on the computer or to people on the internet. 2, 11, 18, 23, 36, 37

subnet A subnet is simply the sub-network of every possible IP address that will be used for communication on a particular network. 2, 3, 39

systemd A daemon for controlling what is run when the system starts. 2

TCP Transmission Control Protocol 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 32, 37

UDP User Datagram Protocol 5, 16, 18, 25

upowerd Manages the power supplied to the system: charging, battery usage
etc... 2

XML eXtensible Markup Language 20