# NETWORK VULNERABILITIES SCANNER

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## INDEX

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## 1) **Preliminary Investigation :**

### • **Introduction :**

As time passes, the world is becoming more connected due to internet and new networking technology. Due to open nature of Internet, security of network has hold attention. With the development of new technologies, organization is now moving its business functions to public network, and thus a huge amount of personal, commercial and organization's information are available on networking infrastructures worldwide. Thus a set of precautions are taken to ensure the data cannot be compromised or inaccessible to unauthorized person. Network access in unauthorized by an outside hacker or a disgruntled employee can intentionally harm or destruct exclusive information which adversely influences organization benefit, and upset the proficiency to contend in business. In this manner, Network security is happening to incredible essentialness due to intellectual property that could be gained through the web with some effort. Network security measures includes scanning and vulnerability analysis along with penetration testing. Network scanning is fundamental for gathering information about the real state of computer systems or networks. It is a system for identification of active hosts on a network, with the end goal of security assessment of network. Vulnerability Assessment is a systematic analysis of security status of Information systems. Both techniques are the most comprehensive service for auditing, penetration testing, reporting and patching for any organization's network.

### • **What is network scanning?**

Network scanning or enumeration is a computer program used to retrieve usernames, hostnames, shares and services of networked computers. Network scanning, which can likewise be said as Network Security Scanner, is a complete networking utilities bundle that incorporates an extensive variety of tools for network monitoring, network security auditing, vulnerability auditing and more.

**IP scan :** IP scanner tool used to test whether a specific host is reachable over a network. It is furthermore used to individual test the network interface card of the device, or for speed test. The work of ping is done by sending ICMP - echo request packets to the target and listening for ICMP - echo response. The round trip time is measured by ping, it moreover records any packet lost and prints when finished a measurable rundown of the echo response packets retrieved, the minimum, mean, max and in some versions the standard deviation of the round trip time.

**Host scanning :** It is the ability of scanning over the network and recognize the live hosts and conjecture the OS of the remote host with installed programs into the remote hosts is called Host Discovery.

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**Port scanner :** It is a piece of software intended to search a network for open ports. This is for the most part utilized by administrators for checking the security of their networks. In TCP/IP protocol stack, host and host services are alluded in this system utilizing two parts: an address and a port number. The unique and usable port numbers that are accessible are 65536. Just constrained extent of numbers are utilized by most administrations; when the service becomes critical enough these numbers will be inevitably gotten assigned by the IANA.

## ABSTRACT

Complete Web Vulnerabilities Scanner is developed for creating scanning whole webpage of websites . This web application is to be conceived in its current form as a dynamic site- requiring constant updates both from the clients as well as the developer. On the whole the objective of the project is to remove the vulnerabilities which is founded by this application. A great number of web application vulnerabilities are leveraged through client-side submission of unexpected inputs. While it is clear these vulnerabilities are complex and widespread, what is not clear is why after over a decade of effort they remain so prevalent. This paper explores a number of methods for combatting this class of threats and assesses why they have not proven more successful. The paper describes the current best practices for minimizing these vulnerabilities and points to promising research and development in the field.

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## System Analysis

System analysis is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minute details and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of an interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. In analysis, a detailed study of these operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system is done. A key question considered here is, "what must be done to solve the problem?" The system is viewed as a whole and the inputs to the system are identified. Once analysis is completed the analyst has a firm understanding of what is to be done. This project is aimed at developing a web-based for a company. This document provides details about the entire software requirements specification for the CWVS. The project Complete Web Vulnerabilities Scanner(CWVS) is aimed at developing a web-based and more efficient crawler and Scanner form EXISTING SYSTEM. Input injection attacks may serve a number of ends. Generally, they are preferred by malicious users as a way to obtain restricted data from a back end database or to embed malicious code onto a web server that will in turn serve up malware to unsuspecting clients. These clients may find their credentials or personal information exfiltrated as a result.

FEASIBILITY STUDY:

A feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet user needs and effective use of resources. The objective of feasibility study is not to solve the problem, but to acquire a sense of its scope. During the study, the problem definition is crystallized and aspects of the problem to be included in the system are determined, consequently costs and benefits are estimated with greater detail at this stage. The result of the feasibility study is a system formal proposal. This is simply a form of documenting or detailing the nature and scope of proposed solutions. The proposal summarizes what is known and what is going to be done. Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis:

- Economic feasibility
- Technical feasibility
- Operational feasibility

**ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY:** Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for comparing the cost with the benefit or income that is expected from developed system. A system can be developed technically and that will be used if installed must still be a good investment for the organization. In the economical feasibility, the development cost in creating the system is evaluated against the ultimate benefit derived from the new systems. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs.

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**TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:** The feasibility center on the existing computer system (software, hardware) and to what extend it can support the proposed addition. The technical issue usually raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation includes the following:

• Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?

• Do the proposed equipments have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?

• Will the proposed system provide adequate response to inquiries, regardless of the number or location of users?

• Can the system be upgraded if developed?

• Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

**OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY:**

 Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned out into information system. That will meet the organization's operating requirements. Operational feasibility aspects of the project are to be taken as an important part of the project implementation. Some of the important issues raised are to test the operational feasibility of a project includes the following: -

• Is there sufficient support for the management from the users?

• Will the system be used and work properly if it is being developed and implemented?

• Will there be any resistance from the user that will undermine the possible application benefits?

 This system is targeted to be in accordance with the above-mentioned issues. Beforehand, the management issues and user requirements have been taken into consideration. So there is no question of resistance from the users that can undermine the possible application benefits. The well-planned design would ensure the optimal utilization of the computer resources and would help in the improvement of performance status.

## ● **Aim of the project :**

Network scanning is fundamental for gathering information about the real state of computer systems or networks. It is a system for identification of active hosts on a network, either with the end goal of security assessment of network. Vulnerability Assessment is a systematic analysis of security status of Information systems. Both techniques are the most comprehensive service for auditing, penetration testing, reporting and patching for any organization's network.

## ☐ **Objectives :**

o To produce a comprehensive view of all operating systems and services running and available on the network.
o Detect misconfigured devices in network such as misconfigured web server, firewall etc.
o To detect critical vulnerabilities such as vulnerable web servers in the network.

## ☐ **Scope of the work:**

The scope of this dissertation is better understood by the following requirements of organization. My goal is fulfill these requirements and give well-designed GUI and consistent data structure results.

**Goal :**
o Check device configuration.
o Vulnerability assessment of network. The VA can be done internally and externally.
o Auto scan.

**Features of end-product :**
1. Port Scanning and identification of the services
2. Vulnerabilities scanning
3. Exploiting services for known vulnerabilities
4. Password Cracking/Brute force
5. Provision to add remote servers in the software
6. Log Generation for reviewing and Generating Final report
7. Complete documentation of the software developed.

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## SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

## INTRODUCTION

**Purpose:** The main purpose for preparing this document is to give a general insight into the analysis and
requirements of the existing system or situation and for determining the operating characteristics of the
system. This document provides details about the entire software requirements specification for the
Complete Web Vulnerabilities Scanner. The project Complete Web Vulnerabilities Scanner is aimed at
developing a web-based Scanner of a all company and organization.

**Scope:** This Document plays a vital role in the development life cycle (SDLC) and it describes the complete
requirement of the system. It is meant for use by the developers and will be the basic during testing phase.
Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through formal change approval
process.

## FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

## OUTPUT DESIGN

Outputs from computer systems are required primarily to communicate the results of processing to users.
They are also used to provide a permanent copy of the results for later consultation. The various types of
outputs in general are:
1 External Outputs, whose destination is outside the organization,.
2 Internal Outputs whose destination is with in organization and they are the
3 User's main interface with the computer.
4 Operational outputs whose use is purely with in the computer department.
5 Interface outputs, which involve the user in communicating directly with

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## SYSTEM CONFIGURATION:

The successful running of any project primarily depends upon hardware and software used in its compilation. The hardware used in the machine should be such that it supports the software that is to be mounted for assembling the project. This project deals with the hardware and software, which is available readily and easy on each and every machine given to the user.

**Hardware Requirements:**

Machine : Pentium IV or higher

Clock Speed : 500 MHz or higher

System Memory : 512 MB and above

Hard Disk Space : 20 GB and above

**Software Requirements:**

Operating System : Windows XP / 7 or higher

Web Server : Xampp server, Wampp Server

Front-end : Python, Bash, NMAP, MassDNS

**Communication Requirements:-**

Web Browser IE-9, Chrome 28, Firefox 18 or higher version.

Local intranet and internet protocols.

Supports all HTTPS,SMTPS and POP3 services

## SYSTEM DESIGN

### Modules of project

Software design sits at the technical kernel of the software engineering process and is applied regardless of the development paradigm and area of application. Design is the first step in the development phase for any engineered product or system. The designer's goal is to produce a model or representation of an entity that will later be built. Beginning, once system requirement have been specified and analyzed, system design is the first of the three technical activities -design, code and test that is required to build and verify software.

The importance can be stated with a single word "Quality". Design is the place where quality is fostered in software development. Design provides us with representations of software that can assess for quality. Design is the only way that we can accurately translate a customer's view into a finished software product or system. Software design serves as a foundation for all the software engineering steps that follow.

Without a strong design we risk building an unstable system – one that will be difficult to test, one whose quality cannot be assessed until the last stage.
During design, progressive refinement of data structure, program structure, and procedural details are developed reviewed and documented. System design can be viewed from either technical or project management perspective. From the technical point of view, design is comprised of four activities –
architectural design, data structure design, interface design and procedural design.

### ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAMS



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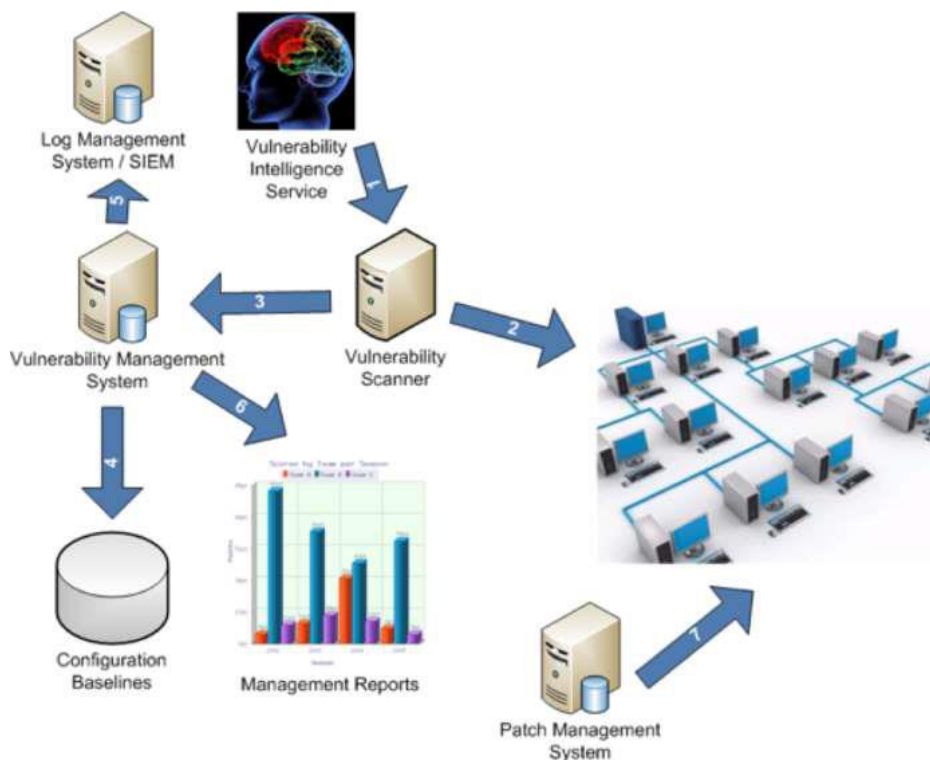
**DATAFLOW DIAGRAM**

Dataflow diagram is used to define the flow of the system and their resources .It is the way of expressing system requirements in a graphical manner. It is one of the most ingenious tools used for structured analysis. It is the starting point of design phase.

A full description of a system actually consists of a set of data flow diagrams. Using two familiar notations Yourdon, Gane and Sarson notation develops the data flow diagrams. Each component in a DFD is labelled with a descriptive name. Process is further identified with a number that will be used for identification purpose. The development of DFD'S is done in several levels. Each process in lower level diagrams can be broken down into a more detailed DFD in the next level. The lop-level diagram is often called context diagram. It consists a single process bit, which plays vital role in studying the current system. The process in the context level diagram is exploded into other process at the first level DFD.

The idea behind the explosion of a process into more process is that understanding at one level of detail is exploded into greater detail at the next level. This is done until further explosion is necessary and an adequate amount of detail is described for analyst to understand the process.



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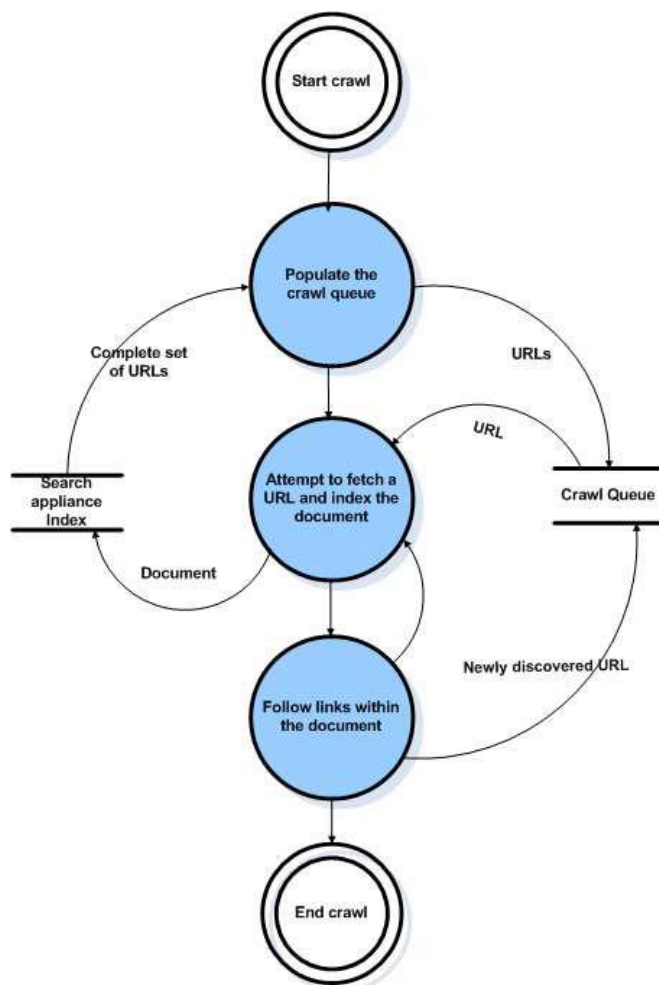
**USECASE DIAGRAM:**
In designing an efficient and effective system it is important to consider usecase diagram.
Usecase diagram is one of the five diagrams in YML or modeling the dynamic aspects of the
system.usecase diagram is central to modeling the behavior of a system, a subsystem or a
class. Usecase diagram are more important for visualizing, specifying and make systems,
subsystems and classes approachable and view of how those elements may be used in
context.



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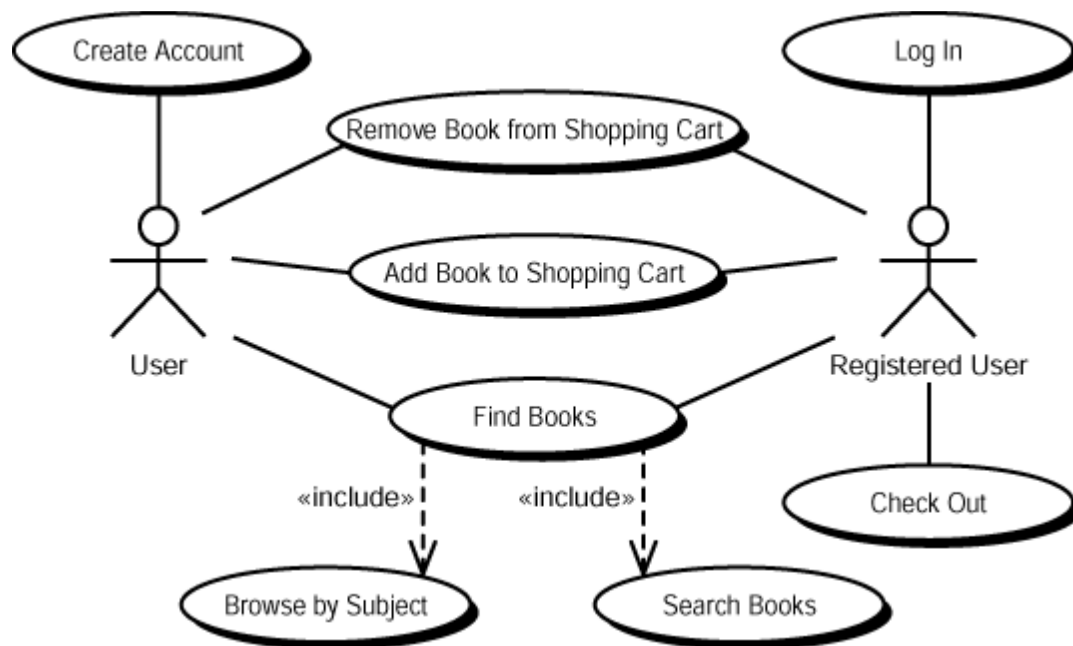
# SYSTEM TESTING

Testing is the process of executing the program to find if there are any errors. It is the final verification and validation activity .In testing phase we have tried to affirm the quality of the product. We have also tried to eliminate errors in the previous stages.

**Why testing is done**
- Testing is the process of running a system with the intention of finding errors.
- Testing enhances the integrity of a system by detecting deviations in design and errors in the system.
- Testing aims at detecting error-prone areas. This helps in the prevention of errors in a system.
- Testing also add value to the product by confirming to the user requirements.

**Testing Principles**
- To discover as yet undiscovered errors.
- All tests should be traceable to customer's requirement.
- Tests should be planned long before the testing actually begins.
- Testing should begin "in the small" & progress towards "testing in the large".
- Exhaustive Testing is not possible.
- To be most effective training should be conducted by an Independent Third Party

**Testing Objectives**
- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors.
- A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as yet

**STRATEGIC APPROACH TO SOFTWARE TESTING**

The software engineering process can be viewed as a spiral. Initially system engineering defines the role of software and leads to software requirement analysis where the information domain, functions, behavior, performance, constraints and validation criteria for software are established. Moving inward along the spiral, we come to design and finally to coding. To develop computer software we spiral in along streamlines that decrease the level of abstraction on each turn.

A strategy for software testing may also be viewed in the context of the spiral. Unit testing begins at the vertex of the spiral and concentrates on each unit of the software as implemented in source code. Testing progress by moving outward along the spiral to integration testing, where the focus is on the design and the construction of the software architecture. Talking another turn on outward on the spiral we encounter validation testing where requirements established as part of software requirements analysis are validated against the software that has been constructed. Finally we arrive at system testing, where the software and other system elements are tested as a whole.

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**CODE :**

**INDEX**

```php
<?php
 @session_start();                 // Start a new Session, if not already created (tracking
later?)
 @set_time_limit(0);               // May run long at times, remove time limits on script
execution time
 $sess = session_id();             // Current Session ID, use tbd...
 $salt = "!SQL!";                  // Salt for form token hash generation
 $token = sha1(mt_rand(1, 1000000) . $salt); // Generate CSRF Token Hash
 $_SESSION['token'] = $token;      // Set CSRF Token for Form Submit Verification

 if($_SESSION['authenticated'] != true) {
  header("Location: login.php");
 }

 include_once("header.php");       // Bring in our Page Header Content
?>


  <div class="container">
    <div class="l-navbar" id="nav-bar">
     <nav class="nav">
        <div>
           <a href="#" class="nav__logo">
              <i class='nav__logo-icon fab fa-battle-net'></i>
              <span class="nav__logo-name">Network Scanner</span>
           </a>

           <div class="nav__list">
              <a href="#" class="nav__link active" onClick="tabFlipper(1);">
                 <i class='bx bx-grid-alt nav__icon'></i>
                 <span class="nav__name">Port scan</span>

              </a>

              <a href="#" class="nav__link" onClick="tabFlipper(3);">
                 <i class='bx bxs-network-chart nav__icon'></i>
                 <span class="nav__name">Service Enumeration</span>
              </a>

              <a href="#" class="nav__link" onClick="tabFlipper(5);">
                 <i class='bx bx-bookmark nav__icon'></i>
                 <span class="nav__name">Results</span>
              </a>
           </div>
```

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```html
        </div>

      <a href="logout.php" class="nav__link">
        <i class='bx bx-log-out nav__icon'></i>
        <span class="nav__name">Log Out</span>
      </a>
    </nav>
  </div>

  <main id="main">

    <section id="services" class="services section-bg">
      <div class="container-fluid" data-aos="fade-up">
       <?php
          if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
             $name=$_POST["url"];
          }
        ?>
      <form class="form-horizontal" role="form" id="myForm" action="scan.php"
method="POST" target="_blank">
        <input type="hidden" name="token" value="<?php echo $token; ?>">
        <!-- -------------------------------Dashboard cards sections----------------------------- --
>
        <div class="row">
        <div class="container">
          <div class="settings_basics_container" id="settings_basics_container">
            <?php include("portscan.php"); ?>
          </div>
          <div class="settings_request_container" id="settings_request_container">
            <?php include("scriptrunner.php"); ?>
          </div>
          <div class="settings_idt_container" id="settings_idt_container">
            <?php include("idt.php"); ?>
          </div>
          <div class="settings_idt2_container" id="settings_idt2_container">
            <?php include("idt2.php"); ?>
          </div>

          <div class="settings_enum_container" id="settings_enum_container">
            <?php include("enum.php"); ?>
          </div>

          <div class="settings_access_container" id="settings_access_container">
            <?php include("view.php"); ?>
          </div>
        </div>
        </div>
        <br /><br />
        <div id="submit_scan">
```

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```
                <input type="submit" class="btn btn-outline-dark" style="width: 200px;
margin-left: 40%;" name="submit" value="Run Network Scan"/>
            </div>
            <br /><br />
            <br /><br />
            <br /><br />
        </form>
        </div>
      </section>

   </main>

 <?php
 include_once("footer.php");             // Bring in our Page Footer Content


 /*
   End of File
 */
?>
```

## LOGIN

```
<?php

 @session_start();                    // Start a new Session, if not already created (tracking
later?)
 @set_time_limit(0);                   // May run long at times, remove time limits on script
execution time
 $sess = session_id();                 // Current Session ID, use tbd...

 // Already Authorized, no need to login again...
 if($_SESSION['authenticated'] == true) {
  header("Location: index.php");
 }

 $bad_pass = 'no';
 include("incs/config.php");
 if((trim($_POST['username']) == ADMIN_USER) && (trim($_POST['password']) ==
ADMIN_PASS)) {
  $_SESSION['authenticated'] = true;
  header("Location: index.php");
 } else {
  if((isset($_POST['username'])) && (isset($_POST['password']))) {
   $bad_pass = 'yes';
  }
```

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```php
 }

 $salt = "!SQL!";                    // Salt for form token hash generation
 $token = sha1(mt_rand(1, 1000000) . $salt); // Generate CSRF Token Hash
 $_SESSION['token'] = $token;              // Set CSRF Token for Form Submit Verification

?>
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title id="ttl">Network Scanner</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/css.css">
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
  <script src="js/sqlmap.js"></script>
 </head>
 <body style="background-position: center; background: #86377b; overflow: hidden;
background-repeat: no-repeat; background-size: cover;">
  <br />

  <div class="container">
   <div class="row">
    <div class="col-sm-6 col-md-4 col-md-offset-4" style="margin-top: 150px; box-
shadow: 0 0 20px 0 rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2), 0 5px 5px 0 rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.24); padding: 45px;
background: #FFFFFF;">
     <h1 class="text-center login-title" style="color: #000;">Login To Portal</h1><br />
     <?php
      if($bad_pass == 'yes') {
       echo '<div class="epic_fail" align="center">';
       echo "Wrong Username and/or Password!<br />";
       echo "Please try again<br /><br />";
       echo "</div>";
      }
     ?>
     <div class="account-wall">
      <form class="form-horizontal" role="form" id="myLoginForm" action="login.php"
method="POST">
       <input type="hidden" name="token" value="<?php echo $token; ?>">
       <input type="text" name="username" class="form-control"
placeholder="Username" required autofocus><br />
       <input type="password" name="password" class="form-control"
placeholder="Password" required><br />
       <input type="submit" class="btn" name="submit" value="Login"/>
      </form>
     </div>
```

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```
      </div>
    </div>
   </div>

   <br /><br /><br />
   <div class="footer" align="center">
   </div>
   <br/><br/>
 </body>
</html>
```

**HEADER**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

   <!-- ===== BOX ICONS ===== -->
   <link href='https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/boxicons@2.0.5/css/boxicons.min.css'
rel='stylesheet'>
   <link href="assets/vendor/ionicons/css/ionicons.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=Material+Icons">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/css.css">
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://pro.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.10.0/css/all.css"
integrity="sha384-
AYmEC3Yw5cVb3ZcuHtOA93w35dYTsvhLPVnYs9eStHfGJvOvKxVfELGroGkvsg+p"
crossorigin="anonymous" />
   <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.5.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
integrity="sha384-
TX8t27EcRE3e/ihU7zmQxVncDAy5uIKz4rEkgIXeMed4M0jlfIDPvg6uqKI2xXr2"
crossorigin="anonymous">

   <!-- ===== CSS ===== -->
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/styles.css">
   <script src="js/sqlmap.js"></script>

   <title>Network Scanner</title>
</head>

<body id="body-pd">
   <header class="header" id="header">
     <div class="header__toggle">
```
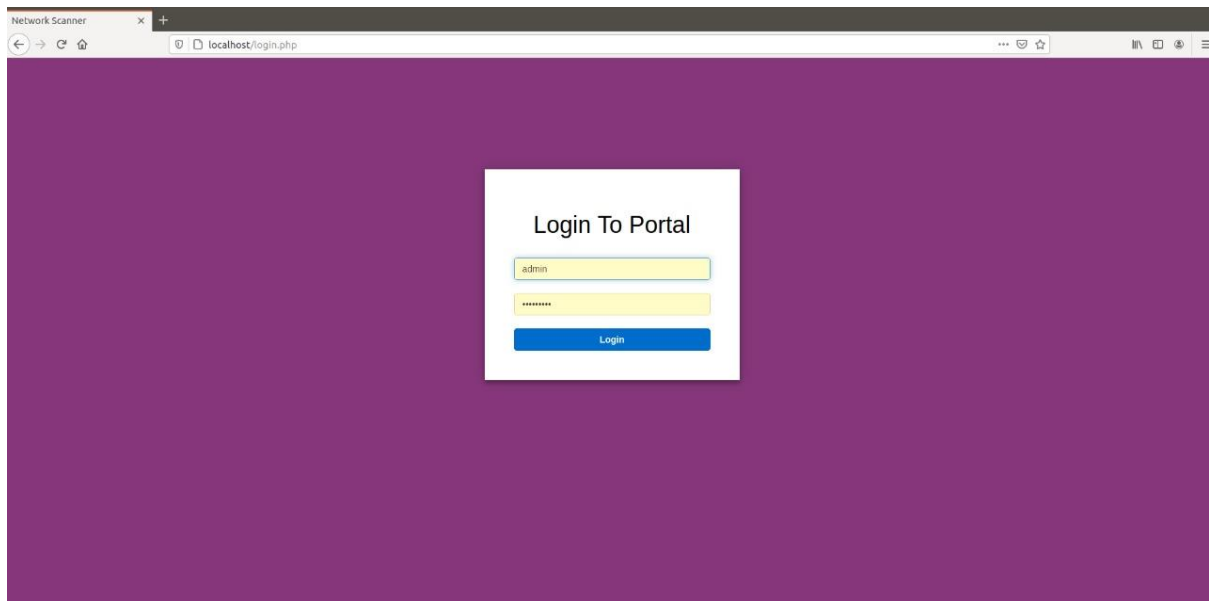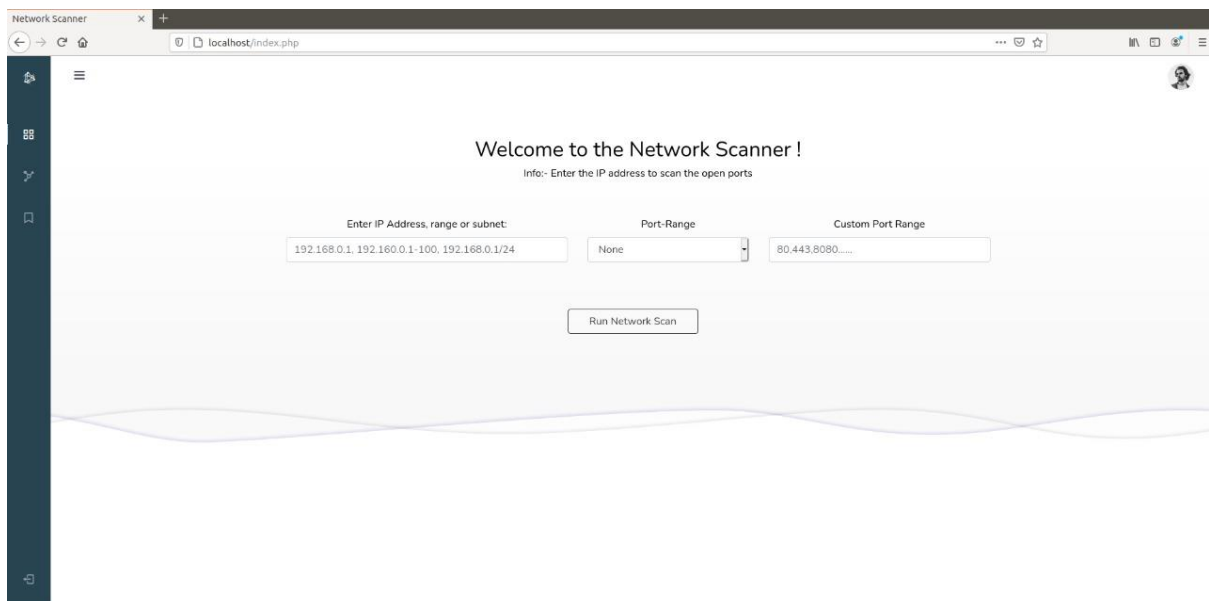
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```html
      <i class='bx bx-menu' id="header-toggle"></i>
    </div>

    <div class="header__img">
      <img src="assets/img/perfil.jpg" alt="">
    </div>
  </header>
```

**FOOTER**

```html
  <!--===== MAIN JS =====-->
  <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js " integrity="sha384-
DfXdz2htPH0lsSSs5nCTpuj/zy4C+OGpamoFVy38MVBnE+IbbVYUew+OrCXaRkfj "
crossorigin="anonymous "></script>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.5.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js "
integrity="sha384-
ho+j7jyWK8fNQe+A12Hb8AhRq26LrZ/JpcUGGOn+Y7RsweNrtN/tE3MoK7ZeZDyx "
crossorigin="anonymous "></script>
  <script>
    var element = document.getElementById('nav-bar');
    var trigger = document.getElementById('header-toggle');
    var bodypd = document.getElementById('body-pd');
    var header = document.getElementById('header'); // or whatever triggers the toggle

    trigger.addEventListener('click', function(e) {
      e.preventDefault();
      element.classList.toggle('show'); // or whatever your active class is
      trigger.classList.toggle('bx-x');
      bodypd.classList.toggle('body-pd');
      header.classList.toggle('body-pd');
    });
  </script>
    <div class="waveWrapper waveAnimation">
  <div class="waveWrapperInner bgMiddle">
   <div class="wave waveMiddle" style="background-image: url('http://front-end-
noobs.com/jecko/img/wave-mid.png')"></div>
  </div>
  <div class="waveWrapperInner bgBottom">
   <div class="wave waveBottom" style="background-image: url('http://front-end-
noobs.com/jecko/img/wave-bot.png')"></div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>

</html>
```
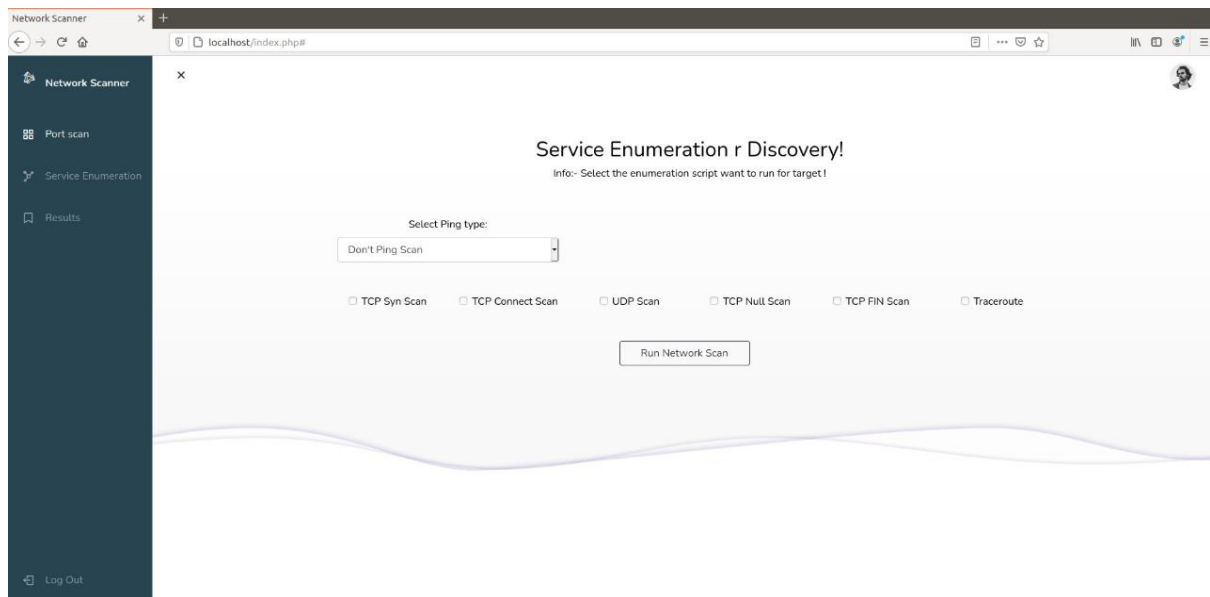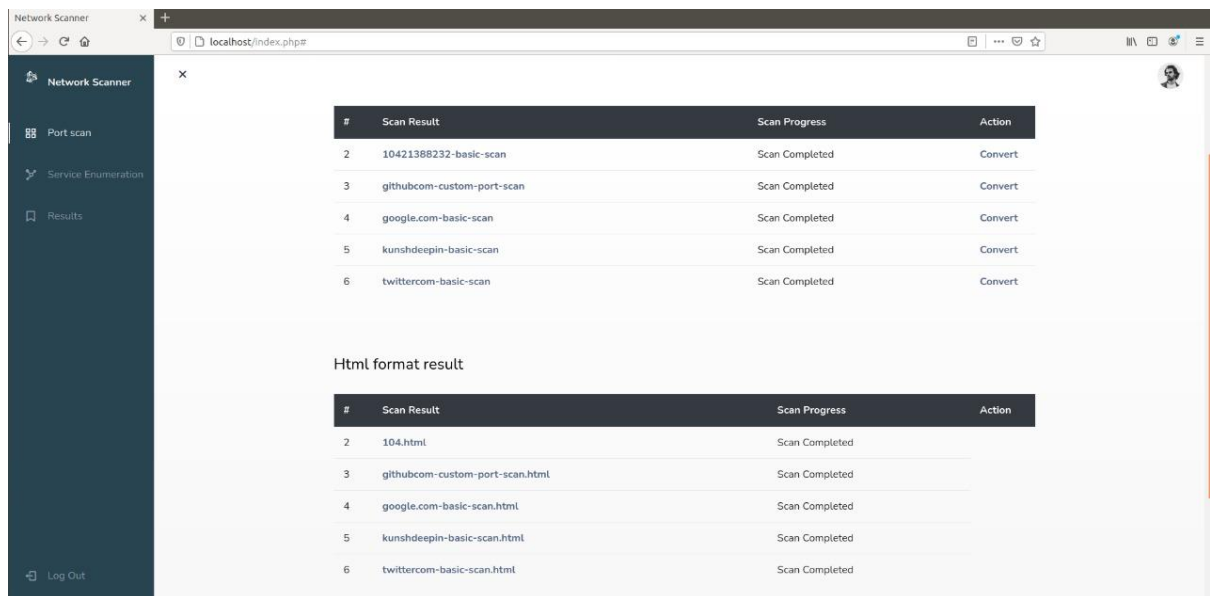
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**COVERT**

```php
<?php
//echo $_POST["url"];
//echo $_POST["custom-range"];
//echo $_POST["port-range"];
//if ($_GET["file"] == NULL){
//    echo "No scan id ";
//    header('refresh:3; url=index.php');
//}
echo $_GET["file"];
echo $command_scan_con = 'scripts/port-scan/./convert.sh '.$_GET["file"];
shell_exec($command_scan_con." 2>&1 | tee -a /tmp/mylog 2>/dev/null >/dev/null &");
?>
```

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## LOGIN PAGE:



## SACNNING PAGE:



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**TYPES OF SCAN :**



**OUTPUT:**



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**FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

Nothing can be ended in a single step. It is the fact that nothing is permanent in this world. So this project also has some future enhancements in the evergreen and booming IT industry. Change is inevitable.

The project entitled "Complete Web Vulnerabilities Scanner" was successfully designed developed and tested. The system and the architecture is a compatible one, so addition of new modules can be done without much difficulty. Since this module has its unique properties it can extend further to make this system a complete one.

**Scope**

It provides the Security Analyst with all the necessary security issues and its solution to prevent by the hackers.

It provides the users with all the necessary privileges to access and modify the data intended for them.

It doesn't entirely replace the existing system but it mostly atomize the Scanning process and all the data used.

**Success Criteria**

This software automates the manual Scanning process. We believe that once the organization chooses to use this system, it will eventually recognize the value and necessity of this system and understand the problems involved in the manual process.

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## CONCLUSION

The project provides much security. The simplicity and friendliness are the advantages of this project. The Software is made user friendly to the maximum so that anyone can run the software provided he could access to the system via the login password.
This project manages all details without any risk. All the objectives were met with satisfaction. The performance of the system is found to be satisfactory.