

1. (Optional) I installed **pyfiglet** to create this “Port Scanner” banner when the code is run.

```
PS C:\Users\PP> pip install pyfiglet
Collecting pyfiglet
  Downloading pyfiglet-1.0.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (7.1 kB)
  Downloading pyfiglet-1.0.2-py3-none-any.whl (1.1 MB)
    ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1.1/1.1 MB 26.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: pyfiglet
Successfully installed pyfiglet-1.0.2
PS C:\Users\PP> █
```



2. Next, I import my modules. **Pyfiglet** is for the banner, **Sys** is used for handling exceptions, and **socket** is an endpoint for sending and receiving data across a network. **Datetime** will help the banner print the date and time on top.

```
1  import pyfiglet
2  import sys
3  import socket
4  from datetime import datetime
```

3. I created a variable called “**ascii\_banner**” and use **pyfiglet** to create the “PORT SCANNER” banner, and print it on top. I also define the “**target**” variable as an input for the user to type in their target IP address.

```
6  ascii_banner = pyfiglet.figlet_format("PORT SCANNER")
7  print(ascii_banner)
8
9  target = input(str("Target IP: "))
```



4. Next I start creating a banner stating which target is being scanned and the date and time of the scan. I use `print("_" * 50)` to make lines on the banner for visual purposes.

```
13 print("_" * 50)
14 print("Scanning Target: " + target)
15 print("Scanning started at:" + str(datetime.now()))
16 print("_" * 50)
```

```
-----
Scanning Target: 192.168.1.100
Scanning started at:2024-10-14 10:48:24.889371
-----
```

5. I created the script for detecting all open ports on the server. I use a **for** loop to scan for ports in range from 1 to 65,535 (all ports). Variable **S** is used to create the socket, and **socket.setdefaulttimeout** is how much time it takes before skipping a port and moving on to the next one. Then, the variable **result** is created, which equals the socket (target,port). If **result** of that socket is equal to 0, which means successful connection, it will print a string clarifying the port is open. It will then close the socket and move on to the next port.

```
18 try:
19
20     # will scan ports between 1 to 65,535
21     for port in range(1,65535):
22         s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
23         socket.setdefaulttimeout(0.5)
24
25         # returns open port
26         result = s.connect_ex((target,port))
27         if result ==0:
28             print("[*] Port {} is open".format(port))
29         s.close()
```

6. Finally,I use **KeyboardInterrupt** to grant the ability to use keyboard controls like "CTRL-C" to have it print " **Exiting :(** " and close the application. I am also catching socket errors with **socket.error**, basically any error that the socket library comes across.

```

31     except KeyboardInterrupt:
32         print("\n Exiting :(")
33         sys.exit()
34     except socket.error:
35         print("\n Host not responding :(")
36         sys.exit()

```

Closing scanner with “CTRL-C”

```
[*] Port 554 is open
```

```

Exiting :(
PS C:\Users\PP\PYTHONN\.venv>

```

7. This is the running code.

# PORT SCANNER

Target IP: 192.168.1.100

-----

Scanning Target: 192.168.1.100

Scanning started at:2024-10-14 10:48:24.889371

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[\*] Port 135 is open

[\*] Port 139 is open

[\*] Port 445 is open

[\*] Port 554 is open

□