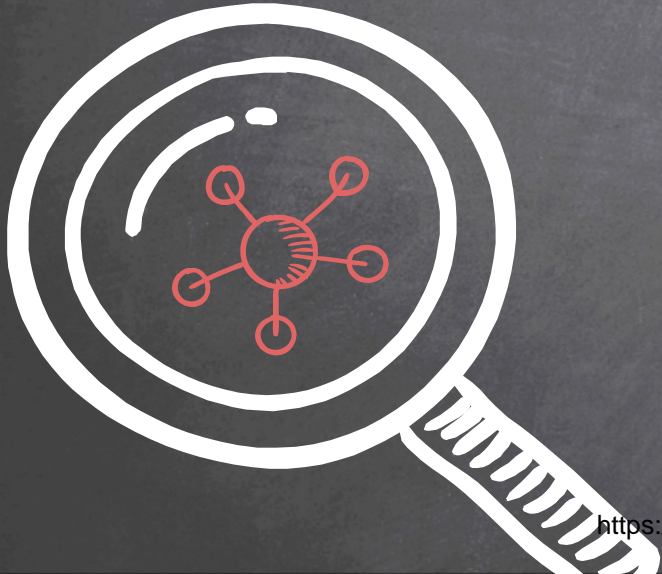


# NETWORK\_SCANNER

- Discover all devices on the network.
- Display their IP address.
- Display their MAC address.



# NETWORK\_SCANNER

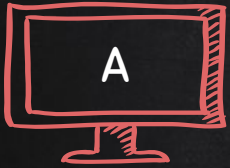
## DISCOVERING CLIENTS ON THE SAME NETWORK

- The **subprocess** module contains a number of functions.
- These functions allow us to **execute system commands**.
- Commands depend on the **OS** which executes the script.

Syntax:

```
import subprocess
```

```
subprocess.call("COMMAND", Shell=True)
```

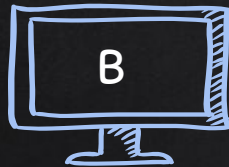


Router



IP: 10.0.2.1

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:20



IP: 10.0.2.5

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:44



IP: 10.0.2.6

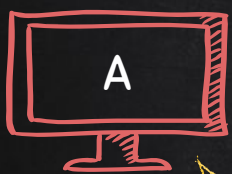
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:66



IP: 10.0.2.7

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55

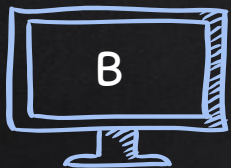
# ARP Request



# Router

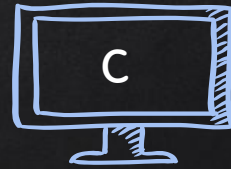


IP: 10.0.2.1  
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:20



IP: 10.0.2.5

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:44



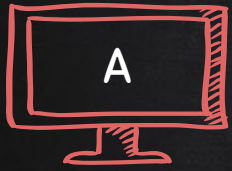
IP: 10.0.2.6

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:66



IP: 10.0.2.7

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55

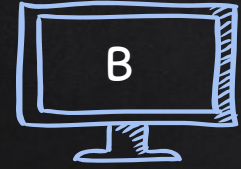


ARP Response  
I have 10.0.2.6  
My MAC is 00:11:22:33:44:66

Router

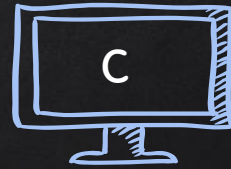


IP: 10.0.2.1  
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:20



IP: 10.0.2.5

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:44



IP: 10.0.2.6

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:66



IP: 10.0.2.7

MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55

# NETWORK SCANNER ALGORITHM

Goal → Discover clients on network.

Setps:

1. Create arp request directed to broadcast MAC asking for IP.
2. Send packet and receive response.
3. Parse the response.
4. Print result.



# NETWORK SCANNER ALGORITHM

Goal → Discover clients on network.

Setps:

1. Create arp request directed to broadcast MAC asking for IP.

Two main parts:

- Use ARP to ask who has target IP.
- Set destination MAC to broadcast MAC.



# NETWORK SCANNER ALGORITHM

Goal → Discover clients on network.

Setps:

1. Create arp request directed to broadcast MAC asking for IP.
2. Send packet and receive response.
3. Parse the response.
4. Print result.



# NETWORK SCANNER ALGORITHM

Goal → Discover clients on network.

Steps:

1. Create arp request directed to broadcast MAC asking for IP.
2. Send packet and receive response.
3. Parse the response.
4. Print result.



# NETWORK SCANNER ALGORITHM

Goal → Discover clients on network.

Setps:

1. Create arp request directed to broadcast MAC asking for IP.
2. Send packet and receive response.
3. Parse the response.
4. Print result.



# LISTS

- List of values/elements, all can be stored in one variable.

Ex:

```
lucky_numbers_list = [3, 7, 8, 17, 24]
```

Python will interpret this as

index	0	1	2	3	4
value	3	7	8	17	24

Elements can be accessed using their index

```
print(lucky_numbers_list[0]) #prints 3
```

```
print(lucky_numbers_list[1]) #prints 7
```

```
print(lucky_numbers_list[2]) #prints 8
```

<https://t.me/learningnets>



# NETWORK SCANNER ALGORITHM

Goal → Discover clients on network.

Setps:

1. Create arp request directed to broadcast MAC asking for IP.
2. Send packet and receive response.
3. Parse the response.
4. **Print result.**



# DICTIONARIES

- Similar to lists but use **key** instead of index.

Ex:

```
target_client = {"mac": "00:11:22:33:44:55", "ip": "10.0.2.1", "os": "windows"}
```

Python will interpret this as

Key	mac	ip	os
value	00:11:22:33:44:55	10.0.2.1	windows

Elements can be accessed using their **key**

```
print(target_client["mac"]) #prints 00:11:22:33:44:55
```

```
print(target_client["ip"]) #10.0.2.1
```

```
print(target_client["os"]) #windows
```



# LIST OF DICTIONARIES

index	0			1			2		
value	Key	mac	ip	Key	mac	ip	Key	mac	ip
	value	00:11:11:11:11:11	10.0.2.1	value	00:22:22:22:22	10.0.2.2	value	00:33:33:33:33	10.0.2.7

index	0	1	2
value	{“ip”: “10.0.2.1”, “mac”: “00:11:22:33:44:55”}	{“ip”: “10.0.2.2”, “mac”: “00:24:A2:31:11:22”}	{“ip”: “10.0.2.4”, “mac”: “00:11:A2:44:44:23”}

Elements can be accessed using list index and dict key

```
print(list[0][“mac”]) #prints 00:11:11:11:11:11
```

```
print(list[1][“mac”]) #prints 00:22:22:22:22
```

```
print(list[2][“ip”]) #prints 10.0.2.7
```