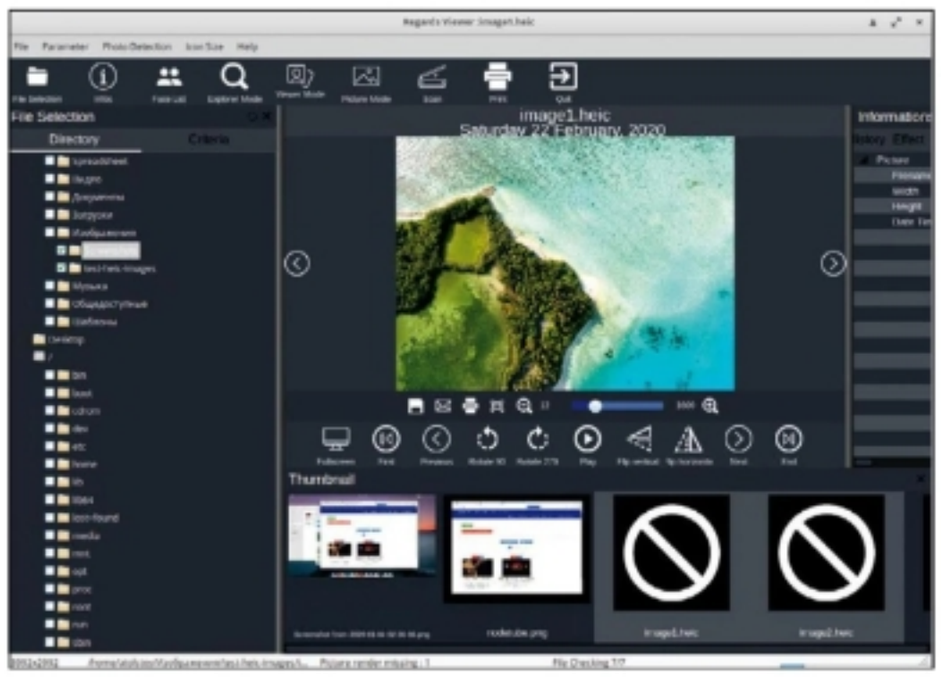
IMAGE VIEWER

Regards

Version: 2.48 **Web:** https://jfiguinha.pagesperso-orange.fr



With an OpenCL-capable video system Regards shows an even better performance, which is useful for browsing large images and files.

We've seen so many image viewers for Linux now,that it's getting hard to find another original app of that kind. However, *Regards* turns out to be more than just another image viewer, and if you are unhappy with what launches when you double-click an image in the file manager, take a look.

Unlike image viewers that try to hide their controls in order to keep the user relaxed and undisturbed, *Regards* shows a lot of toolbars and panels. As for the interface, it looks like a super-charged *Gwenview*, or maybe a slimmed down version of *Darktable*. *Regards* can load images and videos, and has dedicated buttons for quick refreshing thumbnail sets for the entire collection, or for the local folder only. We enjoyed a nearly perfect support for video files, which you can play, rotate and in many cases treat like still images, which was really stunning. It is also very clear that the main purpose of *Regards* is to assist you with browsing camera storage and large image collections in general.

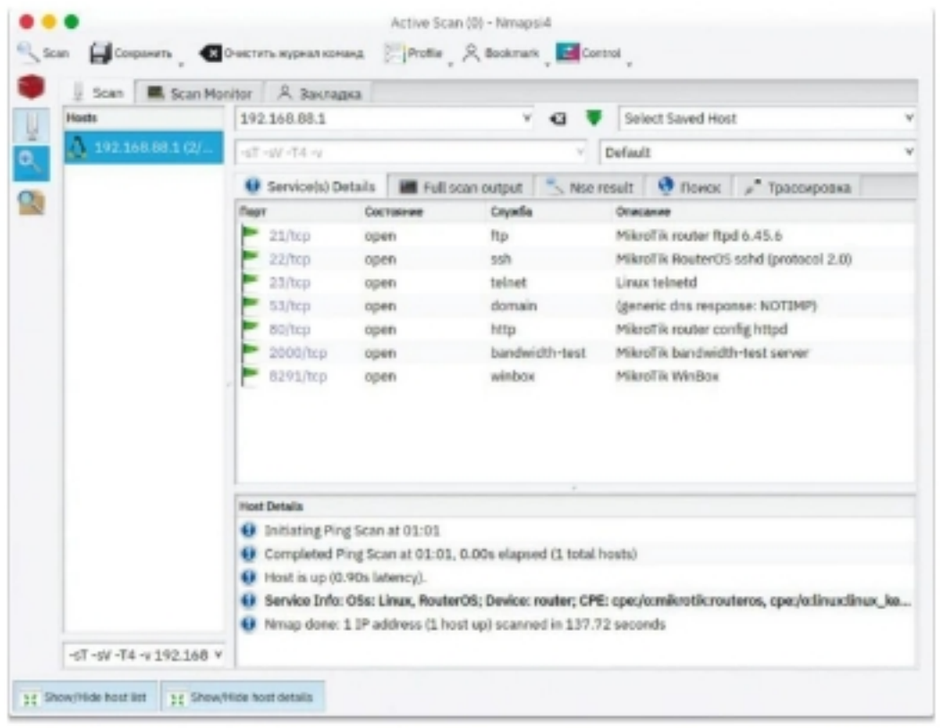
Another feature that makes *Regards* special is that it tries to be a standalone application and bring its own copies of image format libraries. *Regards* comes as a weighty bundle that already includes lots of third-party components, from FFmpeg, Libjpeg and Libpng, to HEIF and eSpeak. No wonder *Regards* can open HEIC files from iPhones and say image metadata aloud using the eSpeak engine, and do much more.

The fact that *Regards* prefers its own third-party dependencies to system-wide files has two sides. The positive one is mostly for users of Ubuntu, Mint and other distros of that family, because the *Regards* website only has the **amd64.deb** meant for 'Linux'. Install the package in Ubuntu (or the like) and you instantly get dozens of supported media formats without pulling many dependencies via *apt*. As for the rest, get ready to spend hours compiling *Regards* from code, which is simply a bit boring.

NETWORK SCANNER

Nmap

Version: 7.80 **Web:** https://nmap.org



Test your LAN security before a hacker does. Nmap is the essential tool for that!

Nmap is one of the most prominent tools for testing network security. *Nmap* has been around since 1997, and for many sysadmins and devops it is the first tool they use to scan a remote system for opened ports and unpatched vulnerabilities. *Nmap* can do host discovery, port discovery and detect the OS and version of some web servers.

Despite the existence of some GUI front-ends for *Nmap*, such as *NmapSi4* or *Zenmap*, it is always good to know how to handle the tool using in the convenient CLI mode. *Nmap* is normally included within most Linux distributions, so it takes no hassle to install it. Check the recent *Nmap* release with a simple command:

```
$ nmap -version
```

Now scan a remote host, such as a network router:

```
$ sudo nmap -sS -Pn -A 192.168.88.1
```

The **-sS** option means that we're doing a stealth scan, **-Pn** treats all hosts as online (skips host discovery), while the **-A** option tries to discover the version information of the operating system and services it comes across. The output *Nmap* will produce can tell you a lot about the host, both for a sysadmin and an evil hacker.

Things that require special attention are old Samba versions, old Apache and Nginx instances, and network print servers. Anyone who can inspect your network with *Nmap* can also find out what versions of web servers you have and determine if they can plan an attack via one or several known exploits. Another useful example of *Nmap* usage is a command that scans specifically the given ports range, like this:

```
$ nmap -p 10-300 192.168.88.1
```

If you want to scan many hosts instead of many ports, prepare the list of hosts in a separate text file and feed it to *Nmap* using this template:

```
$ nmap -iL hosts.txt
```

As you can see, *Nmap* can perform plenty of useful discovery tasks, for the sake of both good and bad. LXF