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TEAM MEMBERS

ABHISHEK KUMAR-18BIT0348(abhishek.kumar2018e@vitstudent.ac.in)
DEVANSHU RANJAN-18BIT0353(devanshu.ranjan2018@vitstudent.ac.in)
SUDHANSHU BHATIA-18BIT0391(sudhanshu.bhatia2018@vitstudent.ac.in)

FACULTY
Dr.Jeyanthi N
Associate Professor Sr.
School of Information Technology and Engineering
Vellore Institute of Technology
Vellore, India

DETECTION OF DDOS ATTACK USING WIRESHARK IN REAL TIME

ABSTRACT

One of the biggest problems of today's internet technologies is cyber attacks. In this paper whether DDoS attacks will be determined by deep packet inspection. Initially packets are captured by listening of network traffic. Packet filtering was achieved at desired number and type. These packets are recorded to database to be analyzed, daily values and average values are compared by known attack patterns and will be determined whether a DDoS attack attempts in real time systems.

Now a days many people are using Machine Learning Technique to determine whether there System is under attack or not.They are using WEKA one of the tool which is used for classification of different types of attack.

In existing world we are going to use an important tool which really makes our work faster and efficient in every aspect.Earlier we have to gather lots of ton of Datasets for visualizing attacks done on our Network ,Now we have a importatnt tools called Wireshark which can

easily visualize the no of requests made on our network and can easily make us understand that we are under attack or not.

So in this report i will brief my work,basically we have done lots of research on Wireshark tool how its capture traffic,how we can count no of packets , how we can compare requests before and after Ddos attack.

So we have used Grabify software to trace someone IP address with the help of dummy web Link and later on with 4 lines of ping command we will do DDOS attack with our own cmd(10-12).Before doing this we will note the count of the packets on that particular network on which ddos attack have been done and compares with that data after DDOS attack.

KEYWORD

Technical Jargons related to our work are:-

1.packet filtering,

2.DDoS attack,

3.deep packet analysis,

4.cyber attacks,

5.deep packet inspection,

6.real time systems,

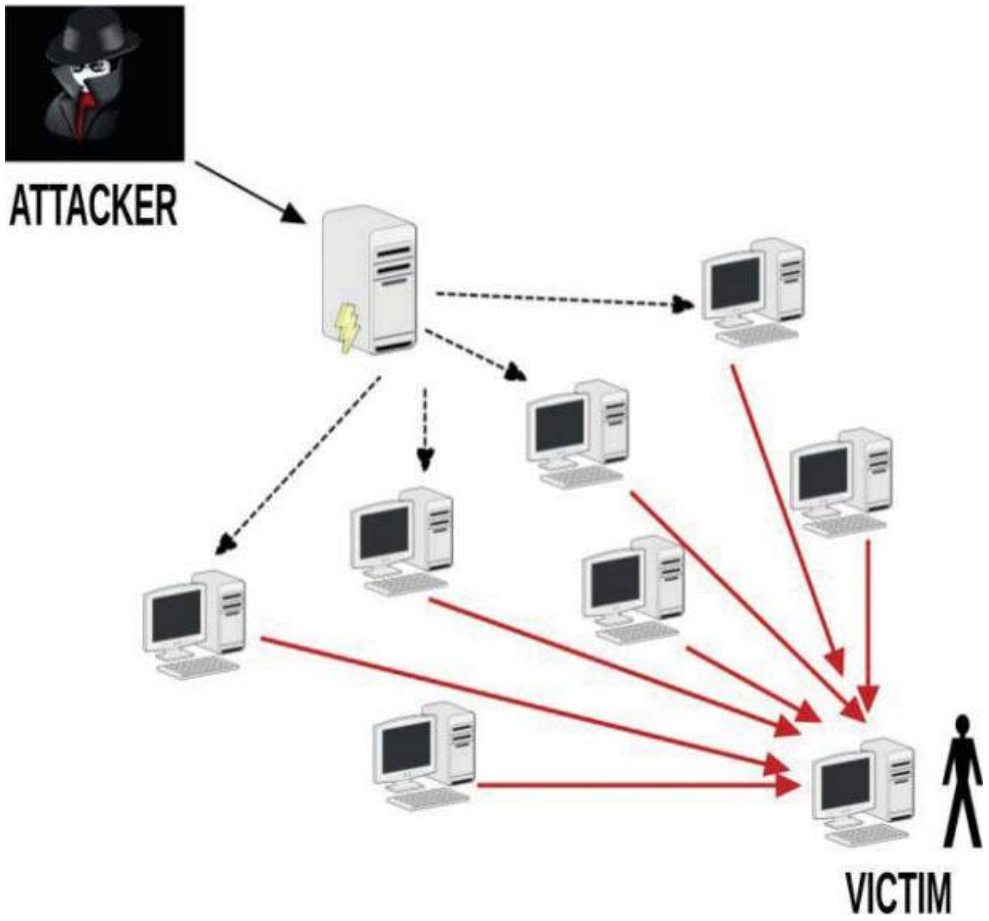
7.Internet technologies

INTRODUCTION

Through monitoring network traffic, many packets are found. Today, packets are captured mostly with the help of packet sniffers. Packet capturers gather data from the network. Packet sniffers, on the other hand, are known as the most efficient data gathering method . Packet sniffers make use of pcap library so as to capture packets. The version of Pcap library for windows is winpcap while libpcap library is used in Linux systems.Sudhanshu Bhatia employed wireshark program and conducted packet analyses.Devanshu Ranjan, in the same manner, ran wireshark program.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

DDoS attacks aims to cease the service operating on the target system. Web servers become unable to provide http service and e-mail servers can no longer send or receive emails. These attacks occur by exhausting memory, processor and band width sources or taking advantage of a weakness in the service. DDoS attacks may take place in the form of unexpectedly low network performance, slowness in access to web sites, cuts in networks connections, increase in the number of spam e-mails or inability to access certain parts of a web site. In DDoS attacks, attacker is disguised and thousands, even hundreds of thousands of fake IP addresses are created. Thus, such attacks are quite difficult to prevent. A sample attack type is given below:



Author	Title	Findings
S Sandhya, Sohini Purkayastha, Emil Joshua,Akash Deep	Assessment of website security by penetration testing using Wireshark	Wireshark tool enables the ethical hacker to reveal the flaws in the system security at the user authentication level. This approach of identifying vulnerabilities is deemed fit as the strategy involved in this

		testing is rapid and provides good success in identifying vulnerabilities.
Shaoqiang Wang, DongSheng Xu, ShiLiang Yan	**Analysis and application of Wireshark in TCP/IP protocol teaching**	**It introduces the functions and characteristics of Wireshark, and expounds its analysis and application in TCP/IP protocol teaching by some specific examples.**
Apri Siswanto, Abdul Syukur, Evizal Abdul Kadir, Suratin	**Network Traffic Monitoring and Analysis Using Packet Sniffer**	**This study aims to obtain data about the results of traffic in a graphical form so that it can find out the number of users who access the internet and use bandwidth.**
Sudhakar, R. K. Aggarwal	**A survey on comparative analysis of tools for the detection of ARP poisoning**	**Different dangers like sniffing, phishing, caricaturing exist. This paper exhibits an outline of different system dangers and assaults to the system. There are so many apparatuses in the amenable source and many mitigation techniques which are produced as a way to tackle to these assaults. Devices like Wireshark, arpwatch, firewall has been talked about in this paper.**
S. Pavithirakini, Senevirathna Bandara, D. Dhammearatchi	**Improve the Capabilities of Wireshark as a tool for Intrusion Detection in DOS Attacks**	**Flooding is a kind of attack, in which the attacker sends several floods of packets to the victim or associated service in an effort to bring down the system. There are unlike types of flooding attacks like ping flood, Syn floods, UDP (User Datagram Protocols) floods etc.**
JisaDavid CizaThomas	**Efficient DDoS flood attack detection using dynamic thresholding on flow-based network traffic**	**The interconnected computer systems and networks are vulnerable to very large number of attacks;Distributed Denial of Service being a major one. This paper analyses the features of network traffic and the existing algorithms to detect Distributed Denial of Service attacks and proposes an efficient statistical approach to detect the attacks based on traffic features and dynamic threshold detection algorithm.**
Muhammad Ahmad, Kareem Ullah	**SNORT IMPLEMENTATION WITH WIRESHARK HELPING AVOIDING DDOS**	**Cloud computing provide different resources on demand where the users can access these**

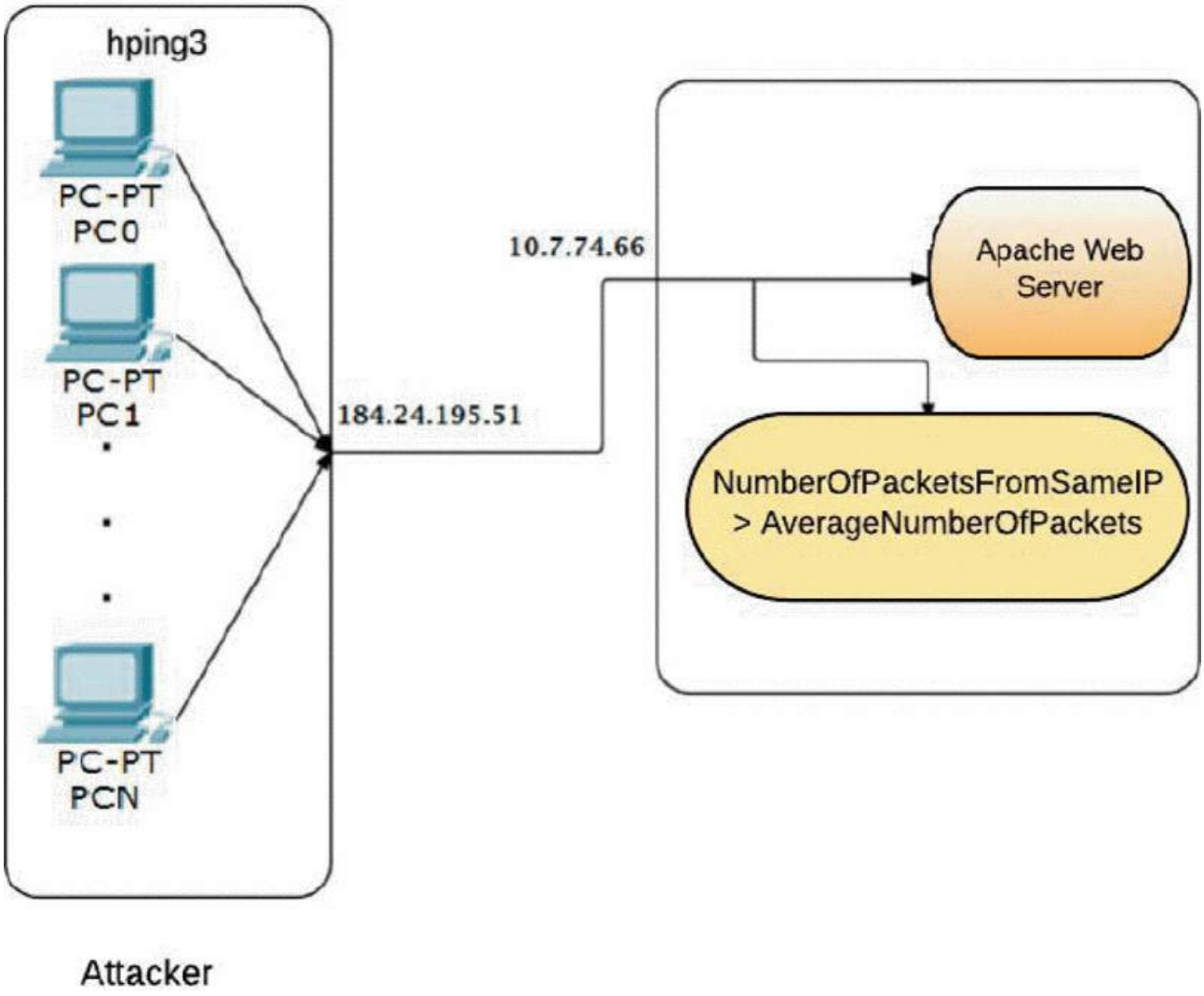
	ATTACK IN THE CLOUD COMPUTING	**resources through the internet easily. Due to distributed nature of cloud computing technology remained untouched from the attackers. Attackers can attack easily on cloud computing and decrease the effectiveness and resources availability to the users in the cloud. There exist many cybercrime attacks can easily hit the security of the cloud computing**
Dmitri Bekerman, Bracha Shapira, Lior Rokach, Ariel Bar	**Unknown malware detection using network traffic classification**	**Detecting malware by analyzing network traffic. The proposed method extracts 972 behavioral features across different protocols and network layers, and refers to different observation resolutions (transaction, session, flow and conversation windows). A feature selection method is then used to identify the most meaningful features and to reduce the data dimensionality to a tractable size.**
Mehedee Zaman, Tazrian Siddiqui, Mohammad Rakib Amin, Md. Shohrab Hossain	**Malware detection in Android by network traffic analysis**	**A common behavior of mobile malware is transferring sensitive information of the cell phone user to malicious remote servers. In this paper, we describe and demonstrate in full detail, a method for detecting malware based on this behavior.**

Sudhanshu detected malicious flooding traffic with the help of Wireshark tool. The system they employed includes asymmetric demonstration of packets. In this system, if flow rate is higher than normal band width, the attack in the system is detected. It is checked if there are too many packets in the line. Devanshu Ranjan observed arrivals of packets and found solutions with behaviors on network traffic. This technique makes it possible to differentiate between DDoS attack sources and real users. It can be detected whether there is an attack or not with the aid of rate of packet arrival. I Abhishek Kumar detected the presence of a possible DDoS attack by using Statistics of Wireshark. Multiple DDoS attackers can be tracked simultaneously thanks to this method. Sudhanshu detected DDoS attacks by using projected UDP technique.

The main difference between the study introduced in this article and others in the literature is that a user is able to determine the average number of packets to be

carried by its own server system and is able to perform real time detection of a possible attack if the number of packets from the same IP is higher than that.

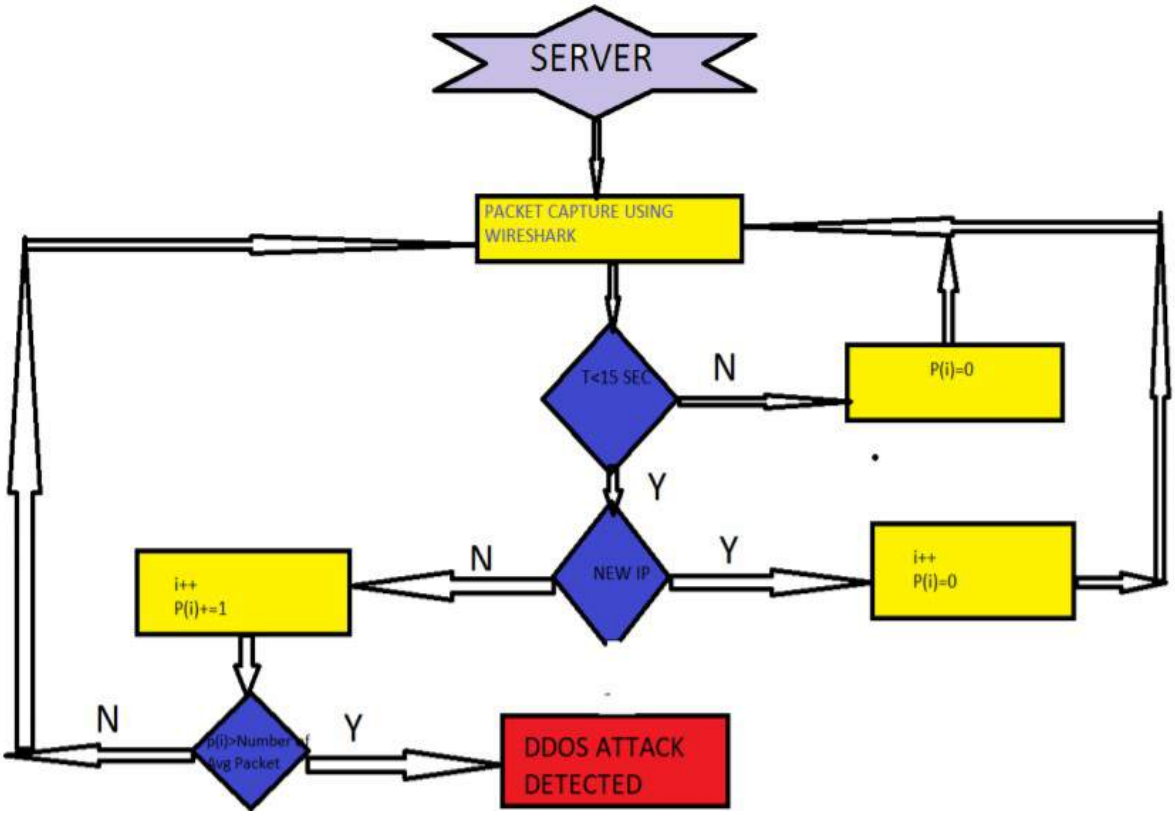
The topology of the DDoS application developed in this study . 'hping3', one of the DDoS attack tools, was used so as to generate packets. Hping3 is a tool used to generate tcp/ip packets of desired kind.



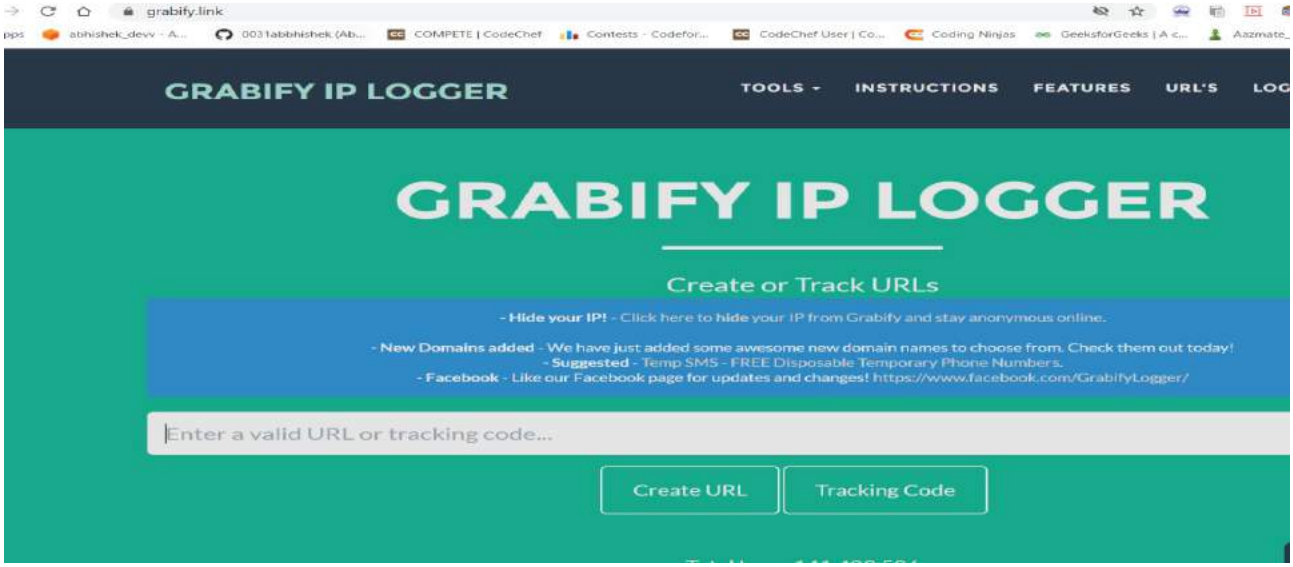
OUR PROPOSAL

Packets are recorded instantly. In the application, the average packet number is monitored and that is how attacks are detected. Average packet number is calculated through the data from NumberOfPacket.txt file. Packets captured during attack detection are compared with the previous packet. A counter was assigned for the system. In DoS attack detection, special attention was paid on whether source address (From) and target address (To) were the same or not. In cases when two addresses were the same, the counter was increased one by one. When the counter was higher than the average, the system was halted and the statement "DoS attack was detected" was shown on the system. In DDoS attack detection, it was

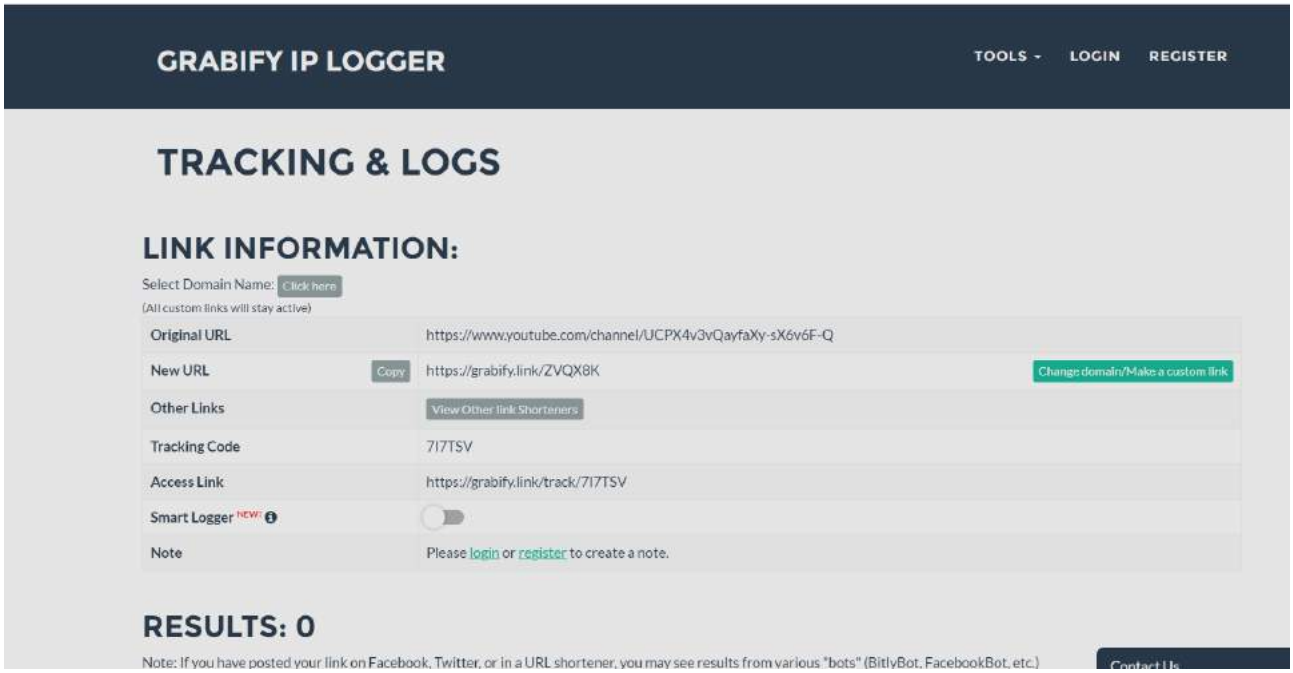
especially observed if the source address (From) and target address (To) were the same or different. In cases when these addresses were identical, the counter was increased one by one. The system was halted in 2 seconds providing that the counter number was higher than the number in NumberOfPacket.txt data and statement “DDoS attack was detected” was displayed on the system. Packet number value was set as 100. This value, in fact, must be calculated via observing previous records.



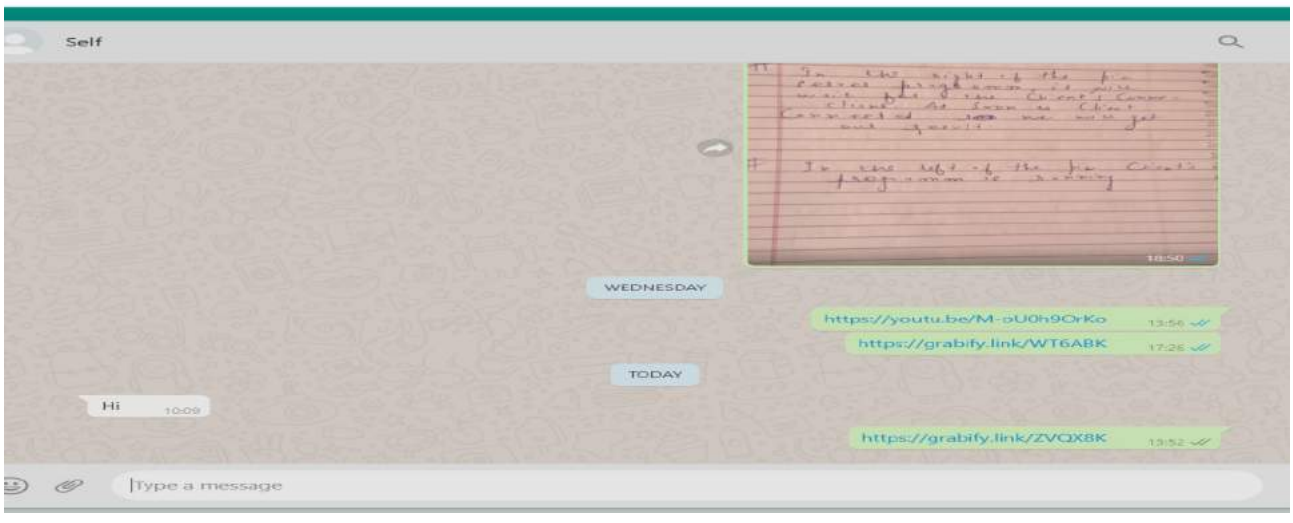
So now we all see a dry run how we all going to do this through a digram.
Step 1- First we will trace Some one Ip address with the help of application(Grabify Ip Logger).



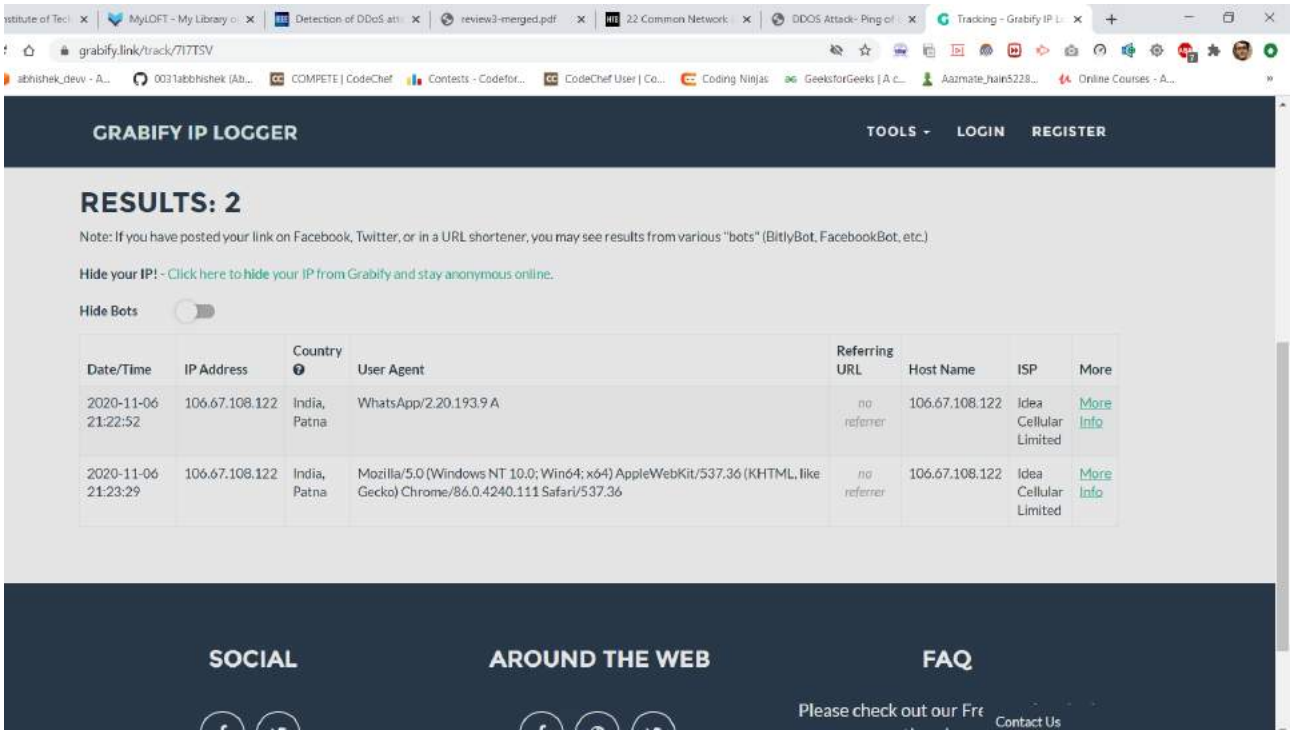
Creates a dummy weblink and send it through any messaging media and if he/she opens it then ultimately i will get there Ip address with there Location.



Copy this Link and will send it through watsapp.



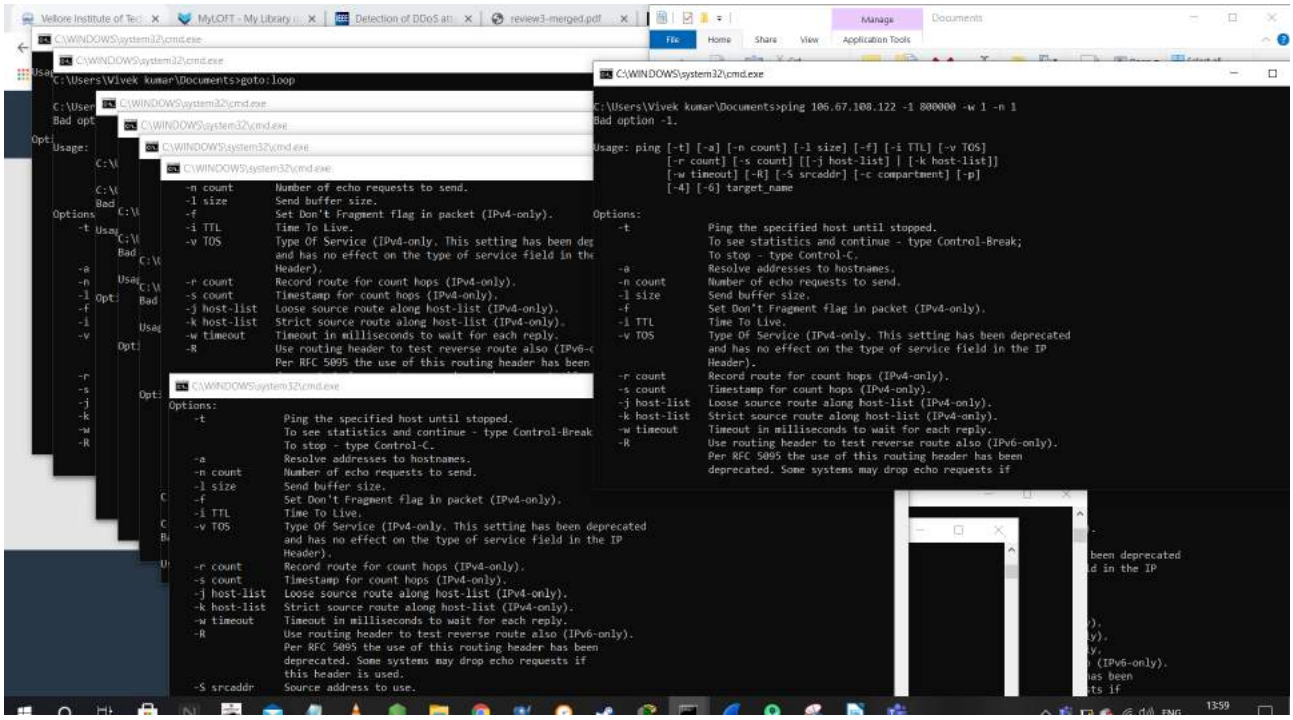
Suppose we want to do ddos attack on this guy.



So here i got his Ip address now i can easily do ddos attack by pinging his Ip address.

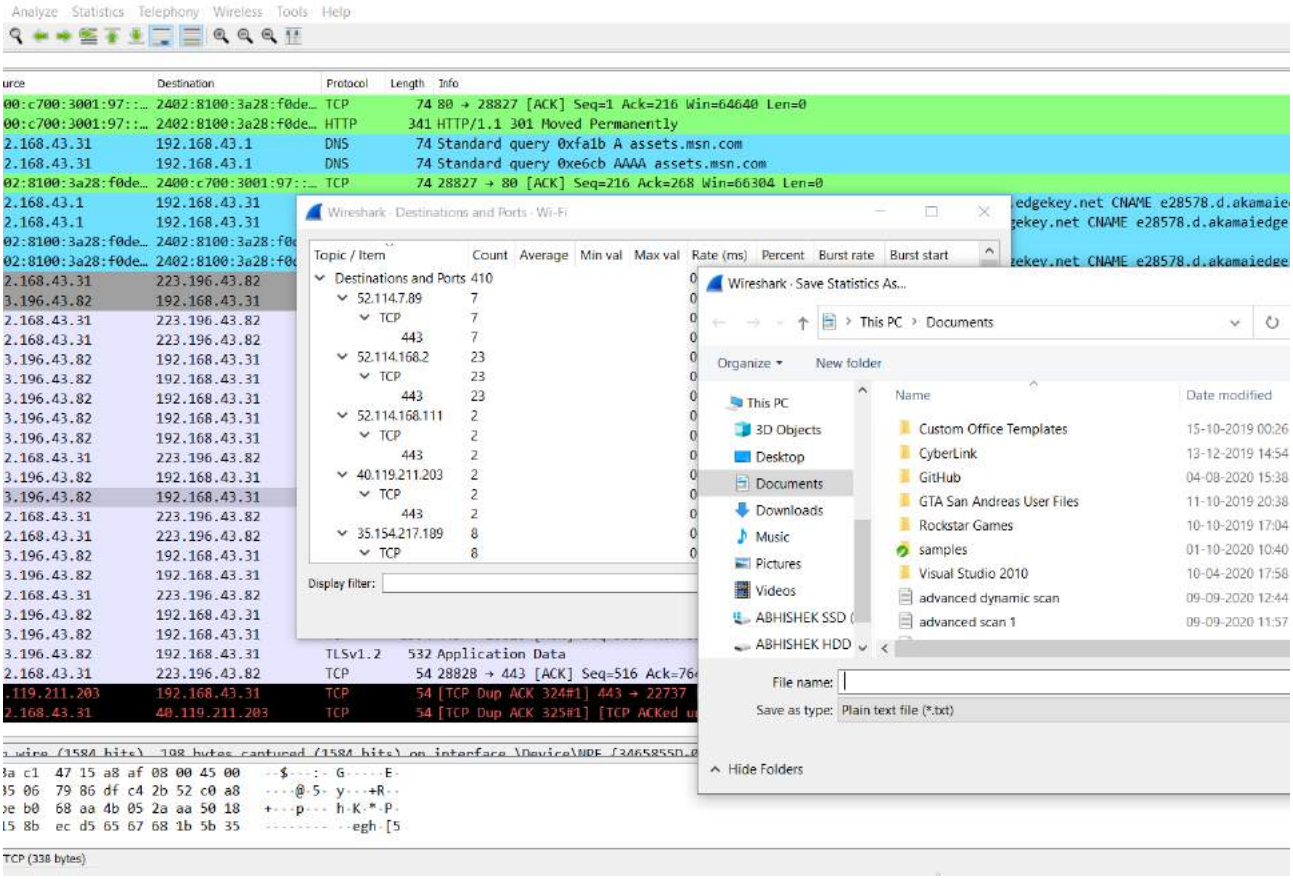
Step-2- Then we will ping that Ip address with the Known Command using Cmd.

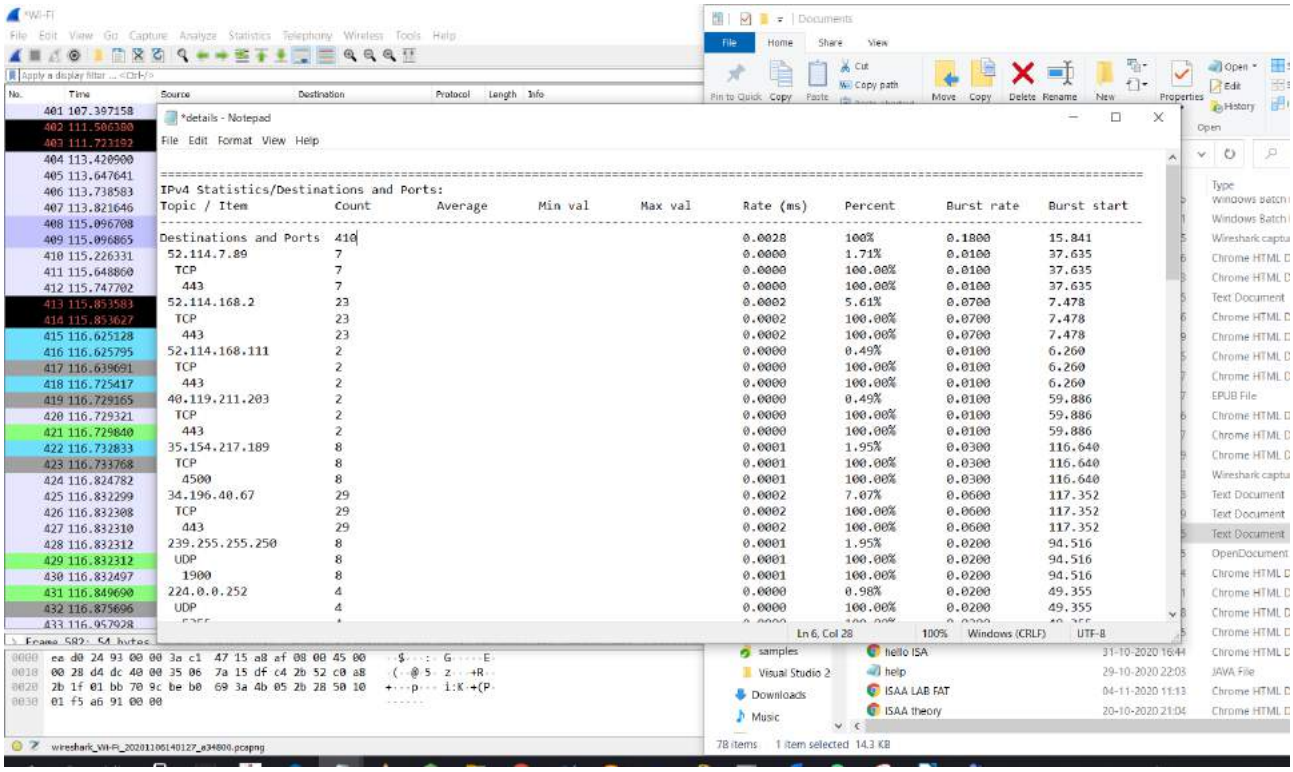
This is the command from which we can ping as many numbers of packets we want to ping.



Doing ddos attack with pinging lots and lots requests on the IP address.

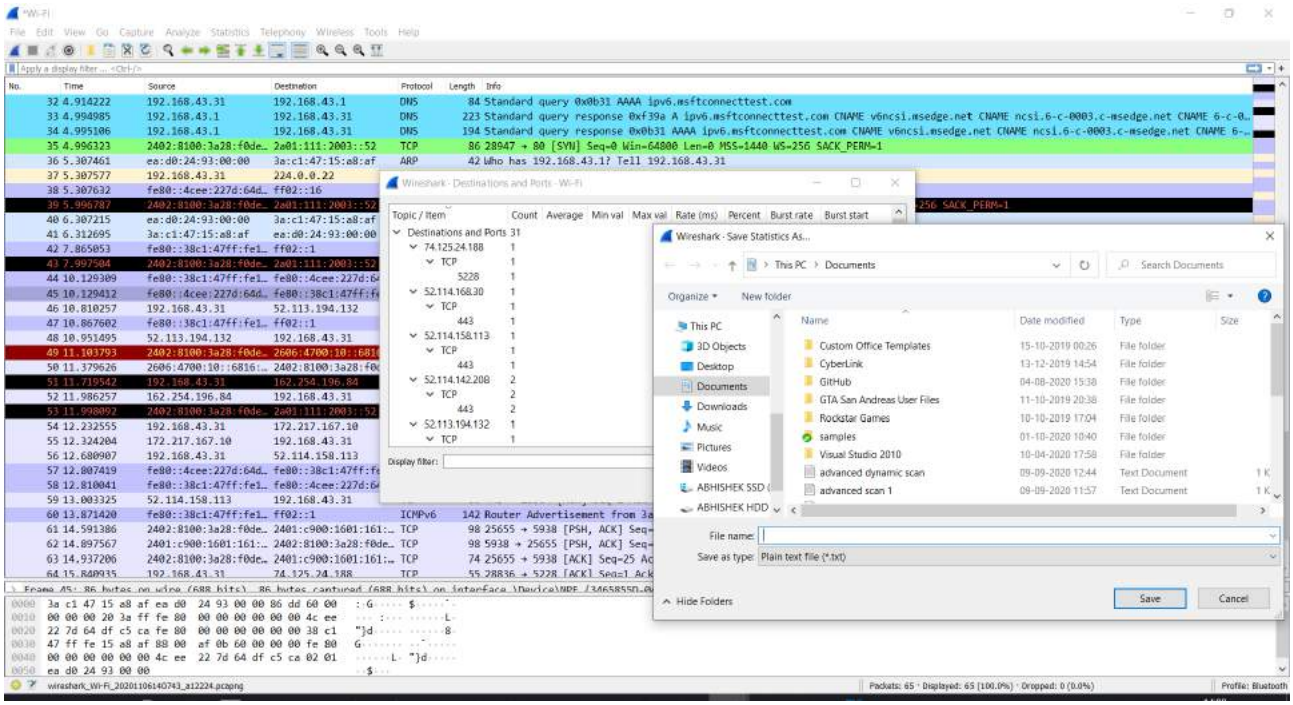
Step-3- Suppose this attack is done on me So ill Store my Average Packet details in my database in which it contains the count of the DNS and UDP Packets and save that file with XYZ.txt.



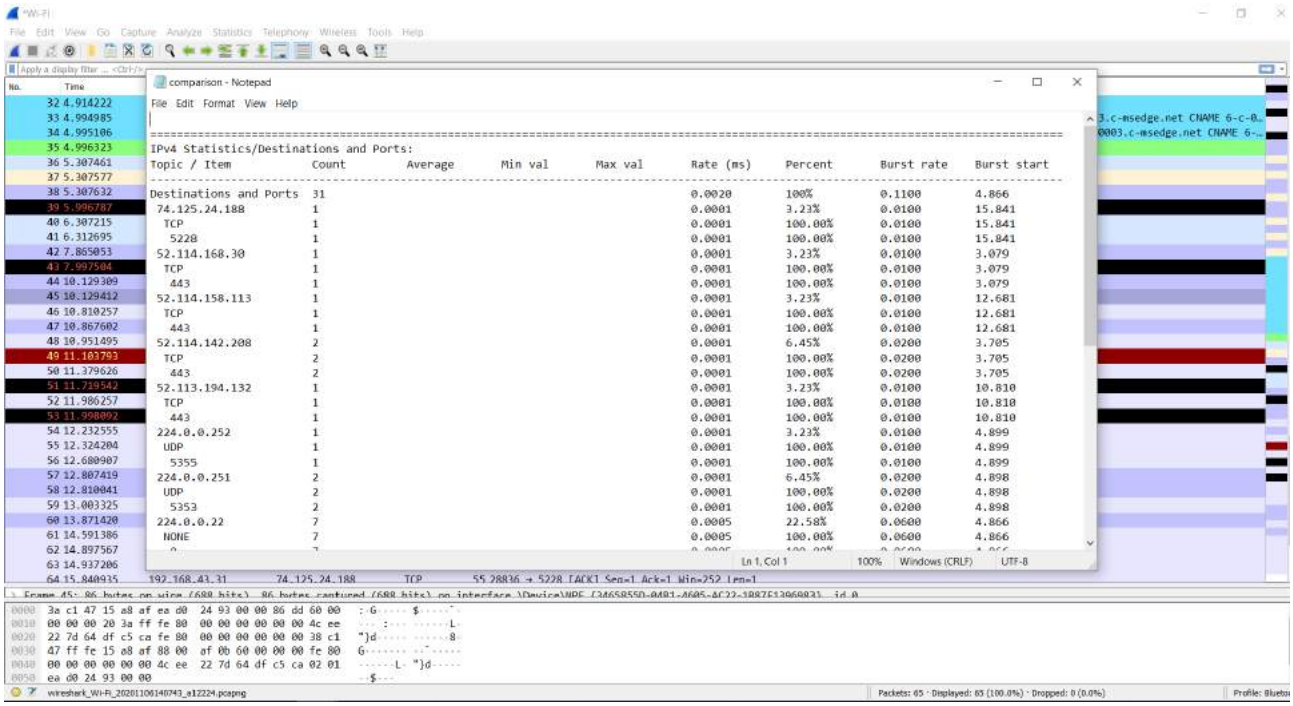


Details of the count of the Packets got saved in the desktop with .txt file.

Step-4- So now when we will use Wireshark and try to count the Packets that are comming on our network in a limited time suppose for 10 15 sec.

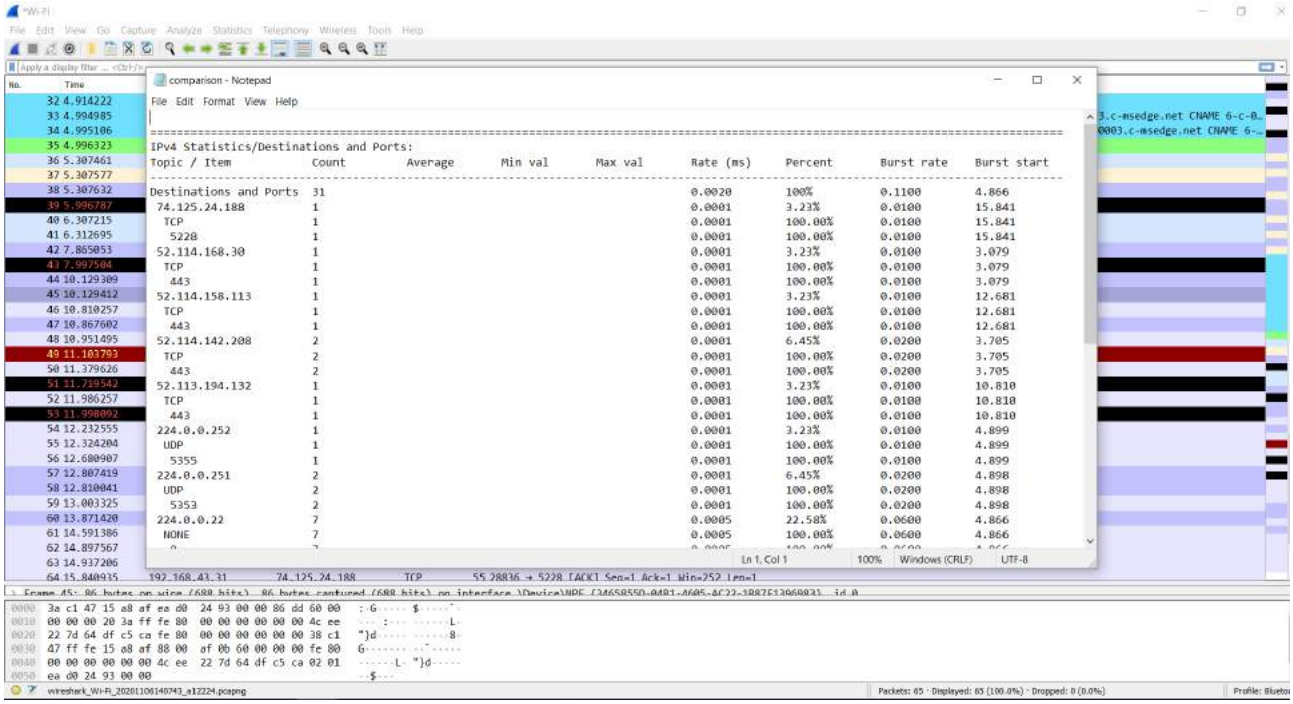


This is when Ddos attack was not been active. We are saving this for further comaprison.

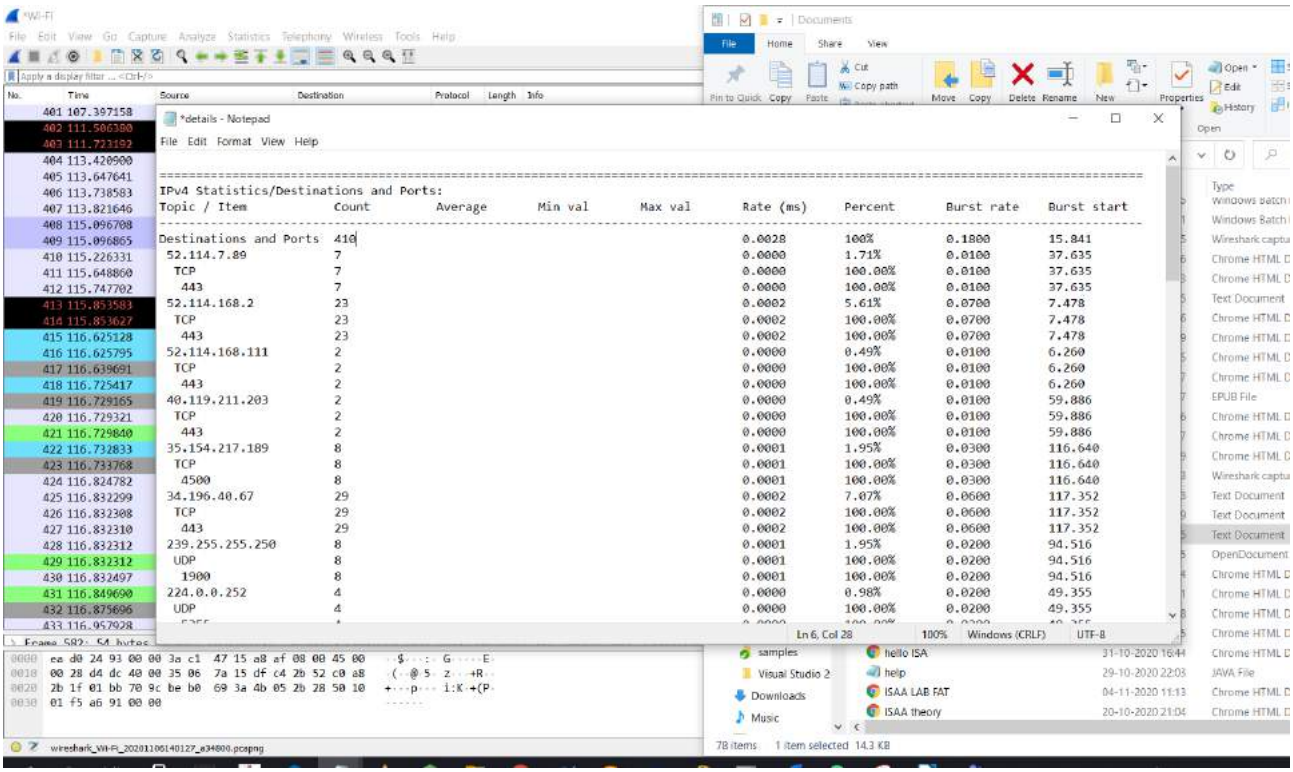


Step-5- Now we will Compare that count With Our Previous Packet details that was stored in xyz.txt (suppose threshold was set to 500 Packets (DNS)) and if it will exceed this no then we can say that we are under ddos attack.

When DDOS attack was not been active:-



When DDOS attack was active:-



The application was designed with the help of winpcap library on Windows system. and it is a library that enables actions like packet capturing and sending on our network card with ease. In the application part, network traffic is monitored via the program created with C programming language and packets are captured. As it can be gathered from filtering was made according to the number of packets to be captured and the type of packets. In the application run here, it was aimed to capture 100 packets and filter them in Tcp type.

The way any of the packets captured looks in the terminal was added to. As it is clear from the figure, packets were captured according to packet number, from address, to address, protocol type, source port, target port and payload (data about packet).

Completed attack detections are recorded onto the database. Attacks gathered from the database are given on web interface. Attacks are displayed with day and time of occurrence. While attacks are being displayed, data is derived from the database. Once in every two seconds, it is detected whether there is an attack in the system.

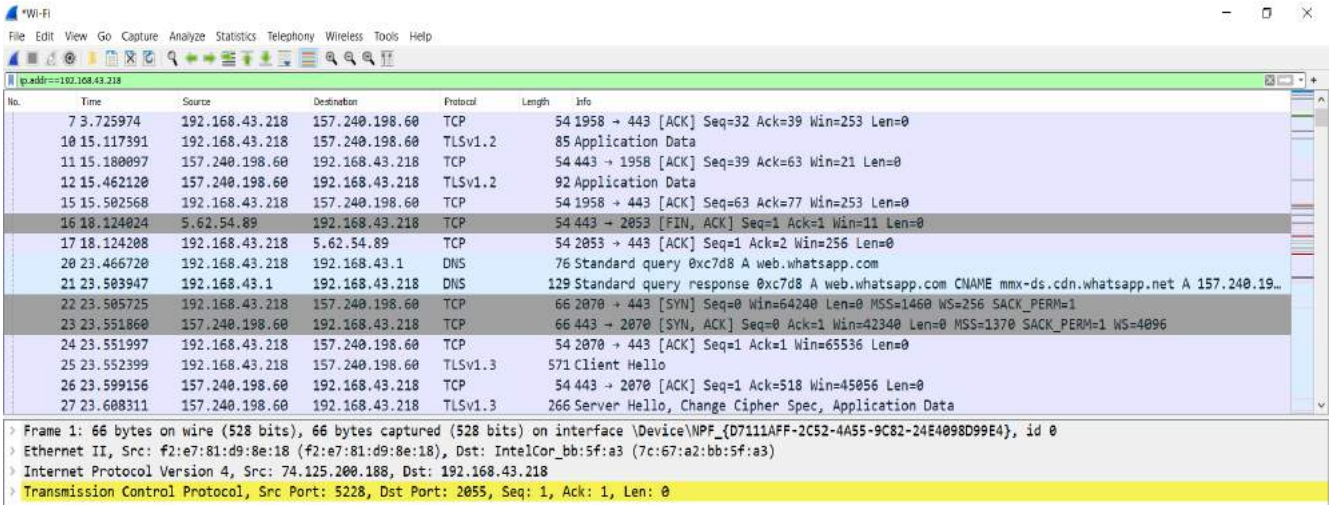
ANALYSIS OF WIRESHARK:-

LIST OF USEFULL WIRESHARK FILTERS

1. Filter traffic on specific IP address

This will display all traffic for the IP entered, source or destination.

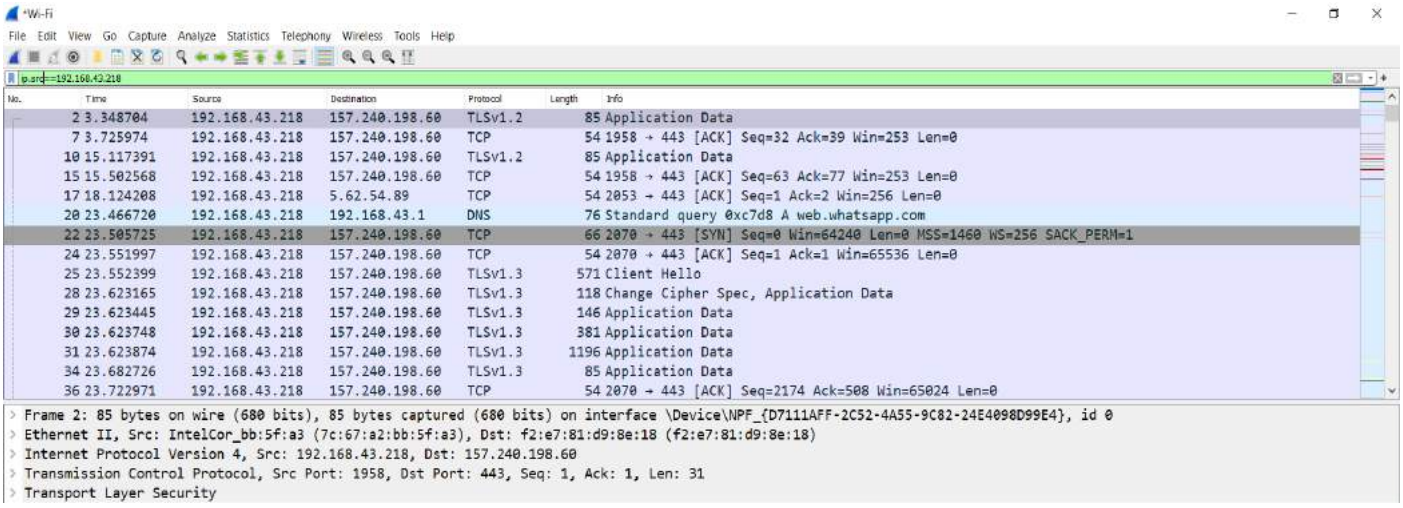
`ip.addr==192.168.43.218`



2. Filter by source address

This will only show traffic where the source IP address is 192.168.43.218

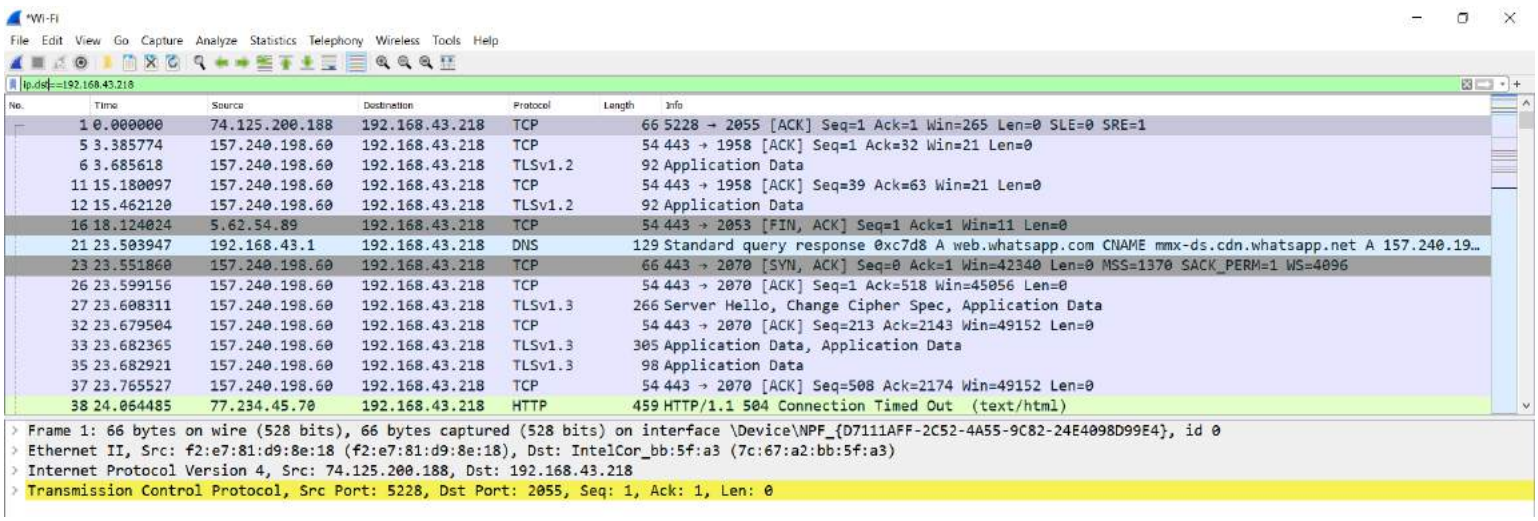
ip.src==192.168.43.218



3. Filter by destination address

Displays only traffic for the matching destination IP.

ip.dst==192.168.43.218



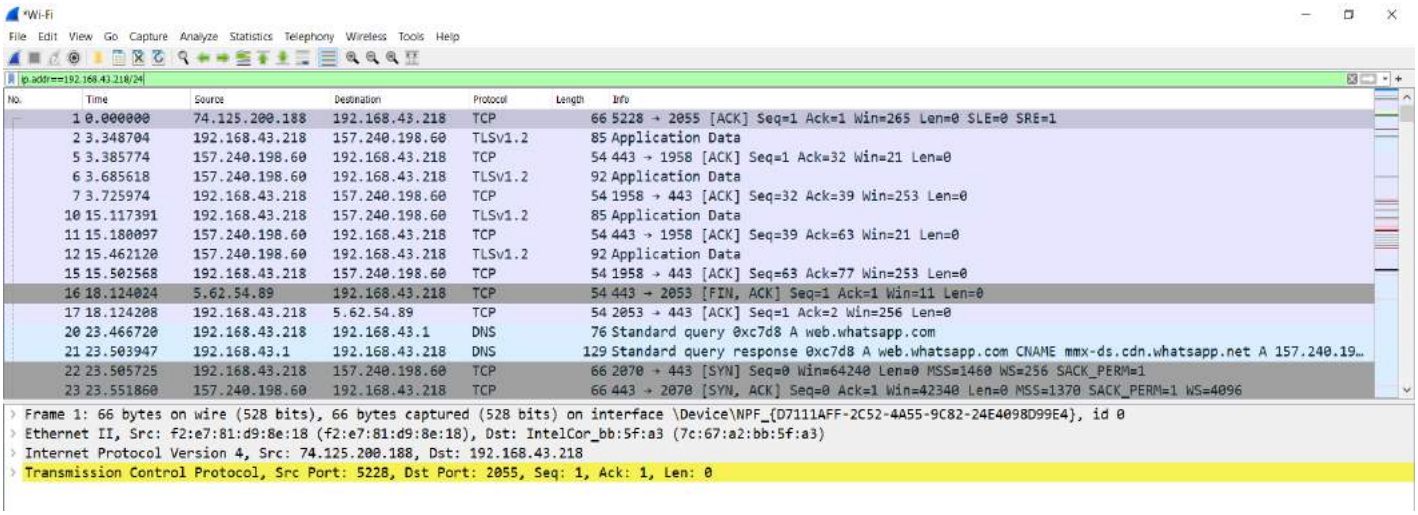
4. Filter by IP subnet

Displays all traffic for the entered subnet, this will match on source or destination. Use CIDR format for subnet display filter.

ip.addr==192.168.43.218/24

If you want to filter on a IP source subnet use ip.src==subnet

If you want to filter on IP destination subnet use ip.dst==subnet

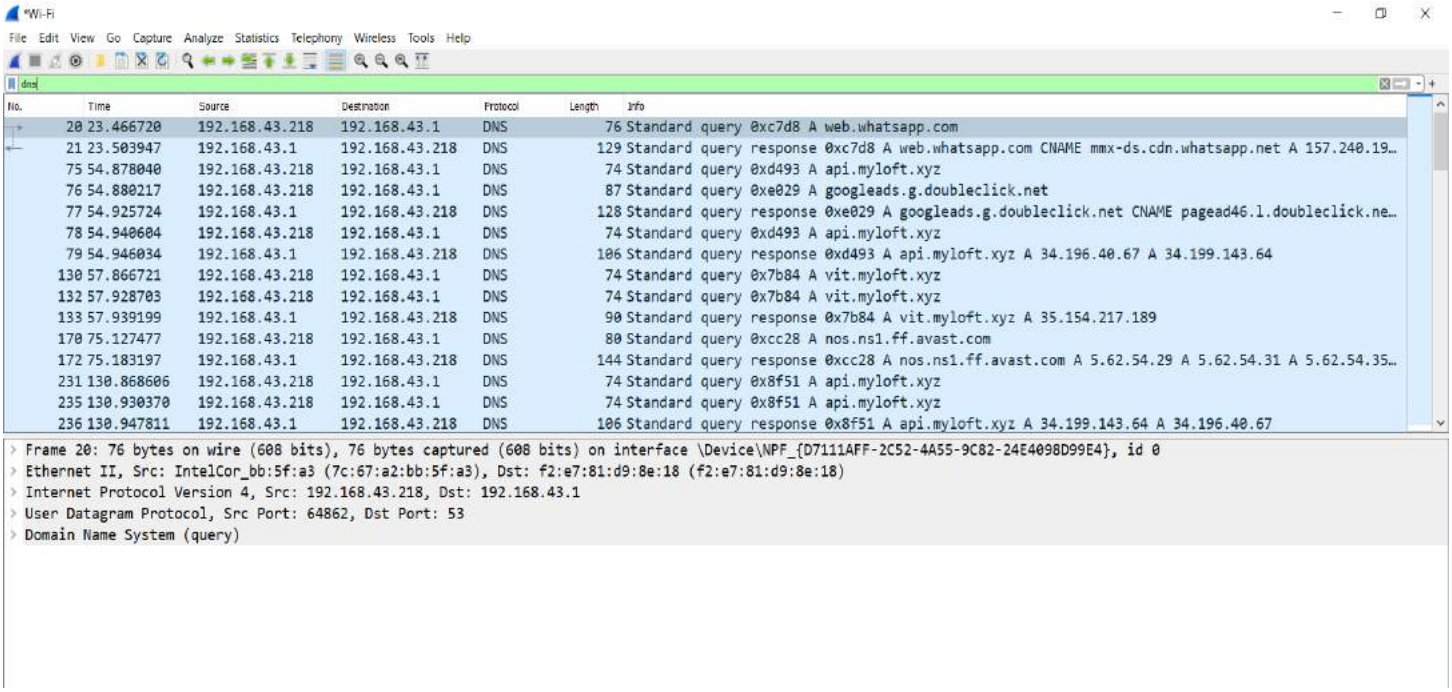


5. Filter traffic based on protocol

To filter for a specific protocol just type in the name of the protocol. For example to display all DNS traffic just type DNS in the filter box.

dns

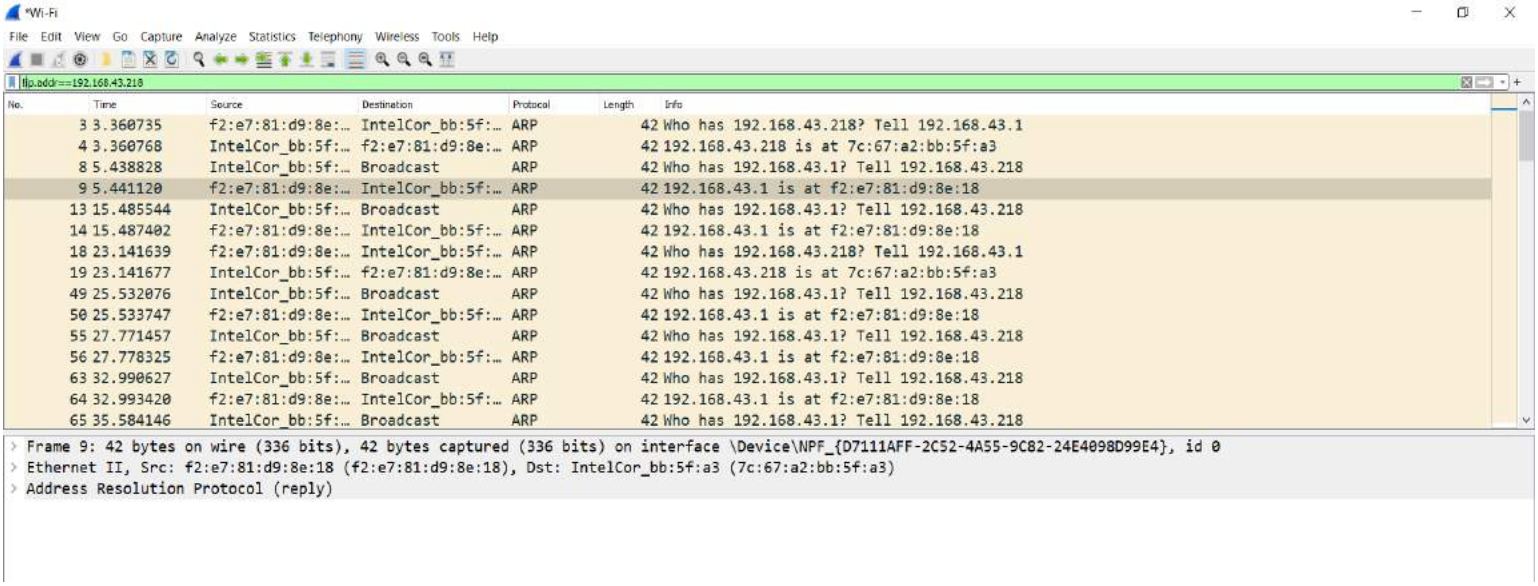
Some other common protocols you could filter on: arp, http, ftp, smtp, ssh, telnet, bootp, icmp.



6. Exclude IP address

If you want to filter out an IP address so it's not displayed use this filter.

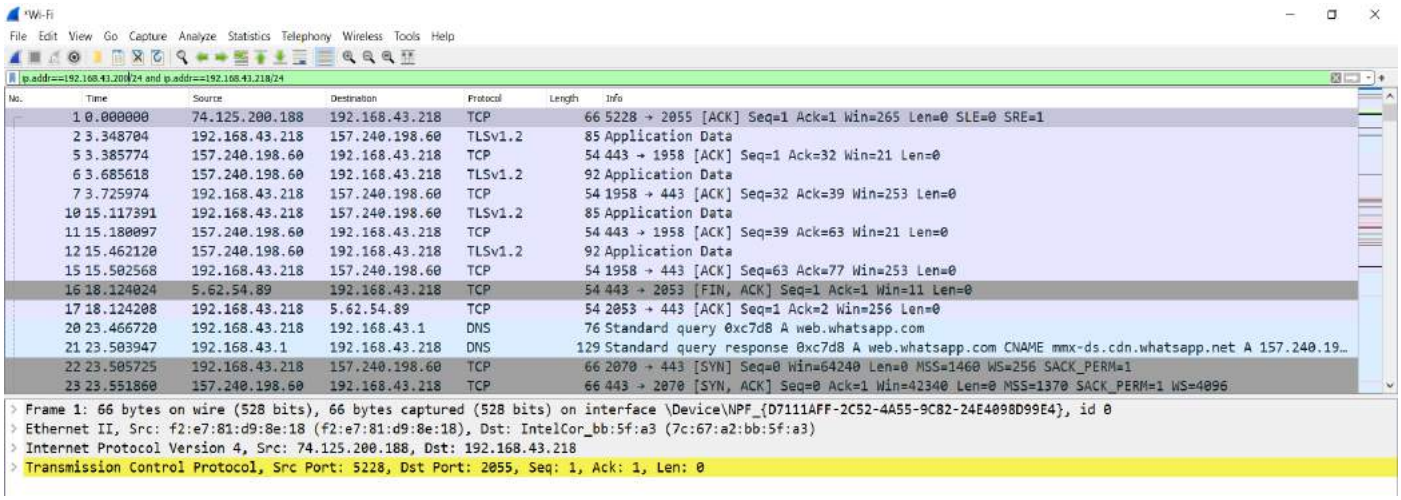
!ip.addr==192.168.43.218



7. Show traffic between two workstations or subnet

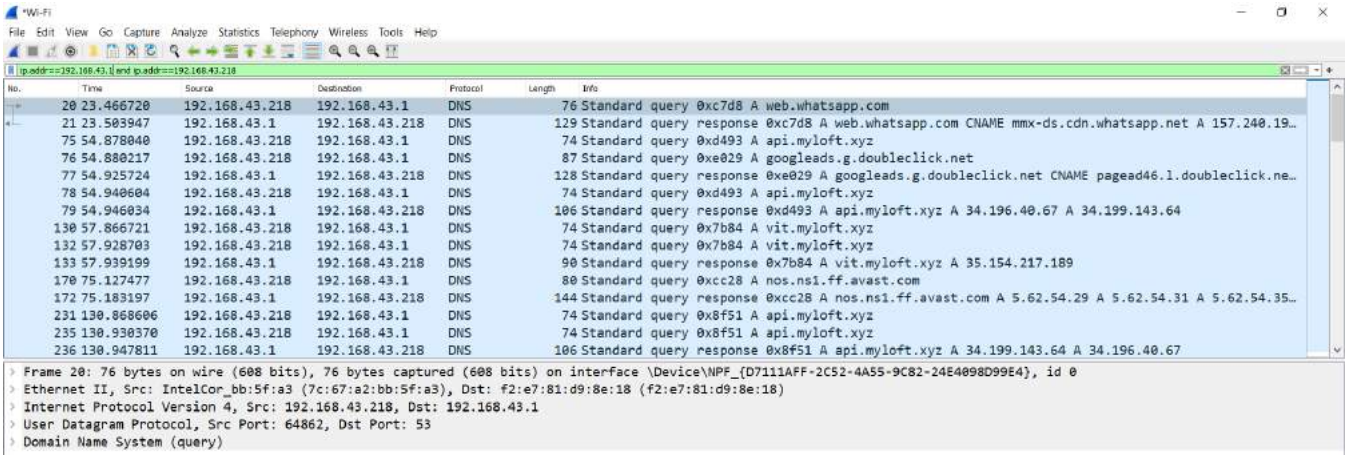
This first one will show only traffic between the two subnets

ip.addr==192.168.43.200/24 and ip.addr==192.168.43.218/24



This will show only traffic between the two specific IP address

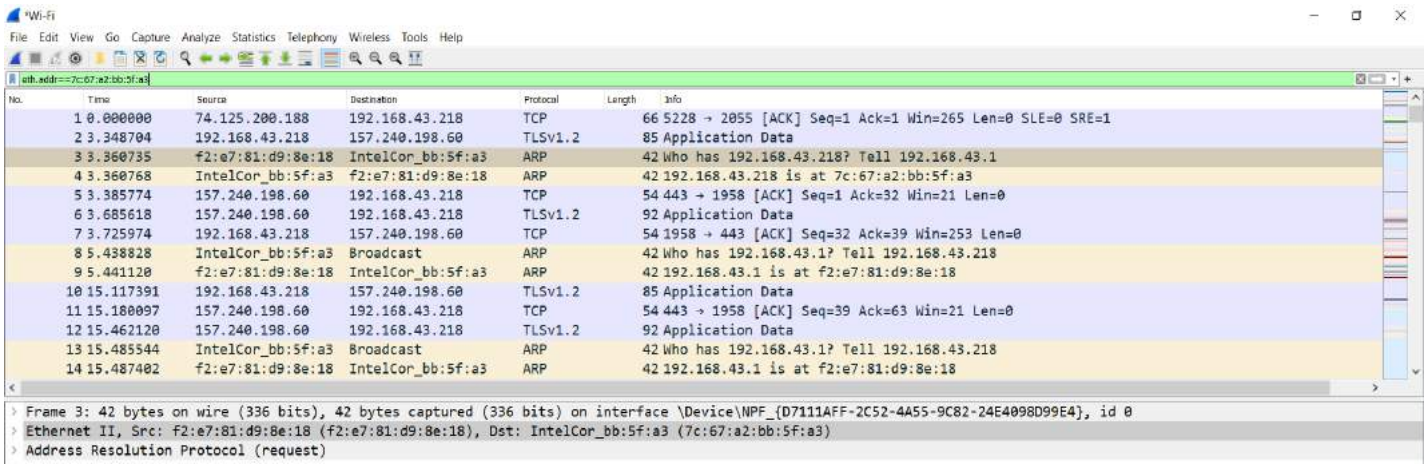
ip.addr==192.168.43.1 and ip.addr==192.168.43.218



8. Filter by MAC address

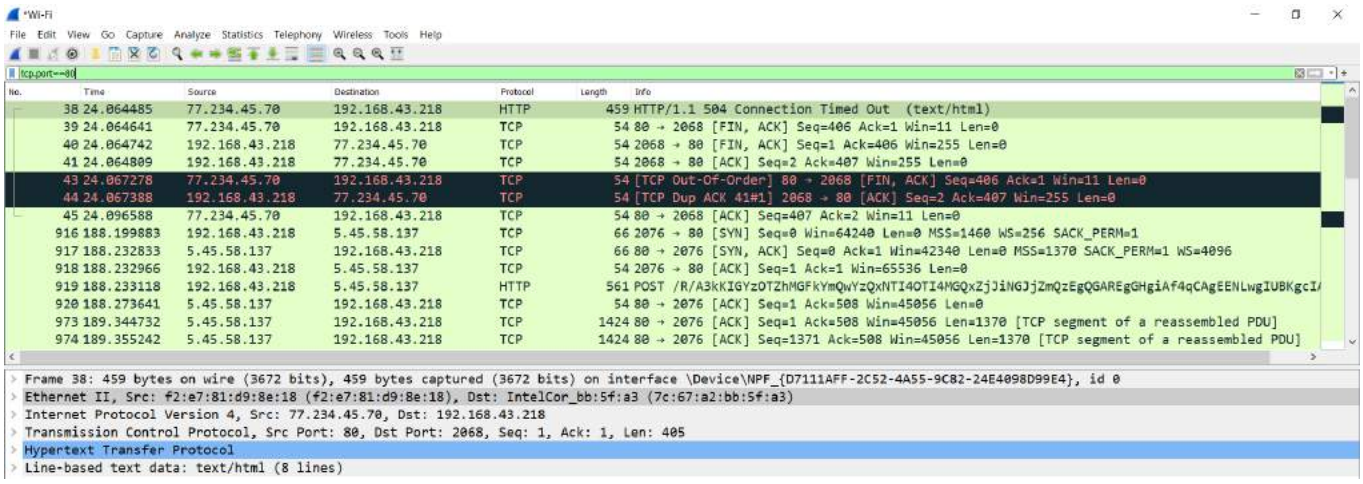
If you only want to see traffic for a specific MAC address use this filter.

eth.addr == 00:60:e0:53:13:d5



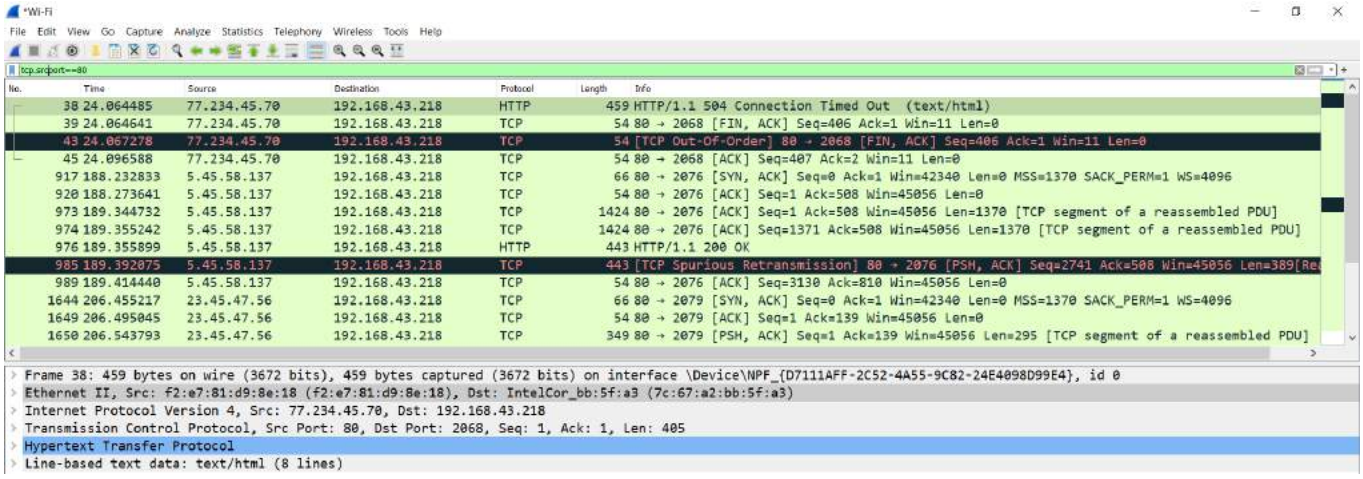
9. Filter on TCP port

tcp.port==80



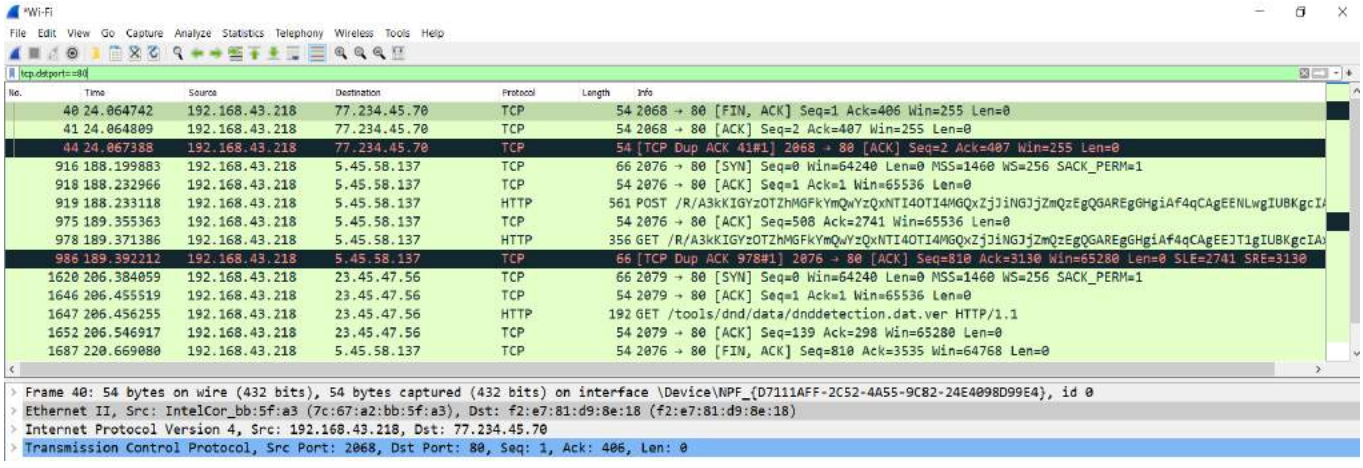
Filter on TCP port source

tcp.srcport==80



or destination port

tcp.dstport==80



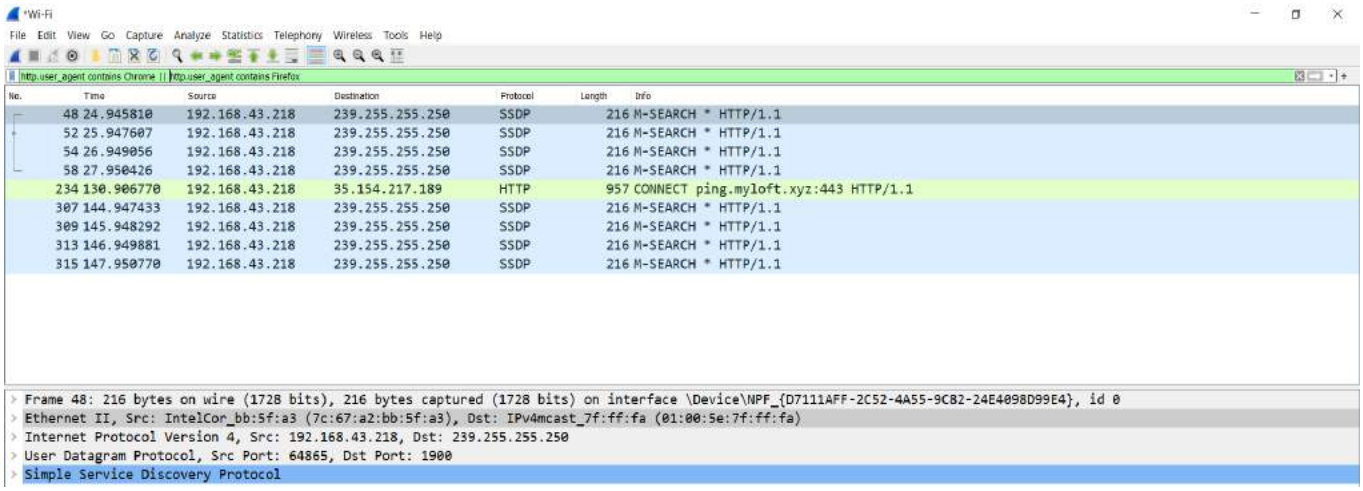
10. Find user agents

Its a good idea to understand what user agents are being used on your network, malicious traffic can often use unusual agent strings. To search for a user agent use this filter.

http.user_agent contains Firefox

Replace Firefox with the user agent string you want to search for. I like to use this one to exclude common user agents, this helps to quickly find possible malicious traffic.

http.user_agent contains Firefox || http.user_agent contains Chrome



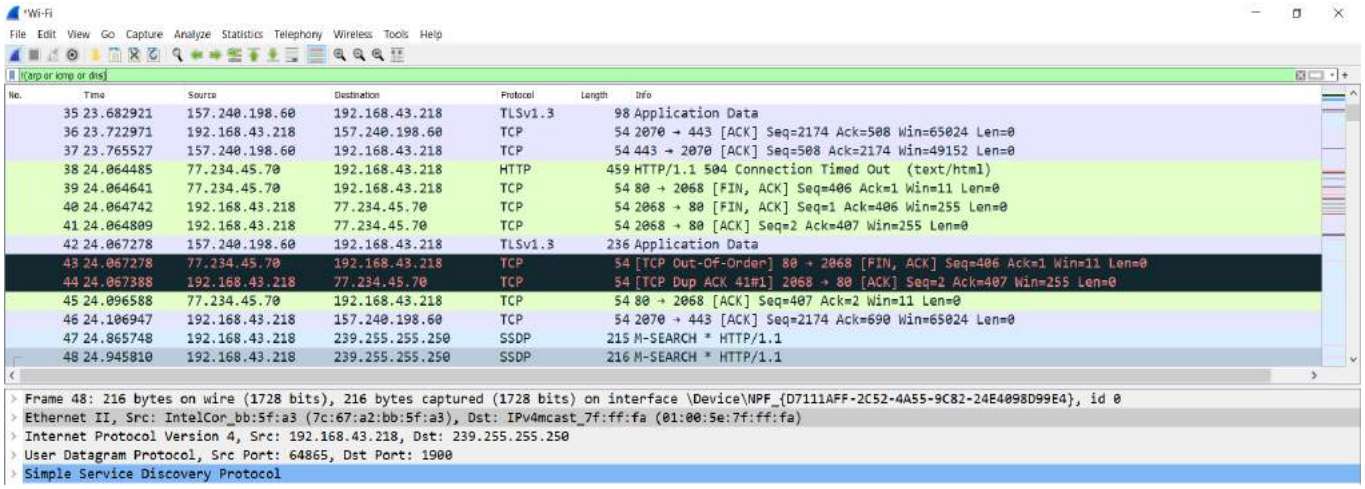
This will filter out all user agents that contain Firefox or Chrome, I can continue to add on to the filter to exclude other common user agents.

11. Filter background network noise

There are several protocols that can be very noisy, it sometimes helps to filter this out so you can focus on other traffic.

!(arp or icmp or dns)

This will filter out arp, icmp and DNS traffic.

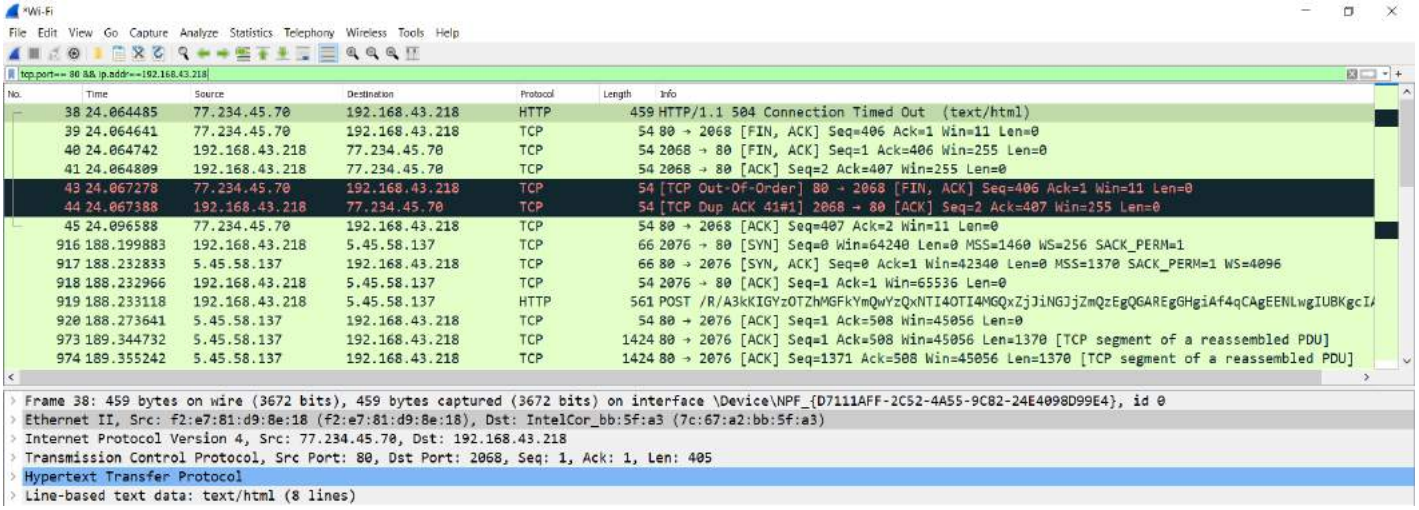


12. Filter on port and IP Address

If you want to see traffic from a certain IP on a specific port use this filter

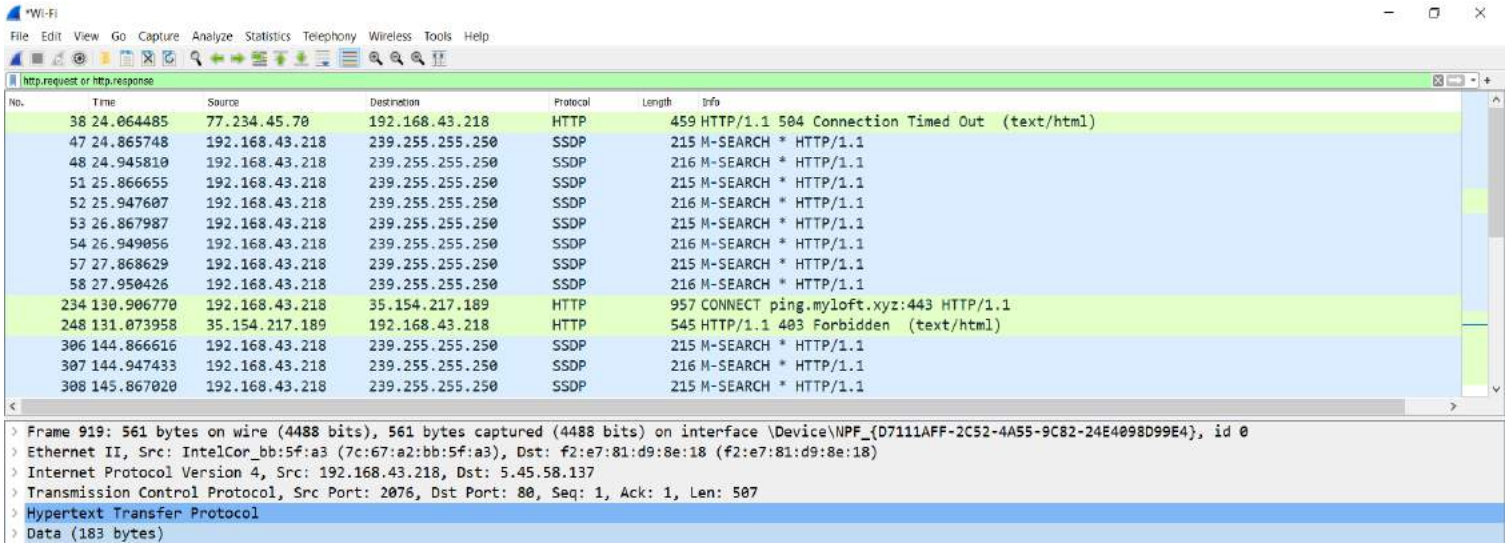
tcp.port 80 && ip.addr == 192.168.43.218

This will show only port 80 (https) that has IP 192.168.43.218 in the source or destination.



13. Filter for http get and responses

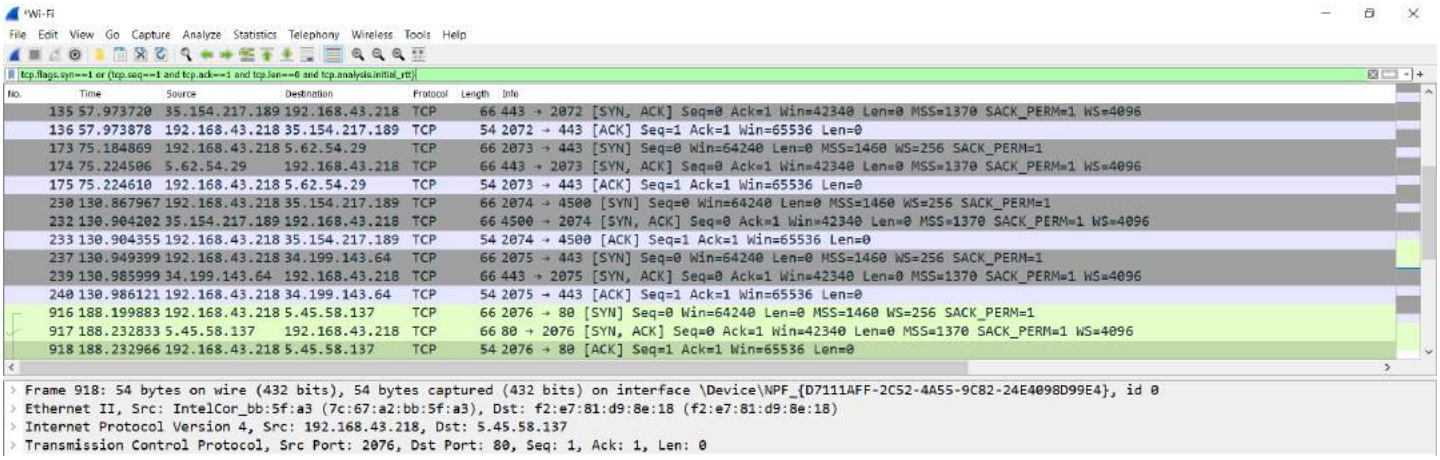
http.request or http.response



15. Filter on three way handshake

The three way handshake is often used to calculate the network round trip time. This filter will display all the SYN, SYN ACK and SYN packets that should match the three way handshake.

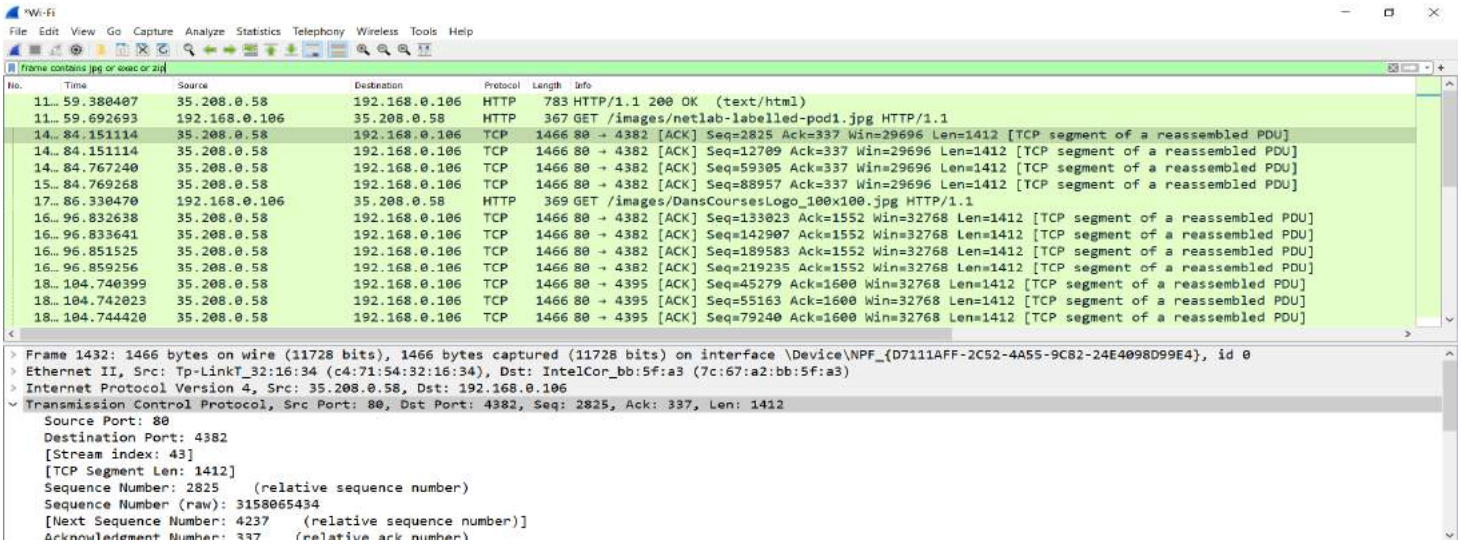
tcp.flags.syn==1 or (tcp.seq==1 and tcp.ack==1 and tcp.len==0 and tcp.analysis.initial_rtt)



16. Find executable or other file types

Need to see if users are download .exe or other file types use this filter

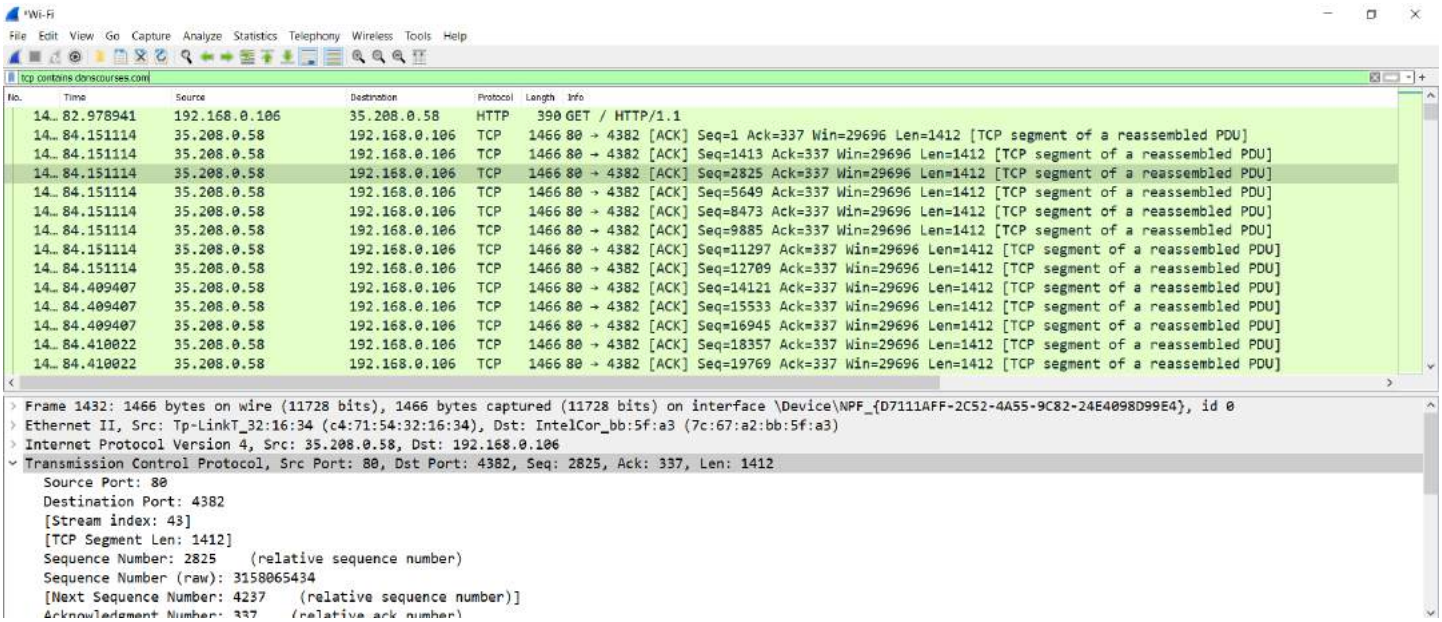
frame contains jpg or exec or zip



Just add in any other file extension you want to filter for.

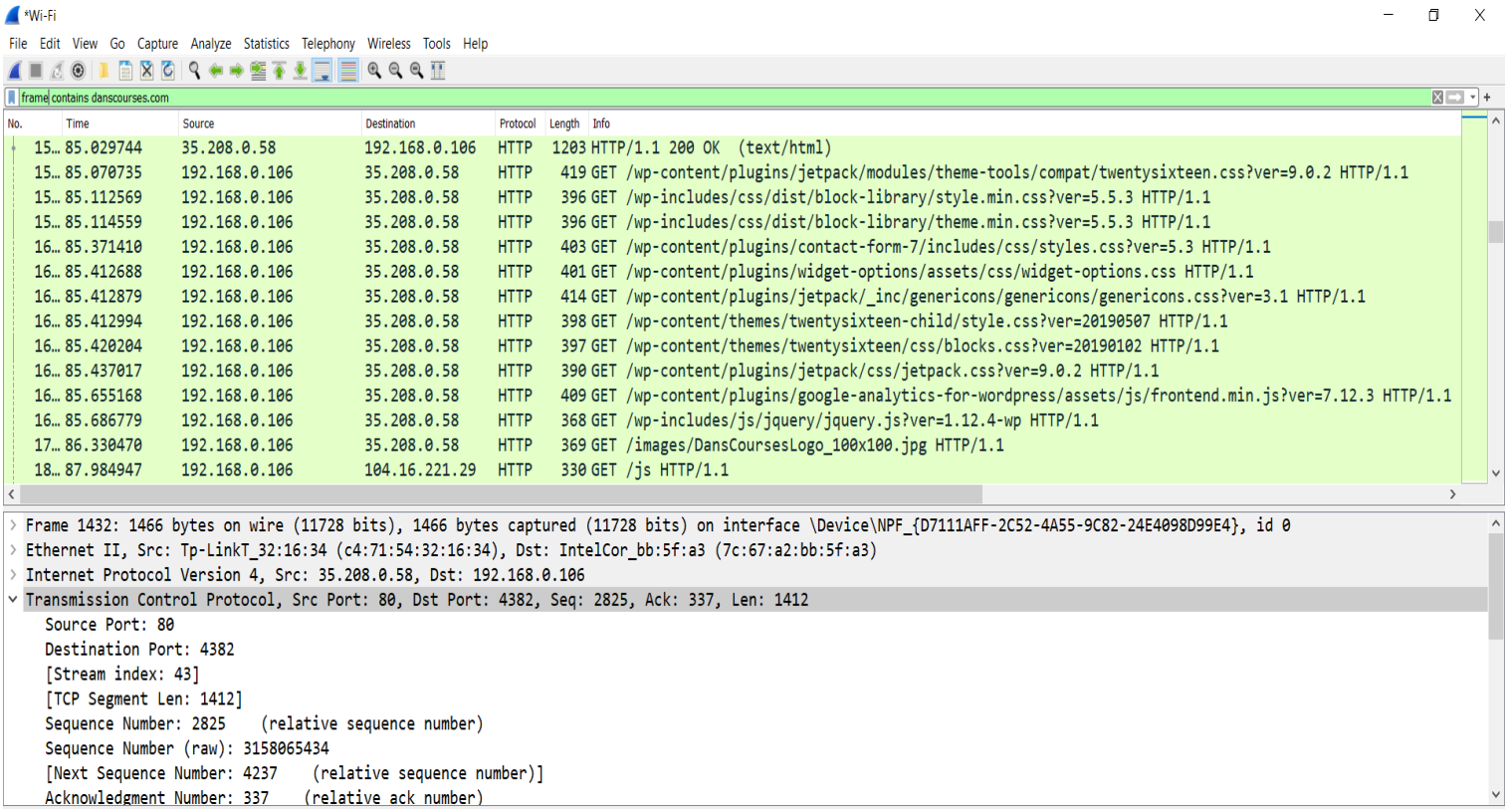
17. Search traffic based on a keyword

tcp contains danscourses.com



This displays all TCP packets that contain the word danscourse. Just replace the word with want you want to search for. The only problem with this filter is it's limited to TCP packets only. To include all protocols use this filter.

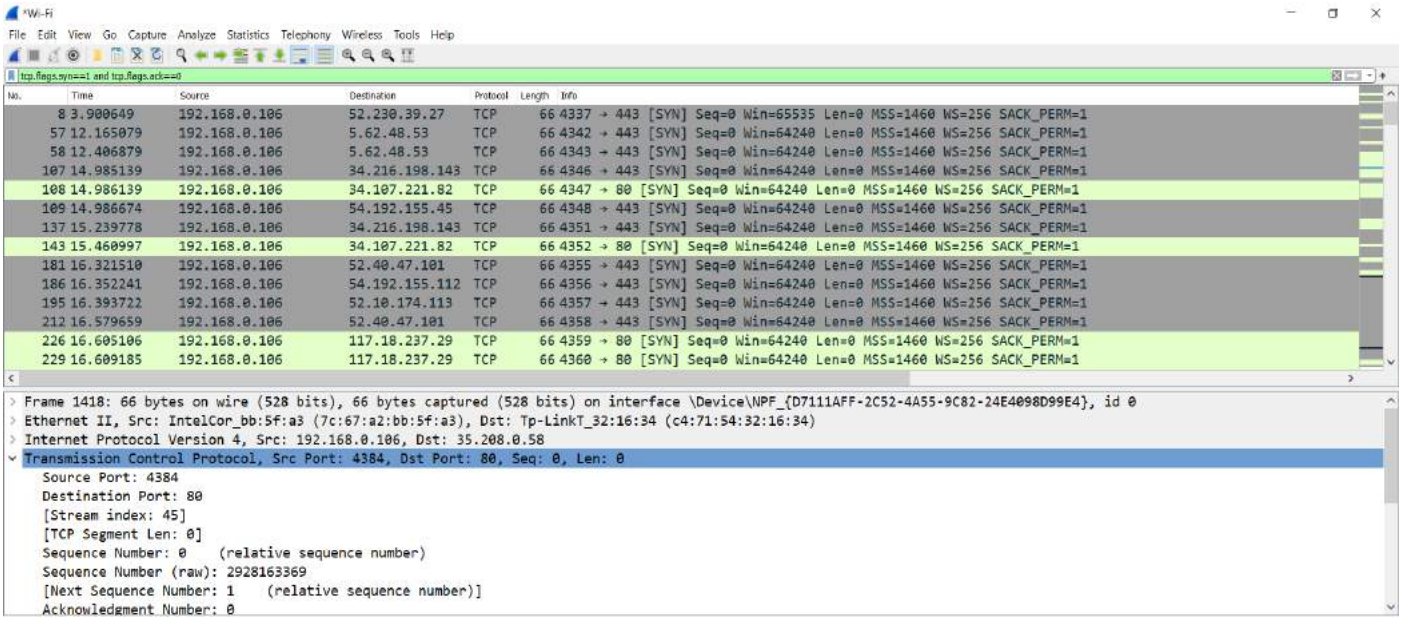
frame contains danscourses.com



18. Detecting SYN Floods (Possible DDoS attacks)

DDos attacks can be done in a variety of ways, a large number of TCP connections is one of them. To look for a large number of tcp connection attempts use this filter.

tcp.flags.syn == 1 and tcp.flags.ack == 0



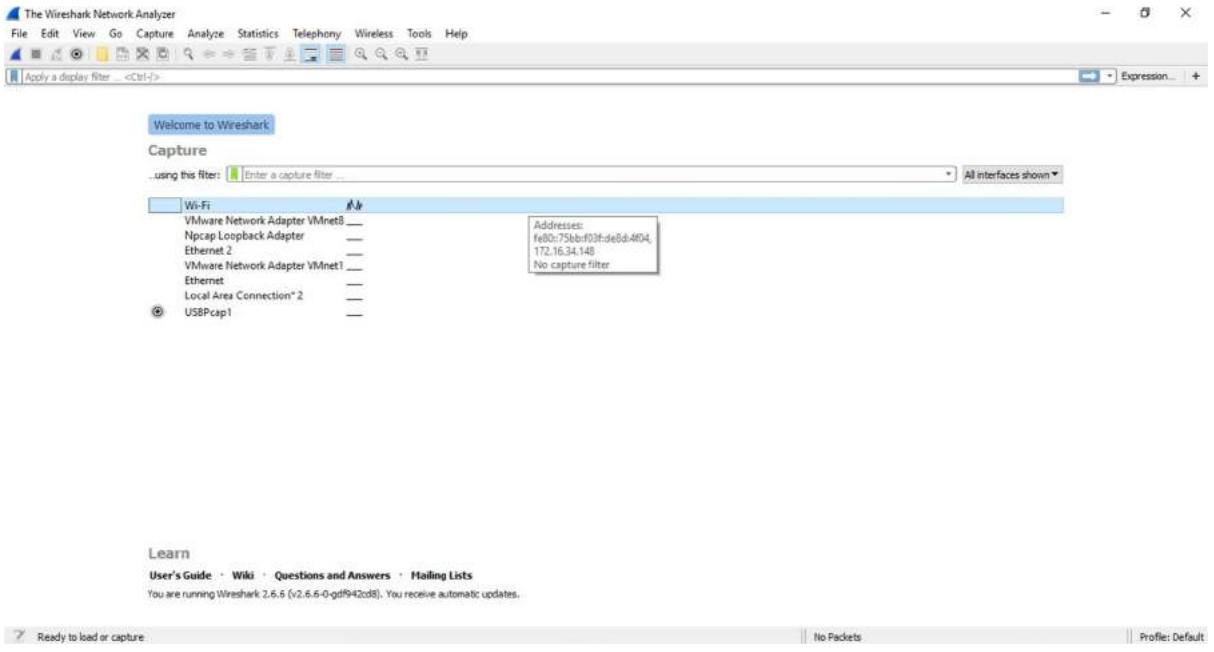
Attack on insecure website's images:

If someone was eavesdropping on your network and sniffing packets, they could see the web pages that you were looking at. More specifically they can extract the packets of information containing the images that you were browsing through on your network.

The following steps are performed to extract the images that the user was looking at:

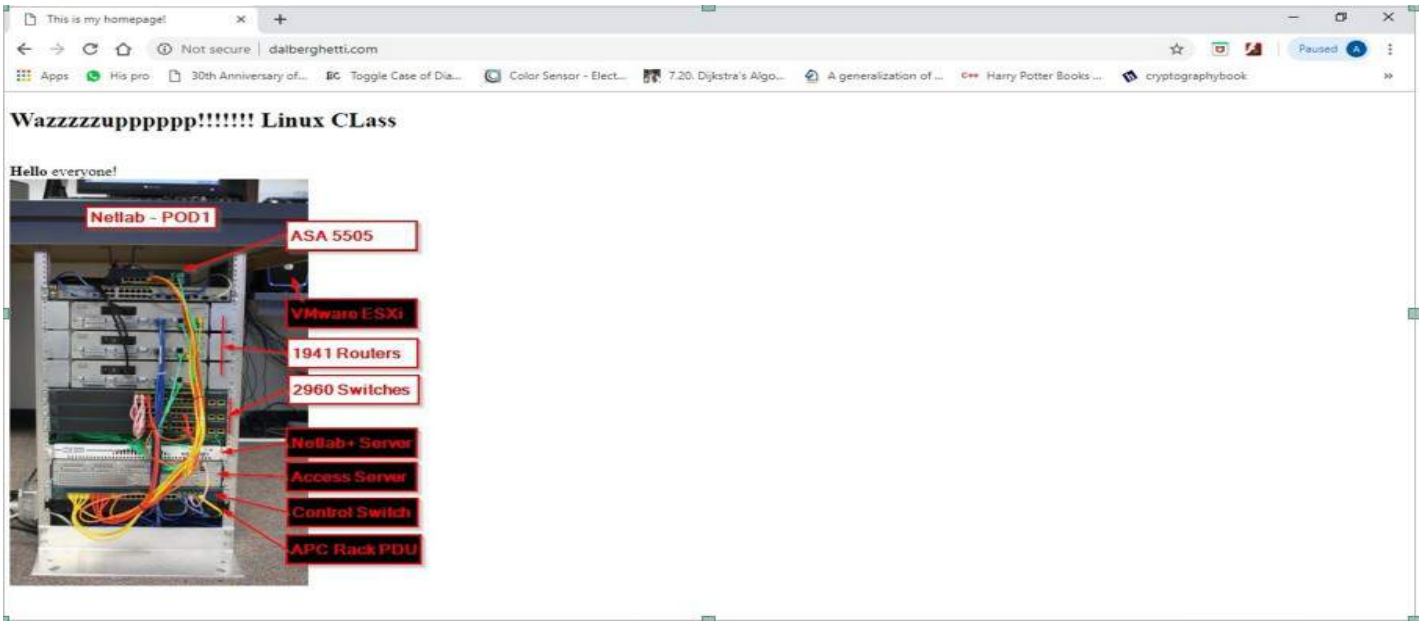
Step 1:

Open the Wireshark application and start capturing interfaces (the wireless network connection in this case).



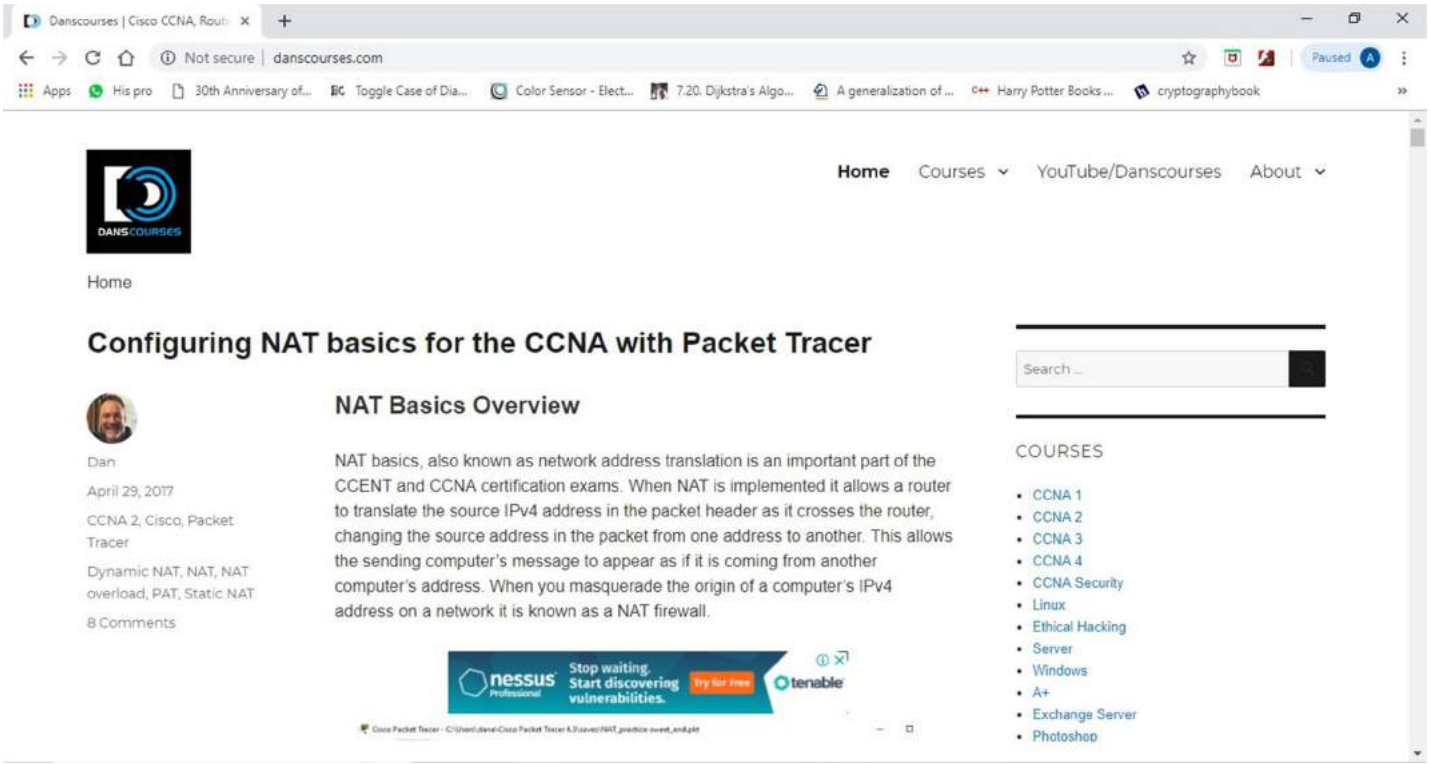
Step 2:

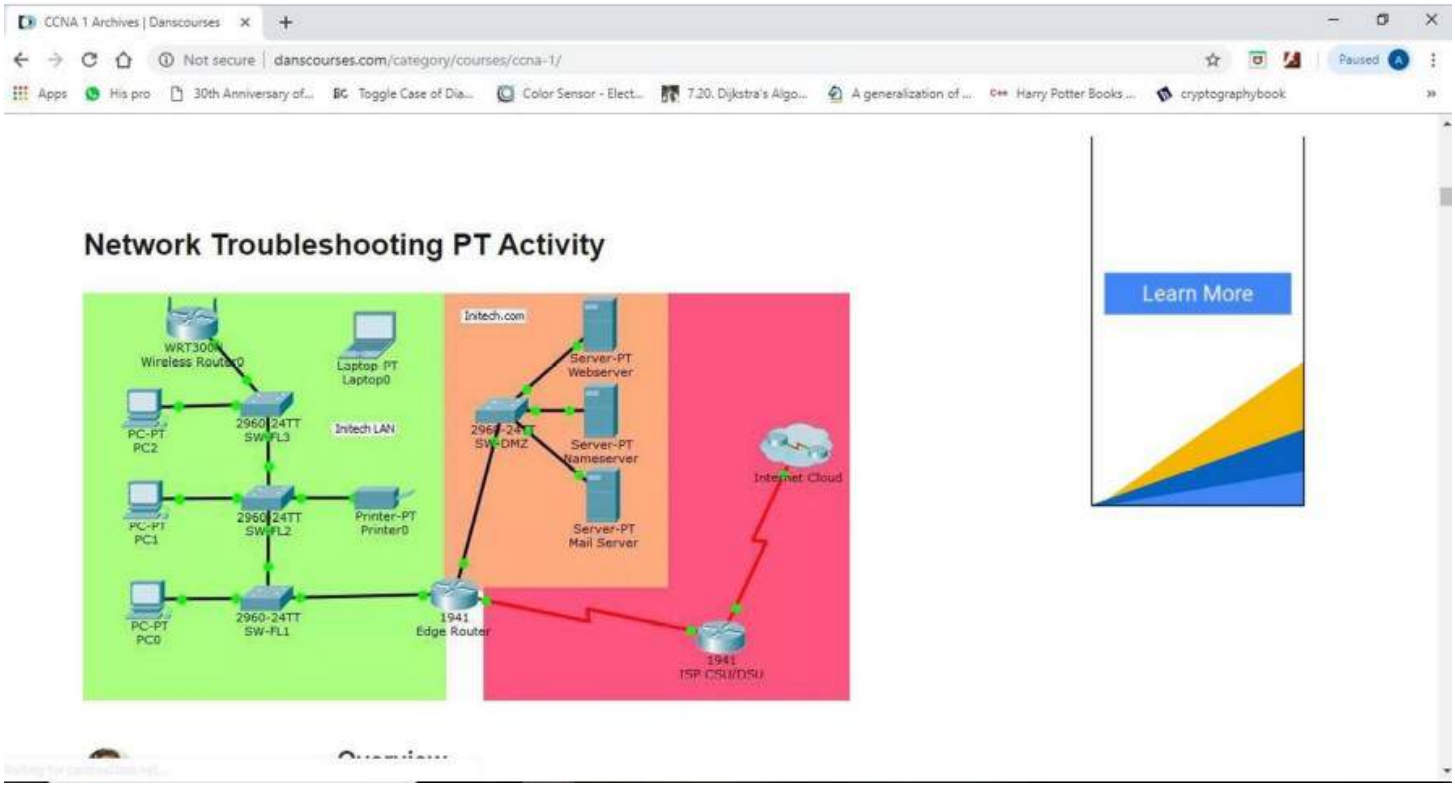
Open up a web browser. In our case open up dalberghetti.com. This website shows us a simple image. Note that this is an insecure web page.



Step 3:

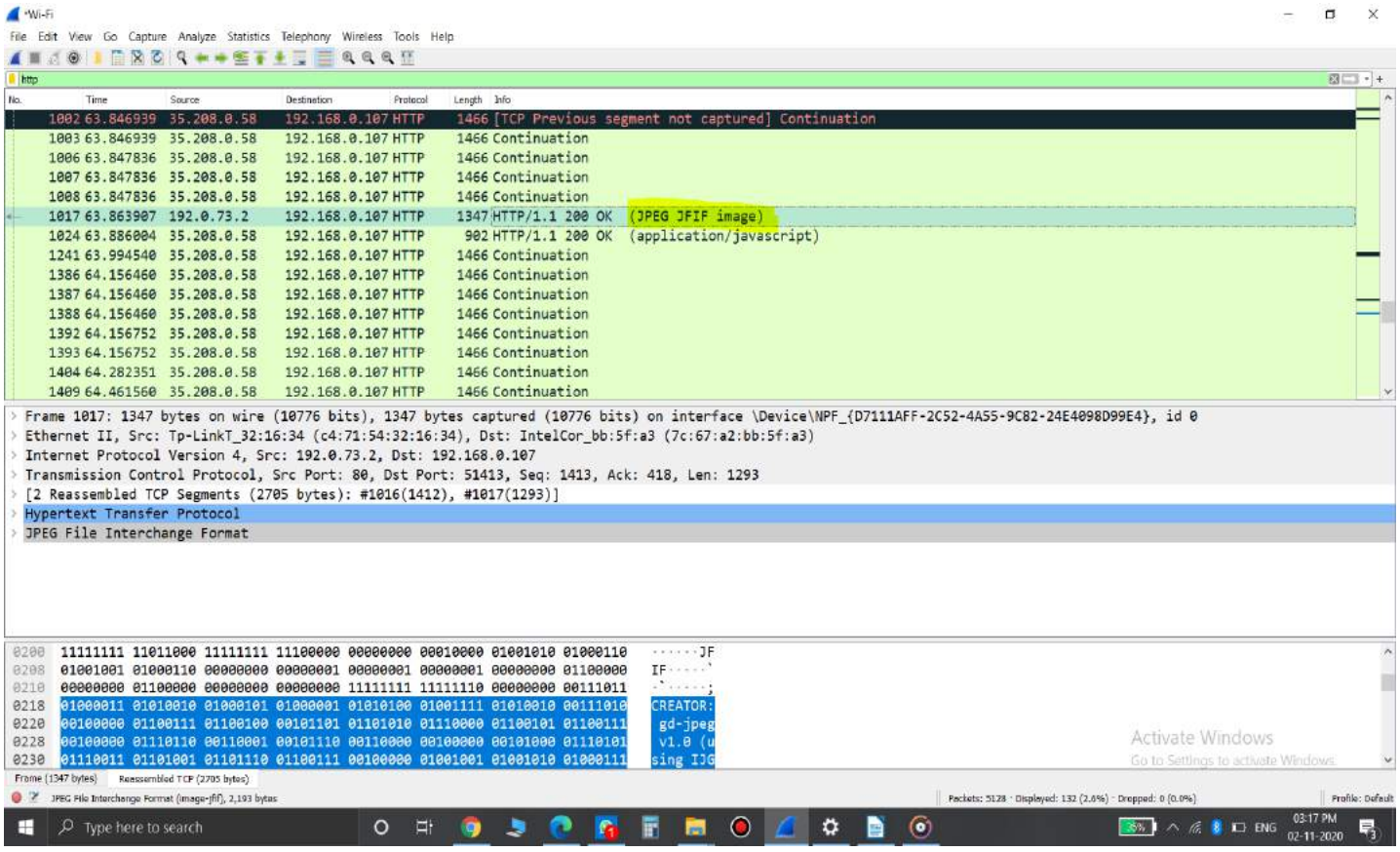
Open up another web page called danscourses.com which is again an insecure website. Browse through this website.





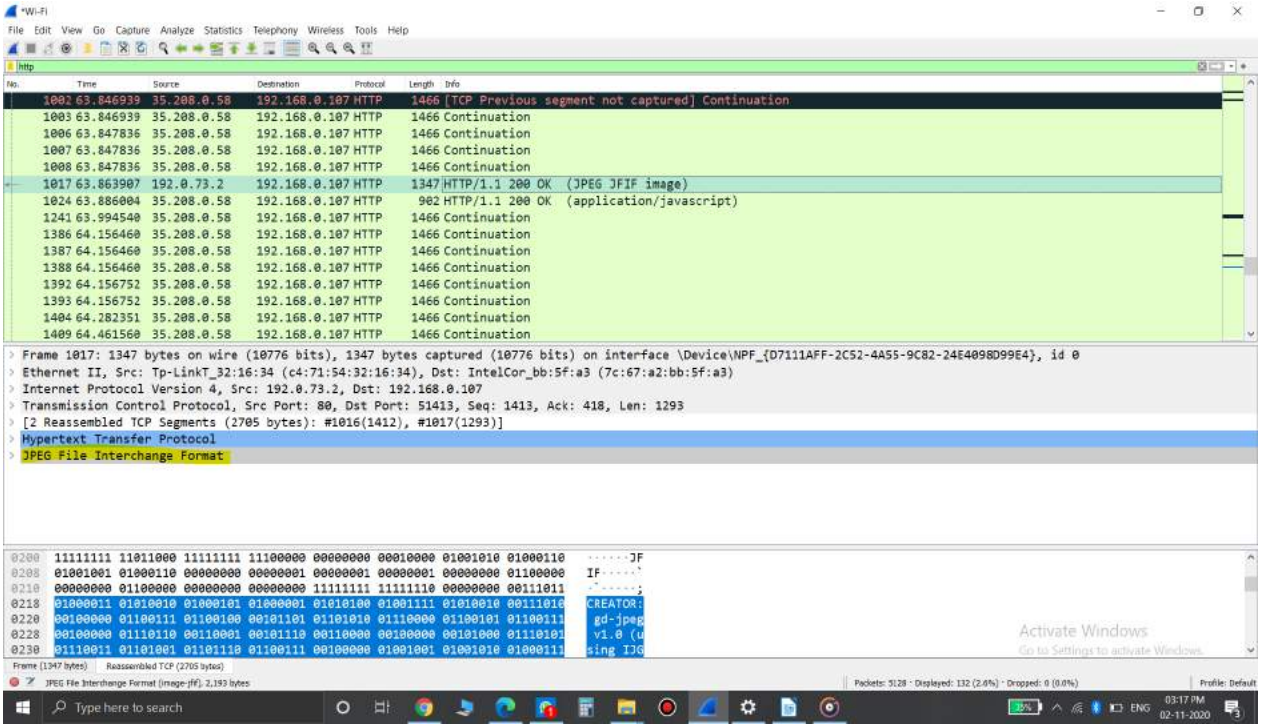
Step 4:

Stop capturing traffic on Wireshark.



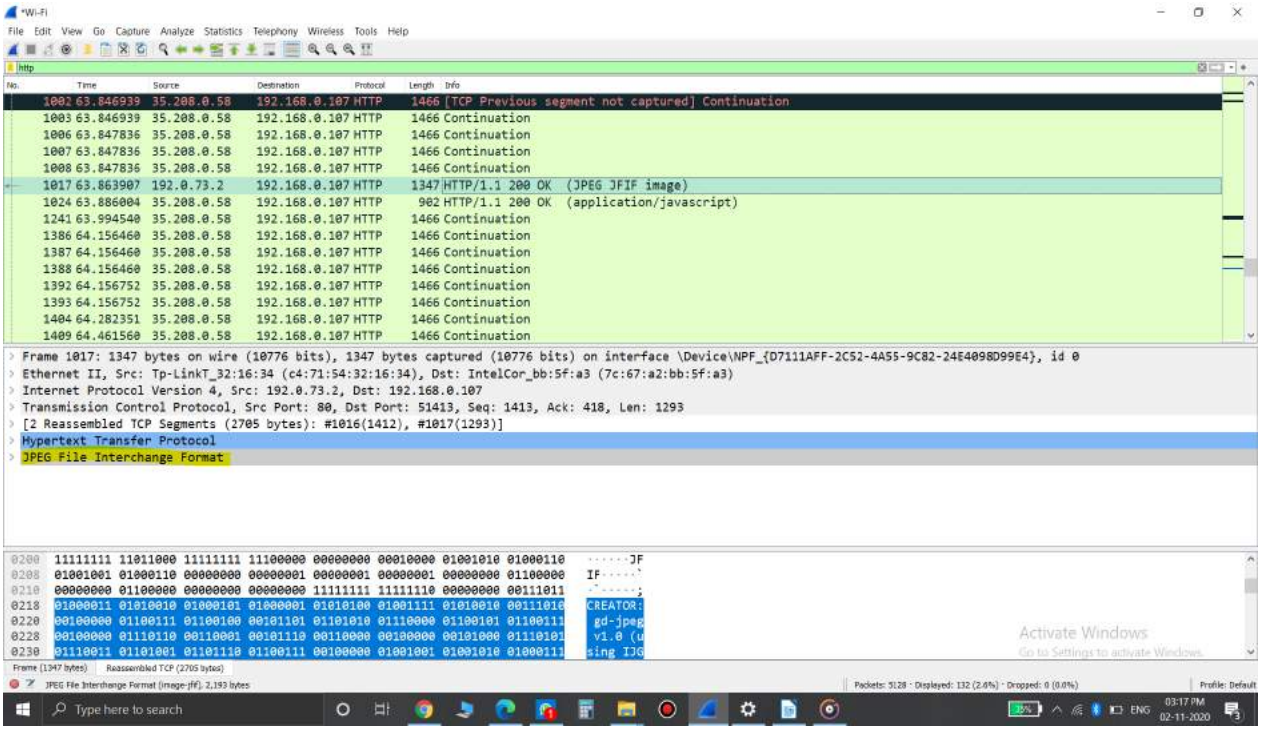
Step 5:

Filter the captured data, i.e. all the different protocols and packets that have been captured by typing “http” in the **Filter** tab and press Enter



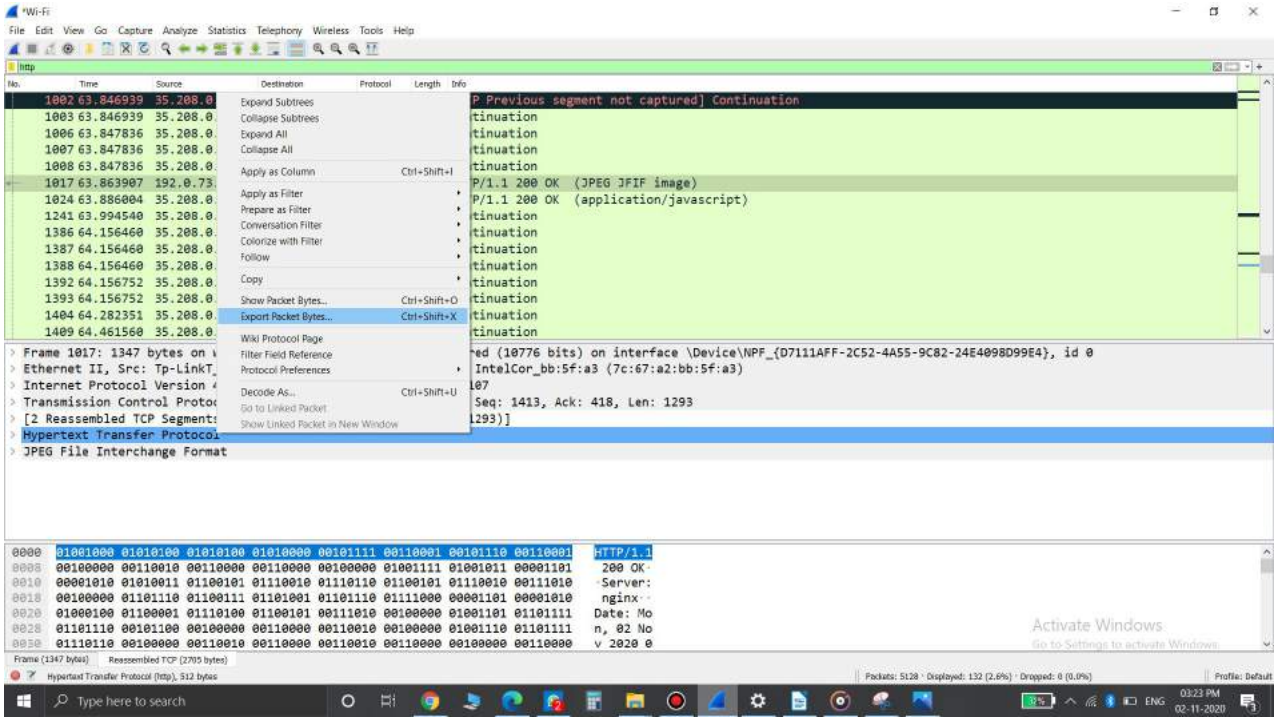
Step 6:

We are interested in capturing the images seen by the user so scroll down the list and look for types of files like JPEG, GIF and PNG files. Once we find such request, we click on it (in this case a JPEG file) and go to the second window area.



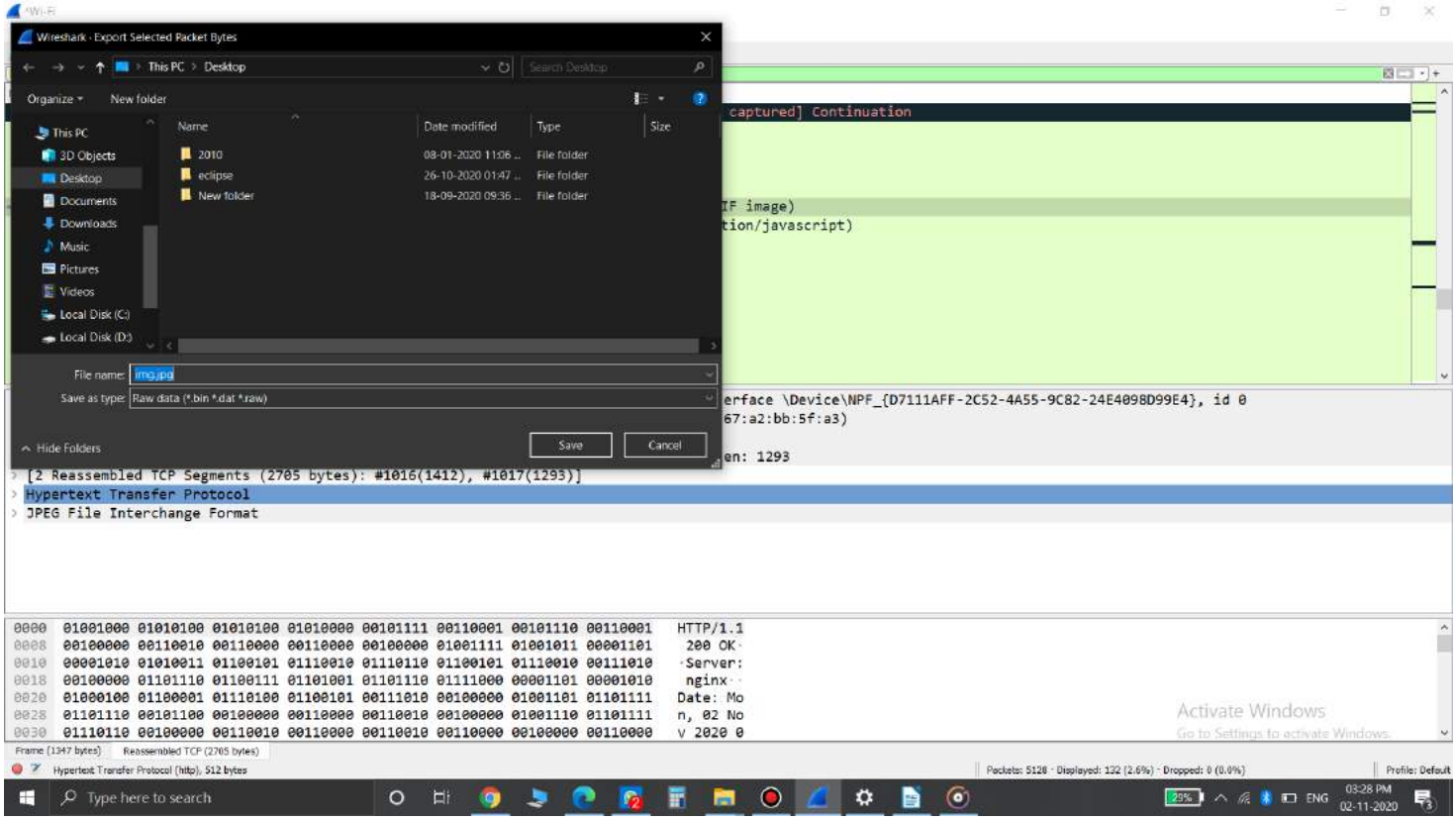
Step 7:

Right click on the "**JPEG File Interchange Format** "and click on the "**Export Packet Bytes**" option.



- Step 8:

Save the packet as img.jpg on the desktop.

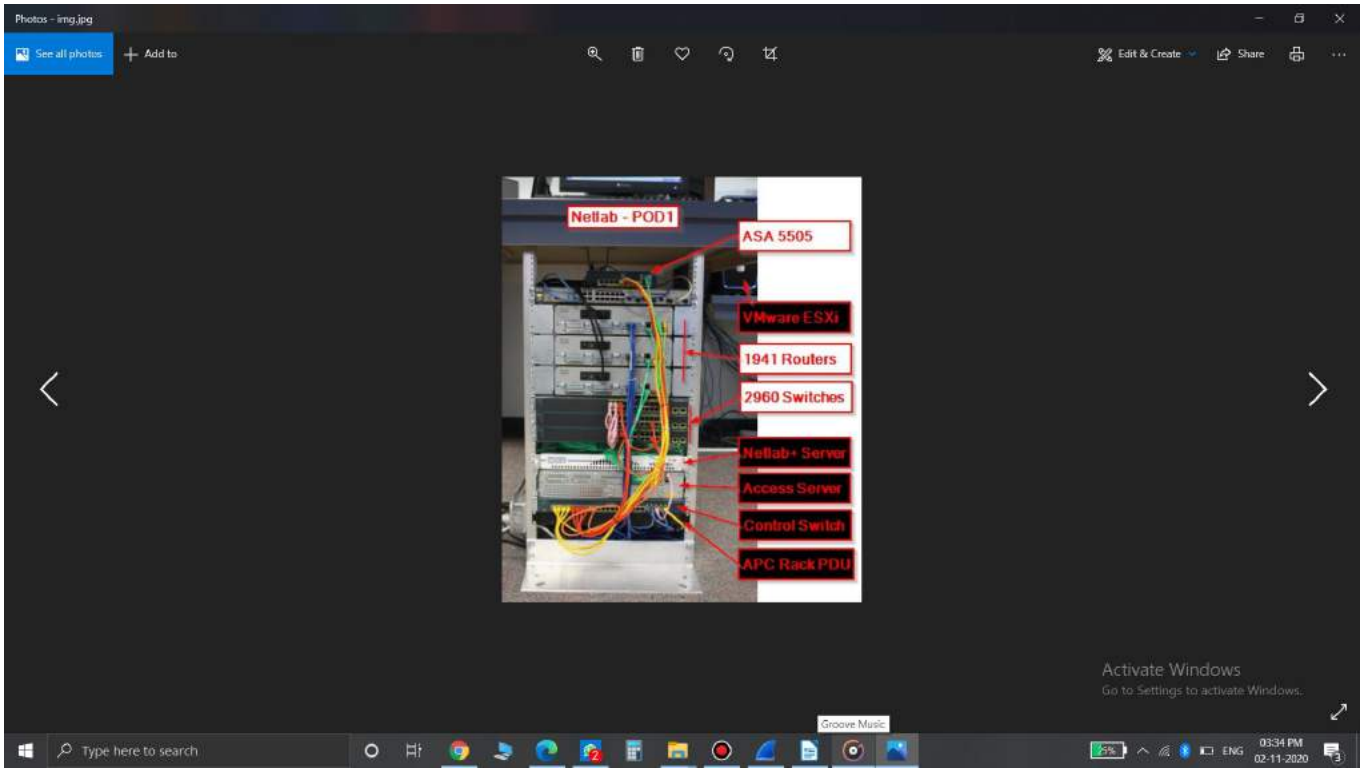


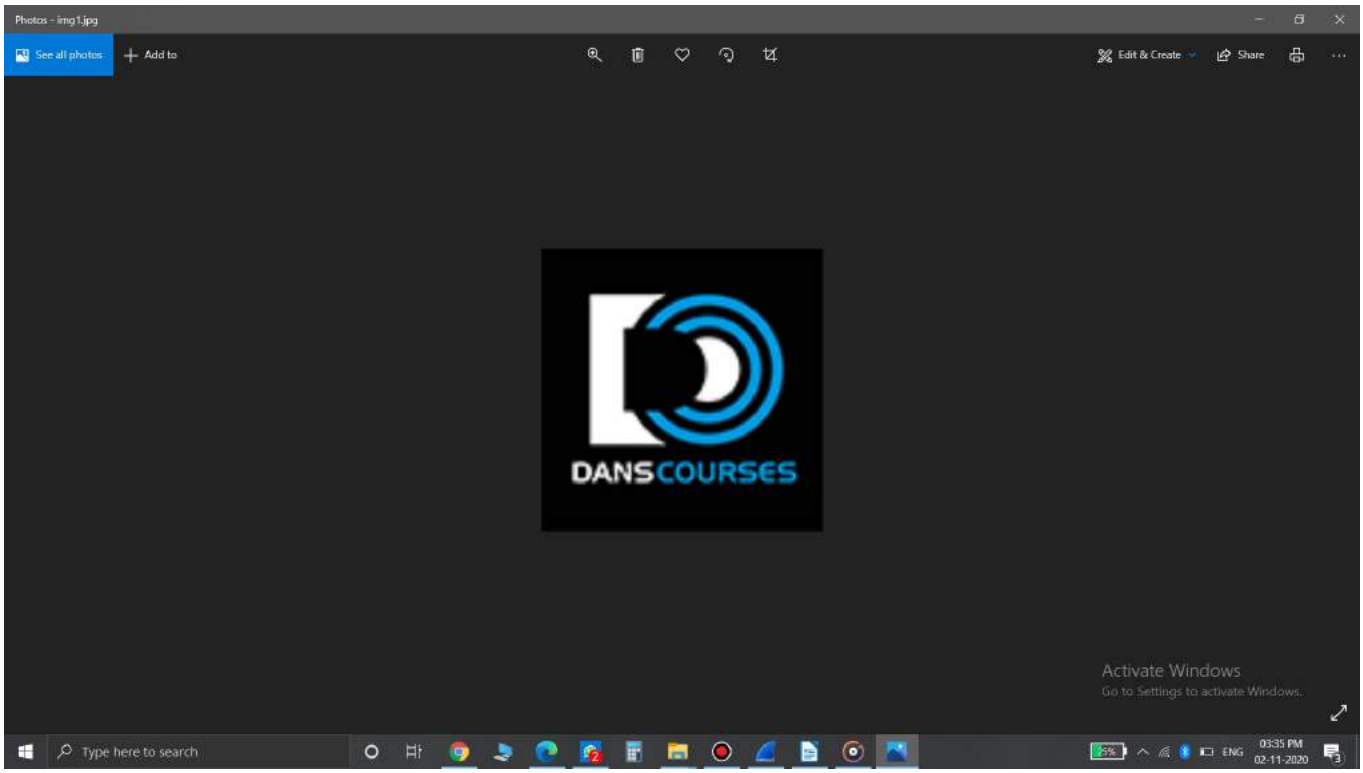
Step 9:

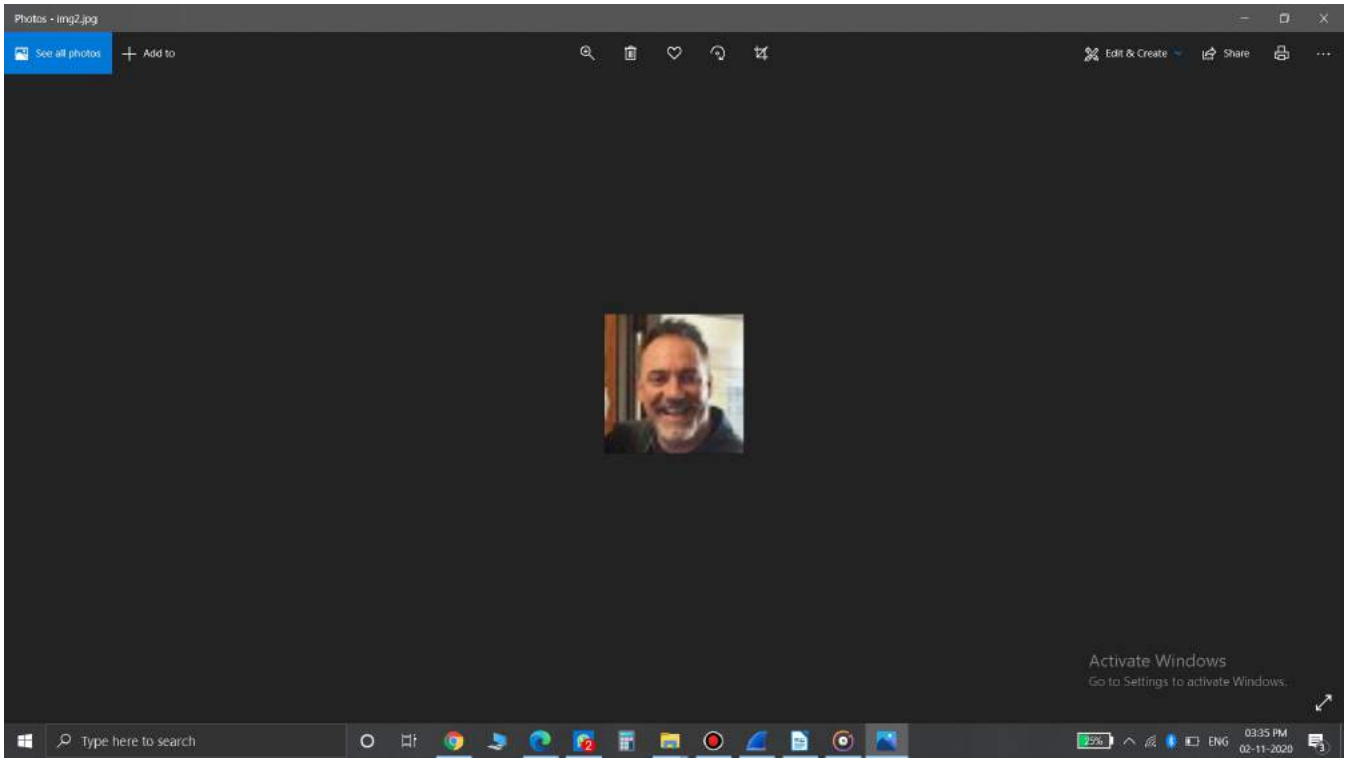
Scroll down the packets list and do the same process for JPEG, PNG, GIF files. After doing these steps just look at the desktop where you can now see the images named as img, img1, img2.

Step 10:

Open these images and you can now see the images that the user browsed through on the internet. Here is one image that we have rebuilt from the packet capture:







So, we learnt that if somebody was listening in on the network, they could pull the images and the type of information you are viewing on the internet if they were using a packet sniffing program like Wireshark. Hence we must always use secure websites that are encrypted.

Malware Traffic Analysis Using Wireshark

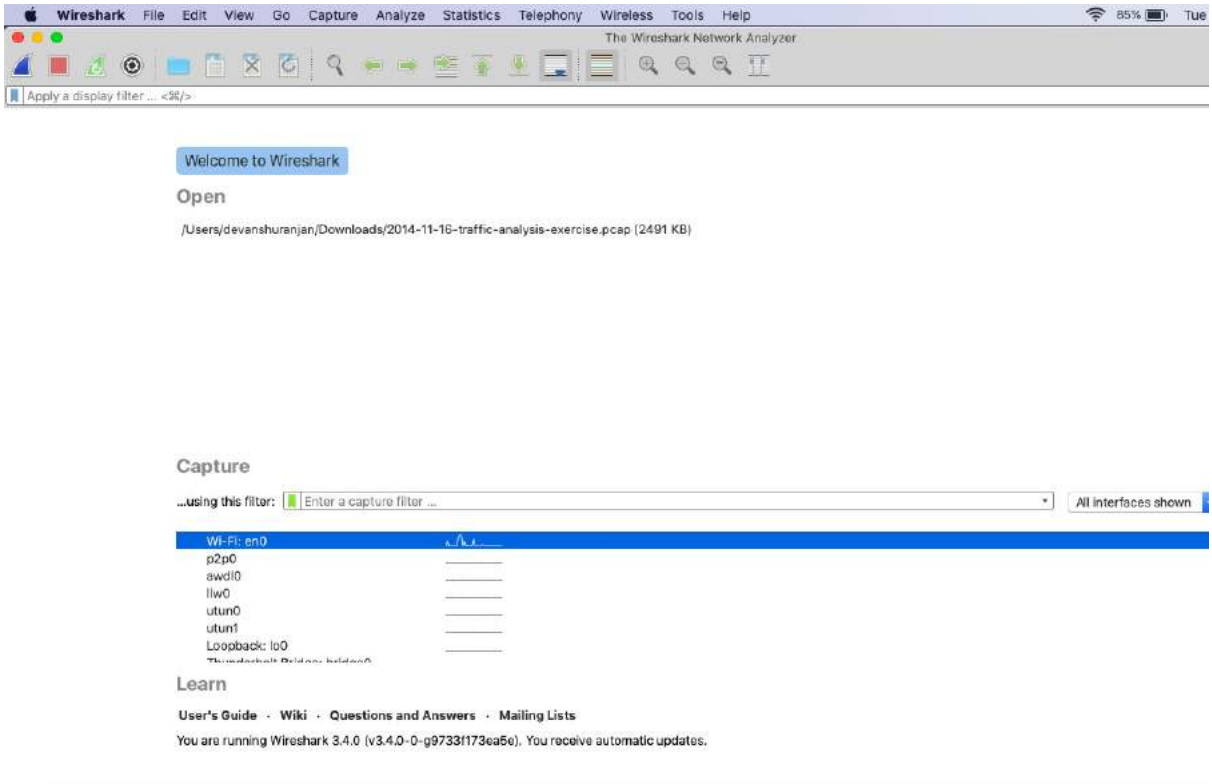
So at first in this we are going to learn about IOC's?

Ioc stands for Indication of Compromise.It is like a pieces of forensic data.
As example:
Ip address
Domain name
User agent
Host name
File hashes
Specific pattern
So collection of Ioc can help organisation to detect and prevent attack

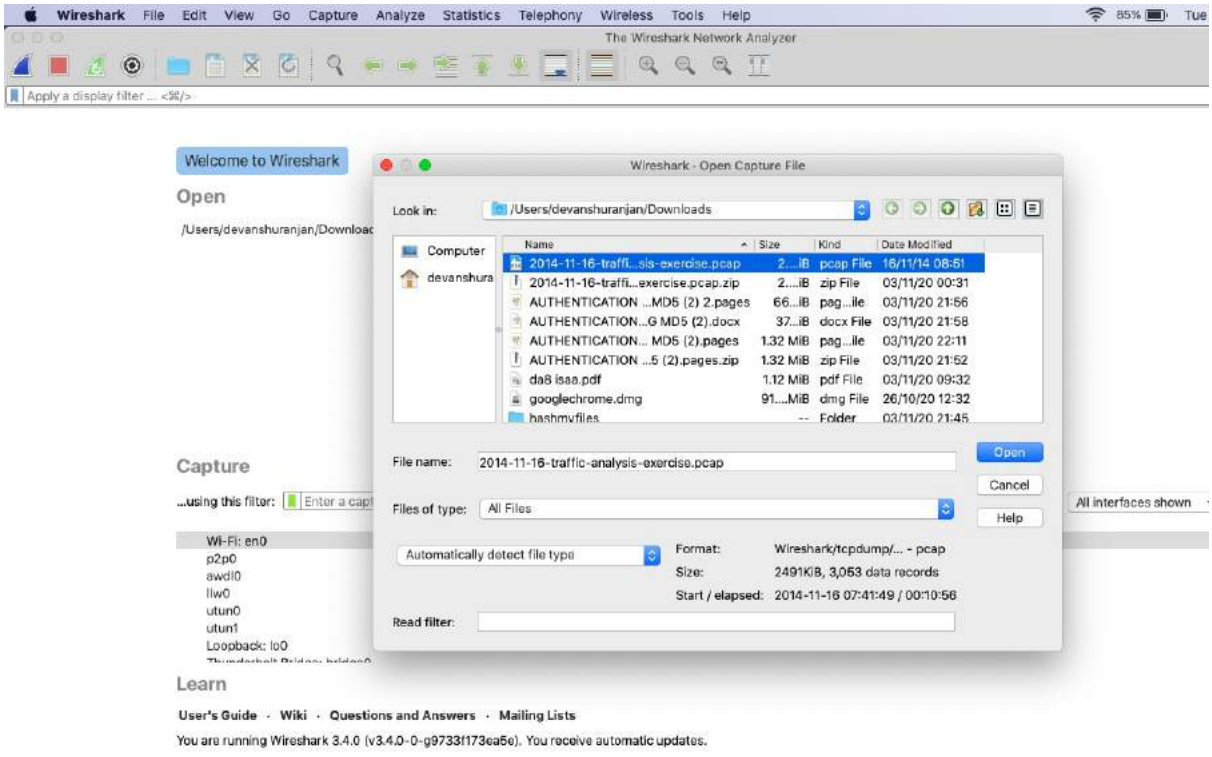
And after this a question got arise that why are we looking for IOC's then it is being answered as

So now we are going to implement all the things

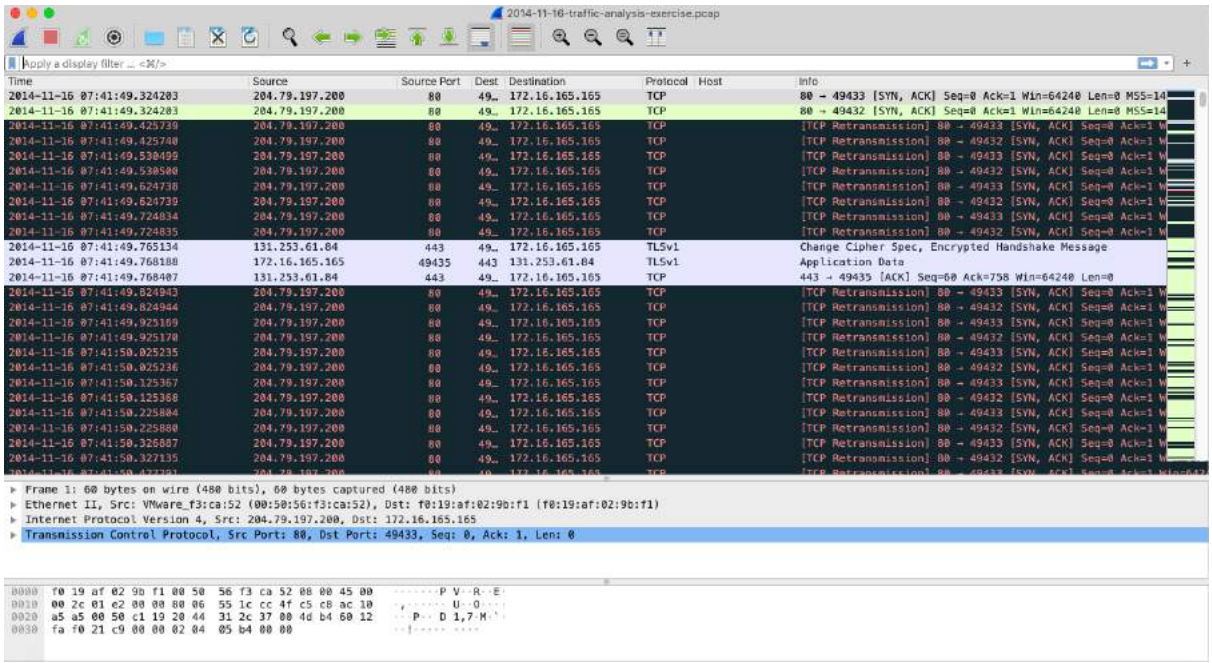
Step 1: we have to open wireshark.



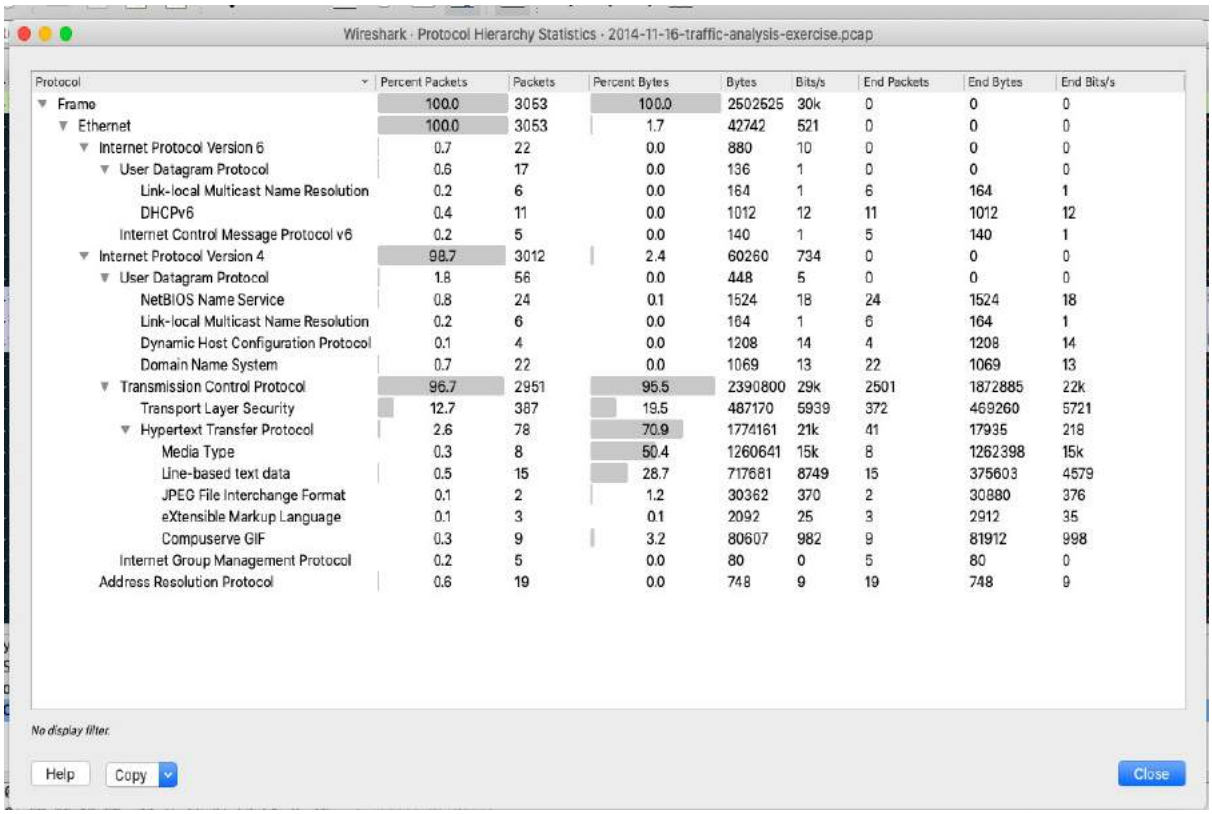
Step 2). we have to download a file of malicious website and then we can insert in into wireshark.



Step 3). After inserting it we will get this in wireshark window and we have to rearrange its coloumn and then we can add some comoumns in it

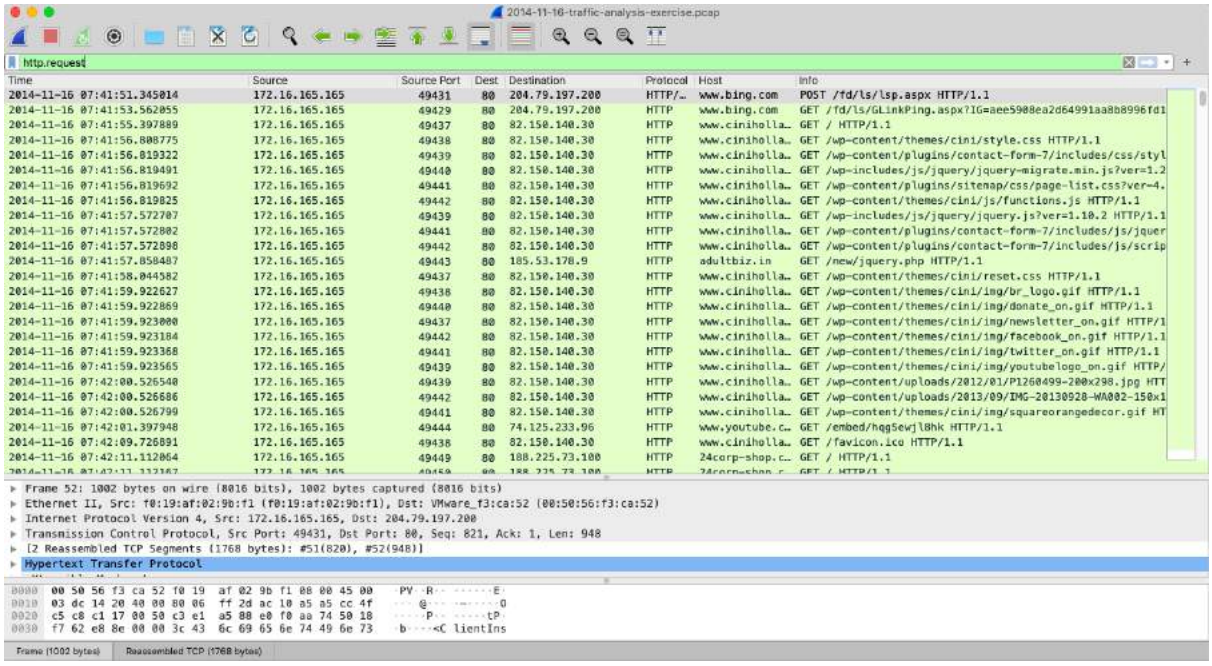


Step 4).After that we have to learn about the protocol hierarchy statistics of the file

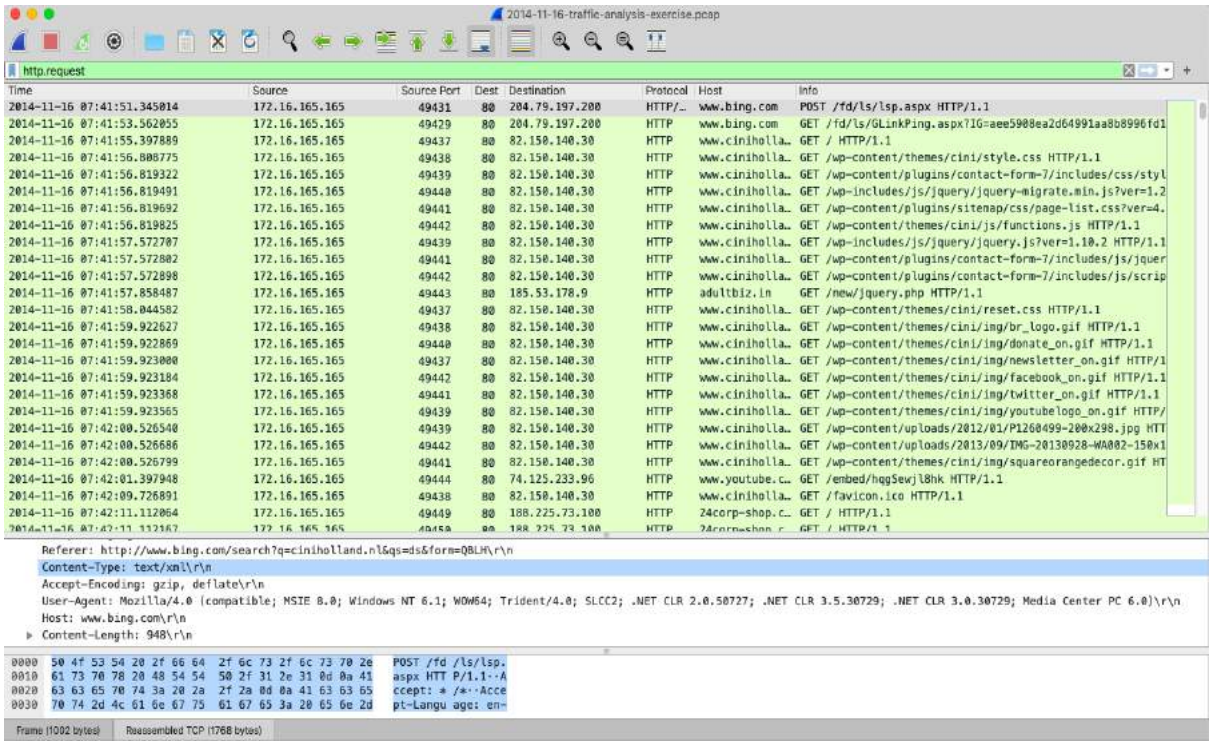


Protocol	Percent Packets	Packets	Percent Bytes	Bytes	Bits/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Bits/s
▼ Frame	100.0	3053	100.0	2502525	30k	0	0	0
▼ Ethernet	100.0	3053	1.7	42742	521	0	0	0
▼ Internet Protocol Version 6	0.7	22	0.0	880	10	0	0	0
▼ User Datagram Protocol	0.6	17	0.0	136	1	0	0	0
Link-local Multicast Name Resolution	0.2	6	0.0	164	1	6	164	1
DHCPv6	0.4	11	0.0	1012	12	11	1012	12
Internet Control Message Protocol v6	0.2	5	0.0	140	1	5	140	1
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4	98.7	3012	2.4	60260	734	0	0	0
▼ User Datagram Protocol	1.8	56	0.0	448	5	0	0	0
NetBIOS Name Service	0.8	24	0.1	1524	18	24	1524	18
Link-local Multicast Name Resolution	0.2	6	0.0	164	1	6	164	1
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	0.1	4	0.0	1208	14	4	1208	14
Domain Name System	0.7	22	0.0	1069	13	22	1069	13
▼ Transmission Control Protocol	96.7	2951	95.5	2390800	29k	2501	1872885	22k
Transport Layer Security	12.7	387	19.5	487170	5939	372	469260	5721
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol	2.6	78	70.9	1774161	21k	41	17935	218
Media Type	0.3	8	50.4	1260641	15k	8	1262398	15k
Line-based text data	0.5	15	28.7	717681	8749	15	375603	4579
JPEG File Interchange Format	0.1	2	1.2	30362	370	2	30880	376
eXtensible Markup Language	0.1	3	0.1	2092	25	3	2912	35
Compuserve GIF	0.3	9	3.2	80607	982	9	81912	998
Internet Group Management Protocol	0.2	5	0.0	80	0	5	80	0
Address Resolution Protocol	0.6	19	0.0	748	9	19	748	9

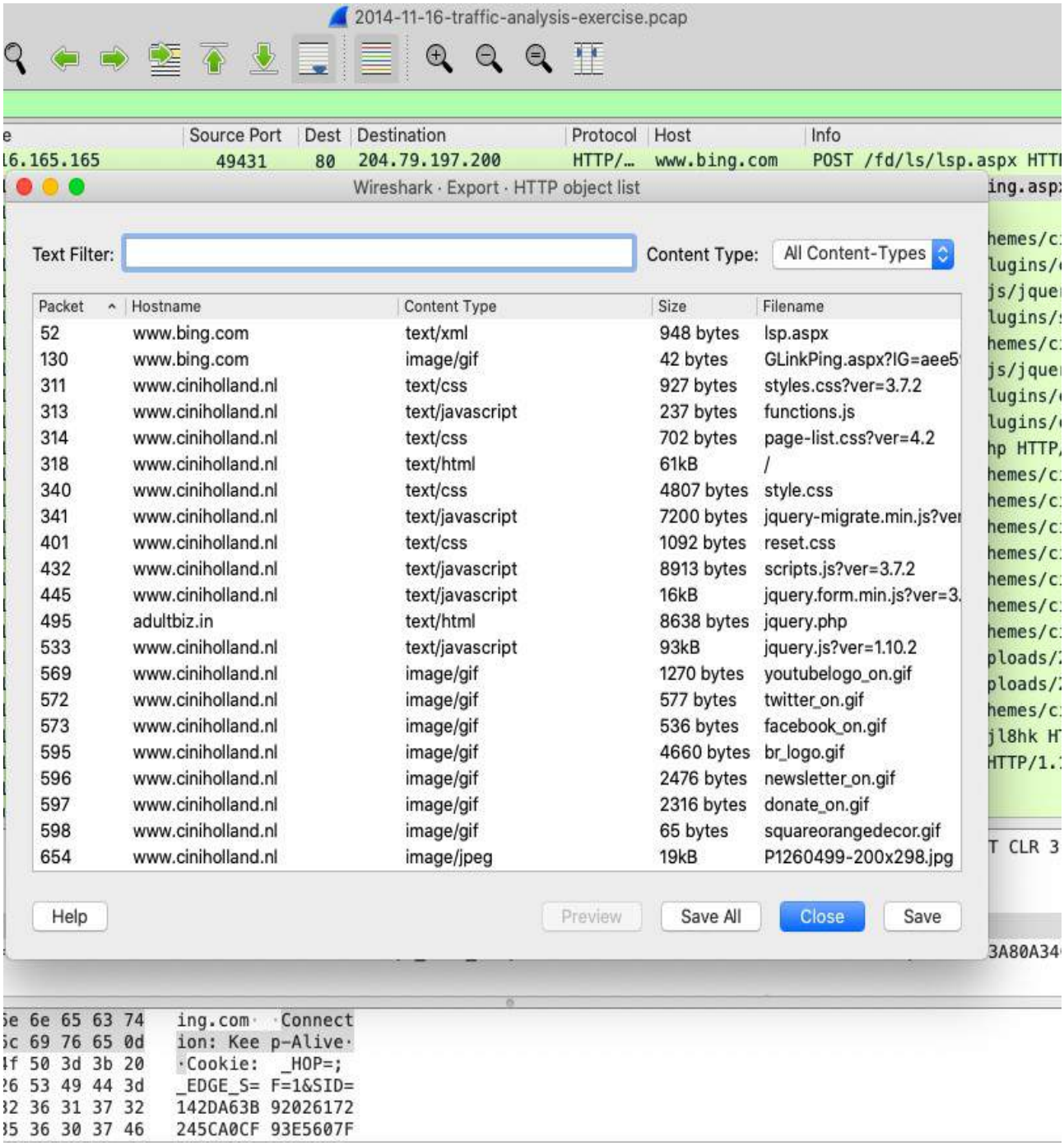
Step 5).Now we will filter that http.request thing and in that we can extract that http details.



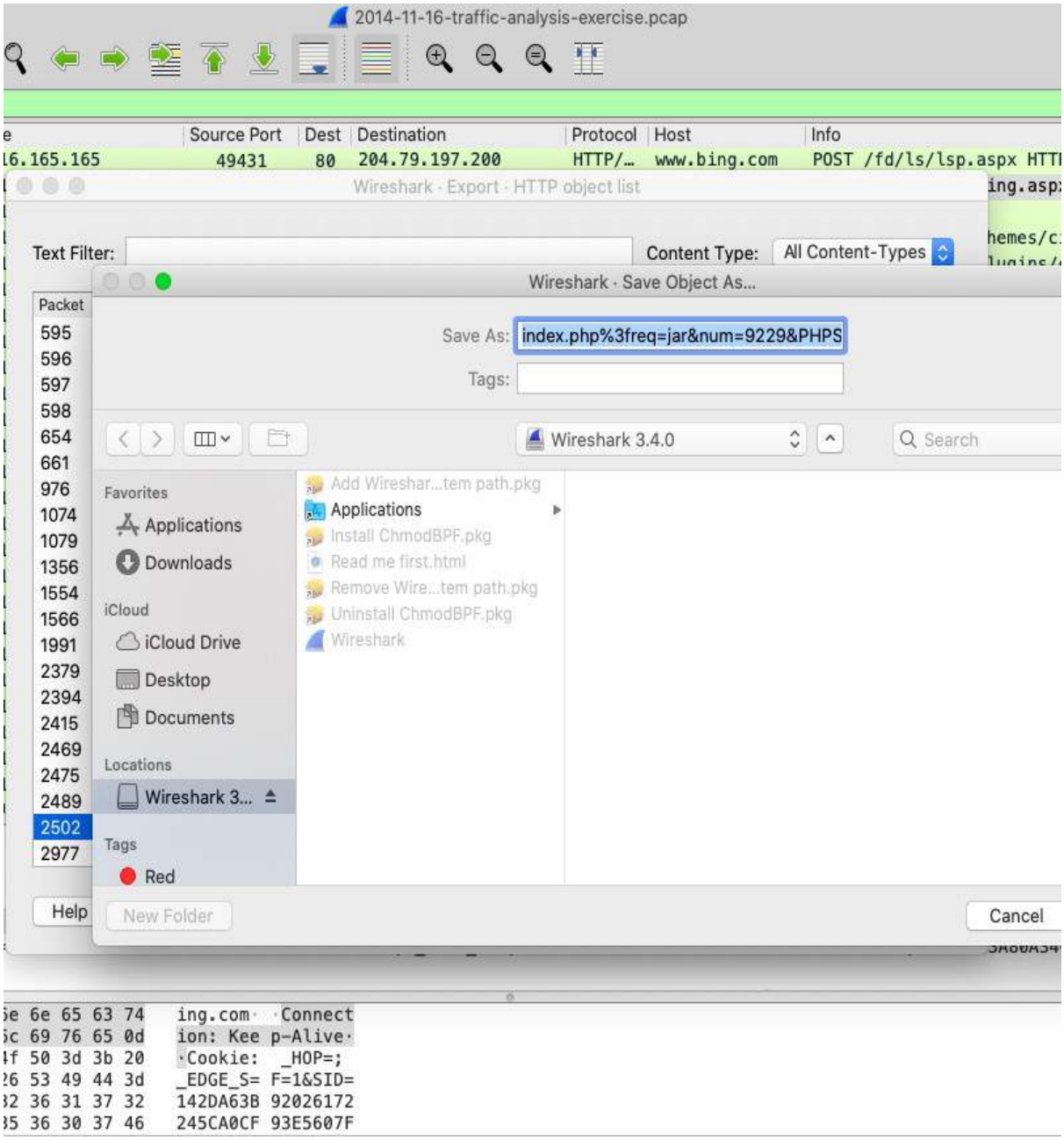
Step 6).Here we will get the host address of some http files and add it as a column



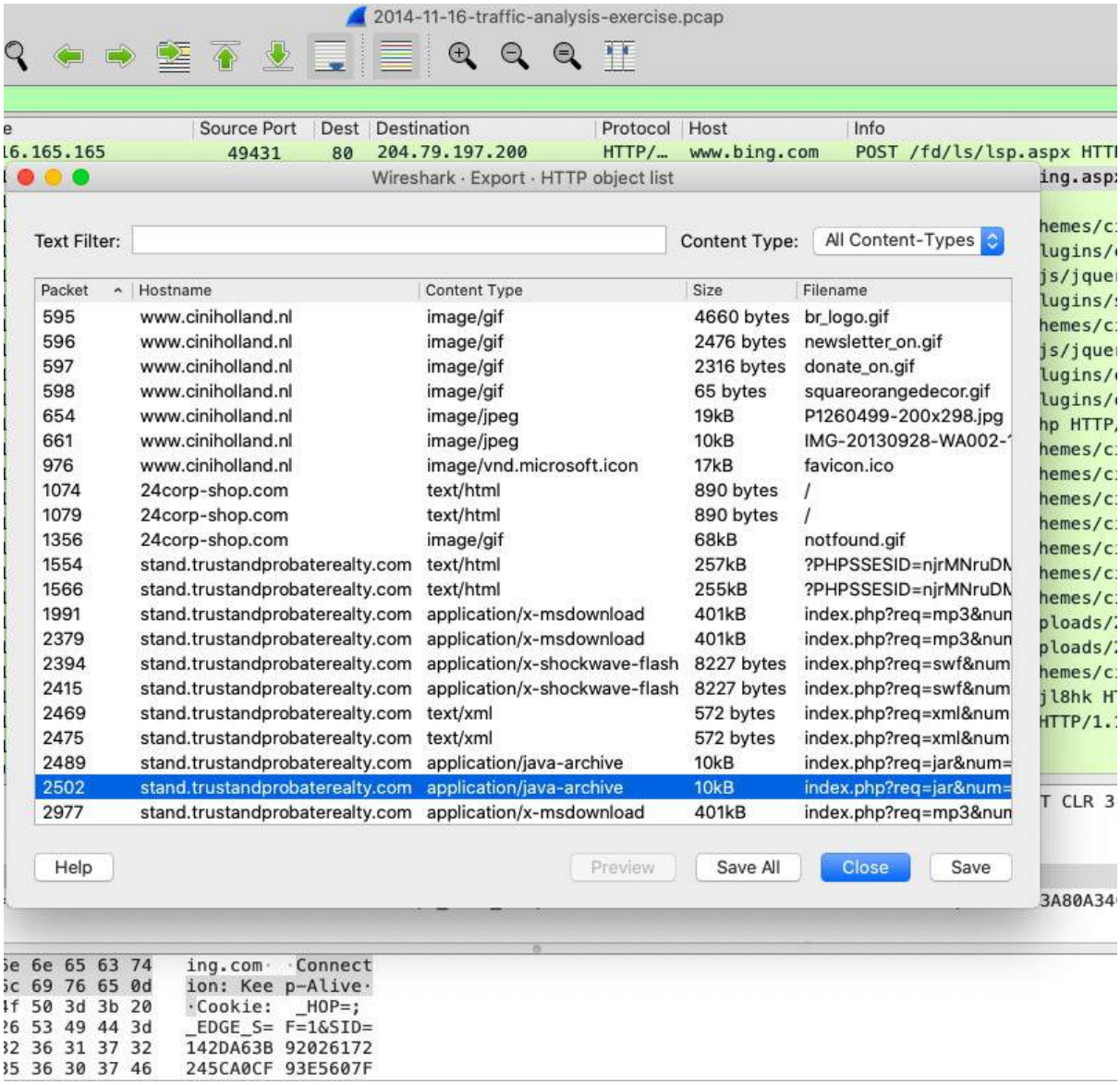
Step 7). We will export the file information and then we will use the content type as java file and save it.



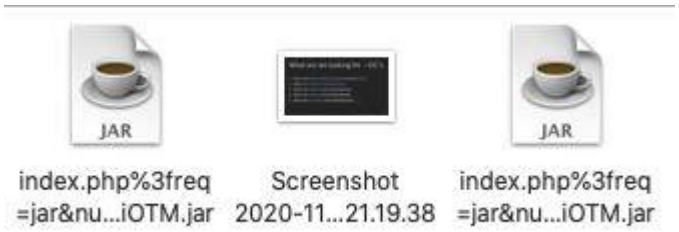
Step 8). We will save it as follows :



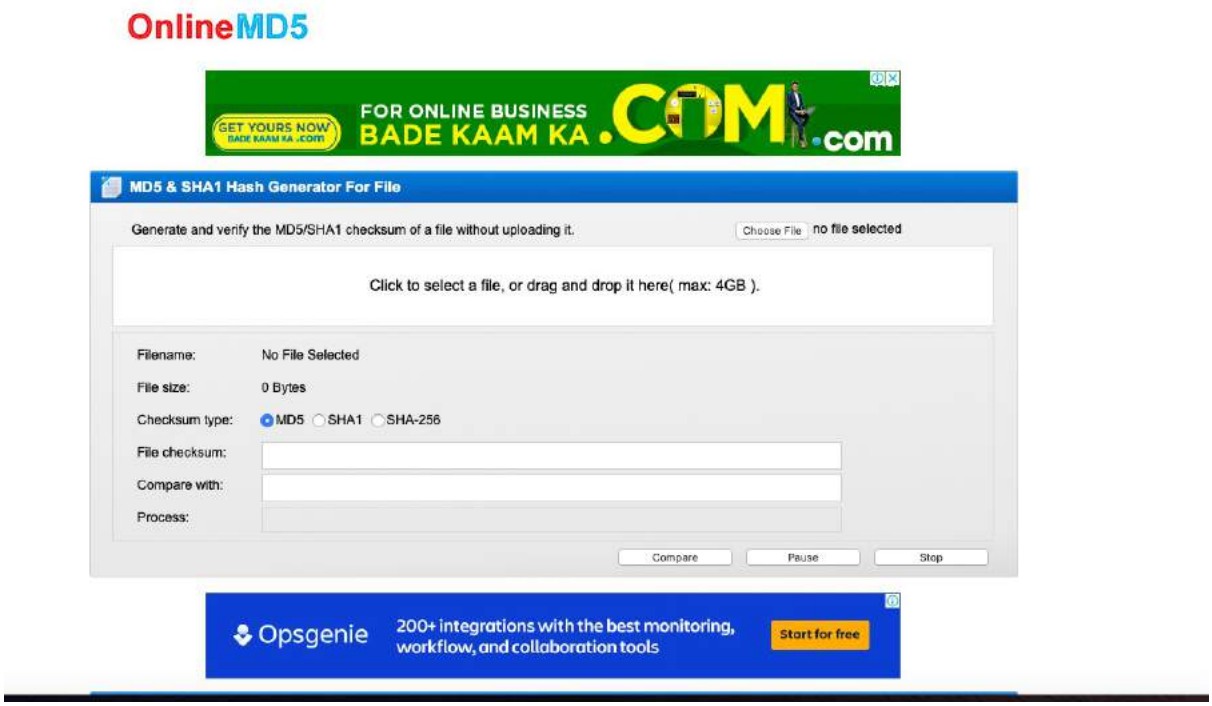
Step 9). We will extract this file as such



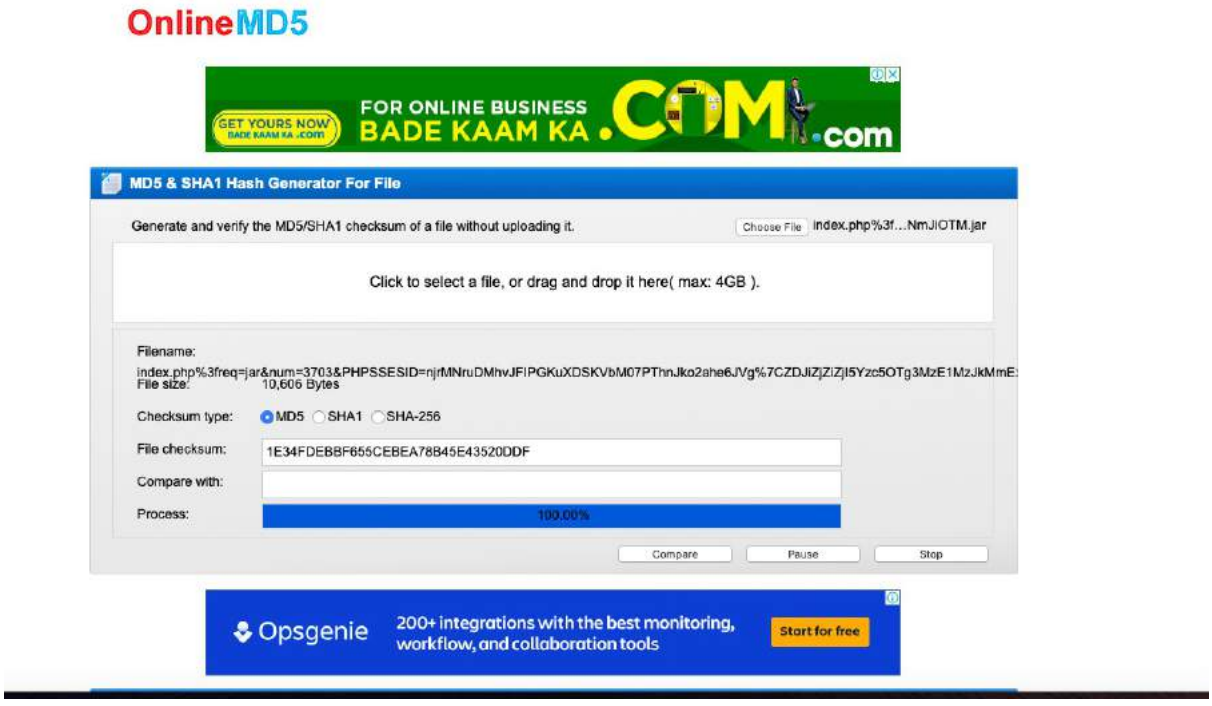
Step 10).Our file details is as such



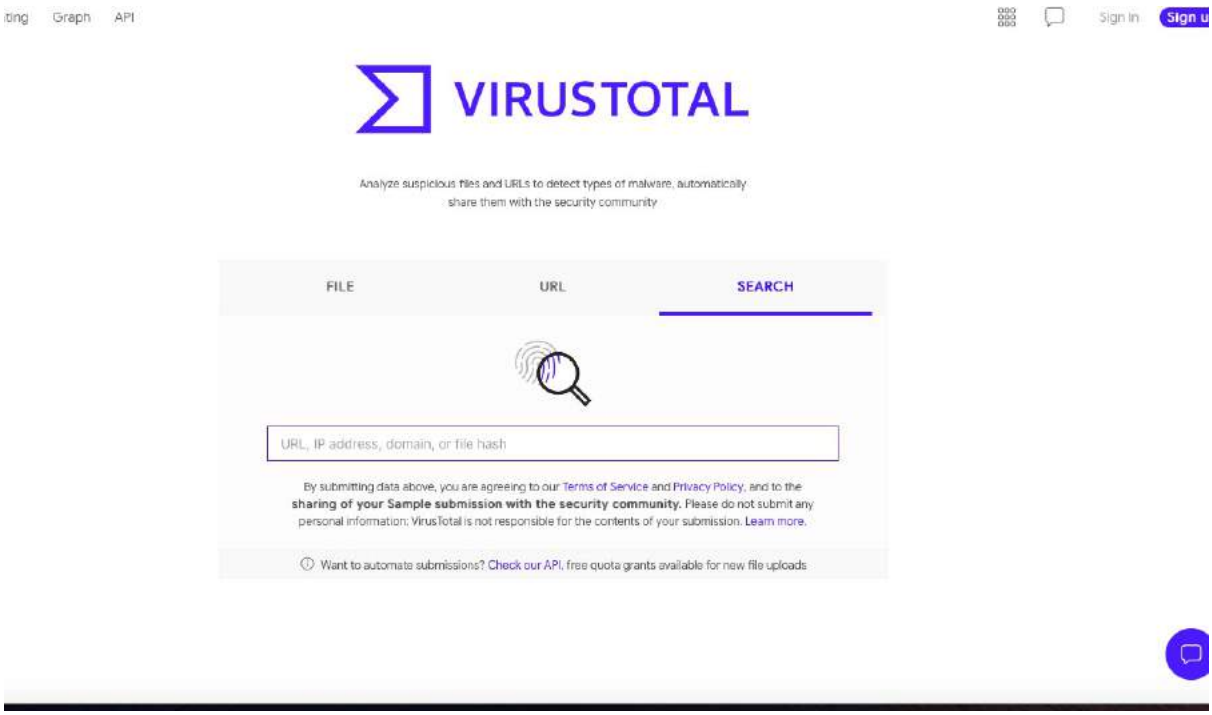
Step 11).After that we will open online MD5 tool to convert it to hash codes



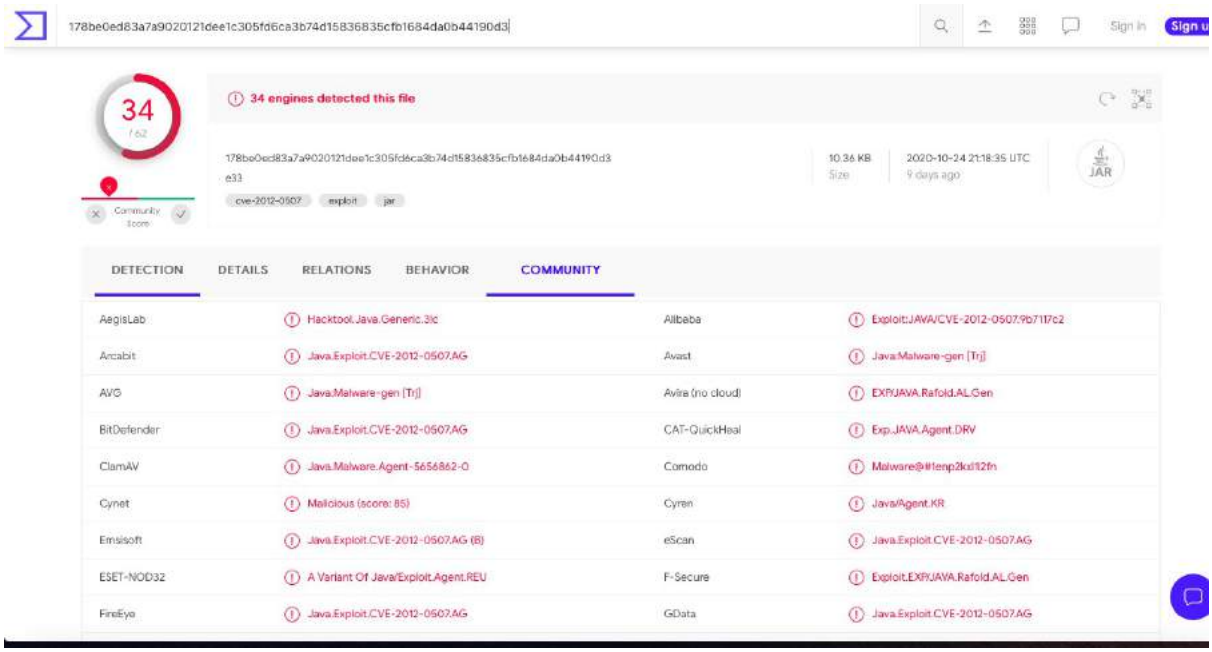
Step 12). We will insert that file there and after that we will get hash codes



Step 13).After that we will open virustotal to enquire about the malware thing



Step 14). We will insert that hash codes in that and we will get all the file information



So here we all can see that out of 62 engines 32 engines have malware and this can harm your system.

CONCLUSION:-

This article has presented the Smart Detection system, an online approach to DoS/DDoS attack detection. The software uses the Random Forest Tree algorithm to classify network traffic based on samples taken by the sFlow protocol directly from network devices. Several experiments were performed to calibrate and evaluate system performance. Results showed that the proposed method is feasible and presents improved performance when compared with some recent and relevant approaches available in the literature.

The proposed system was evaluated based on three intrusion detection benchmark datasets, namely, CIC-DoS, CICIDS2017, and CSE-CIC-IDS2018, and was able to classify various types of DoS/DDoS attacks, such as TCP flood, UDP flood, HTTP flood, and HTTP slow. Furthermore, the performance of the proposed method was compared against recent and related approaches. Based on the experimental results, the Smart Detection approach delivers improved DR, FAR, and PREC. For example, in the CIC-DoS and CSE-CIC-IDS2018 datasets, the proposed system acquired DR and PREC higher than 93% with FAR less than 1%. Although the system has achieved significant results in its scope, it needs some improvements, such as a better hit rate among attack classes and an automatic parameter calibration mechanism that maximizes the detection rate of attacks.

Future works include analysis of DDoS attacks based on the vulnerabilities of services such as Heartbleed and web brute force attack, enhancement in the multiple-class classification, self-configuration of the system, developing methods for correlating triggered alarms, and formulating protective measures.

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