

- Filename: eccouncil-ceh31250-v12-11-2-1-network-level-session-hijacking.md
- Show Name: CEHv12 (312-50)
- Topic Name: Network and Perimeter Hacking: Session Hijacking
- Episode Name: Network Level Session Hijacking

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Network Level Session Hijacking

Objectives:

- List and define common Network-Level Session Hijacking attacks
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- What are some of the common Network-Level Session Hijacking attacks we should be aware of?
 - Blind Hijacking
 - Kind of a 'hail Mary'
 - Attacker must correctly guess/predict the next *Initial Sequence Number*(ISN) of the device attempting to establish a session/connection
 - Attacker can then inject malicious stuff
 - Attacker cannot see responses (aka BLIND)
 - UDP
 - Attacker intercepts UDP replies
 - Modifies UDP replies and sends them on to intended endpoint
 - Modification is difficult to detect
 - UDP doesn't have the error correcting like TCP
 - TCP
 - **DEMO:** Hijack Telnet session
 1. Establish telnet session between client and server
 2. Start Ettercap GUI ARP spoof attack
 - Sniff > Unified Sniffing
 - Targets > Select Targets
 - Mitm > ARP Poisoning > Sniff Remote Connections
 3. Find session information with Wireshark
 - Look for Client to Server connection
 - Record Source IP/Port && Destination IP/Port
 4. Use *shijack* to hijack the session
 - <https://packetstormsecurity.com/files/downloaded/24657/shijack.tgz>
 - `shijack-lnx eth0 192.168.202.1 48895 192.168.202.130 23`
 5. Wait for *shijack* to capture SEQACK
 6. Now you can run any command as that victim (first try wont work)
 - This specific example is a **BLIND** attack
 - We can't see the response from the target
 - RST Hijacking
 - Sniff network for session packet with ACK flag set
 - Also need the Source/Dest IP/Port, Sequence number and Acknowledgement number
 - If you can correctly guess the next sequence number to the server...
 - You can reset the session by sending RST packet
 - Allowing you to hijack the session
 - MitM Packet Sniffing

- **DEMO**

- Login to bWAPP with user *A.I.M.* from Linux Mint
- Login to bWAPP with user *bee* from Kali
- Use Ettercap to ARP poison Bee-box and Linux Mint
- Start Wireshark
- bWAPP user *A.I.M.* session token is the Target
 - Have *A.I.M.* user browse the bWAPP
- Literally navigate to ANY bWAPP page
- Check Wireshark for session token
- Insert new token into Kali browser and refresh page
 - User should have changed from Bee to AIM