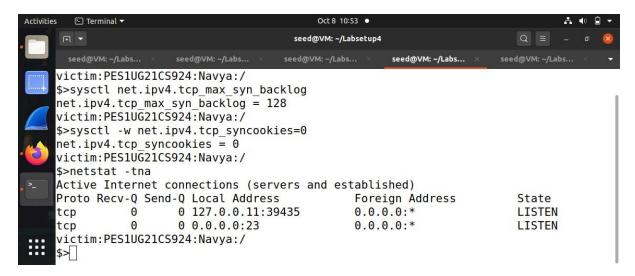
# CNS I AB 4 – TCP ATTACK

NAME: NAVYA PERAM

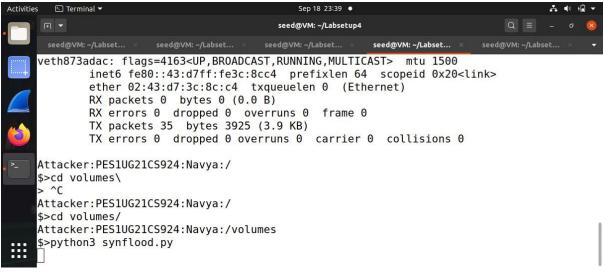
SRN: PES1UG21CS924

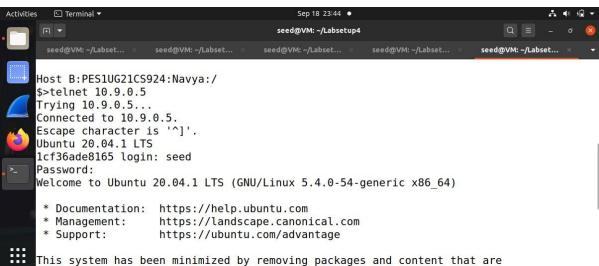
SEC: F

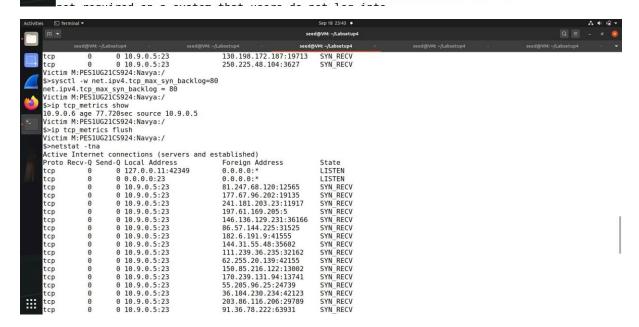
## **TASK 1.1**



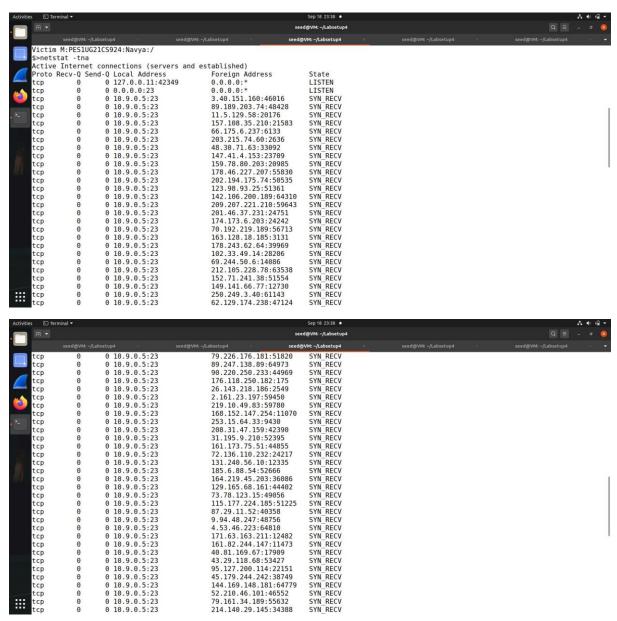
In the above picture, the various commands perform various functions which are: tcp\_max\_syn\_backlog, which controls the size of the syn backlog queue. Typically the default value depends on the user's system, here the default value of the queue is 128. Every time the server receives a syn packet, it places it in the syn backlog queue until a connection has been established. Ipv4.tcp\_syncookies=0, this command makes the victim susceptible to syn flooding attack by disabling the usage of syn cookies. Netstat -tna, this command displays any active connections or listening ports from the server's side.







Here, the synflood program creates a synflood attack. Since the tcp syncookies are disabled all the synflood packets sent from randomly generated addresses to the victim are accepted. This process overfloods the victim.



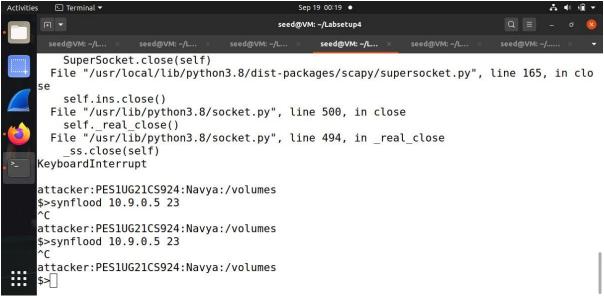


The backlog queu is set to 80 and the tcp metrics are flushed. Here the telnet attack is unsuccessful, since the victim is flooded by the packets and can no longer accept more.

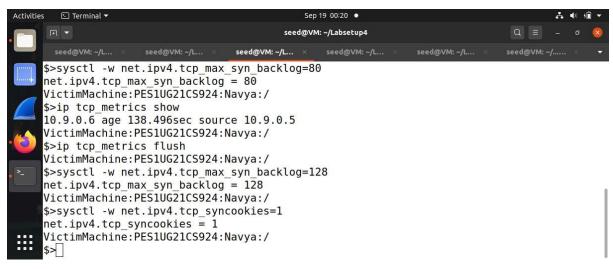
#### **TASK 1.2**

```
    Terminal ▼

                                           Sep 19 00:15 •
                                        seed@VM: ~/Labsetup4
                                               seed@VM: ~/L...
    SuperSocket.close(self)
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/supersocket.py", line 165, in clo
    self.ins.close()
  File "/usr/lib/python3.8/socket.py", line 500, in close
    self. real close()
  File "/usr/lib/python3.8/socket.py", line 494, in real close
     ss.close(self)
KeyboardInterrupt
attacker:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/volumes
$>synflood 10.9.0.5 23
7
attacker:PES1UG21CS924:Navya:/volumes
```





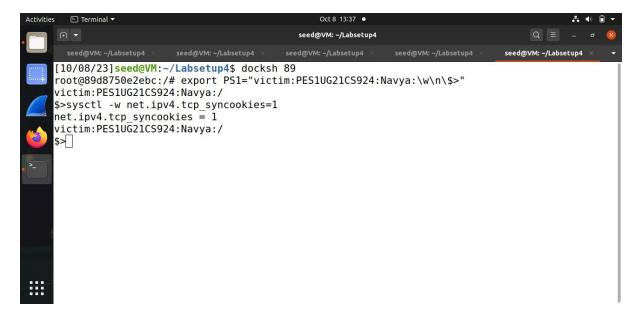


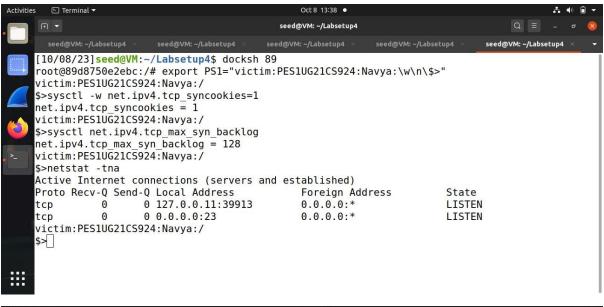


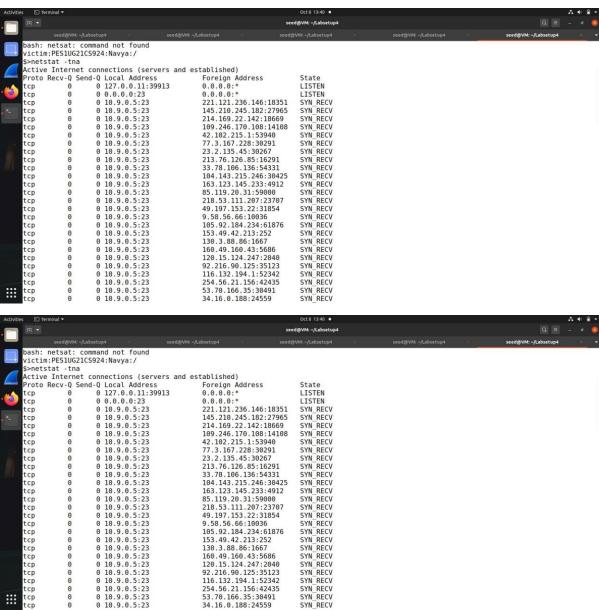
With this code, we flood the victim with too many packets, therefore the victim is unable to accept any more packets. It's similar to the previous program but written using C. Hence, we are unable to connect to the telnet.

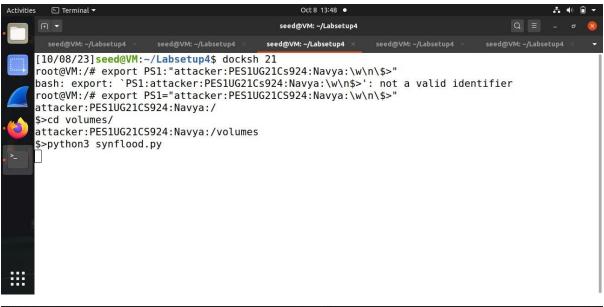
#### **TASK 1.3**

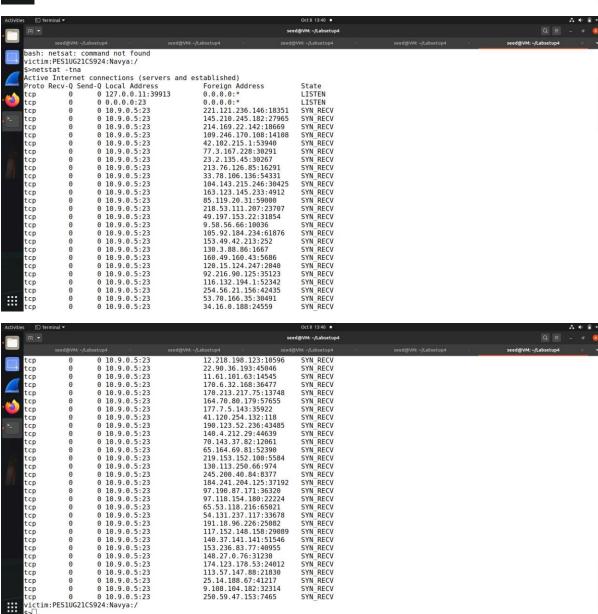
Here, we set the tcp\_syncookies=1, which then allows the usage of syncookies. Hence the victim is not vulnerable to the syn flooding attack and can connect to telnet.

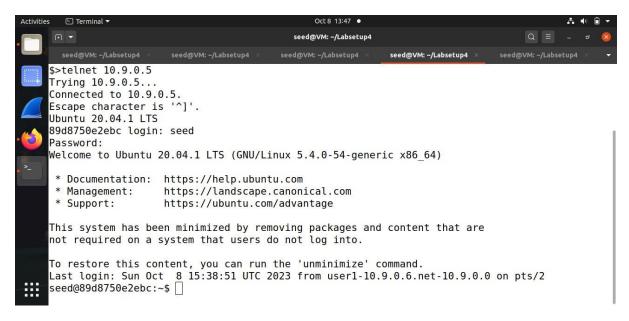








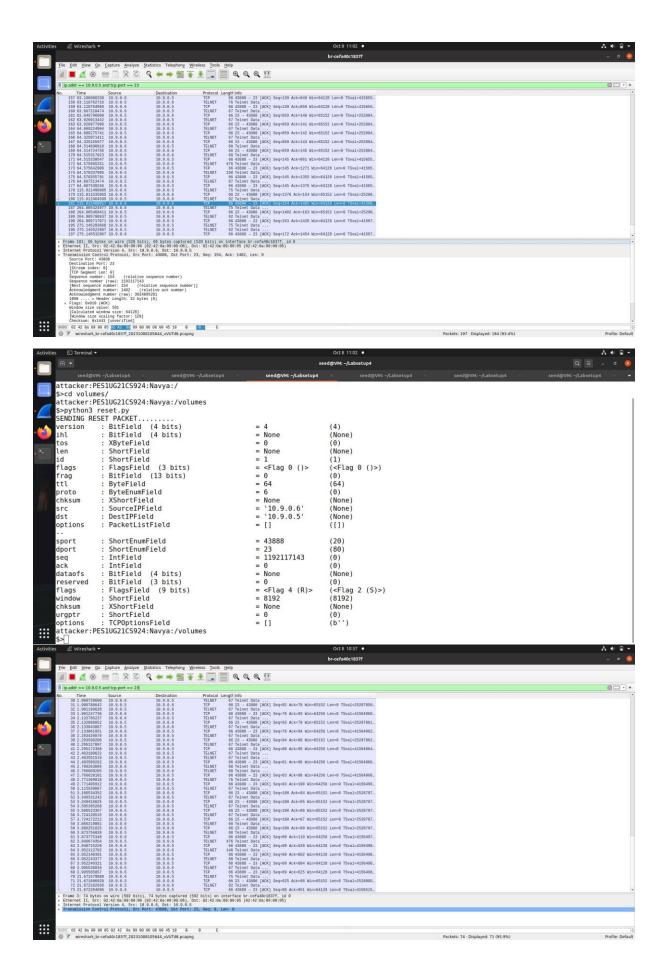




In the above code, since there is no synflood attack telnet is successful.

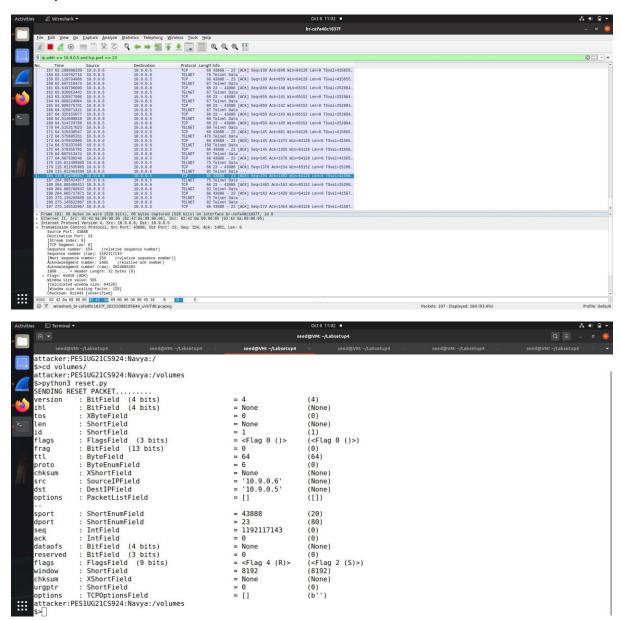
### TASK 2

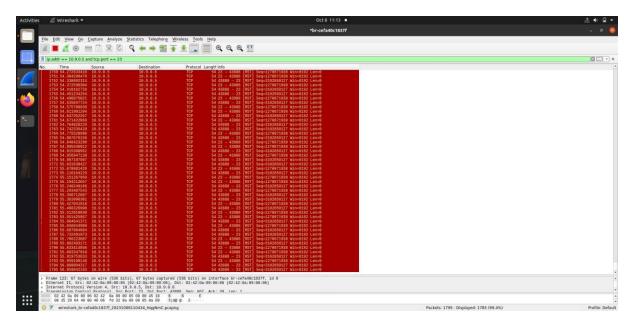




In this code, the flag bit is already set to R, which refers to the fact that it is a reset packet. This is used to reset the telnet connection of the port 23.

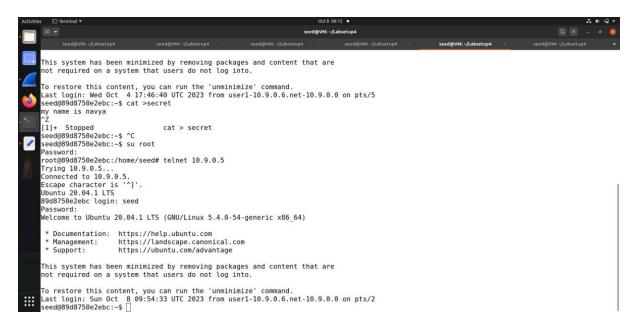
In the reset\_auto code, it listens to incoming telnet packets and sends spoofed reset packets back.

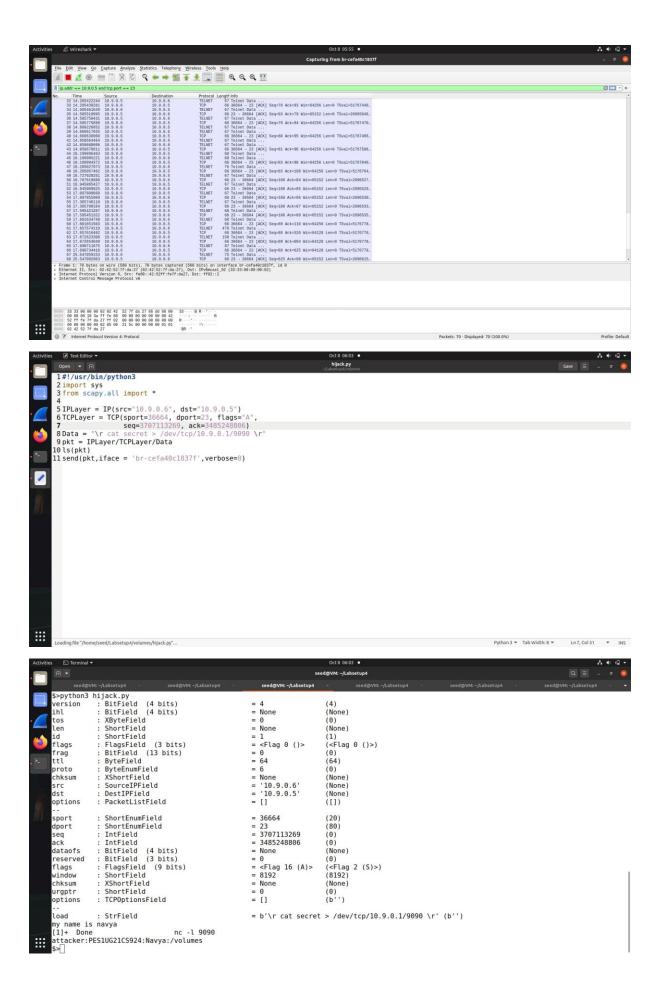




With every packet that is sent the telnet connection is being reset. All the reset packets sent are shown in red.

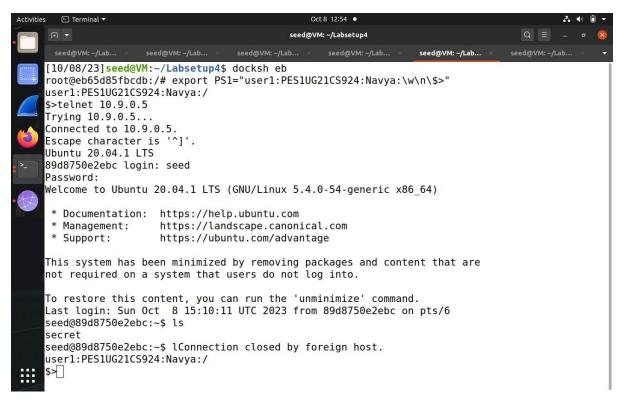
### TASK 3



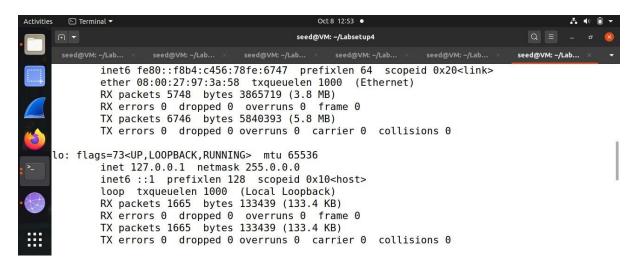


In the above code, one packet with the ack bit set is spoofed. In the program being used, we specify the path of the secret file, which we used. The nc -l 9090 command listens to any incoming network connections and data on the ports. In the above case, the contents we entered in the secret fiel are being sent and hence they are displayed.

# TASK 4







In the above code, the packets which are sent are sniffed and later spoofed by reversing their src and dest addresses. We then set the flag to A, this used to acknowledge that the telnet data is received. The data set contains a command that executes the reverse shell. Hence the attacker, is able to gain access to the victims data and is able to send malicious code.