

Dos Attack in Internet of Things

Software Used: NetSim Standard v13.0 (32/64 bit), Visual Studio 2019

Project Download Link:

https://github.com/NetSim-TETCOS/DOS_Attack_in_5G_v13.0/archive/refs/heads/main.zip

A Denial of Service (DoS) attack is an attempt to make a system unavailable to the intended user(s), such as preventing access to a website. A successful DoS attack consumes all available network or system resources, usually resulting in a slowdown or server crash. Whenever multiple sources are coordinating in the DoS attack, it becomes known as a DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack.

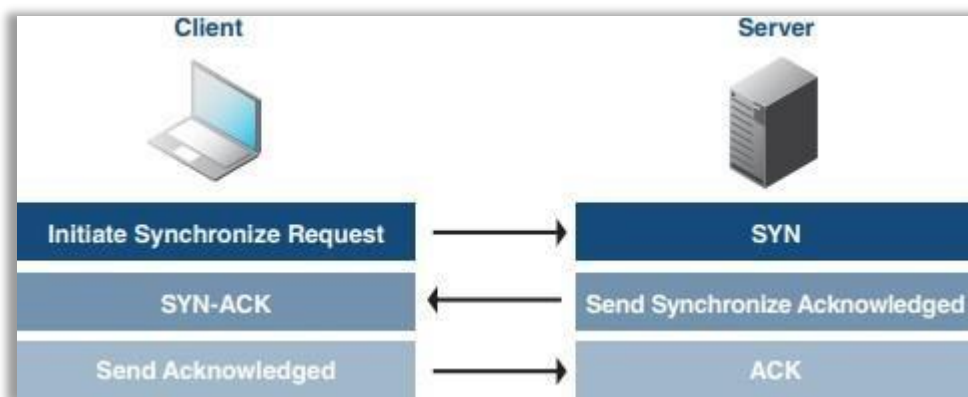
Standard DDoS Attack types:

1. SYN Flood
2. UDP Flood
3. SMBLoris
4. ICMP Flood
5. HTTP GET Flood

SYN Flood:

TCP SYN floods are DoS attacks that attempt to flood the DNS server with new TCP connection requests. Normally, a client initiates a TCP connection through a three-way handshake of messages:

- The client requests a connection by sending a SYN (synchronize) message to the server.
- The server acknowledges the request by sending SYN-ACK back to the client.
- The client answers with a responding ACK, establishing the connection.



This triple exchange is the foundation for every connection established using the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). A SYN Flood is one of the most common forms of DDoS attacks. It occurs when an attacker sends a succession of TCP Synchronize (SYN) requests to the target in an attempt to consume enough resources to make the server unavailable for legitimate users. This works because a SYN request opens network communication between a prospective client and the target server. When the

server receives a SYN request, it responds acknowledging the request and holds the communication open while it waits for the client to acknowledge the open connection. However, in a successful SYN Flood, the client acknowledgment never arrives, thus consuming the server's resources until the connection times out. A large number of incoming SYN requests to the target server exhausts all available server resources and results in a successful DoS attack. Before implementing this project in NetSim, users have to understand the steps given below:

1. TCP Log file

- User need to understand the TCP log file which will get created in the temp path of NetSim <Windows Temp Folder>/NetSim>
- The TCP Log file is usually a very large file and hence is disabled by default in NetSim.
- To enable logging, go to TCP.c inside the TCP project and change the function bool isTCPlog() to return true instead of false.

2. At malicious node:

Create a new timer event called SYN_FLOOD in TCP for sending TCP_SYN packets that should be triggered for every 1000 micro seconds. This will create and send the TCP_SYN packet for every 1000 micro seconds. SYN request opens network communication between a client and the target

3. At Target node:

When the target receives a SYN request, it responds acknowledging the request and holds the communication open while it waits for the client to acknowledge the open connection. If a SYN packet arrives at Receiver, it should reply with a SYN_ACK packet. For this SYN_ACK packet, add a processing time of 2000 micro seconds in Ethernet Physical Out. This delays the arrival of SYN_ACK at source node. During this delay, another SYN packet will get created at the malicious node. A large number of incoming SYN requests to the target exhausts all available server resources and results in a successful DoS attack **SYN_FLOOD in NetSim:**

To implement this project in NetSim, we have created SYN_FLOOD.c file inside TCP project. The file contains the following functions:

- `int is_malicious_node();`

This function is used to check the node is malicious node or not

- `int socket_creation();`

This function is used to create a new socket and update the socket parameters

- `static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s);`

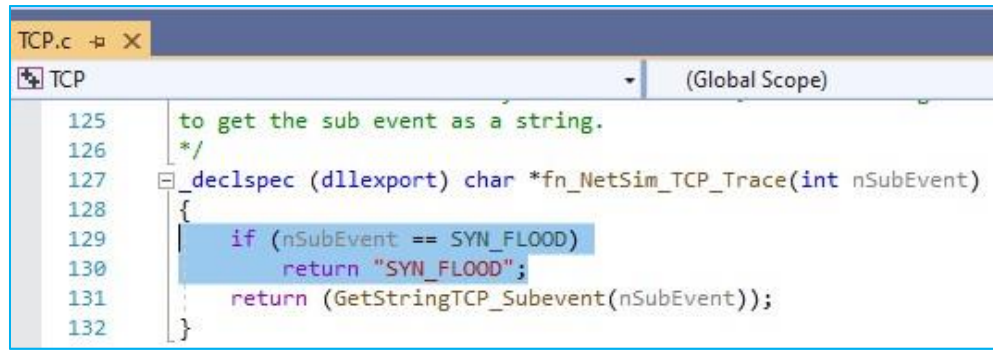
This function is used to create and send SYN packet to the network layer

- `void syn_flood();`

This function is used to check whether the socket is present or not and also adds a timer event called SYN_FLOOD (triggers for every 1000µs)

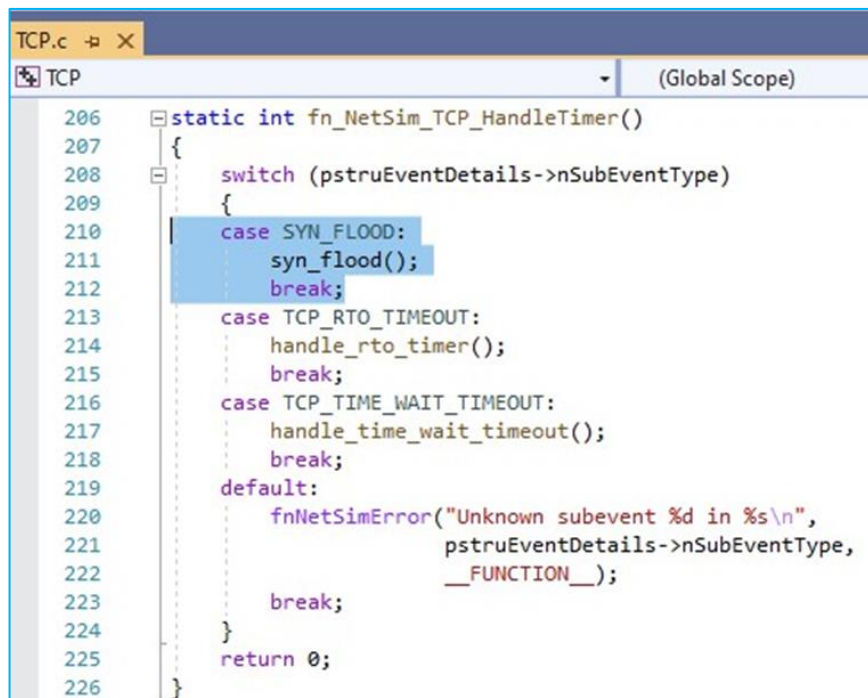
Code modifications done in NetSim:

1. We have added the following lines of code in fn_NetSim_TCP_Trace() function present in TCP.c file inside TCP project. This is used to add the SYN_FLOOD sub-events in Event Trace file



```
TCP.c -+ X
TCP (Global Scope)
125 to get the sub event as a string.
126 */
127 _declspec(dllexport) char *fn_NetSim_TCP_Trace(int nSubEvent)
128 {
129     if (nSubEvent == SYN_FLOOD)
130         return "SYN_FLOOD";
131     return (GetStringTCP_Subevent(nSubEvent));
132 }
```

2. We have added the following lines of code in fn_NetSim_TCP_HandleTimer() function present in TCP.c file inside TCP project. Used to add a TCP sub_event called SYN_FLOOD



```
TCP.c -+ X
TCP (Global Scope)
206 static int fn_NetSim_TCP_HandleTimer()
207 {
208     switch (pstruEventDetails->nSubEventType)
209     {
210     case SYN_FLOOD:
211         syn_flood();
212         break;
213     case TCP_RTO_TIMEOUT:
214         handle_rto_timer();
215         break;
216     case TCP_TIME_WAIT_TIMEOUT:
217         handle_time_wait_timeout();
218         break;
219     default:
220         fnNetSimError("Unknown subevent %d in %s\n",
221                     pstruEventDetails->nSubEventType,
222                     __FUNCTION__);
223         break;
224     }
225     return 0;
226 }
```

3. And modified the following lines of code in fn_NetSim_TCP_Init() function present in TCP.c inside TCP project

```

79  /*
80  _declspec (dlllexport) int fn_NetSim_TCP_Init(struct stru_NetSim_Network* NETWORK_Formal,
81  NetSim_EVENTDETAILS* pstruEventDetails_Formal,
82  char* pszAppPath_Formal,
83  char* pszWritePath_Formal,
84  int nVersion_Type,
85  void** fnPointer)
86  {
87      fn_NetSim_TCP_Init_F(NETWORK_Formal,
88      pstruEventDetails_Formal,
89      pszAppPath_Formal,
90      pszWritePath_Formal,
91      nVersion_Type,
92      fnPointer);
93      NetSim_EVENTDETAILS pevent;
94      memcpy(&pevent, pstruEventDetails, sizeof pevent);
95
96      for (int i = 0; i < NETWORK->nDeviceCount; i++)
97      {
98          if (is_malicious_node(i + 1))
99          {
100              pevent.nDeviceId = i + 1;
101              pevent.dEventTime += 1000;
102              pevent.nEventType = TIMER_EVENT;
103              pevent.nSubEventType = SYN_FLOOD;
104              pevent.nProtocolId = TX_PROTOCOL_TCP;
105              fnpAddEvent(&pevent);
106          }
107      }
108      return 0;
109  }
110  */
111
112  /**
113  This function is called by NetworkStack.dll, once simulation end to free the
114  allocated memory for the network.
115  */
116  //
117  }
118  }
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```

- And modified the following lines of code in add_timeout_event() present in RTO.c file inside TCP project which avoids RTO timer for malicious nodes

```

52  *rto = min(max((*rto*2), 0), (60 * SECOND));
53  print_tcp_log("New RTO = %.2lf", *rto);
54  }
55
56  void add_timeout_event(PNETSIM_SOCKET s,
57  NetSim_PACKET* packet)
58  {
59      NetSim_PACKET* p = fn_NetSim_Packet_CopyPacket(packet);
60      add_packet_to_queue(&s->tcb->retransmissionQueue, p, pstruEventDetails->dEventTime);
61      NetSim_EVENTDETAILS pevent;
62      memcpy(&pevent, pstruEventDetails, sizeof pevent);
63      pevent.dEventTime += TCP_RTO(&s->tcb);
64      pevent.dPacketSize = packet->pstruTransportData->dPacketSize;
65      pevent.nEventType = TIMER_EVENT;
66      pevent.nPacketId = packet->nPacketId;
67      if (packet->pstruAppData)
68      {
69          pevent.nApplicationId = packet->pstruAppData->nApplicationId;
70          pevent.nSegmentId = packet->pstruAppData->nSegmentId;
71      }
72      else
73          pevent.nSegmentId = 0;
74      if (is_malicious_node(pevent.nDeviceId))
75      {
76          pevent.nProtocolId = TX_PROTOCOL_TCP;
77          pevent.pPacket = fn_NetSim_Packet_CopyPacket(p);
78          pevent.szOtherDetails = NULL;
79          pevent.nSubEventType = TCP_RTO_TIMEOUT;
80          fnpAddEvent(&pevent);
81          print_tcp_log("Adding RTO Timer at %.1lf", pevent.dEventTime);
82      }
83  }
84
85  static void handle_rto_timer_for_ctrl(PNETSIM_SOCKET s)
86  {
87      if (isSynbitSet(pstruEventDetails->pPacket))
88          pevent.dEventTime += 1;
89  }
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```

- Users can give their own number of malicious node in **TCP.h** file inside TCP project

```

49 //USEFUL MACRO
50 #define isTCPConfigured(d) (DEVICE_TRXLayer(d) && DEVICE_TRXLayer(d)->isTCP)
51 #define isTCPControl(p) (p->nControlDataType/100 == TX_PROTOCOL_TCP)
52
53 //Constant
54 #define TCP_DupThresh 3
55 #define NUMBEROFMALIGNOUSNODE 2
56 int is_malignous_node(NETSIM_ID devid);
57 //Typedef
58 typedef struct stru_TCP_Socket NETSIM_SOCKET, *PNETSIM_SOCKET;
59
60 typedef enum enum_tcpstate
61 {
62     TCPCONNECTION_CLOSED,
63     TCPCONNECTION_LISTEN,
64     TCPCONNECTION_SYN_SENT,
65     TCPCONNECTION_SYN_RECEIVED,
66     TCPCONNECTION_ESTABLISHED,
67     TCPCONNECTION_FIN_WAIT_1,
68     TCPCONNECTION_FIN_WAIT_2,
69     TCPCONNECTION_CLOSE_WAIT,
70     TCPCONNECTION_CLOSING,
71     TCPCONNECTION_LAST_ACK,
72     TCPCONNECTION_TIME_WAIT,
73 }TCP_CONNECTION_STATE;
74
75 typedef enum enum_tcp_variant
76 {
77     TCPVariant_OLDTAHOE, //Slow Start and Congestion Avoidance
78     TCPVariant_TAHOE, //Fast Retransmit/Fast Recovery
79     TCPVariant_RENO,
80     TCPVariant_NEWRENO,
81     TCPVariant_BIC,
82     TCPVariant_CUBIC,
83 }TCPVARIANT;

```

6. Users can give their own target ID and malicious ID in **SYN_FLOOD.c** file inside TCP project

```

13 /* ----- */
14
15 #include "main.h"
16 #include "TCP.h"
17 #include "List.h"
18 #include "TCP_Header.h"
19 #include "TCP_Enum.h"
20
21 int malicious_node[NUMBEROFMALIGNOUSNODE] = { 2, 6 };
22 static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s);
23 //static PNETSIM_SOCKET socket_creation();
24 int target_node = 4;
25 PNETSIM_SOCKET get_Remotesocket(NETSIM_ID d, PPOCKETADDRESS addr);
26 static PPOCKETADDRESS sockAddr = NULL;
27
28 int is_malignous_node(NETSIM_ID devid)
29 {
30     for (int i = 0; i < NUMBEROFMALIGNOUSNODE; i++)
31         if (devid == malicious_node[i]) return 1;
32     return 0;
33 }
34
35 void syn_flood()
36 {
37     /*
38     if (!sockAddr)
39     {
40         sockAddr = calloc(1, sizeof * sockAddr);
41         sockAddr->ip = DEVICE_MADDRESS(target_node, 1);
42     }
43     */
44     PNETSIM_SOCKET s = get_Remotesocket(malignous_node, sockAddr);
45     /*
46     */
47

```

7. Added the following line in TCP_Enum.h file inside TCP project to add a new TCP_subevent called SYN_FLOOD

```

TCP_Enum.h TCP.h RTO.c SYN_flood.c TCP_Connection.c TCP.c
TCP
#include "EnumString.h"
BEGIN_ENUM(TCP_Subevent)
{
    DECL_ENUM_ELEMENT_WITH_VAL(TCP_RTO_TIMEOUT, TX_PROTOCOL_TCP * 100),
    DECL_ENUM_ELEMENT(TCP_TIME_WAIT_TIMEOUT),
    DECL_ENUM_ELEMENT(SYN_FLOOD),
}
#pragma warning(disable:4028)
END_ENUM(TCP_Subevent);
#pragma warning(default:4028)

```

8. SYN_FLOOD.c file contains the following functions

```

SYN_flood.c  X
TCP (Global Scope)
16 #include "TCP.h"
17 #include "List.h"
18 #include "TCP_Header.h"
19 #include "TCP_Enum.h"
20
21 int malicious_node[NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE] = { 2, 6 };
22 static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s);
23 //static PNETSIM_SOCKET socket_creation();
24 int target_node = 4;
25 PNETSIM_SOCKET get_Remotesocket(NETSIM_ID d, PPOCKETADDRESS addr);
26 static PPOCKETADDRESS sockAddr = NULL;
27
28 int is_malicious_node(NETSIM_ID devid)
29 {
30     for (int i = 0; i < NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE; i++)
31         if (devid == malicious_node[i]) return 1;
32
33     return 0;
34 }

```

```

SYN_flood.c  X TCP.h  RTO.c (Global Scope) syn_flood()
34 }
35
36 void syn_flood()
37 {
38     extern PPOCKETADDRESS anySocketAddr;
39     anySocketAddr->ip = DEVICE_IPADDRESS(target_node, 1);
40     PNETSIM_SOCKET s = get_Remotesocket(pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId, anySocketAddr);
41     ptrSOCKETINTERFACE sId = (ptrSOCKETINTERFACE)pstruEventDetails->szOtherDetails;
42     NetSim_EVENTDETAILS pevent;
43     if (!s)
44     {
45         s = socket_creation();
46         tcp_connect(s, s->localAddr, s->remoteAddr);
47     }
48     else
49     {
50         s->localDeviceId = pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId;
51         s->remoteDeviceId = target_node;
52         s->sId = sId;
53         send_syn_packet(s);
54         memcpy(&pevent, pstruEventDetails, sizeof pevent);
55         pevent.dEventTime = pstruEventDetails->dEventTime + 1000;
56         pevent.nDeviceId = pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId;
57         pevent.nPacketId = 0;
58         pevent.nEventType = TIMER_EVENT;
59         pevent.nProtocolId = TX_PROTOCOL_TCP;
60         pevent.nSubEventType = SYN_FLOOD;
61         fnpAddEvent(&pevent);
62     }
63 }
64
65
66
67
68

```

```

SYN_flood.c  X TCP.h  RTO.c (Global Scope) send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s)
67 }
68
69 static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s)
70 {
71     NetSim_PACKET* syn = create_syn(s, pstruEventDetails->dEventTime);
72
73     s->tc->SND.UNA = s->tc->ISS;
74     s->tc->SND.NXT = s->tc->ISS + 1;
75     tcp_change_state(s, TCPCONNECTION_SYN_SENT);
76
77     s->tc->synRetries++;
78
79     s->tcpMetrics->synSent++;
80
81     send_to_network(syn, s);
82     add_timeout_event(s, syn);
83 }
84

```



```

85 int socket_creation()
86 {
87     static int s_id = 100;
88     ptrSOCKETINTERFACE sId = (ptrSOCKETINTERFACE)pstruEventDetails->szOtherDetails;
89     PNETSIM_SOCKET newSocket = tcp_create_socket();
90
91     add_to_socket_list(pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId, newSocket);
92
93     PsocketAddress localsocketAddr = (PsocketAddress)calloc(1, sizeof * localsocketAddr);
94     localsocketAddr->ip = DEVICE_MWADDRESS(pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId, 1);
95     localsocketAddr->port = 0;
96
97     PsocketAddress remotesocketAddr = (PsocketAddress)calloc(1, sizeof * remotesocketAddr);
98     remotesocketAddr->ip = DEVICE_MWADDRESS(target_node, 1);
99     remotesocketAddr->port = 0;
100
101     newSocket->SocketId = s_id;
102     s_id++;
103
104     newSocket->localAddr = localsocketAddr;
105     newSocket->remoteAddr = remotesocketAddr;
106
107     newSocket->localDeviceId = pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId;
108     newSocket->remoteDeviceId = target_node;
109
110     newSocket->sId = s_id;
111
112     return newSocket;
113 }
114

```

9. Added PROCESSING_TIME macro in Ethernet.h file inside ETHERNET project

```

22 #pragma comment(lib, "Metrics.lib")
23 #pragma comment(lib, "libTCP")
24 #define isETHConfigured(d,i) (DEVICE_MACLAYER(d,i)->nMacProtocolId == MAC_PROTOCOL_IIIEEE802_3)
25 //Global variable
26 PNETSIM_MACADDRESS multicastSPTMAC;
27
28 #define ETH_IFG 0.960 //Micro sec
29
30 #define Processing_TIME 1000
31
32 typedef enum enum_eth_packet
33 {
34     ETH_CONFIGBPDU = MAC_PROTOCOL_IIIEEE802_3 * 100 + 1,
35 }ETH_PACKET;
36
37 /** Enumeration for Switching Technique */
38 typedef enum enum_SwitchingTechnique
39 {
40     SWITCHINGTECHNIQUE_NULL,
41     SWITCHINGTECHNIQUE_STORE_FORWARD,
42     SWITCHINGTECHNIQUE_CUT_THROUGH,
43     SWITCHINGTECHNIQUE_FRAGMENT_FREE,
44 }SWITCHING_TECHNIQUE;
45

```

10. Modified the following lines of code in fn_NetSim_Ethernet_HandlePhyOut() function present in Ethernet_Phy.c file inside Ethernet project.

```

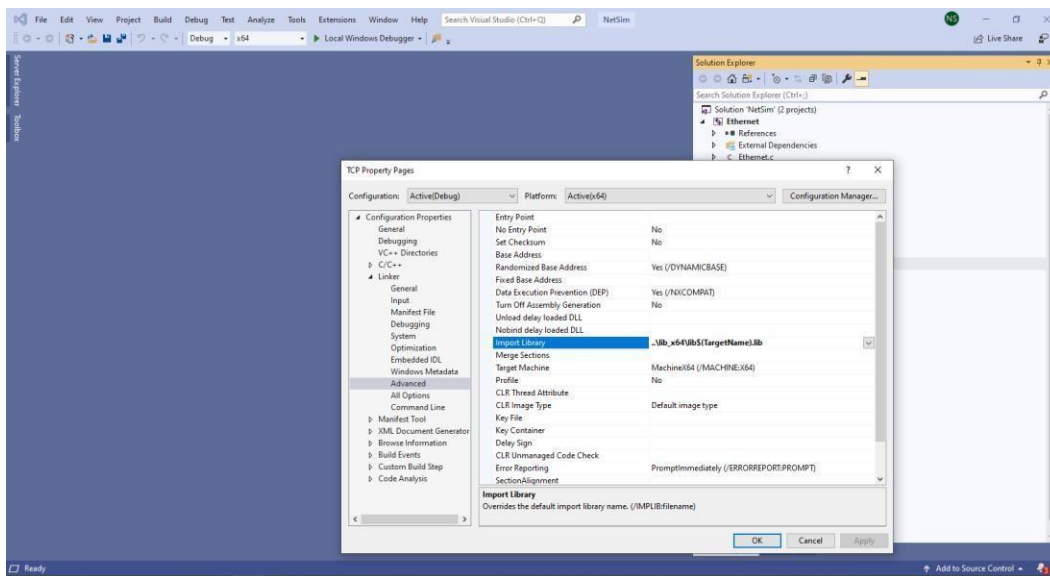
if (!packet)
    return 2; // No packet is there for transmission

double start;

if (pstruEventDetails->nDeviceId == target_node && (packet->nControlDataType == 40102 || packet->nControlDataType == 40105))
{
    if (phy->lastPacketEndTime + phy->IFG <= pstruEventDetails->dEventTime)
        start = pstruEventDetails->dEventTime + Processing_TIME;
    else
        start = phy->lastPacketEndTime + phy->IFG + Processing_TIME;
}
else
{
    if (phy->lastPacketEndTime + phy->IFG <= pstruEventDetails->dEventTime)
        start = pstruEventDetails->dEventTime;
    else
        start = phy->lastPacketEndTime + phy->IFG;
}

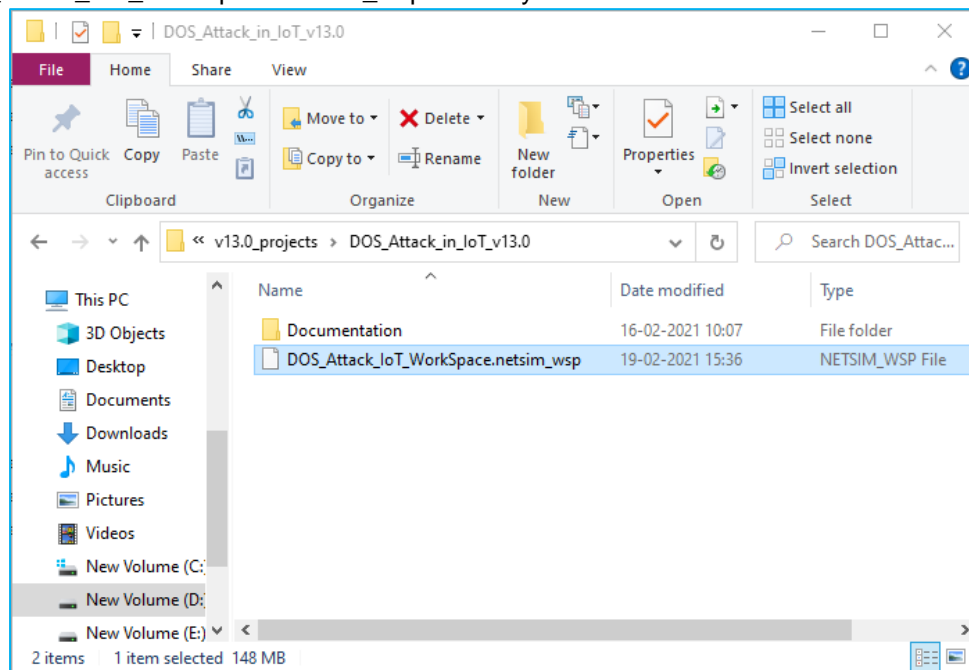
```

11. Right click on TCP project ➤ Properties ➤ Linker ➤ Advanced ➤ import library 32-bit and 64-bit
 ..\lib\lib\$(TargetName).lib or ..\lib_x64\lib\$(TargetName).lib

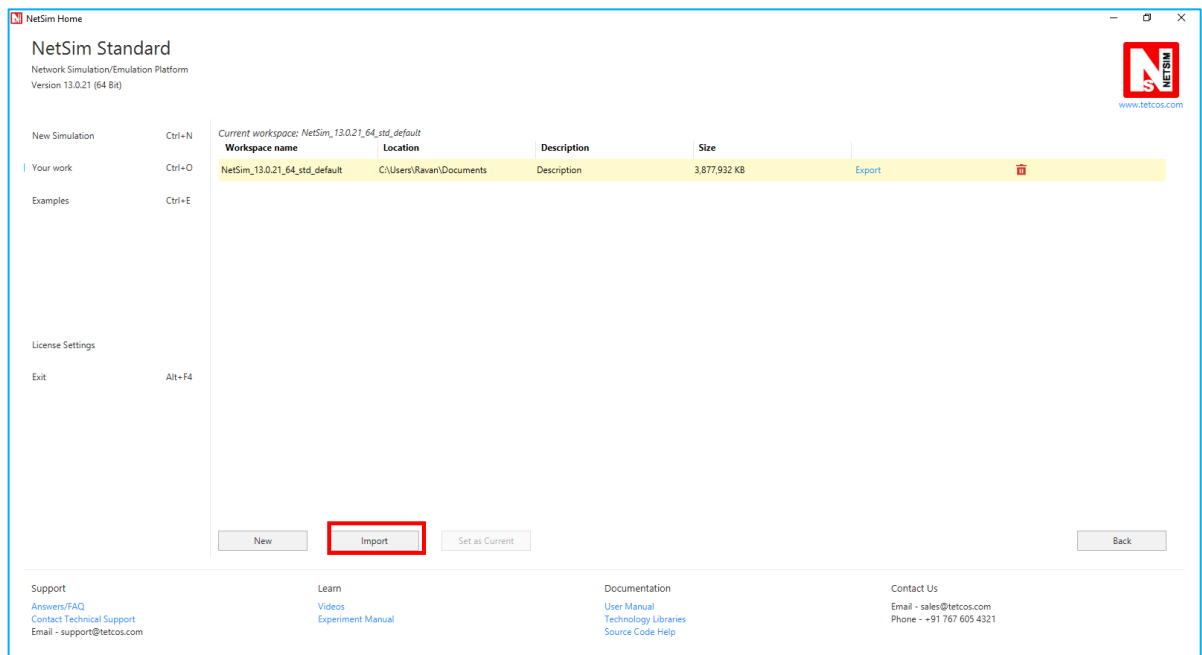


Steps:

1. The downloaded project folder contains the folders Documentation, and DOS_Attack_IoT_Workspace.netsim_wsp directory as shown below:

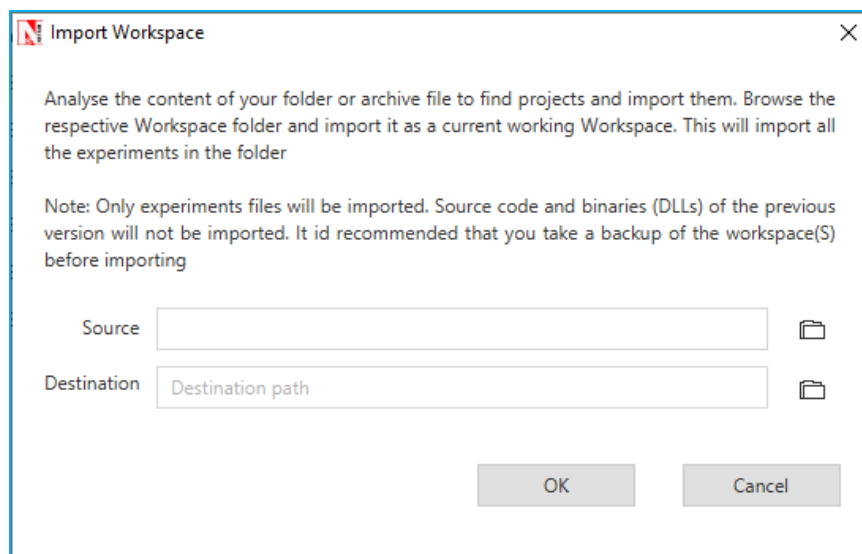


2. Import DOS_Attack_IoT_Workspace.netsim_wsp by going to Your work ->Workspace Options->More Options in NetSim Home window. Then select Import as shown below:

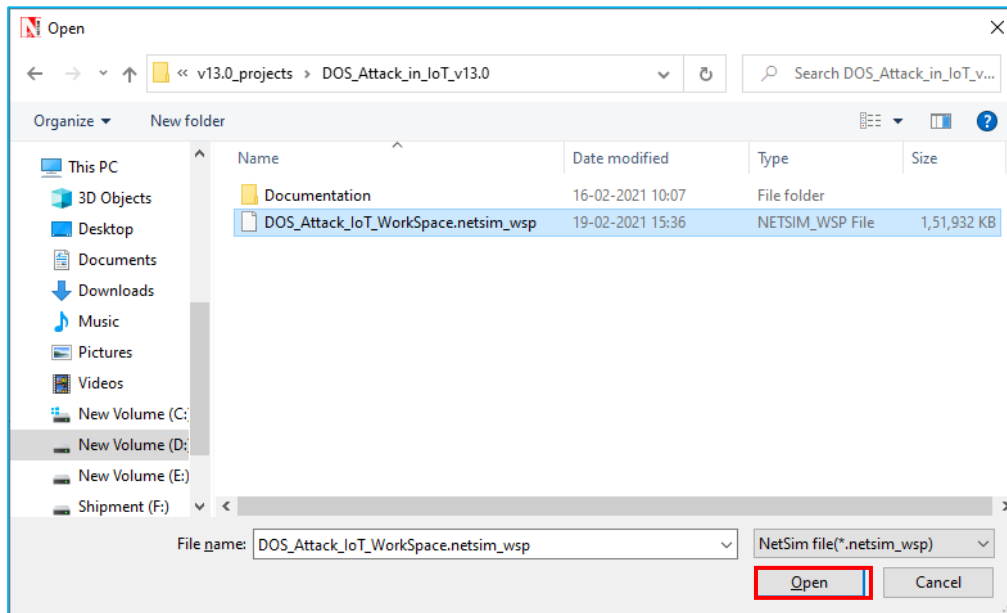


- This will display a window where users need to give the source file (exported workspace file) and the Destination, the path where the workspace is to be imported to and then click on ok.

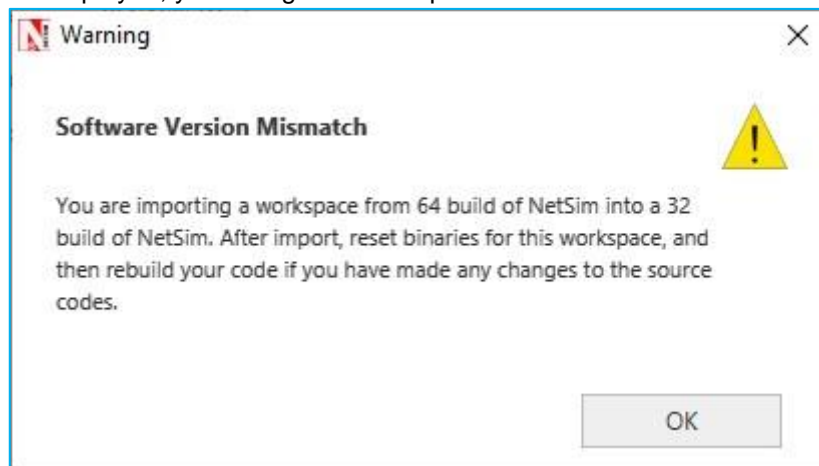
Note: Only exported workspaces with “.netsim_wsp” extension can be imported



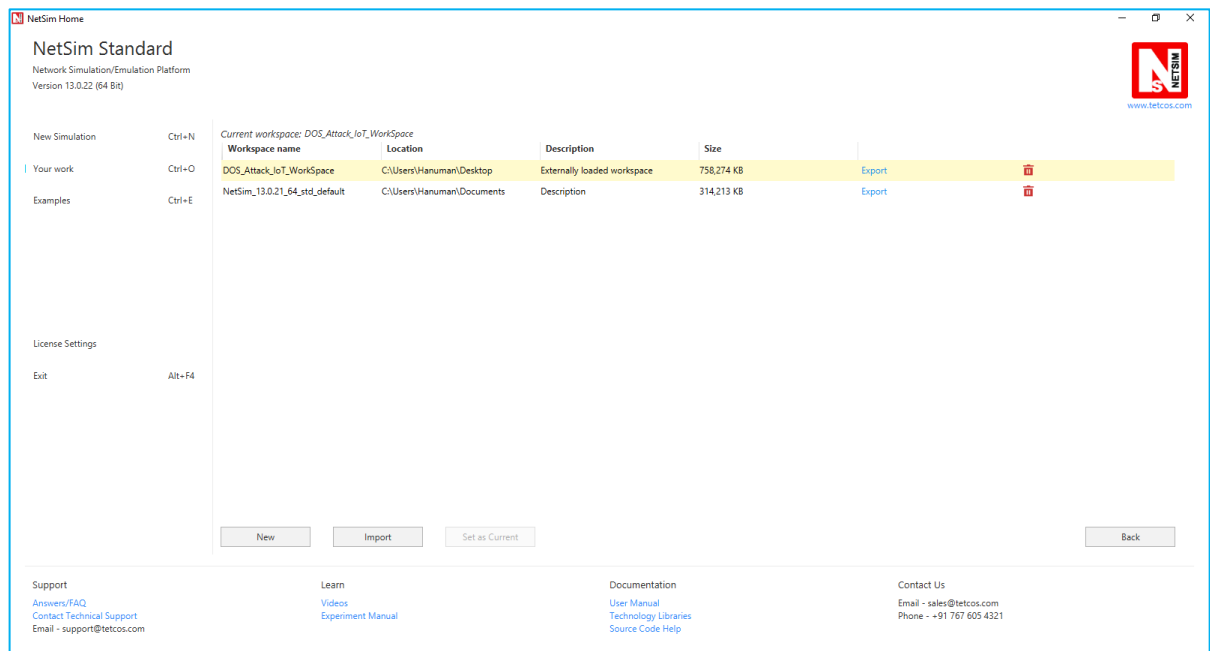
- Browse to the DOS_Attack_IoT_Workspace folder and click on select folder as shown below:



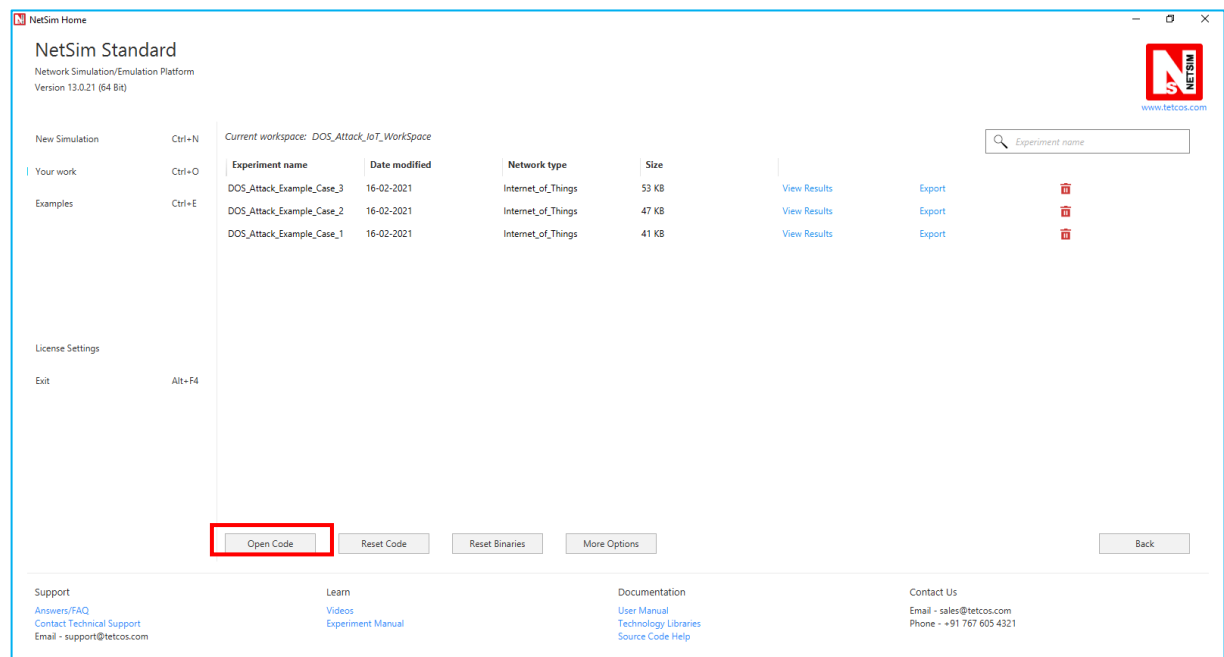
5. After this click on OK button in the Import Workspace window.
6. While importing the workspace, if the following warning message indicating Software Version Mismatch is displayed, you can ignore it and proceed.



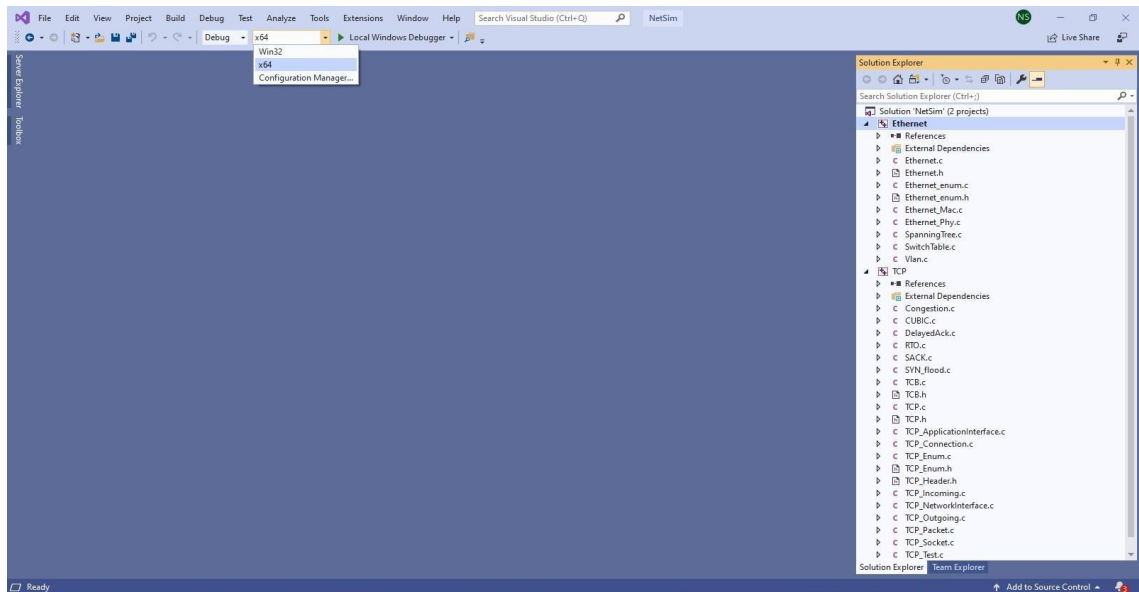
7. The Imported workspace will be set as the current workspace automatically. To see the imported workspace, click on Your work->Workspace Options->More Options as shown below:



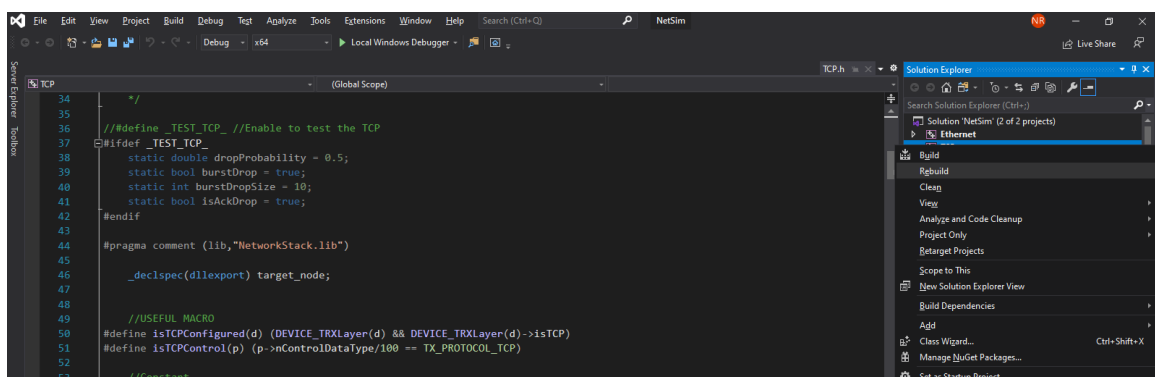
8. Open the Source codes in Visual Studio by going to Your work-> Workspace Options and Clicking on Open code button as shown below:



9. Under the **TCP** project in the solution explorer you will be able to see that **SYN_FLOOD.c** file.
10. Based on whether you are using NetSim 32 bit or 64 bit setup you can configure Visual studio to build 32 bit or 64 bit Dll files respectively as shown below:



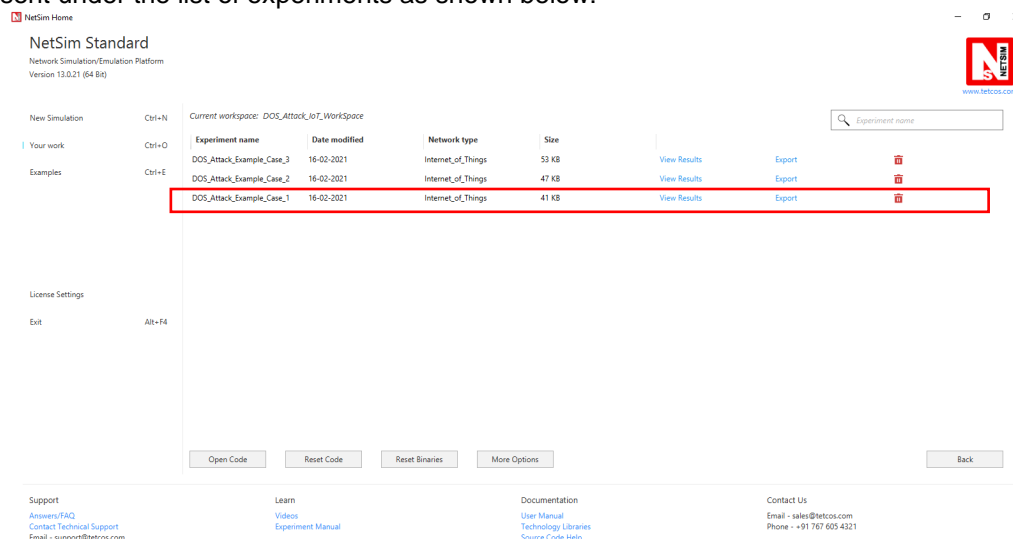
11. Right click on the solution in the solution explorer and select Rebuild (Note: first rebuild the TCP project and then rebuild the Ethernet project)



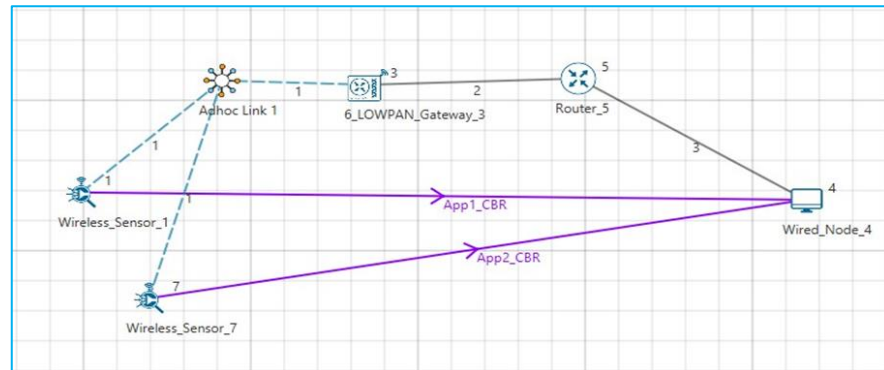
12. Upon successful build modified libTCP.dll and libEthernet.dll file gets automatically updated in the directory containing NetSim binaries.

Case-1: Without Malicious Node

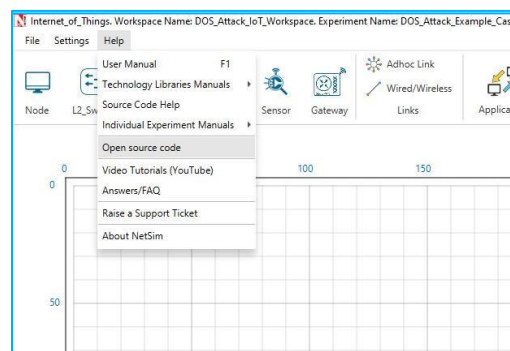
1. Then DOS_Attack_IoT_Workspace comes with a sample configuration that is already saved. To open this example, go to Your work and click on the DOS_Attack_Example_Case_1 that is present under the list of experiments as shown below:



- The saved network scenario consisting of 2 sensors, 1 6LOWPAN Gateway, 1 router, and 1 wired node in the grid environment forming a IoT Network. Traffic is configured from sensor node to the Wired Node.



- Help Open Source code



- In TCP.h set **NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE** as 1.

```

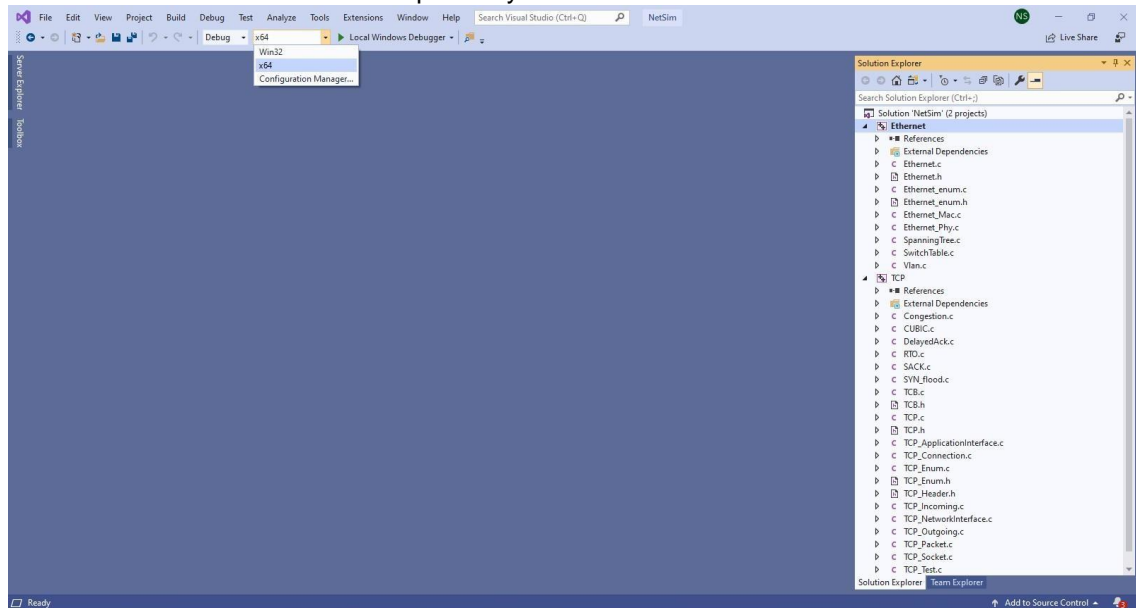
SYN_flood.c* TCP.h RTO.c
TCP (Global Scope)
43 #pragma comment (lib, "NetworkStack.lib")
44
45 _declspec(dllexport) target_node;
46
47
48
49 //USEFUL MACRO
50 #define isTCPConfigured(d) (DEVICE_TRXLayer(d) && DEVICE_TRXLayer(d)->isTCP)
51 #define isTCPControl(p) (p->nControlDataType/100 == TX_PROTOCOL_TCP)
52
53 //Constant
54 #define TCP_DupThresh 3
55 #define NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE 1
56 int is_malicious_node(NETSIM_ID devid);
  
```

- In SYN_FLOOD.c set **malicious node** as 0.

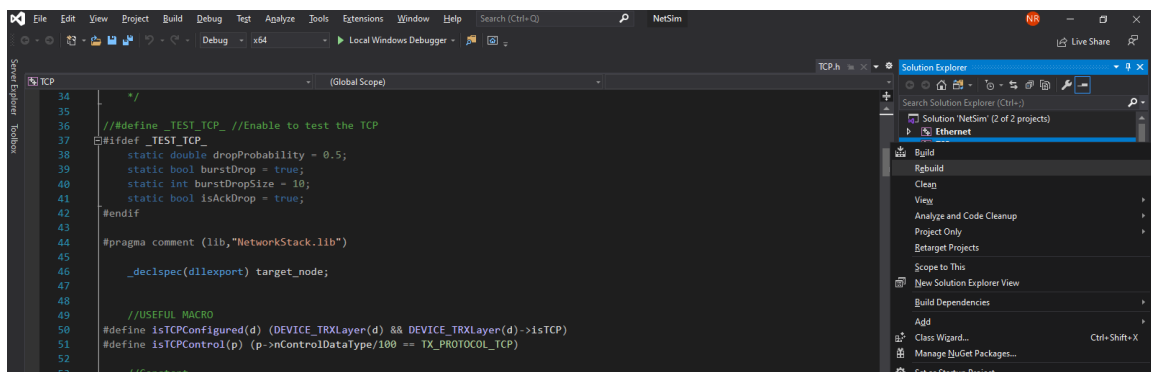
```

SYN_flood.c* TCP.h RTO.c
TCP (Global Scope)
7 * Product or its content without express prior written consent of Tetcos is *
8 * prohibited. Ownership and / or any other right relating to the software and all *
9 * intellectual property rights therein shall remain at all times with Tetcos. *
10 * *
11 * Author: Soniya *
12 * *
13 * ----- */
14
15 #include "main.h"
16 #include "TCP.h"
17 #include "List.h"
18 #include "TCP_Header.h"
19 #include "TCP_Enum.h"
20
21 int malicious_node[NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE] = { 0 };
22 static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s);
23 //static PNETSIM_SOCKET socket_creation();
  
```

- Based on whether you are using NetSim 32 bit or 64 bit setup you can configure Visual studio to build 32 bit or 64 bit DLL files respectively as shown below:



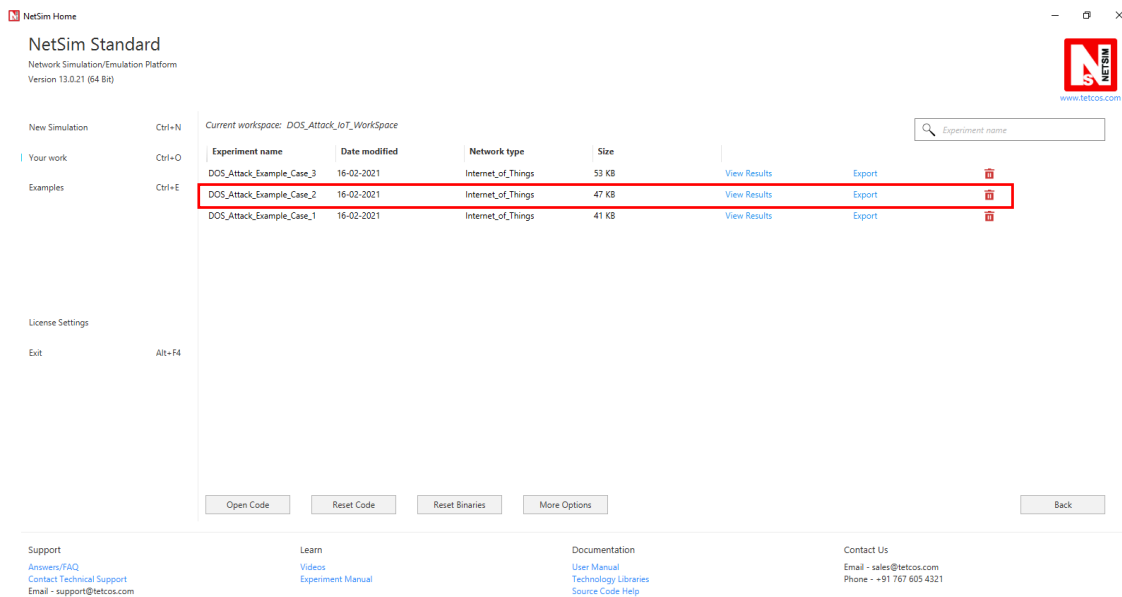
- Right click on the solution in the solution explorer and select Rebuild. (Note: first rebuild the TCP project and then rebuild the Ethernet project).



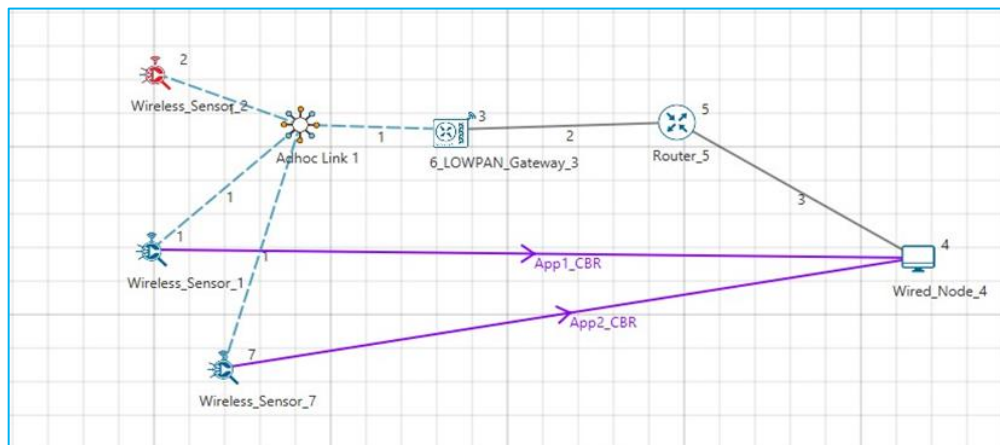
- Upon successful build modified libTCP.dll and libEthernet.dll file gets automatically updated in the directory containing NetSim binaries.
- Run the simulation for 100 seconds.

Case-2: With one Malicious Node

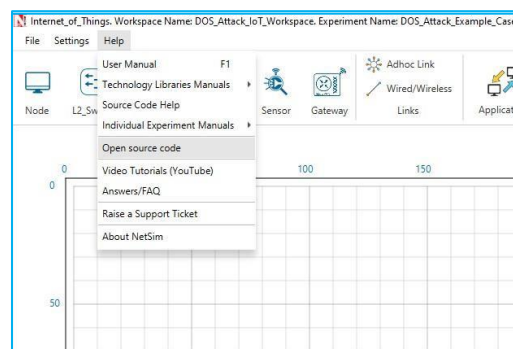
- Then DOS_Attack_IoT_Workspace comes with a sample configuration that is already saved. To open this example, go to Your work and click on the DOS_Attack_Example_Case_2 that is present under the list of experiments as shown below:



- The saved network scenario consisting of 3 sensors, 1 6LOWPAN Gateway, 1 router, and 1 wired node in the grid environment forming a IoT Network. Traffic is configured from sensor node to the Wired Node.



- Help Open Source code



- In TCP.h set **NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE** as 1.

```

43
44 #pragma comment (lib, "NetworkStack.lib")
45
46 _declspec(dllexport) target_node;
47
48
49 //USEFUL MACRO
50 #define isTCPConfigured(d) (DEVICE_TRXLayer(d) && DEVICE_TRXLayer(d)->isTCP)
51 #define isTCPControl(p) (p->nControlDataType/100 == TX_PROTOCOL_TCP)
52
53 //Constant
54 #define TCP_DupThresh 3
55 #define NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE 1
56 int is_malicious_node(NETSIM_ID devid);

```

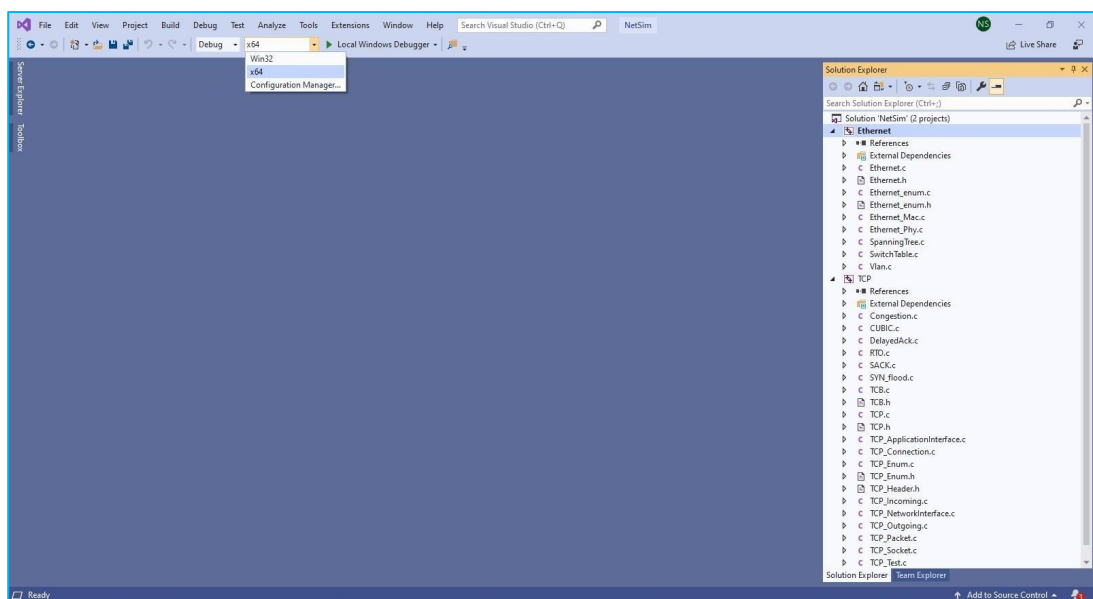
5. In SYN_FLOOD.c set **malicious node** as 2.

```

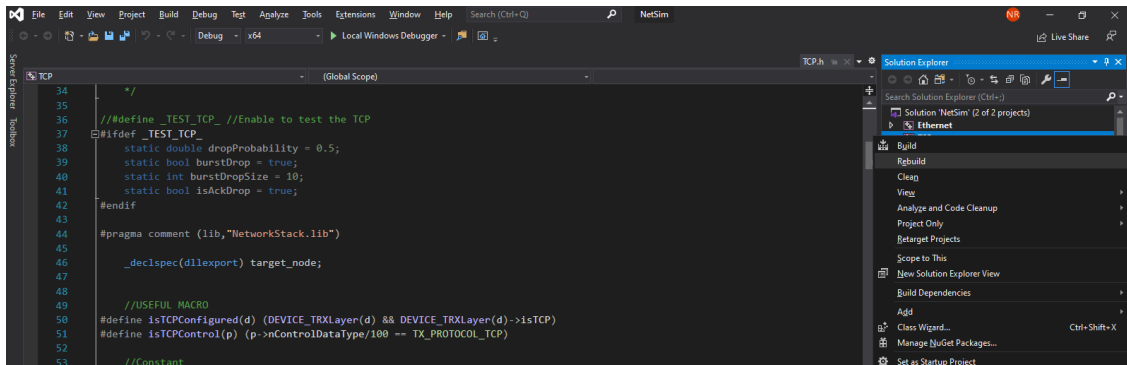
7  * Product or its content without express prior written consent of Tetcos is
8  * prohibited. Ownership and / or any other right relating to the software and all
9  * intellectual property rights therein shall remain at all times with Tetcos.
10 *
11 * Author: Soniya
12 *
13 * -----*/
14
15 #include "main.h"
16 #include "TCP.h"
17 #include "List.h"
18 #include "TCP_Header.h"
19 #include "TCP_Enum.h"
20
21 int malicious_node[NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE] = { 2 };
22 static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s);
23 //static PNETSIM_SOCKET socket_creation();

```

6. Based on whether you are using NetSim 32 bit or 64 bit setup you can configure Visual studio to build 32 bit or 64 bit DLL files respectively as shown below:



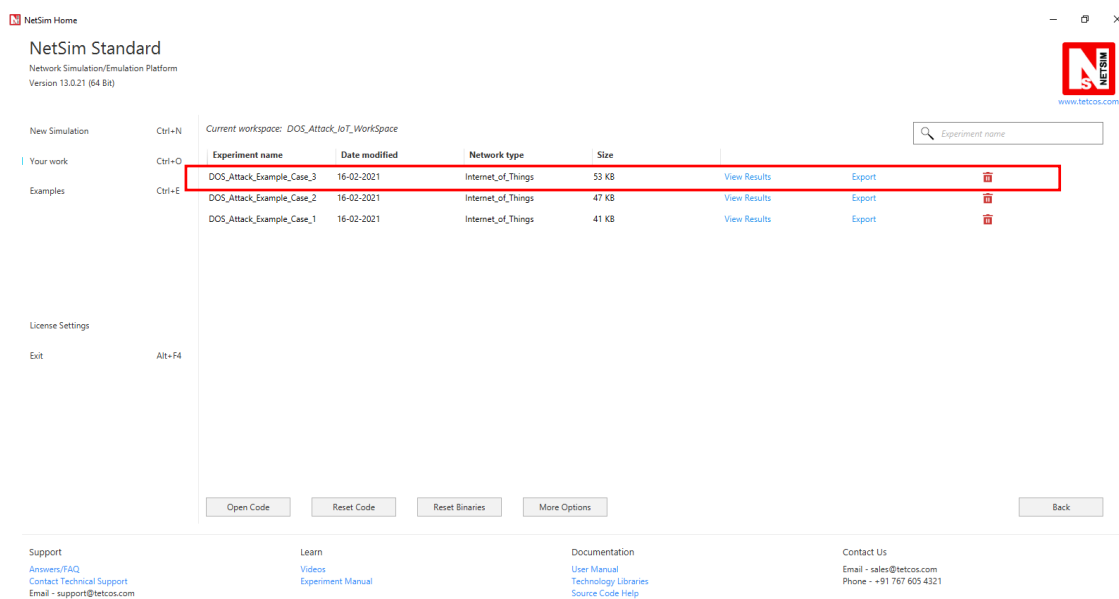
7. Right click on the solution in the solution explorer and select Rebuild.(Note: first rebuild the TCP project and then rebuild the Ethernet project)



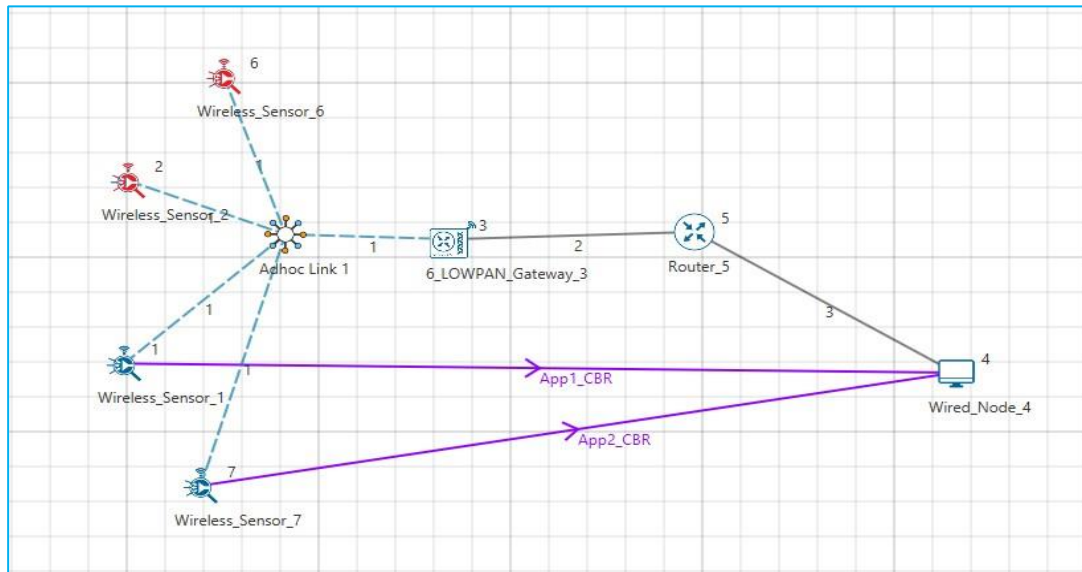
8. Upon successful build modified libTCP.dll and libEthernet.dll file gets automatically updated in the directory containing NetSim binaries.
9. Run the simulation for 100 seconds.

Case-3: With two Malicious Node

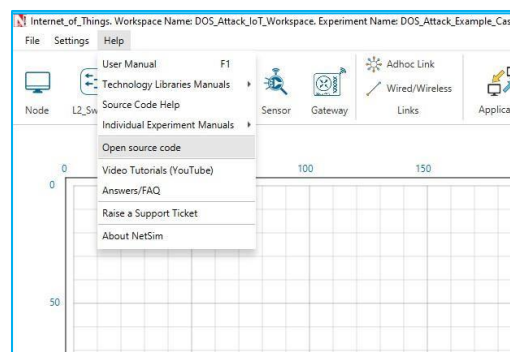
1. Then DOS_Attack_IoT_Workspace comes with a sample configuration that is already saved. To open this example, go to Your work and click on the DOS_Attack_Example_Case_3 that is present under the list of experiments as shown below:



2. The saved network scenario consisting of 4 sensors, 1 6LOWPAN Gateway, 1 router, and 1 wired node in the grid environment forming a IoT Network. Traffic is configured from sensor node to the Wired Node.



3. Help Open Source code



4. In TCP.h set **NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE** as 2.

```

43
44 #pragma comment(lib, "NetworkStack.lib")
45
46 _declspec(dllexport) target_node;
47
48
49 //USEFUL MACRO
50 #define isTCPConfigured(d) (DEVICE_TRXLayer(d) && DEVICE_TRXLayer(d)->isTCP)
51 #define isTCPControl(p) (p->nControlDataType/100 == TX_PROTOCOL_TCP)
52
53 //Constant
54 #define TCP_DupThresh 3
55 #define NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE 2
56 int is_malicious_node(NETSIM_ID devid);
57 //Typedef
58 typedef struct stru_TCP_Socket NETSIM_SOCKET, *PNETSIM_SOCKET;
59

```

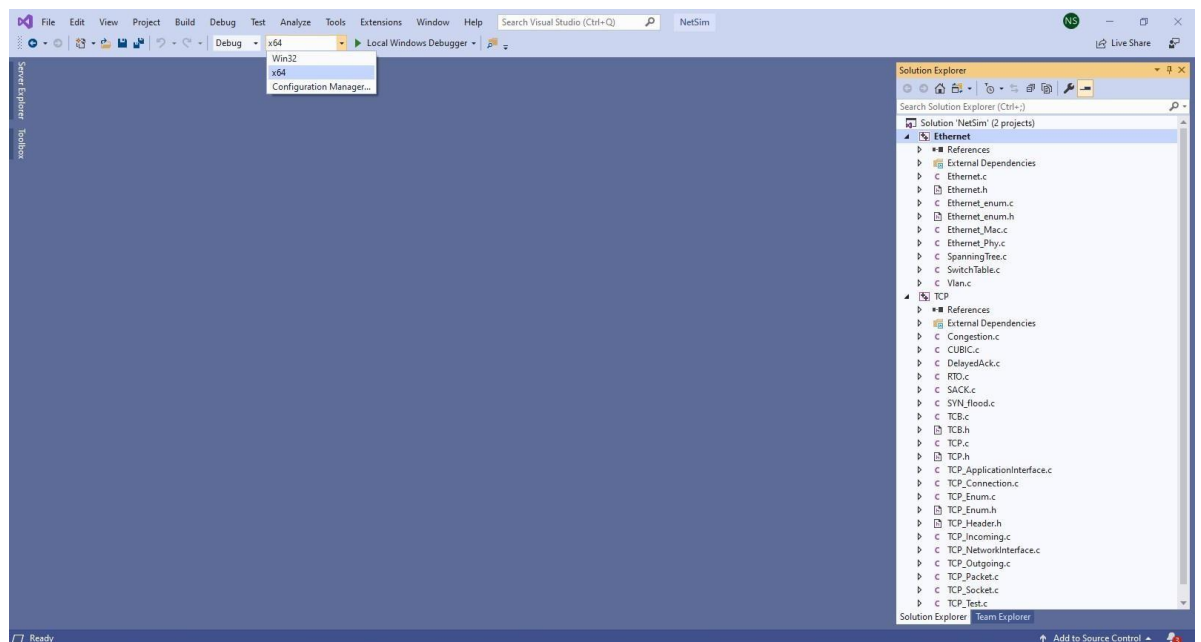
5. In SYN_FLOOD.c set **malicious node** as 2, 6.

```

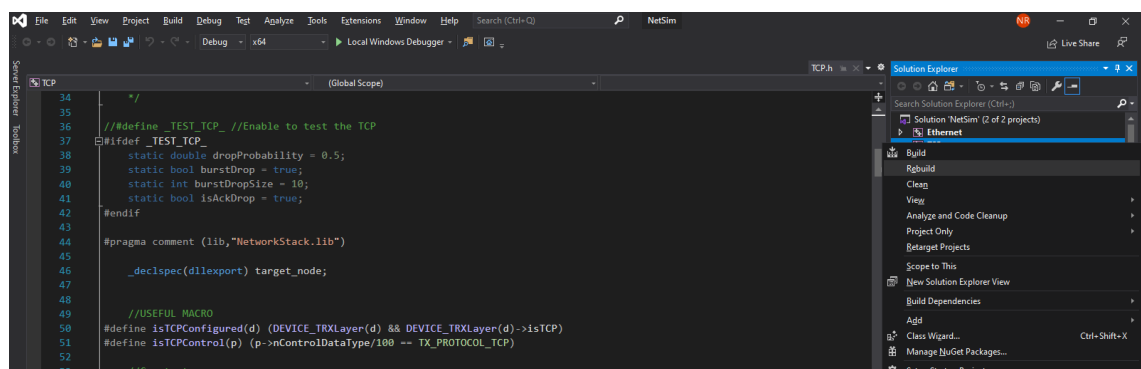
7  * Product or its content without express prior written consent of Tetcos is
8  * prohibited. Ownership and / or any other right relating to the software and all
9  * intellectual property rights therein shall remain at all times with Tetcos.
10
11  * Author: Soniya
12  *
13  * -----*/
14
15  #include "main.h"
16  #include "TCP.h"
17  #include "List.h"
18  #include "TCP_Header.h"
19  #include "TCP_Enum.h"
20
21  int malicious_node[NUMBEROFMALICIOUSNODE] = { 2, 6 };
22  static void send_syn_packet(PNETSIM_SOCKET s);
23  //static PNETSIM_SOCKET socket_creation();
24  int target_node = 4;

```

- Based on whether you are using NetSim 32 bit or 64 bit setup you can configure Visual studio to build 32 bit or 64 bit DLL files respectively as shown below:



- Right click on the solution in the solution explorer and select Rebuild. (Note: first rebuild the TCP project and then rebuild the Ethernet project)



- Upon successful build modified libTCP.dll and libEthernet.dll file gets automatically updated in the directory containing NetSim binaries.
- Run the simulation for 100 seconds.

Result:

After simulation, open metrics window and observe the Application_Throughput is decreasing for both applications as we increase the malicious node because of the SYN flood sent from the malicious node.

In case 1 there is no malicious node so there will be no SYN_FLOOD packets.

The screenshot displays the 'Simulation Results' window with four sub-tables:

- Application_Metrics_Table:**

Application Id	Application Name	Packet generated	Packet received	Throughput (Mbps)	Delay(microsec)	Jitter
1	App1_CBR	75000	7563	0.058907	43972006.751907	1276
2	App2_CBR	75000	7933	0.061774	43311512.595143	1212
- TCP_Metrics_Table:**

Source	Destination	Segment Sent	Segment Received	Ack Sent	Ack Received	Duplicate ack re
WIRELESS_SENSOR_1	ANY_DEVICE	0	0	0	0	0
6_LOWPAN_GATEWAY_3	ANY_DEVICE	0	0	0	0	0
WIRED_NODE_4	ANY_DEVICE	0	0	0	0	0
ROUTER_5	ANY_DEVICE	0	0	0	0	0
WIRELESS_SENSOR_7	ANY_DEVICE	0	0	0	0	0
- Link_Metrics_Table:**

Link_id	Link_throughput_plot	Packet_transmitted	Packet_errorred	Packet_collided
All	NA	47621 259	5 0	1122 22
1	NA	16623 226	0 0	1122 22
2	NA	15501 33	4 0	0 0
3	NA	15497 0	1 0	0 0
- Queue_Metrics_Table:**

Device_id	Port_id	Queued_packet	Dequeued_packet	Dropped_packet
2	2	15518	15518	0
4	1	16	16	0

	Throughput_APP1 (Mbps)	Throughput_APP2(Mbps)
Case-1: Malicious Node =0	0.06	0.06
Case-2: Malicious Node =1	0.05	0.05
Case-3: Malicious Node =2	0.04	0.04

Go to the result window open Event trace, user can find out the SYN_FLOOD packets via filtering subevent type as SYN_FLOOD.

Event Trace.csv - Excel													
Event_Id													
Event_Id	Event_Type	Event_Time(US)	Device_Type	Device_Id	Interface_Id	Application_Id	Packet_Id	Segment_Id	Protocol_Name	Subevent_Type	Packet_Size(Bytes)	Prev_Event_Id	
1	TIMER_EVENT	1000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	0	
76	94	TIMER_EVENT	2000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	1	
80	96	TIMER_EVENT	3000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	94	
82	98	TIMER_EVENT	4000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	96	
84	100	TIMER_EVENT	5000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	98	
86	102	TIMER_EVENT	6000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	100	
94	104	TIMER_EVENT	7000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	102	
97	116	TIMER_EVENT	8000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	104	
128	120	TIMER_EVENT	9000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	116	
130	162	TIMER_EVENT	10000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	120	
141	164	TIMER_EVENT	11000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	162	
144	176	TIMER_EVENT	12000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	164	
152	179	TIMER_EVENT	13000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	176	
162	186	TIMER_EVENT	14000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	179	
176	195	TIMER_EVENT	15000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	186	
182	208	TIMER_EVENT	16000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	195	
193	213	TIMER_EVENT	17000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	208	
213	230	TIMER_EVENT	18000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	213	
219	249	TIMER_EVENT	19000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	230	
223	257	TIMER_EVENT	20000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	249	
281	263	TIMER_EVENT	21000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	257	
283	318	TIMER_EVENT	22000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	263	
296	320	TIMER_EVENT	23000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	318	
301	333	TIMER_EVENT	24000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	320	
309	339	TIMER_EVENT	25000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	333	
316	346	TIMER_EVENT	26000	SENSOR	2	0	0	0	0 TCP	SYN_FLOOD	0	339	

Note: Users can also create their own network scenarios in Internet of Things and run simulation.