

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

## COS30015 Internet Security

### Lab 4 (week 4) Denial of Service attacks

In this lab you will perform some simple attacks while observing their effects.

You will need:  
Kali (VM)  
CySCA2014InaBox (VM)  
Windows 95  
A computer with internet access

1. Start *Kali*.  
Start *CYSCA2014InaBox*.
2. On Kali, start **Wireshark**
3. On CYSCA2014InaBox, log in:  
User: **user**  
Password: **CYSCA2014user**

Top monitors the CPU load used by the top 15 programs running in the VM.

4. On Kali, log in: (other)  
User: **root**  
Password: **toor**

Run top:

**top**

In Kali look at the id field in top:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
top - 14:40:34 up 22 min, 3 users, load average: 0.50, 0.29, 0.17
Tasks: 114 total, 1 running, 113 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 4.0 us, 16.6 sy, 0.0 ri, 61.5 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 17.8 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem: 2072760 total, 469004 used, 1603756 free, 28980 buffers
KiB Swap: 1324028 total, 0 used, 1324028 free, 253668 cached

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 3232 user        20   0 2015m 8760 1192 S 34.1   0.4   1:04.87 siege
```

*Kali TOP id (IDLE %) field during a siege attack*

It should be close to 100 (i.e. 100% idle)

From the menu we will launch a DDOS attack:

***Applications / Vulnerability Analysis / Stress Testing / Network Stress Testing / siege***

A new console appears, with the help for siege.

Before you start the attack, watch the output of TOP in CYSCA2014InaBox.

***What is the value of CYSCA's TOP id?***

Swap over to Kali.

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*What is the value of Kali's TOP id?*

In the Kali console for siege, type this:

**siege --concurrent=250 192.168.100.210**

*What is the value of Kali's TOP id?*

*What is the value of CYSCA'S TOP id?*

A large number of processes have appeared in the CYSCA Top list.  
*which application to they belong to?*

On the host PC, look up  
“siege stress test”.

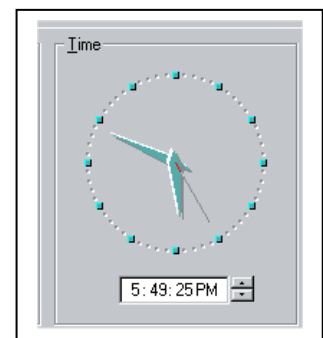
*What does siege do?*

*What would happen if 10,000 computers used siege on a computer at the same time?*

5. Run **Windows95**.

Double-click on the clock so that you can see the clock face with the second hand (moving).

Use **nmap** to find the IP address of the win95 machine:  
**nmap -sP 192.168.100.0/24**



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**What is the target IP address?**

*Look for the IP you haven't seen before*

To confirm that it is win95,

```
nmap -O 192.168.100.x
```

*x is the final octet of the IP address.*

**What is nmap's guess?**

*NMAP matches the behaviour of the TCP/IP stack. Sometimes the guess matches a previous version.*

Try using jolt:

Download **jolt.c** from Canvas.

Drag it onto the Kali desktop

In a spare console, **cd** to the desktop

*This can be tricky. Try to shrink the VM a bit and then drag jolt.c to an empty part of the desktop. Alternatively transfer by USB drive.*

```
cd Desktop
```

Compile it:

```
gcc -o jolt jolt.c
```

Run it:

```
./jolt 192.168.100.x 192.168.100.x 100
```

*You can monitor the network traffic using wireshark running on the Kali machine, even though Kali is not being*

**Is Win95 running?**

Shutdown the VMs.

Kali: **'q'** will stop top. type in **poweroff**

Win95 – use the VMPlayer menu to close it.

CYSCA: **'q'** to stop top. **sudo poweroff**

followed by **CYSCA2014user** //the user password

## 6. HOIC, LOIC, xOIC

Look up the *Low Orbit Ion Cannon*.

**What is it?**

**How many versions are there?**

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*Why is it so popular with script kiddies?*

*What about the High Orbit Ion Cannon?*

*What techniques mitigate or stop DDOS attacks?*