

Faculty of Computer Science

CSCI 6708 - Advanced Topics in Network Security

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Assignment: 02

Exercise 1

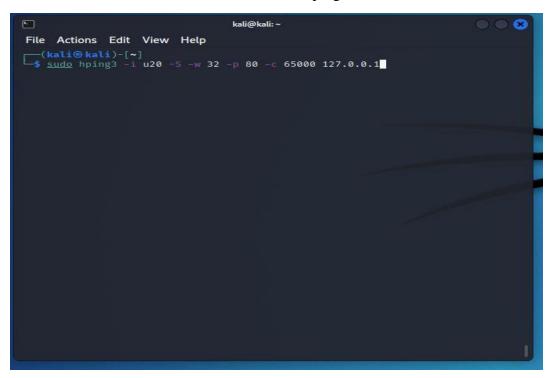
- 1) Ethical hackers must obtain comprehensive authorization and permission before executing any security evaluation on a system or network from the organization/owner that owns the system or network. In this regards, a written permission can be established stating the approval for the ethical hacker to perform an evaluation test [1].
- 2) Ethical hackers must define their scope of assessment before performing a hack. As soon as the target and goal is set, the ethical hacker should start acquiring as much information as possible about the system or network they intend to work on [2].
- 3) Full disclosure to the organization for whom the ethical hacker is working is considered as one of the most important principles of ethical hacking [3]. So, an ethical hacker must make every attempt possible to be as transparent as possible to the organization.
- 4) Organizations might impose boundaries or restriction on the activities of the ethical hackers due to the sensitivity of the information or data involved. Ethical hackers should never violate the limits and must stay within the boundaries set by the client organization while performing their tasks [4].
- 5) During the vulnerability assessment, it is so common for the ethical hackers to come across various confidential and sensitive information of the client organization. Ethical hackers must be very cautious about handling this information as well as are bound to maintain confidentiality of any acquired information and should not disclose any information to a third party [5].
- 6) Any high-risk vulnerabilities detected during testing should be reported as soon as possible by the ethical hackers. Reports are one way for a client company to assess the depth and completeness of an ethical hacker's work, as well as a mechanism for the company to improve their security through examining the data and findings. [6].
- 7) The ethical hackers must erase any evidence of the hack after evaluating the system for vulnerabilities [1]. This will prevent malicious attackers from exploiting the system or network through the previously identified loopholes.

Exercise 2

Experiment No. 1

G.

Screenshot of the terminal window where the hping3 command is crafted is in the following:

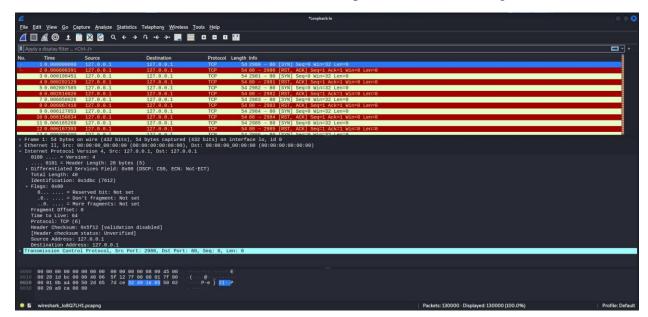


Screenshot of the terminal window where the hping3 command is completed is in the following:

```
File Actions Edit View Help

len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64973 win=0 rtt=8.1 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64976 win=0 rtt=8.1 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64976 win=0 rtt=8.0 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64976 win=0 rtt=7.9 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64976 win=0 rtt=7.9 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64976 win=0 rtt=7.9 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64979 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64979 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64980 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64981 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64982 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.8 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64988 win=0 rtt=7.3 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64989 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64998 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64998 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64998 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0.1 ttl-64 DF id=0 sport=80 flags=RA seq=64998 win=0 rtt=7.0 ms
len-40 ip=127.0.0
```

a) The Screenshot of the IP Part of the Wireshark Capture is in the following:



The values of the source and destination IP address, protocol field, total length and header checksum in the IP part of the above mentioned wireshark capture are in the following:

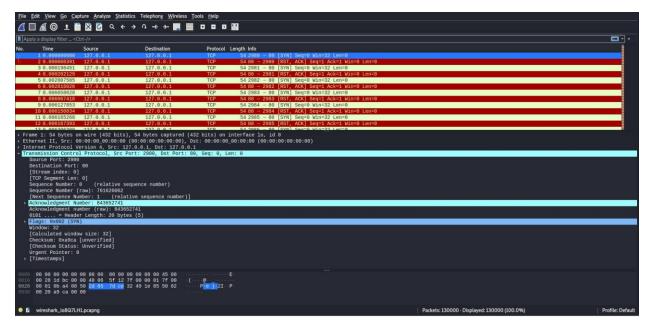
Source IP Address: 127.0.0.1Destination IP Address: 127.0.0.1

• Protocol Field: TCP (6)

• Total Length: 40

• Header Checksum: 0x5f12

b) The Screenshot of the TCP part of the Wireshark Capture is in the following:



The values of the source and destination port numbers, flags that are set and window size in the TCP part of the Wireshark Capture are in the following:

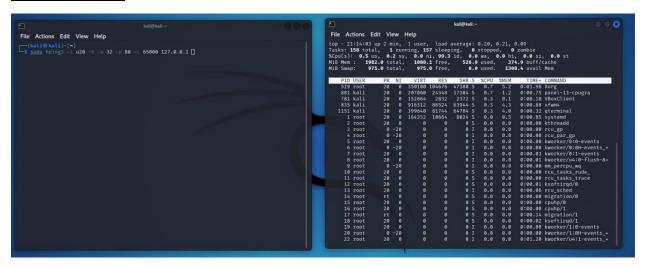
Source Port Number: 2980Destination Port Number: 80

• Flag: 0x002 (SYN) [Synchronisation Flag is set]

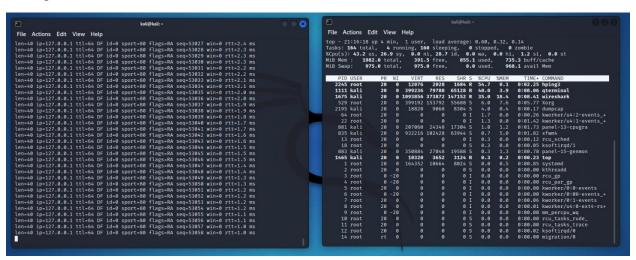
• Window Size: 32

c) The screenshot of the terminal window from the top command capture before and during the attack are provided in the following:

Before the Attack



DuringThe Attack



Before the DoS attack, the CPU and memory utilization were lower. On the other hand, during the DoS attack, the CPU utilization increased but the memory utilization remained lower as before. As seen from the above screenshots, during the DoS attack, the CPU usage increased to 54.7% for

running the DoS attack but Memory utilization remained lower as 0.1%. This means the CPU is being used more (54.7% busy) during the DoS attack.

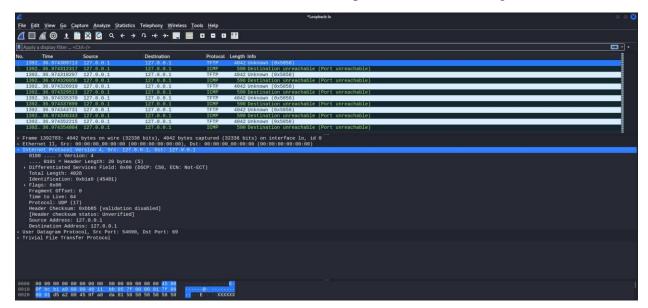
Experiment 2

G.

Screenshot of the terminal window where the hping3 command is crafted is in the following:

Screenshot of the terminal window while running the hping3 command is in the following:

a) The Screenshot of the IP Part of the Wireshark Capture is in the following:



The values of the source and destination IP address, protocol field, total length and header checksum in the IP part of the above mentioned wireshark capture are in the following:

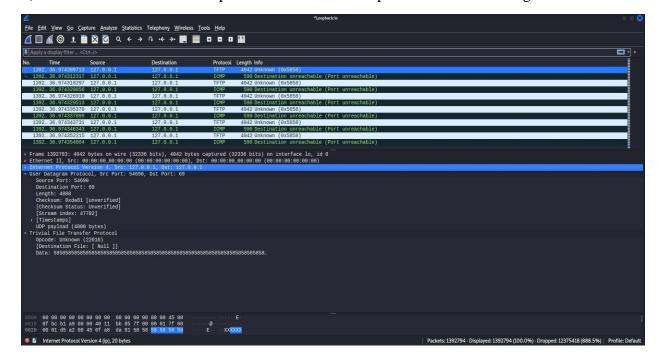
Source IP Address: 127.0.0.1Destination IP Address: 127.0.0.1

• Protocol Field: UDP (17)

• Total Length: 4028

• Header Checksum: 0xbb85

b) The Screenshot of the UDP part of the Wireshark Capture is in the following:



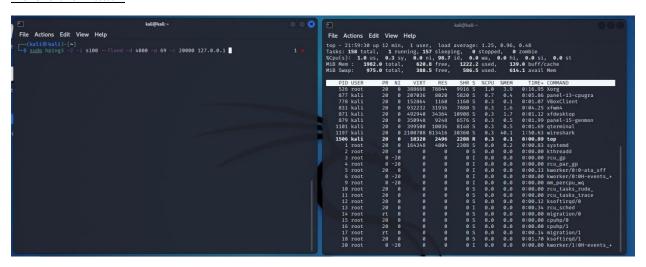
The values of the source and destination port numbers, and header checksum in the UDP part of the Wireshark Capture are in the following:

Source Port Number: 54690Destination Port Number: 69

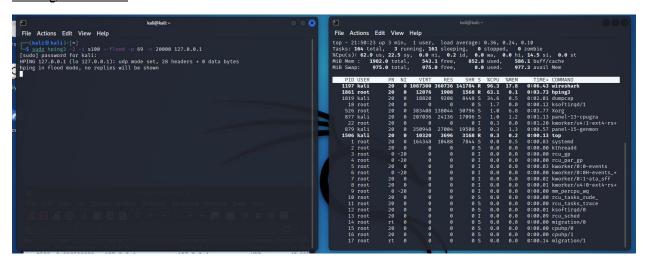
• Checksum: 0xda81

c) The screenshot of the terminal window from the top command capture before and during the attack are provided in the following:

Before the Attack



During the Attack



The CPU utilization increased a lot during the attack for the hping command. As seen from the above screenshots, the CPU and memory utilization was lower before the UDP flood DoS attack. But during the attack, the CPU utilization increased to 63.1% which made the system freeze for a few seconds but the memory utilization remained low as before.

References

- [1] "What is Ethical Hacking and Type of Ethical Hackers", 2022. [Online]. Available: https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/cyber-security-tutorial/what-is-ethical-hacking. [Accessed: 05- Feb- 2022].
- [2] "A Definitive Guide to Ethical Hacking", *Indeed Career Guide*, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/ethical-hacking. [Accessed: 09- Feb- 2022].
- [3] M. Huneidy, "The Ultimate Guide to Ethical Hacking", 2022. [Online]. Available: https://0x1.gitlab.io/security/The-Ultimate-Guide-to-Ethical-Hacking/. [Accessed: 05- Feb-2022].
- [4] "What Is Ethical Hacking?", *Codecademy News*, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://www.codecademy.com/resources/blog/what-is-ethical-hacking/. [Accessed: 05- Feb-2022].
- [5] "Ethical Hacking Code of Ethics: Security, Risk & Issues Panmore Institute", *Panmore Institute*, 2022. [Online]. Available: http://panmore.com/ethical-hacking-code-of-ethics-security-risk-issues. [Accessed: 05- Feb- 2022].
- [6] "Ethical Hacking Computing and Software Wiki", Wiki.cas.mcmaster.ca, 2022. [Online]. Available:

http://wiki.cas.mcmaster.ca/index.php/Ethical_Hacking#10_Commandments_of_Ethical_Hacking. [Accessed: 05- Feb- 2022].