ASSIGNMENT – 2

CSCI-6708 Advanced Network Security

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Exercise 1

- 1. Knowing the client details and constraints. Make sure you know and comprehend the nature and characteristics of the client organization's business, system, and network before executing any ethical hacking. This will instruct you on how to handle sensitive, confidential, or proprietary information that you may come across during ethical hacking.
- 2. An ethical hacker should Identify and report vulnerabilities to the organization. Ethical hackers report vulnerabilities to the organization and offer advice on how to fix them. Often, the ethical hacker conducts a re-test with the organization's permission to ensure that they have been thoroughly exposed.
- Knowing the limit and when to stop is basic ethics of hacker.
 Tests should be conducted up to and not exceeding the agreed-upon limits. ethical hackers should perform attacks only if they have previously been agreed upon with the client.
- 4. When performing the test, maintain confidentiality and follow a Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA). The information obtained and gathered during the testing or attack might contain sensitive information and as an ethical hacker you must not disclose it.
- 5. As an ethical hacker, you need patience and thoroughness. A feature of ethical hacking professionals is keeping complete records of all testing, whether they were successful or not. Each test should be documented with the date, description, and results, and a duplicate copy of the log book should be retained.
- 6. A hacker must adhere to certain constraints in order to be ethical. As a result, a test strategy plan should specify the networks to be tested, the frequency of testing, the testing processes, and the plan's approval.
- 7. Empirical methods should be used by ethical hackers. Empirical approaches aid in the development of quantifiable goals, the identification and development of repeatable tests, and the future provision of accurate and valid tests.

References

[1]"Ethical Hacking Code of Ethics: Security, Risk & Issues - Panmore Institute", *Panmore Institute*, 2022. [Online]. Available: http://panmore.com/ethical-hacking-code-of-ethics-security-risk-issues. [Accessed: 12- Feb-2022].

[2]"Ethical Hacking - Computing and Software Wiki", *Wiki.cas.mcmaster.ca*, 2022. [Online]. Available: http://wiki.cas.mcmaster.ca/index.php/Ethical_Hacking#10_Commandments_of_Ethical_Hacking. [Accessed: 12-Feb- 2022].

[3]2022. [Online]. Available: https://info-savvy.com/scope-and-limitations-of-ethical-hacking/. [Accessed: 12-Feb-2022].

[4] *Citeseerx.ist.psu.edu*, 2022. [Online]. Available: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.184.6791&rep=rep1&type=pdf. [Accessed: 12-Feb-2022].

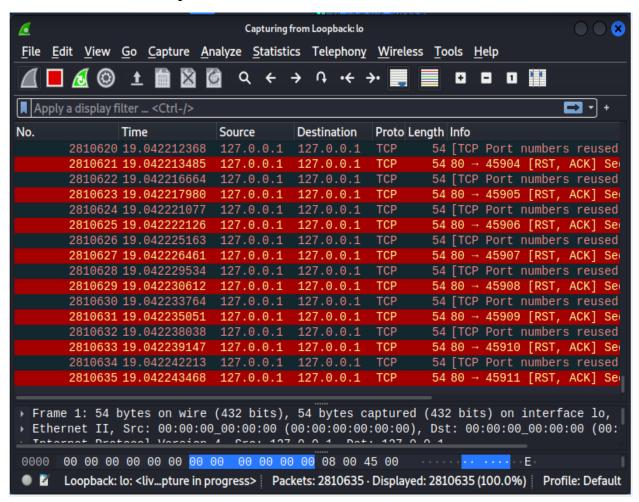
Exercise 2:

Experiment 1: Simulation of a TCP SYN DoS attack

Command: sudo hping3 -S --flood -w 32 -p 80 -c 65000 127.0.0.1

Screenshot of hping3 command terminal:

Screenshot of wireshard capture:



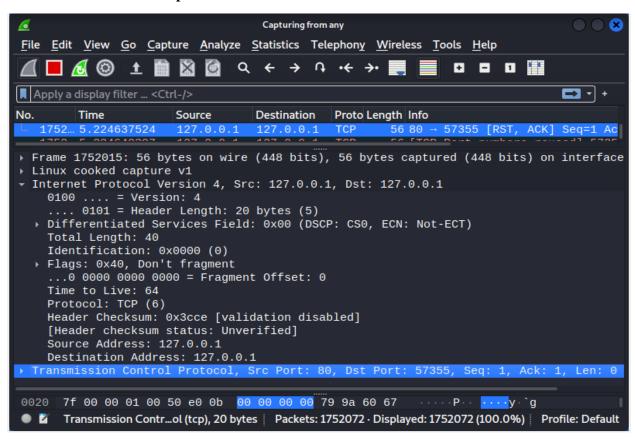
Screenshot of top command before attack:

E kali@kali: ~										\bigcirc	
File	Actions	s Edit	View	Help							
top - 19:30:21 up 3:34, 1 user, load average: 0.18, 0.18, 0.23 Tasks: 166 total, 3 running, 163 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 0.7 us, 1.0 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.3 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st MiB Mem: 2300.5 total, 888.3 free, 579.0 used, 833.2 buff/cache MiB Swap: 975.0 total, 972.5 free, 2.5 used. 1468.6 avail Mem											
PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+ COMMAND	
464	root	20	0	297528	113332	44060		1.3	4.8	3:12.78 Xorg	
841	kali	20	0	138988	40660	31692		0.7	1.7	0:02.53 panel-1-whisker	
2618	kali	20	0	257668	67668	56784	S	0.7	2.9	0:01.87 qterminal	
	kali	20	0	22696	2608	2416		0.3	0.1	1:04.58 VBoxClient	
	kali	20	0	323540	79304	58212		0.3	3.4	1:25.73 xfwm4	
	kali	20	0	89992	29604	16820		0.3	1.3	2:29.28 panel-13-cpugra	
	kali	20	0	97088	23644	18852		0.3	1.0	0:58.71 panel-15-genmon	
10700		20	0		204160			0.3	8.7	0:06.05 wireshark	
	root	20	0	35052	9500	7448		0.0	0.4	0:06.43 systemd	- 1
	root	20	0	0	0		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.02 kthreadd	
	root		-20	0	0		Ι	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_gp	
	root		-20	0	0		Ι	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_par_gp	
_	root		-20	0	0		Ι	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-events_h	nighp+
_	root		-20	0	0		Ι	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq	- 1
	root	20	0	0	0		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_rude_	- 1
	root	20	0	0	0		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_trace	- 1
	root	20	0	0	0			0.0	0.0	0:00.42 ksoftirqd/0	- 1
	root	20	0	0	0			0.0	0.0	0:06.67 rcu_sched	
	root	rt	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0:00.51 migration/0	
	root	20	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0:00.00 cpuhp/0	
	root	20	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0:00.00 cpuhp/1	
	root	rt	0	0	0			0.0	0.0	0:00.55 migration/1	
	root	20	0	0	0			0.0	0.0	0:19.67 ksoftirqd/1	I
20	root	0	-20	0	0	0	Ι	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/1:0H-events_h	nighp+

Screenshot of top command during attack:

						kal	i@l	cali: ~			○ ○ ⊗ Ì	
File	Actions	s Edit	View	Help								
Tasks: %Cpu(s MiB Me MiB Sv	top - 19:32:22 up 3:36, 1 user, load average: 0.45, 0.24, 0.24 Tasks: 171 total, 10 running, 161 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 1.3 us, 1.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 94.1 id, 0.3 wa, 0.0 hi, 3.0 si, 0.0 st MiB Mem: 2300.5 total, 772.3 free, 693.9 used, 834.3 buff/cache MiB Swap: 975.0 total, 972.5 free, 2.5 used. 1352.8 avail Mem											
12067	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR		%CPU	%MEM	TIME+ COMMAND		
	root	20 20	0	12056 0	1516 0	1256 0		98.4 1.1	0.1 0.0	0:38.58 hping3		
	root	20	0		119632	44952		0.8	5.1	0:20.05 ksoftirqd/1 3:15.64 Xorg		
	root	20	ø	0	0		s	0.5	0.0	0:00.79 ksoftirgd/0		
	kali	20	õ	89992	29604	16820		0.5	1.3	2:29.86 panel-13-cpugra		
2618		20	ø	257668	67668	56784		0.5	2.9	0:02.04 gterminal		
846	kali	20	0	97088	23644	18852	s	0.3	1.0	0:58.98 panel-15-genmon		
10456	root	20	Ø	0	0	0	I	0.3	0.0	0:00.24 kworker/0:1-even	its	
10700	kali	20	0	484064	204160	114660		0.3	8.7	0:06.25 wireshark		
11507	kali	20	0	11860	3660	3212	R	0.3	0.2	0:00.22 top		
11923	kali	20	0		196076	115188		0.3	8.3	0:02.98 wireshark		
	root	20	0	35052	9500	7448		0.0	0.4	0:06.43 systemd		
	root	20	0	0	0			0.0	0.0	0:00.02 kthreadd		
_	root		-20	0	0		I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_gp		
	root		-20	0	0		I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_par_gp		
_	root		-20	0	0		I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-eve	nts_highp+	
_	root		-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq		
_	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_rude_		
	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_trace		
	root root	20 rt	0	0	0	0	R S	0.0	0.0	0:06.71 rcu_sched 0:00.52 migration/0		
	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 cpuhp/0		
	root	20	ø	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 cpuhp/1		
	root	rt	ø	ő	ő		S	0.0	0.0	0:00.55 migration/1	ı	

Screenshot of wireshark capture with details:



a.

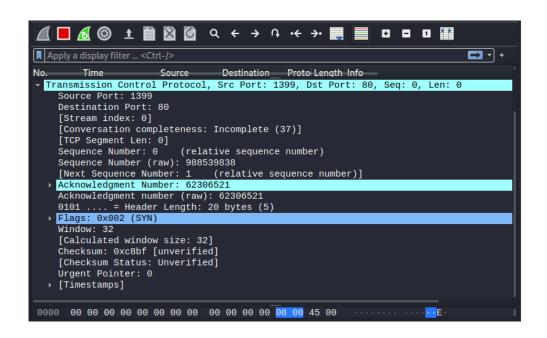
• Source IP: 127.0.0.1

• Destination IP: 127.0.0.1

• Protocol field: TCP (6)

• Total length: 40

• Header checksum: 0x3cce



b.

• Source port: 28274

• Destination port: 80

• Flags set: 0x002 (SYN)

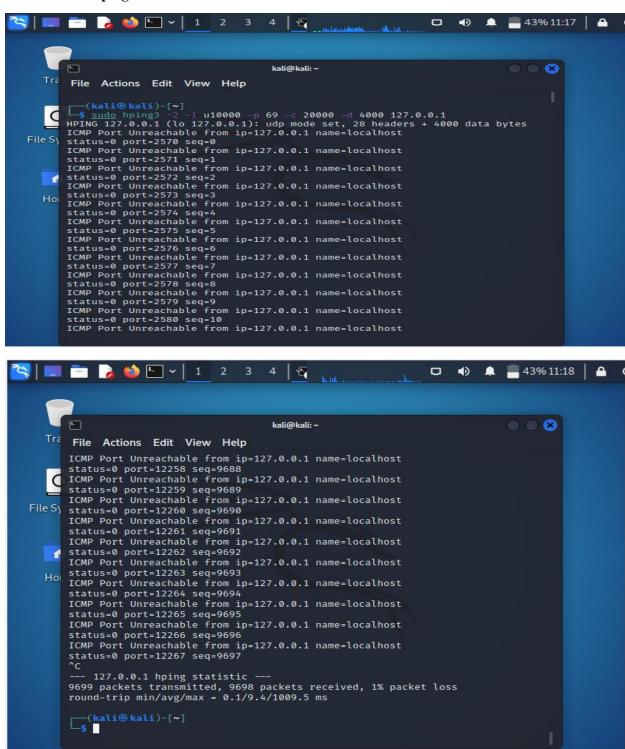
• Window size: 32

- c. the clear difference that I observe from top command during the attack are as follows
 - CPU utilization is maximum that is almost close to 98% during the attack where as just 2 % before it
 - Memory utilization by Hping3 command is same there is no significant difference in that.

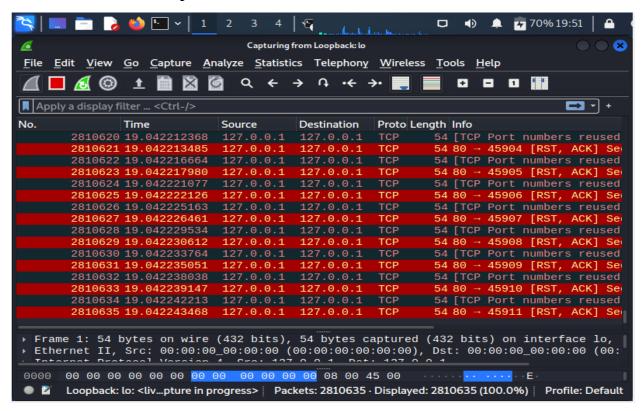
Experiment 2: Simulation of a UDP Flood DoS attack

Command: sudo hping3 -2 -I u10000 -p 69 -c 20000 -d 4000 127.0.0.1

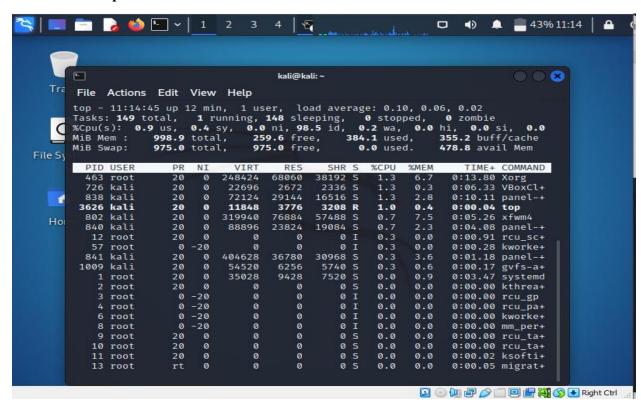
Screenshot of hping3 command terminal:



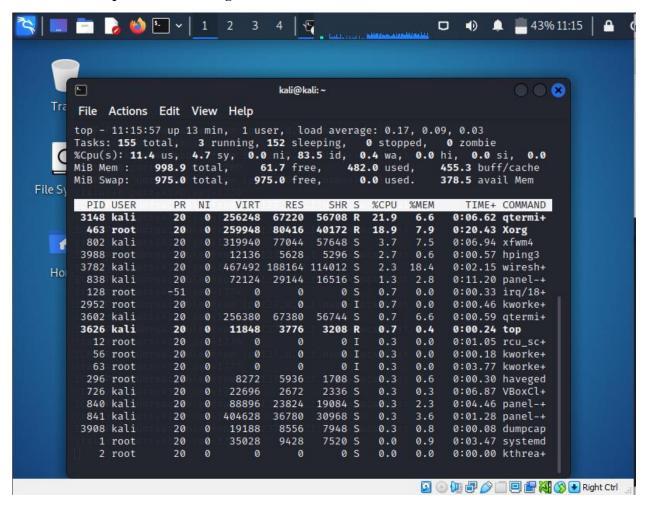
Screenshot of wireshard capture:

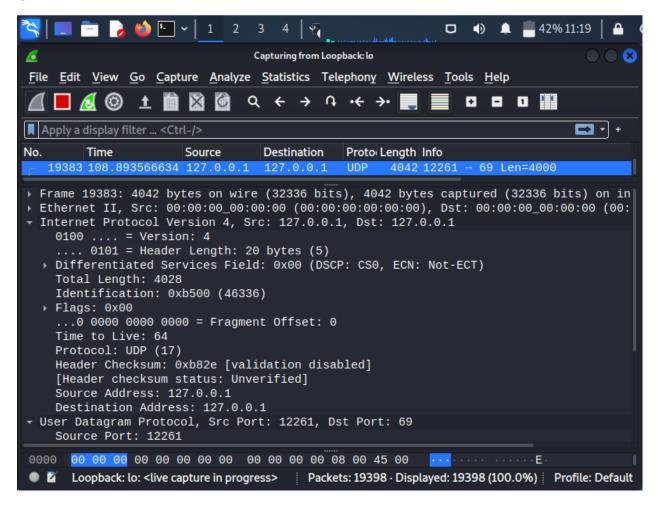


Screenshot of top command before attack:



Screenshot of top command during attack:





a.

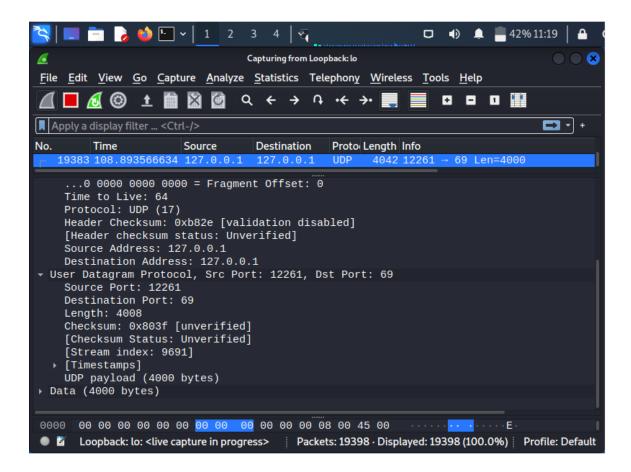
• Source IP: 127.0.0.1

• Destination IP: 127.0.0.1

• Protocol field: UDP (17)

• Total length: 4028

• Header checksum: 0xb82e



b.

• Source port: 12261

• Destination port: 69

Head checksum: 0x803f

- c. As we are just sending 100 requests per seconds we don't see any significant difference in top command during attack. Following at the slight differences that I see.
 - CPU utilization is increased but not to the extremes, jump of 20-40% can be observed in utilization.
 - Memory utilization by Hping3 command is same there is no significant difference in that, the only thing is wireshark is consuming more memory for recording the data.