

CS4035D Computer Security

QUESTION 3

BOTNET SCENARIO

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The whole assignment basically deals with implementing DDos attack using a master and more than one bot attacking a victim

1. 4 VM's are used. Master - Kali Linux, Slaves - Ubuntu, And Victim - Windows XP.
2. Assigned IP addresses are Master : 172.16.28.4

Slave1 : 172.16.28.6

Slave2 : 172.16.28.8

Victim : 172.16.28.10

Firstly using Metasploit using msfvenom made a malicious file which opens connection to the attacker's system whenever executed. So when this is being installed to the bot machine by bot unknowingly thinking this as a useful application attacker get shell access. So now there are two codes made tcp_server.py and tcp_client.py which is basically to connect the client with the server. This is done using multithreading and hence it supports concurrency and hence multiple users can access this at once. So in the attacker's machine tcp_server.py will be remotely running and as the attacker now has shell access to bot's machine he could run tcp_client.py code now in the server code the attacker can send one of the four commands.

Basic Command format is SEND TCP-SYN/UDP/HTTP IP_ADDR COUNT

STOP

1. SEND TCP-SYN 172.16.28.10 15 // Here 15 is just count of number of TCP-SYN packets to be sent and 172.16.28.10 is the IP address of the Victim Machine
2. SEND UDP 172.16.28.10 20
3. SEND HTTP 172.16.28.10 30
4. STOP.

When the attacker sends this STOP command as it uses multithreading one thread will be dedicated to listening and when it listens to STOP command it immediately stops sending TCP packets. So all this information can be seen through the wireshark by installing in either victim or slave systems that Slave is the sender and the victim is the receiver. So we will be flooding TCP or UDP or HTTP packets from both the slaves onto the victim. When this limit reaches beyond the control of the Victim DDos is successful.

Additional Files used:

1. MSFvenom

Malicious code containing payloads which is basically to connect to the attacker's server whenever the file is executed.

2. TCP Server

- a. Create Socket, Bind with IP address and Port number and start listening for connections (basically bots here)
- b. Whenever a new connection requested it starts a new thread to accept them and have a count and unique identification of each of the slaves.
- c. Now after enough number of bots are made the attacker can input a command.
- d. As attacker has complete access to the bots using their unique identifications this input command will be broadcasted to stored list of active bots.
- e. On receiving the command successfully bot will send a confirm message so that master can know if the attack is successfully going on.
- f. On receiving stop command as of now program will be stopped but it can also be changed such that using someother keyword as delimiter we can continue program but just terminate the ongoing attack.

3. TCP Client

- a. Create socket, and connect to the IP address of the Master using the port and IP mentioned in the code.
- b. It will go through an infinite loop waiting for master command.
- c. It will categorize the commands into four types based on the command received from the master.
- d. I am using python inbuilt library scapy to make tcp or udp or http packets and then send them directly based on the count in the command.
- e. Alternatively we can use other built in command `os.command(" ")` to execute the command
- f. And whenever it gets STOP message from the master it immediately stop sending any ongoing packets and disconnect from the master and close the socket

Note that only for the first time the bot has to run the file later once the attacker gets shell access then he can move the file to the startup directory. It varies machine to machine like os to os. In windows we just need to move to startup folder and in linux we need to move it to /bin folder and should open crontab and edit the file by adding @reboot and file path followed by & (to tell to run this in background). So by this connection becomes persistent and attacker will have access to the system even after multiple reboots.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
29	249.072021	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
30	249.072043	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
31	249.072077	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
32	249.072106	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
33	249.072137	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
34	249.072161	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
35	249.072190	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
36	249.072211	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
37	249.072246	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
38	249.072273	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
39	249.072307	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
40	249.072332	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
41	249.072360	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
42	249.072381	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
43	249.072406	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
44	249.072431	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
45	249.072456	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
46	249.072481	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
47	249.072506	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
48	249.072531	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
49	250.073437	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
50	250.073461	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
51	250.073486	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
52	250.073511	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
53	250.073536	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
54	250.073561	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
55	250.073586	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
56	250.073611	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
57	250.073636	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0
58	250.073661	172.16.28.10	172.16.28.6	TCP	64	8080->8080 [RST] ACK=0 Seq=0 Ack=0 win=0 Len=0
59	250.073686	172.16.28.6	172.16.28.10	TCP	60	8080->8080 [SYN] Seq=0 win=512 Len=0

Frame 1: 247 bytes on wire (1976 bits), 247 bytes captured (1976 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: VMware, Dst: VMnet
 Internet Protocol version 4, Src: 172.16.28.10, Dst: 172.16.28.255
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 8080, Dst Port: 8080
 NetBIOS datagram service

Like these we can capture those traffic in the wireshark in the victim's machine for TCP-SYN, UDP and HTTP.

Clear screenshots are attached in the screenshots folder number properly. Haven't included here as there is a limit for report to 2-3 pages.

Thank you sir