

Project 4: Network Security

This project is split into two parts, with the first checkpoint due on **Wednesday, October 30, 2019** at **6:00pm** and the second checkpoint due on **Monday, November 11, 2019** at **6:00pm**. The first checkpoint is worth 20 points, and the second checkpoint is worth 100 points.

This is a group project; we strongly encourage you to work in **teams of two**. You **MUST** submit **ONLY** one project per team. If you have trouble forming a team, post to Piazza's partner search forum.

The code and other answers your team submits **MUST** be entirely your team's own work. You **MAY** consult with other students about the conceptualization of the project and the meaning of the questions, but you **MUST NOT** look at any part of someone else's solution or collaborate with anyone outside your team. You **MAY** consult published references, provided that you appropriately cite them (e.g., with program comments), as you would in an academic paper.

Solutions **MUST** be submitted electronically in each member's git repository, following the filename and solution formats specified in the submission checklist given at the end of each checkpoint.

Introduction

This project will introduce you to common network protocols, the basics of interacting with the network from both offensive and defensive perspectives, and several local network attacks.

Objectives

After completing this MP, you will understand:

- How ARP binds IP addresses to link-layer addresses and how IP hijacking works.
- How DNS works and how to carry out a man-in-the-middle attack on DNS traffic.
- How TCP connections work and how to carry out a man-in-the-middle attack on TCP traffic.
- How an off-path TCP session spoofing attack works against a host with a predictable TCP sequence number generator.

Guidelines

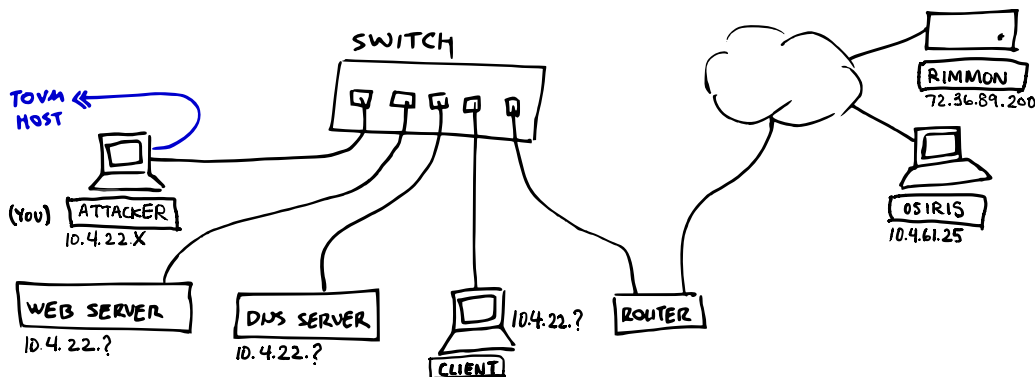
- You **SHOULD** work in a group of 2.
- Your answers may or may not be the same as your classmates'.
- We have generated files for you to submit your answers in. Please check your repository. You **MUST** submit your answers in the provided files; we will only grade what's there!
- Push your code to the master branch. We will only grade the latest commit on the master branch before the deadline.
- Each submission file contains an example of expected format. Failure to follow this format may result in 0 points for the section. You **MAY** delete the examples; they will be ignored (along with any other line starting with #) when grading.

Your VM

You are provided an Ubuntu 18.04 VM (<https://uofi.box.com/v/cs461-netsec-vm>) which contains the network that you will be inspecting/attacking for this assignment. **Do not run attacks outside of attacker on the VM.** The VM has several hosts configured to provide you different vantage points on the internal network, which is detailed below. Before you begin the assignment, turn on and initialize your VM by following the instructions provided in 4.1.

Your Network

Your VM is configured with a virtual network consisting of several communicating virtual hosts:



- **webserver:** A web server serving HTML content over HTTP port 80.
- **dnsserver:** An authoritative DNS server for certain local domains over port 53.
- **attacker:** A host that you control that will perform the attacks for this assignment. You will be provided SSH access to attacker.
- **client:** A host that interacts with dnsserver and webserver. You will be provided SSH access to client to verify that your attacks are working for Checkpoint 4.2.
- **osiris:** A NetBSD 1.0 host on the external network 10.4.61.0/24 that is the target of the Mitnick attack.
- **rimmon:** An offline external network host at 72.36.89.200 whose IP is trusted by osiris and can connect to osiris via RSH.

Your VM is running Ubuntu 18.04 Bionic Beaver. The VM user netsec has access to the switch interface, which you can use to monitor all traffic through the virtual switch as you develop your solution.

webserver, dnsserver, attacker, and client virtual hosts are Docker containers running on the VM. attacker and client can only be accessed through SSH from the VM. You may use the VM GUI or can SSH into the VM via the instructions on the login screen. While you are working on your solution, you will have access to the VM (including switch interface), attacker, and client. All code you turn in will be run from attacker and will not have access to the switch interface nor any of the other virtual hosts.

Your Tools

Your VM comes with the following network analysis tools already installed:

- **Wireshark/TShark 2.6.6:** Wireshark is a graphical tool for examining live network traffic and recorded network traces. TShark is a non-graphical version of Wireshark. Your TAs will demonstrate basic Wireshark usage in Discussion section. You will need to use Wireshark or a similar tool to complete parts of Checkpoint 1 and to debug your solutions for Checkpoint 2. You can find additional documentation at <https://wireshark.org>.
- **tcpdump 4.9.2:** tcpdump is a command line tool for recording and analyzing network traffic. This is a command line alternative to Wireshark and can be useful for debugging your solutions for Checkpoint 2.
- **dig 9.11.3:** dig is a command-line tool for querying DNS servers. Your TAs will demonstrate basic dig usage in Discussion section. You will need to use dig or a similar tool to complete parts of Checkpoint 1. You can view the manual for dig by typing `man dig` in your VM shell, or at <https://linux.die.net/man/1/dig>.
- **curl 7.58.0:** curl is a command-line tool for interacting with an HTTP server. Your TAs will demonstrate basic curl usage in Discussion section. You will need to use curl or a similar tool to complete parts of Checkpoint 1. You can view the manual for curl by typing `man curl` in your VM shell, or at <https://linux.die.net/man/1/curl>.
- **Nmap 7.60:** Nmap is a command-line tool for scanning hosts on a network. Your TAs will demonstrate basic Nmap usage in Discussion section. You can find additional documentation at <https://nmap.org>.
- **Scapy 2.4.2:** Scapy is a packet manipulation library for Python. Your TAs will demonstrate basic Scapy usage in Discussion section. You will use Scapy to complete Checkpoint 1 *and all parts of Checkpoint 2*. You can find documentation at:
 - <https://scapy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>: official Scapy documentation
 - http://secdev.org/conf/scapy_pacsec05.pdf: Scapy release presentation
 - <https://theitgeekchronicles.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/scapyguide1.pdf>: unofficial Scapy dummies guide
 - <https://github.com/secdev/scapy>: Scapy source code

Read this First

This project asks you to perform attacks, with our permission, against a target network that we are providing for this purpose. Attempting the same kinds of attacks against other networks without authorization is prohibited by law and university policies and may result in *fines, expulsion, and jail time*. **You MUST NOT attack any network without authorization!** There are also severe legal

consequences for unauthorized interception of network data under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and other statutes. Per the course ethics policy, you are required to respect the privacy and property rights of others at all times, *or else you will fail the course*. See “Ethics, Law, and University Policies” on the course website.

4.1 Checkpoint 1 (20 points)

In this checkpoint, you will familiarize yourself with network analysis tools and implement a simple TCP SYN scanner using the Scapy framework.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN, make sure you initialize your VM. If you do not initialize your VM, then your answers for all sections of the assignment may be incorrect. We *will not* provide credit for errors of this nature. To initialize your VM please follow these steps:

1. Download the VM ova file (*cs461-netsec-vm.ova*) from:
`https://uofi.box.com/v/cs461-netsec-vm`
2. Import the VM using either VirtualBox (<https://www.virtualbox.org/>) or VMware Workstation/Fusion (recommended), which is available to all University of Illinois students free at: <https://webstore.illinois.edu/Shop/product.aspx?zpid=2585>
3. Check the VM settings and turn on the VM. The default and recommended settings are:
 - At least 2 CPUs
 - At least 2 GB memory
 - Network Adapter configured to use *Internet Sharing* or *NAT*
4. (Optional) For VirtualBox users who want to enable display auto-resize, Clipboard, Drag'n'Drop, and Shared Folders on the netsec VM:
 - (a) After importing your VM, please add an empty optical drive to your VM (in Settings > Storage), unless it already has one.
 - (b) After you log in as netsec, insert the VirtualBox Guest Additions CD image (from the menu bar, Devices > Insert Guest Additions CD image...)
 - (c) Open a terminal and run `sudo install-vbox-guest-additions`

For VMware users, those features are already available through open-vm-tools (preinstalled in the VM). You may need to enable the features in VM settings.

5. Start the VM and log in with username *netsec* and password *changeme*.
6. Open the Terminal application (control+alt+T), and then git clone your repository into the `~/Desktop/shared-with-attacker` directory by running:

```
git clone https://github-dev.cs.illinois.edu/cs461-fa19/<netid> \
~/Desktop/shared-with-attacker/<netid>
```

This directory is shared between the VM *netsec* user and attacker at `/root/shared-with-host`. It will be useful for synchronizing your code between attacker, which does not have a public internet connection, and the VM *netsec* user, which can only connect to <https://github-dev.cs.illinois.edu> so that you can upload your code. Note: if you have 2FA enabled on your

github-dev.cs.illinois.edu account, you will have to clone over SSH by generating a SSH key and adding it to your account.

7. Checkout the NetSec branch that contains the template submission files for the assignment, and merge it into your master branch.
8. Open your `partners.txt` in the NetSec directory of your git repository and add your NetID and partner NetID, if applicable. Make sure to put both NetIDs correctly as your network environment will be setup with randomized values based on the provided NetIDs. The autograder will assume your answers are based on the environment set up using this `partners.txt`.
9. Run `sudo netsec-setup ~/Desktop/shared-with-attacker/<netid>/NetSec/partners.txt`. This will initialize your network environment and will take a few minutes to run. Once it has completed, it will display information for connecting to the attacker host, which you will use for 4.1.3 If you forget the attacker IP address, you can always run `sudo netsec-info` to print out the IP address. and all of 4.2.
10. Shut down the VM completely and create a snapshot, following one of the guides listed below. If you break the VM or the network setup, you can restore the VM to this snapshot. Note: restoring a snapshot reverses any change made to the VM after the snapshot was taken. Before you restore to a snapshot, make sure you push your work to the git repository (or make backups through other means).
 - VirtualBox - <https://www.virtualbox.org/manual/ch01.html#snapshots>
 - VMware Fusion - <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Fusion/11/com.vmware.fusion.using.doc/GUID-4C90933D-A31F-4A56-B5CA-58D3AE6E93CF.html>
 - VMware Workstation - <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Workstation-Pro/15.0/com.vmware.ws.using.doc/GUID-81701CA5-F1D4-47F2-8CC2-B47388AFF6C1.html>
11. Start the VM and log in as user *netsec* to begin the assignment.

4.1.1 Exploring Network Traffic (8 points)

As the *netsec* user in the VM, use Wireshark to observe traffic on the *switch* for at least 30 seconds. Recall that the *switch* interface shows you all traffic passing through the switch of your virtual network.

1. Identify all the active hosts on the local network, 10.4.22.0/24. (2 points)
 - a) What are their IP addresses?
 - b) What are their MAC addresses? Assume that each IP address is mapped to one MAC address.

- What to submit:** Submit a) `cp1.1.ip.txt` that contains the IP addresses and b) `cp1.1.mac.txt` that contains the MAC addresses. Write one address per line.
2. What are the IP address and MAC address of the gateway? (2 points)
- What to submit:** Submit `cp1.1.gw.txt` that contains the IP address and MAC address of the gateway.
3. One of the hosts performed port scanning, a technique used to find network hosts that have services listening on targeted ports.
What is the IP address of the port scanner? (1 points)
- What to submit:** Submit `cp1.1.portscan.txt` that contains the IP address of the port scanner.
4. The client performed DNS lookup, a technique used to retrieve information associated with domain names.
What is the fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) of the DNS query? What IP address does the name resolve to? (2 points)
- What to submit:** Submit `cp1.1.dns.txt` that contains the FQDN of the DNS query and the IP address that it resolves to.
5. The client performed an HTTP request, a technique commonly used for retrieving HTML documents from internet hosts.
What URL is the client retrieving from the Web server? (1 points)
- What to submit:** Submit `cp1.1.http.txt` that contains the full URL retrieved by the client.

4.1.2 Interacting with Network Hosts (4 points)

For this problem, you will log into `client` by running: `ssh root@<client-ip-from-part-1>` with the password `securepassword`. From the client, you will perform a basic DNS query and HTTP request. These commands will be helpful for Checkpoint 4.2.1 to verify the success of your attacks.

1. Use `dig` to query the DNS server you found in 4.1.1. What does `smtp.bankofbailey.com` resolve to? (2 points)
- What to submit:** Submit `cp1.2.dig.txt` that contains the IP address included in the A record response.
2. Use `curl` to retrieve `http://www.bankofbailey.com` from the Web server you found in 4.1.1. (2 points) Make sure you submit the entire HTTP response, not just the HTML portion.
- What to submit:** Submit `cp1.2.curl.txt` that contains the full contents of `http://www.bankofbailey.com` as your solution.

4.1.3 Scanning Network Hosts (8 points)

For this problem, you will log into attacker by running: `ssh root@attacker` with the password *securepassword*. If you have forgotten the attacker IP address, you can run `sudo netsec-info`. From attacker, you will first use Nmap to identify open ports on the local network. You will then use Scapy to write your own Python program to scan individual IPs and report which ports are open.

1. Use Nmap to determine which hosts on the local network, 10.4.22.0/24, have an open TCP port between 1–1024 (inclusive), as determined by SYN scan (2 points).

What to submit: Submit `cp1.3.nmap.txt` that contains <IP address,port> pairs, one per line, for open TCP ports.

2. Write a SYN scanner using Scapy. You will turn in your program, rather than the results of the scan. Your solution will be graded by running it on a slightly different network. You can test your solution by scanning some of the hosts identified in earlier parts of Checkpoint 1 (6 points).

Specifications

- Your program **MUST** use python3 and take two arguments: the interface to scan on, and the IP address to be scanned, (e.g. `python3 cp1.3.synscan.py eth0 10.4.61.200`).
- Your program **MUST** use SYN scanning to detect open TCP ports between 1–1024, inclusive. It **MUST** send a SYN packet and record the port as open if a SYN+ACK is received; otherwise, the port is closed. If a SYN+ACK is received, the scanner **MUST** respond with a TCP RST packet in order to free up connection resources on the machine being scanned.
- Your program **MUST** print out pairs of <IP address,port>, one per line for open TCP ports that are detected by SYN scanning. The order of <IP address,port> pairs does not matter, but each pair **MUST** be printed only once.
- Your program **MUST** finish scanning a single online IP within 5 minutes. You do not need to fulfill this time requirement for offline hosts.
- your program must not hard-code the attacker source ip address.
- Your program **MAY** print comment lines as long as they are prefixed with “#” (the pound character, ASCII value 35). These lines will be ignored by the autograder.

What to submit: Submit `cp1.3.synscan.py` that prints out <IP address,port> pairs, one per line, for open TCP ports.

Checkpoint 1: Submission Checklist

Inside your repository, you will have auto-generated files named as below.

Make sure that your answers for all tasks up to this point are submitted in the following files by **Wednesday, October 30, 2019 at 6:00pm.**

Team Members

`partners.txt`: a text file containing NETIDs of both members, one NETID per line.
Place the NETID of the student making the submission in the first line.

Example content of `partners.txt`

```
your_netid  
partner_netid
```

Solution Format

Example content of `cp1.1.ip.txt`

```
1.2.3.4  
127.0.0.1
```

Example content of `cp1.1.mac.txt`

```
0f:0f:0f:0f:0f:0f  
1e:1e:1e:1e:1e:1e
```

Example content of `cp1.1.gw.txt`

```
8.8.8.8  
1e:1e:1e:1e:1e:1e
```

Example content of `cp1.1.portscan.txt`

```
192.168.1.254
```

Example content of `cp1.1.dns.txt`

```
exampledomain.com  
1.2.3.4
```

Example content of cp1.1.http.txt

```
http://exampledomain.com/some/path?foo=bar&test=1
```

Example content of cp1.2.dig.txt

```
1.2.3.4
```

Example content of cp1.2.curl.txt

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 45
Content-Type: text/html
Date: Mon, 25 Feb 2019 17:21:24 GMT
Last-Modified: Mon, 11 Jun 2007 18:53:14 GMT

<html><body>Foo</body></html>
```

Example content of cp1.3.nmap.txt

```
10.4.22.1,22
10.4.22.4,80
```

Example content of cp1.3.synscan.py

```
from scapy.all import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("10.4.61.4,994")
    print("#ignored comment line")
    print("10.4.61.4,25")
```

Example output of cp1.3.synscan.py

```
10.4.61.4,994
#ignored comment line
10.4.61.4,25
```

List of files that must be submitted for Checkpoint 1

- `partners.txt`
- `cp1.1.mac.txt`
- `cp1.1.ip.txt`
- `cp1.1.gw.txt`
- `cp1.1.portscan.txt`
- `cp1.1.dns.txt`
- `cp1.1.http.txt`
- `cp1.2.dig.txt`
- `cp1.2.curl.txt`
- `cp1.3.nmap.txt`
- `cp1.3.synscan.py`

4.2 Checkpoint 2 (100 points)

In this checkpoint, you will implement the following network attacks:

- ARP spoofing
- DNS man-in-the-middle rewriting
- HTTP man-in-the-middle injection
- Off-path TCP session spoofing

These attacks **MUST** be carried out from `attacker`. You will have access to the switch in order to observe the normal interaction between hosts and to observe your attempted attacks. You will also have access to `client` to verify your attacks end-to-end. However, the autograder will run your program from `attacker`, and your program will not have access to other hosts.

4.2.1 MITM attacks (75 points)

4.2.1.1 ARP Spoofing (25 points)

(Difficulty: Medium)

For this problem, you will implement an ARP spoofing attack that will allow you to impersonate `webserver`, `dnsserver`, and `client` on the network. You will use this attack to cause all traffic between these hosts to go through your host, `attacker`. You will need to pass the traffic through to the intended host, in order to observe the rest of the conversation.

While you are developing your solution, you will have access to the switch, so you will be able to observe the normal interaction between the hosts. Your attack must make it appear, to each of the hosts, that they are communicating with their intended peer, as if the packets were routed by the peer directly. However, *your solution must work from the attacker's host*, by performing ARP spoofing and packet forwarding correctly.

Once you have traffic flowing between the Web server, DNS server, and client correctly through your host (`attacker`), you will need to answer the following questions:

- What host name is the client trying to resolve?
- What is the IPv4 address corresponding to that name, returned by the DNS server in response to the query?
- What is the value of the session cookie sent by the Web server to the client?
- What is the value of the Basic Auth password sent to the Web server?

Your solution to this problem is a Python program `cp2.1.passive.py`, using Scapy, that prints the answers to these questions. Note that your program will be graded using a slightly different environment, that is, the answers to the above will be different in the testing environment than what you see in your VM.

Specifications

- Your program **MUST** use python3 and take four arguments: the interface to scan on, the client IP, the DNS server IP, and the HTTP server IP. The code for argument parsing is included in the `cp2.1.passive.py` template file. Ex:

```
python3 cp2.1.passive.py -i eth0 --clientIP 10.4.22.3 --httpIP 10.4.22.4 --dnsIP 10.4.22.5
```
- Your program **MUST** perform a passive man-in-the-middle attack between the client and DNS and HTTP server through ARP spoofing.
- Your program **MUST** forward all packets. The intercepted hosts should not observe any disruption in communications. Your program **MUST NOT** modify `/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`, which will configure the kernel to automatically forward all packets.
- Your program **MUST** restore the correct ARP table mappings for the client and server before it terminates.
- Your program **MUST** print the answer to each question on a new line beginning with “*” (the asterisk character, ASCII value 42) followed by “hostname:” and the host name the client is resolving; “hostaddr:” and the IP address returned by the DNS server for the host name above; “basicauth:” and the client’s Basic Auth password (decoded); “cookie:” and the server’s session cookie for the user. The order of the outputs does not matter, and each of the 4 answers **MAY** be printed more than once.
- Your program **MAY** generate additional lines of output (e.g., for debugging); however, all such lines must be prefixed with “#” (the pound character, ASCII value 35).

What to submit Submit `cp2.1.passive.py` that performs ARP spoofing to execute a passive MITM attack and prints out the relevant sensitive information.

4.2.1.2 DNS Rewriting (25 points)

(Difficulty: Medium)

For this problem, you will use your man-in-the-middle capability to *rewrite* DNS query results sent from the DNS server to the client to change the address returned to the client when it tries to resolve `www.bankofbailey.com`.

Specifications

- Your program **MUST** use python3 and take three arguments: the interface to scan on, the client IP address, and the server IP address. The code for argument parsing is included in the `cp2.1.dns.py` template file. Ex:

```
python3 cp2.1.dns.py -i eth0 --clientIP 10.4.22.3 --serverIP 10.4.22.4
```

- Your program **MUST** perform an active MITM attack between the client and server through ARP spoofing. Specifically, you must change the A record of any DNS query result for `www.bankofbailey.com` to resolve `www.bankofbailey.com` to `10.4.63.200`. You can validate your answer by running `dig` from client.
- Your program **MUST** restore the correct ARP table mappings for the client and server before it terminates.

What to submit Submit `cp2.1.dns.py` that performs ARP spoofing to execute a MITM attack that actively modifies DNS A record queries for `www.bankofbailey.com`.

4.2.1.3 Script Injection (25 points)

(Difficulty: Hard)

For this problem, you will use your man-in-the-middle capability to *rewrite* HTTP request responses sent from the Web server to the client to insert JavaScript into the HTML file served to the client. We have provided the following test HTML files and test cases for you to consider, and we recommend completing them in the order presented:

- `http://www.bankofbailey.com/index.html`—basic single-packet HTTP response
- `http://www.bankofbailey.com/long.html`—long multiple-packet HTTP response
- `curl <url> <same-url>`—multiple HTTP request/response on a single TCP connection
- `http://www.bankofbailey.com/hard.html`—script injection beyond packet boundary

Specifications

- Your program **MUST** use python3 and take four arguments: the interface to scan on, the client IP address, the server IP address, and the script to inject. The code for argument parsing is included in the `cp2.1.http.py` template file. Ex:

```
python3 cp2.1.http.py -i eth0 --clientIP 10.4.22.3 --serverIP 10.4.22.4 --script 'alert('hi')'
```
- Your program **MUST** perform an active MITM attack between the client and server through ARP spoofing. Specifically, your program must insert the following string immediately before the closing `</BODY>` HTML tag in any request for a Web page from `www.bankofbailey.com`. The string you must insert is:

`<script>SRC</script>`

where SRC is the `-script` command line argument provided to your script. We recommend `alert("Successful Injection!");` as the SRC string. You can test your solution by running `curl` on client. Successfully intercepting the auto-generated traffic is a good start, but incomplete. HTTP clients (e.g. `curl`, Firefox) may not display signs of certain TCP errors, so pay close attention to Wireshark and compare unaltered TCP streams with your intercepted TCP streams.

- Your program **MUST** restore the correct ARP table mappings for the client and server before it terminates.

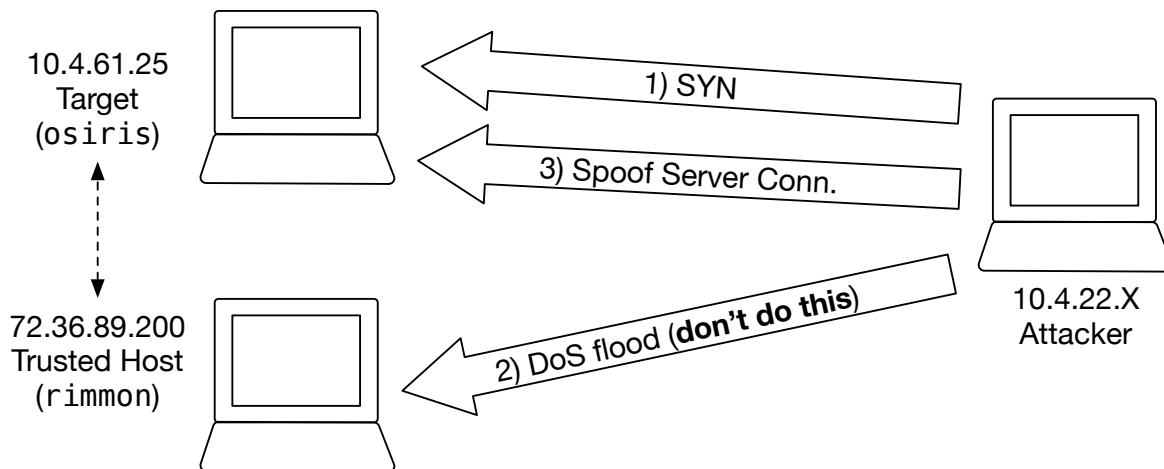
What to submit Submit `cp2.1.http.py` that performs ARP spoofing to execute a MITM attack that actively injects a `<script>` element into the HTTP response.

4.2.2 TCP Off-Path Session Spoofing (25 points)

(Difficulty: Hard)

For this problem, you will implement part of Mitnick's Christmas Day attack. You can learn more about this attack at:

- http://wiki.cas.mcmaster.ca/index.php/The_Mitnick_attack
- https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F0-387-31163-7_8.pdf
- https://totseans.com/totse/en/hack/hack_attack/hacker03.html



The part of the attack you will be implementing is the TCP session spoofing that is at the heart of the attack. In particular, you will be attacking a system using the same implementation of TCP that was used on the SPARCstation workstation attacked by Mitnick.¹ For this attack, you will need to execute a bash command *on the target machine* that adds the attacker IP address to the list of trusted hosts in `/root/.rhosts` on the target. To do so, you will need to spoof an RSH connection to the target machine 10.4.61.25, appearing to be from a trusted host 72.36.89.200. The target is configured to trust all connections from 72.36.89.200 (IP-based authentication), allowing anyone logged in to 72.36.89.200 to run a shell on the target without explicitly logging in with a user name and password.

To successfully spoof a connection from the trusted host to the target, you will need to figure out how to predict the sequence number used for new connections to the server, so that when you initiate your connection, you will know what sequence number to use *without seeing the target's reply* (which is sent to the trusted host). For reference, the NetBSD 1.0 source code can be found here: https://github.com/NetBSD/src/tree/netbsd_1_0/sys/netinet.

While the actual attack carried out by Mitnick was more involved, for this assignment you:

1. SHOULD NOT carry out any reconnaissance on the target, because you already know the target trusts 72.36.89.200 and will accept a RSH connection without checking the user name and password;

¹Tsutomu Shimomura's Sun workstation was running Solaris, which, at the time, used the TCP/IP stack derived from 4.2BSD. The system you will be attacking is running NetBSD 1.0, derived from the same source.

2. SHOULD NOT perform a DoS attack to keep the trusted host 72.36.89.200 from responding with a TCP RST, because in your scenario, 72.36.89.200 will be offline; and
3. SHOULD NOT carry out the next stage of the attack, because your victory condition is adding the attacker's IP address to /root/.rhosts on the target.

Specifications

- Your program MUST use python3 and take three arguments: the interface to use, the target IP address, and the trusted host IP address.
ex) `python3 cp2.2.mitnick.py eth0 10.4.61.25 72.36.89.200`
- You MUST execute the following command on the target as the root user:
`echo '<YOUR_ATTACKER_IP> root' >> /root/.rhosts`. Note: you do not need to do a proper teardown of the RSH attack connection, you only need to be able to add your IP to the rhosts file.
- your program must not hard-code the attacker source ip address.
- Your program must successfully execute the attack within 3 minutes.

The RSH protocol is detailed here: https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/ssw_aix_72/com.ibm.aix.cmds4/rshd.htm. You can also attempt to RSH to the target from the netsec VM user (even though the host will receive a permission denied error) as a reference network trace for your attack. You can verify your attack's success by connecting to the target via RSH by running

```
rsh 10.4.61.25 uname -ns
```

which should print NetBSD osiris.shimomura.

What to submit Submit `cp2.2.mitnick.py` that performs the Mitnick attack as specified.

Checkpoint 2: Submission Checklist

Make sure that your answers for all tasks up to this point are submitted in the following files by **Monday, November 11, 2019 at 6:00pm**.

Team Members

`partners.txt`: a text file containing NETIDs of both members, one NETID per line.
Place the NETID of the student making the submission in the first line.

Example content of `partners.txt`

```
your_netid  
partner_netid
```

Solution Format

Example output of `cp2.1.passive.py`:

```
# this is a comment that will be ignored by the grader  
*hostname:somehost.com.  
*hostaddr:1.2.3.4  
*basicauth:password  
*cookie:Name=Value
```

Example content of `cp2.1.dns.py`:

```
from scapy.all import *  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # perform active DNS attack
```

Example content of `cp2.1.http.py`:

```
from scapy.all import *  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # perform active HTTP attack
```

Example content of `cp2.2.mitnick.py`

```
from scapy.all import *
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # perform mitnick attack
```

List of files that must be submitted for Checkpoint 2

- partners.txt
- cp2.1.passive.py
- cp2.1.dns.py
- cp2.1.http.py
- cp2.2.mitnick.py