Chapter 6 IP Security

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BY LSY

- Agenda
 - TCP/IP stack
 - o TCP/IP issues
- 1. TCP/IP Protocol Stack

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- local network
- o internet service provider (ISP)
- backbone
- o ISP
- TCP/IP
- BGP
- DNS

2.TCP

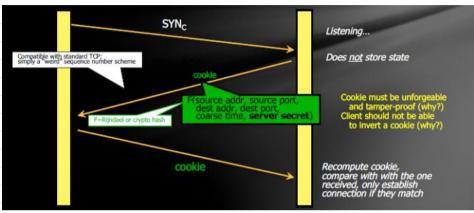
- application layer——HTTP,SMTP——类似于货物
- Transport layer——TCP,UDP——类似于快递
- Network——类似于地址
- Link——类似于路
- Data Format
- 3. I**P**
- 4. ICMP(Control Message Protocol) 用来检测网络消息
- 5. IP & TCP/UDP 完整性与可靠性
 - 序列号sequencing numbers, 避免重复
 - acknowledgment
- 6. User Datagram Protocol
 - 分配端口号
- 7. Transmission Control Protocol
 - synchronization or 3-way handshake
- 8. port numbers
- 9.DNS(domain name service)
- 10. Security issues of TCP/IP
 - sniffing: 很多信息没有加密,截取信息
 - ARP spoofing:

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- o smurf
 - src: victim's address; dest: broadcast address 广播地址(不用)
 - 通过发给局域网的所有机子,然后返回大量包给victim
- ARP poisoning

TCP SYN Flooding !!!!

- 三次握手的时候client只发SYN不回复,然后把Server炸掉
- client会伪装IP地址,所以server返回的包不会到攻击者,所以对攻击者没有损失,不对称性
- DOS伪造成假的客户,DDOS利用肉机真的用户去攻击——availability
- if SYN queue is full. randomly delete one
- SYN Cookies: ensure that the server will not store the states, unless it receives at least two messages from the client, 只能由服务器产生
 - □ must be unforgeable, cookies不能被伪造——单向散列函数
 - □ should not be able to invert 不能被反向推算
 - □ simply a weird sequence number scheme



- o TCP SYN Prediction Attack
 - TCP spoofing
 - TCP connection hijacking
 - TCP reset
- TCP congestion control:
 - 发现拥塞,立即减半
 - 不拥塞,慢慢上升
- DNS Spoofing
 - 将local DNS service的缓存伪造掉
 - solution: 对local DNS service进行验证

11.IPSEC——ip layser security mechanisms

- IPv6 must support IPSEC, IPv4 is optionally
- 加一点头来保证
- 三要素:
 - Authentication Headers, AH / 验证头,只验证不加密

			Authentication Header to	mat	
Offsets	Octet ₁₆	0	1	2	3
Octet ₁₆	Bit ₁₀	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
0	0	Next Header Payload Len Reserved			
4	32	Security Parameters Index (SPI)			
8	64	Sequence Number			
С	96	Integrity Check Value (ICV)			
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- Encapsulating Security Payloads, ESP / 载荷安全性封装,会直接加密,可以做AH可以做的所有事情并且加密
- o Security Associations, SA / 安全关联, reference

Mode

- IPv4 一个放在中间,一个放在前面
- 传输模式: 中间造个盒子
- 隧道模式: 整体加密
- 比如内网就不使用IPSEC,外网才使用IPSEC加密
- 但是用户没有选择, 所以性能会下降

12. SSL/TLS

- SSL Connection
- SSL Session
- SSL/TLS Protocol Stack
 - o handshake layer
 - o record layer
- SSL Handshake protocol
 - o client_hello: establish safety negotiation
 - 要选择一种算法
 - server需要知道client的版本号之类的用来支持旧的版本
 - o server authentication and key exchange
 - server不能拒绝client选择的加密算法
 - o client authentication and key exchange
 - \circ end
- SSL Record Protocol
 - 。 在包的开头写协议号

Review

- Security Issues in TCP/IP
 - Sniffing
 - ARP Spoofing
 - IP Spoofing
 - TCP SYN Flooding
 - TCP SYN Prediction
 - TCP Congestion Control
 - DNS Spoofing
- Security mechanism in IP / TCP
 - IPSec :
 - Security Association、AH、ESP
 - Transport Model and Tunnel Model
 - SSL/TLS :
 - Concepts, Record Protocol and Handshake Protocol

